

**PROCEEDINGS OF
THE GCARD FACE-TO-FACE
CONSULTATION
IN AFRICA**

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Acronyms

AARINENA	Association of Agricultural Institutions in the Near East and North Africa
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Forecasting
AFAAS	Africa Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
APAARI	Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
AR4D	Agricultural Research for Development
ARD	Agricultural Research and Development
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa
AU	Africa Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CACAARI	Central Asia and the Caucasus Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CILSS	Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIRDES	The International Center for Research on Livestock Development in sub-humid zone
CMB	Cocoa Marketing Board
CORAF/WECARD	West Africa Council for Agricultural Research and Development
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EAFF	East Africa Farmers Federation
EFARD	European Forum for Agricultural Research for Development
EIARD	European Initiative on Agricultural Research for Development
F2F	Face-to-Face
FAAP	Framework for Africa's Agricultural Productivity
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FORAGRO	Forum for the Americas on Agricultural Research and Technology Development
FSG	Facilitation Support Group
GCARD	Global Conferences for Agricultural Research for Development
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research
IAR4D	Integrated Agricultural Research for Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAP	International Federation of Agricultural Producers
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium development Goals
NAFARD	North America Forum for Agricultural Research and Development
NARIs	National Agricultural Research Institutes

NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PAEPARD	Platform for Africa-European Partnership on Agricultural Research and Development
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PROPAC	Sub regional Platform of Farmers Organisation in Central Africa
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ROPPA	Network of Farmers' and Agricultural Producers' Organisations of West Africa
S&WC	Soil and Water Conservation
SACAU	Southern Africa Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SADC-FANR	Southern Africa Development Community-Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Division
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
SRO	Sub Regional Agricultural Research Organisations
SSA CP	Sub Sahara Africa Challenge Programme
SSA-CP	Sub Saharan Africa Challenge Programme
UN	United Nations

1 Introduction

The agricultural research system has been instrumental in increasing the production of food to feed the world's growing population. The gains in agricultural productivity made possible by research have averted hunger and the harmful environmental effects that would have resulted from attempts to feed the growing population at productivity levels of six decades ago. In spite of the tremendous successes attributed to advances in agricultural research, the number of hungry people in the developing world continues to rise and in 2007/08 a food price crisis highlighted the need for renewed attention to agriculture and in particular to increasing its productivity sustainably and ensuring that the resultant benefits reach the poor.

Achieving the above goal requires significant changes in the institutions and mechanisms involved in both generating new knowledge and in empowering users of this knowledge (mostly resource poor rural communities) to effectively put it into use to improve their circumstances. The need for these changes is recognized by agricultural-research-for-development (AR4D) stakeholders who in 2008 initiated a series of biennial Global Conferences for Agricultural Research for Development (GCARDs) to serve as the mechanism for bringing about the above changes. These Global Conferences replace both the GFAR Triennial Conference and the Annual General Meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

The objective of the GCARDs is to improve the responsiveness of today's agricultural research in addressing the needs of resource-poor end users by ensuring that:

- a. research outputs are accessible and relevant to the poor in developing countries;
- b. research is aligned with and driven by the development needs of the resource-poor;
- c. knowledge generation through scientific research is embedded in development thinking and practice;
- d. funding systems are better aligned between research and development;
- e. constructive and effective innovation pathways are developed between diverse stakeholders for the more rapid uptake of new knowledge, tools and technologies; and
- f. international agricultural research systems are more effectively integrated with regional and national partners and are responsive and accountable for development impact against national and sub-regional demands.

By design, each GCARD will be informed by a comprehensive and inclusive global consultation process, which will identify key themes and issues from all stakeholders that are actively engaged in the whole agricultural system. The first GCARD will be held in Montpellier, France from 28th to 31st March 2010. The consultations leading to

this event also involved “ground-truthing” of the CGIAR’s new strategy and results framework (SRF) and its component “Mega-Programmes” seeking to ensure the SRF reflects the needs and aspirations of the CGIAR’s partners in developing countries.

The Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) was mandated to organize the GCARDs. To this end, GFAR is working through its constituent agencies and networks, which include the CGIAR, the FAO and IFAD, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), the Regional Research Fora (FARA, EFARD, AARINENA, APAARI, CACAARI, FORAGRO and NAFARD) and representatives from civil society, the private sector and donor agencies.

The consultations designed to inform the first GCARD comprised the following:

- i. Regional reviews of reports on assessments and priority setting for national and regional agricultural research systems to produce, for each region, a high-level synthesis of how well the agricultural research priorities currently match the development aims and needs. The outcome of these reviews was used to frame questions for the electronic consultations and the subsequent face-to-face meetings.
- ii. Facilitated and open electronic consultations organised at regional level to gather the views of all stakeholders involved in agricultural research for development (AR4D) on priorities and on how research may create greater development impact.
- iii. Face-to-face consultations in each region to: (a) consider and validate the findings of the regional review and electronic consultation; (b) reflect and provide feedback on the CGIAR’s strategic results framework and “mega-programmes”; and (c) frame the key messages that each region would table at the Global Conference in March 2010.
- iv. An additional round of e-consultations organised at global level to allow further elaboration of specific themes before the Montpellier event in March, 2010
- v. Consultations within the international agricultural research community on the CGIAR’s Strategic results Framework and “mega-programmes” and a Science Forum to discuss the role of advanced science in international development.

GFAR delegated to Secretariats of the regional fora the responsibility for coordinating the regional reviews and the regional consultations (i.e. i, ii, and iii above). Thus, the regional processes in Africa were coordinated by FARA. This document presents the proceedings of the African face-to-face consultation held at the FARA Secretariat in Accra, Ghana, from 5 to 7th October, 2009.

2 Objectives of the Africa face-to-face (F2F) Consultation

The GCARD face-to-face consultation for stakeholders in Africa was organised by the FARA Secretariat to meet the following objectives:

1. To consider and validate regionally the outputs of GCARD processes in Africa (Regional Review report and Electronic Consultation) Africa as well as the CGIAR's SRF);
2. To produce a regional synthesis of the main gaps in Africa's ARD and the priority areas for collaboration with international partners to address these gaps. A further objective was to propose mechanisms for addressing the identified gaps.
3. To build pre-conference rapport and partnerships among regional stakeholders. The pre-conference relationships will allow ARD representatives from Africa to participate in the CGARD event as individuals but also as cohesive teams thereby enhancing the effectiveness of their participation.

Based on the above objectives, a meeting approach was designed to ensure achievement of the following outputs:

1. A document outlining the main gaps in Africa's ARD; mechanisms to address the gaps and the priority areas for collaboration with international partners to address these gaps.
2. Rapport and ideas that will enhance the effectiveness of African ARD stakeholders both individually and collectively in participating in the CGARD.

3 The Consultation Process and Participants:

3.1 The Consultation process

The GCARD face-to-face consultation for Africa was held at the FARA Secretariat in Accra, Ghana from 5th to 7th October, 2009. The Consultation process involved the following arrangements that were instituted to ensure effectiveness:

- A facilitation support group (FSG) that was tasked with enhancing collective responsibility and ownership of the process. The group reviewed each day's performance and provided inputs for the following day;
- A team of co-facilitators to provide on-going support and maintain high levels of stakeholder participation;
- Agreement with participants on values and practices they were to uphold in order to assure their effective participation.
- Elicitation of participants' expectations to establish how they lined up with the workshop's objectives. The expectations, which are summarised below in Box 1 informed the workshop's facilitation.

The consultation was formally opened by Dr. Monty Jones, the Executive Director of FARA, who delivered a keynote address. The first day of the consultation focussed on bringing the participants up-to-date with the GCARD process and reporting findings

from the regional review and the electronic consultations as well as an update on the CGIAR reform process including a presentation on the proposed mega programmes. Through a breakout session, participants were given an opportunity to reflect on the gaps and development needs identified by the regional review and e-consultation. For the break out sessions participants were divided into six groups, one of them comprising French speakers only. A report of the GCARD face-to-face consultation for Europe was presented as the last item on the day's agenda.

Box 1: Participants Expectations in Identifying ARD Priorities and Gaps

Research priorities to be demand driven

- Planned actions: pour la mise en Oeuvre ile la recherché
- Realistic R&D priorities for Africa with clear action plan
- Tranfert de connaissance et technologie- clarification et repartition des roles et responsabilites
- Research closer to development
- Technology dissemination framework
- Articulation of concerns influence agenda
- Clear direction to develop need critical for R&D in Africa

Strong voice and representation for Africa

- The strategic results framework of the CGIAR should take consideration of the needs fo the varied NARS
- Capacity building in the NARS should be a priority area of consideration by the reformed CGIAR
- Transforming outputs of CG system into concrete action/ output at national level
- Issues of capacity building challenges in Agricultural tertiary institutions

Need to involve all stakeholders in decision making processes

- Understanding development priorities for end users
- Voic e of recherche persons on how they perceive the role of agricultural research
- Lead south-south dialogue within Africa
- Involving rural women in research

Climate change

- Climate change and livestock production
- Climate change and biotechnology research

Partnerships

- Nurturing partnerships with clear roles and responsibilities
- Multistakeholder engagement with farmers, private sector
- Partenariat chercheurs- produieus et organizations de producteur renforce

Drawing upon local knowledge

- Integration of indigenous knowledge and intellectual property rights in agricultural research and development

The Second day was dedicated to identifying the gaps in Africa's ARD and the mechanisms for addressing them. Identification of priority gaps was carried out in two steps: in the first step each group reviewed the feedback on gaps plus needs of the poor generated from the first break out session and grouped the gaps into a set of a manageable number of clusters. In the second step the clusters proposed by all the six groups were collated to generate a list of the main gaps (seven in number). Subsequent discussion focussed on identifying mechanisms and partnerships for addressing the main gaps.

The third day focussed on identifying the priority areas for collaboration with and support from international partners. This is considered to be an important element of the information African ARD stakeholders should be equipped with at the conference

in March 2010. Other subjects discussed on the third day include how to ensure that the messages from Africa are clearly heard in Montpellier and securing agreement about the next steps towards Montpellier.

3.2 Participants

Participants in the F2F consultation numbered 57. They represented the main ARD stakeholder groups, namely: research, extension, higher education, farmers, private sector, NGO, women organisations, and donors (Table 1). They also represented the main agricultural sub sectors, namely: crops, livestock and forestry; and cut across the various levels of operation (national, sub regional, continental and global). The following groups were however under represented: private sector, extension, fisheries and North Africa. The list of participants is presented in Annex 2.

Table 1 Breakdown of Number of Participants at GCARD Africa F2F consultation by Stakeholder Category

Stakeholder Category		No. of Participants
Research for Development		34
Global (GFAR, ARIs, CGIAR)	12	
Regional (FARA, AFF)	11	
Sub regional (SROs)	3	
National (NARIs)	4	
Higher Education	4	
Farmers		11
Extension		1
NGOs		3
Private Sector		1
Donors		1
Others		6
Total		57

4 Opening Session

4.1 Welcome and Opening Remarks by Dr. Monty Jones, Executive Director of FARA

Dr. Monty Jones welcomed the participants and thanked them for honouring the invitation to come and contribute in the face-to-face consultation. He acknowledged GFAR's leadership of the GCARD process and reported that the response by stakeholders in African ARD to participate in the GCARD consultations had been very positive. Over 500 people representing all stakeholder groups had participated in the electronic consultation which hosted a very lively debate on key issues affecting African ARD. The e-consultation was able to capture the voices of groups that are usually unheard, notably the youth and women.

Dr. Jones observed that because the majority of the poor in Africa are dependent on agriculture, the sector is instrumental in the continent's drive to reduce poverty and increase food security. The sector's underperformance has significantly contributed

to Africa's projected failure to attain the Millennium Development Goal targets for poverty reduction and food security by 2015. He further observed that research for development is critical to enhancing the performance of agriculture in supporting development. He reported that GCARD aims to address the underperformance of agriculture by advocating for reforms which will ensure that research is targeted at priority development needs and that research products are widely adopted.

He called on participants to actively participate in the consultation and come up with pragmatic recommendations for advancing Africa's ARD. With these remarks he formally opened the consultation.

4.2 Key note Presentation: Agricultural Research and Africa's Development Agenda

The key note presentation for the consultation was delivered by Dr. Monty Jones after participants introduced themselves and agreed on the objectives and process of the consultation. The keynote address covered the following:

- Africa's development trend
- Reforms in Africa's agricultural development
- Emerging opportunities for international collaboration in Africa's agricultural development
- Approaches for improving agricultural productivity in Africa

From 1960 to 2000 Africa's economic performance was characterised by stagnation which saw Africa's share in world agricultural trade decline from 3.5 to 1.5%. The continent however made a turn for the better from 2000 onwards by sustaining high economic growth rates averaging 5.4% up to 2006 when the world food price and financial crises interrupted this very promising trend. Africa's enviable economic growth in recent years was driven by better macro economic policies and terms of trade; high commodity prices and improved governance. The contribution of agriculture to this growth was modest, which partly explains why the growth has not resulted in substantial poverty reduction.

The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) is the guiding framework for reforming Africa's agriculture. CAADP's targets and aims include:

- The pursuit of a 6% average annual agricultural growth rate target at national level;
- The allocation of 10% of national budgets to the agricultural sector;
- The exploitation of regional complementarities and cooperation to boost growth;

- Policy efficiency, dialogue, review and accountability—principles shared by all NEPAD programmes; and
- Partnerships and alliances to include farmers, agribusiness and civil society communities

The July 2009 Africa Heads of State and Government Summit called on governments to accelerate processes leading to the development of CAADP-compliant agricultural development strategies and investment plans. Following this summit, African countries have stepped up their engagement in CAADP processes and up to ten countries were on course to signing CAADP compacts by the end of the year.

The emerging opportunities for international collaboration in African agricultural development include:

- a more conducive environment for collaboration which is an outcome of gains in governance and political stability
- The 2007/08 food price crisis. While the crisis created huge challenges for governments and hundreds of millions of households, it was also an opportunity because it highlighted the fact that agriculture had been neglected for long. The crisis helped to refocus attention to agricultural productivity especially in Africa where the productivity gap is greatest.
- The G8's recommitment to Africa and to agriculture along with Africa's renewed resolve to take responsibility and ownership of its development which is to be agriculture-driven.

The approaches for improving agricultural productivity in Africa are laid out in the Framework for Africa's Agricultural Productivity (FAAP). They centre on three thrusts namely (i) the evolution and reform of agricultural institutions and services, (ii) increasing the scale of Africa's investment in agriculture, and (iii) aligning external support to Africa's agricultural productivity priorities as well as harmonising external support with domestic funding. The three thrusts are expected to improve the productivity of land, human resources, institutions and capital devoted to agriculture.

Dr. Jones concluded his address by observing that several planning and priority setting exercises for ARD in Africa had been carried out including the on going CAADP processes. The GCARD consultations provide an opportunity to reflect on the proposed priorities and identify gaps that will leave the needs of the poor unmet. The consultations should propose mechanisms for addressing these gaps including the priority areas that can best be addressed through collaboration and support from Africa's international partners. A handout of this presentation is included in these proceedings as Annex 3.

Discussion following the keynote address

Comments by participants:

- Volatility of agricultural commodity prices is a challenge for agricultural development and responding to this challenge should be a priority. Trade policies and how they can be facilitated to be more favourable for Africa's development are critical;
- Research priorities should focus more on products that Africa consumes, and which are relevant to reducing hunger. Research should devote sufficient attention to processing and marketing.
- Africa is richly endowed with resources but it has not exploited them for the benefit of its people. The underlying causes for Africa's inability to tap its resources are lack of capacity and capital as well as poor policies. Africa therefore needs to develop the appropriate forward-looking policies and endogenous capacity to exploit its resources for the benefit of its people.
- A major problem that Africa needs to overcome is utilising the knowledge it has accumulated. If Africans had listened carefully to internal voices they would have been better prepared for the food price crisis because it was anticipated and reported. Africa needs to strengthen its capacity to disseminate and utilise knowledge. It also needs strategic partnerships founded on well defined objectives.

Questions:

Question: (by farmer organisation representative): How can we ensure that research products do not remain on the shelves?

Answer: By ensuring that the research is demand-driven. This can be achieved by involving end users and other actors along the production to consumption chain in the identification of research priorities and all through the research process. The extra transaction costs of this approach are offset by the benefits of increased utilisation of the research outputs. FARA is testing this approach—Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (IAR4D)—through the Sub Saharan Africa Challenge Programme (SSA CP).

Question: How can we constructively begin to impress on the west to effectively reduce subsidies? If Western Governments were sincere about their interest in developing Africa, they would not be frustrating Africa's efforts to trade its way out of poverty, by maintaining their huge subsidies.

Answer: This is at the heart of Africa's advocacy on agricultural trade. Developed countries have persisted in subsidizing their farmers. Africa needs to join

forces with similarly concerned nations, at the highest advocacy level to intensify the campaign against the unfair subsidy regime. The role of research in this campaign is to furnish our negotiators and policy makers with concrete evidence about the effects of subsidies. Research also needs to propose alternative models that make African agriculture competitive.

Closing remarks by Dr. Monty Jones

Dr. Jones pointed out that GCARD provides us the platform to interface with one another; to exchange ideas and reach consensus on key issues, and to recommend solutions. It also provides a platform to articulate our interests and concerns to our international partners.

He urged participants to use the consultation to identify a way forward that will improve the outcomes of impacts of ARD on the continent.

5 Reports on the GCARD's Consultation Processes in Africa

The GCARD consultation process started with a desk study (regional review) of previous assessments of ARD systems, ARD priority setting exercises and ARD strategic plans at regional and sub regional level and in selected countries. The findings from this study fed into the electronic consultation. Specifically, the regional review report was a key reference in framing questions for the electronic consultation.

This session started with a presentation of an overview of GCARD which was delivered by Dr. Yvonne Pinto, a GCARD Programme Manager based at the GFAR Secretariat. This was followed by presentations of the regional review report and the electronic consultation report in that order. A common discussion session was held after the three presentations.

5.1 An overview of GCARD: Building from demand: Research for Development

Dr. Pinto's presentation provided an overall picture of GCARD from a Global perspective. It outlined the objectives of the GCARD process, its linkage with the CGIAR, the conference in Montpellier and highlights of the e-consultations.

Dr. Pinto characterised GCARD as a process, not just a conference; that aims to catalyse the development of a new global agricultural research system, driven by tangible development outcomes and bringing together all actors in ARD. To achieve this overall objective the GCARD process is pursuing the following specific objectives:

- Ensuring alignment of the research agenda with development needs of the resource-poor
- Advocating for more effective financial support
- Facilitating dialogue between diverse stakeholders on innovation pathways

- Promoting the integration of the international agricultural research systems with national systems.

GCARD's consultation process started around mid June 2009 and was expected to continue up to early January 2010. The process includes regional reviews, regional e-consultations, regional face-to-face consultations and a global e-consultation. The consultations are sequential and designed to feed into one another. They are framed to establish the following:

- The needs and priorities for agricultural research in delivering defined development impacts
- The mechanisms and partnerships required in innovation pathways turning research into development impacts at scale
- The key blockages, barriers and bottlenecks that prevent research from benefiting the poor
- Ways of resolving the blockages and the required enabling investments, policies and capacities

The GCARD process is also designed to contribute to the on going reform in the CGIAR by:

- Facilitating the alignment of the CGIAR's research towards national and global development goals thereby enhancing the speed and scale of development impact from CGIAR investments
- Clarifying the CGIAR's most valuable niche in the ARD system
- Facilitating the accountability of CGIAR's programmes to intended end-users and beneficiaries

Dr. Pinto reported that the programme for the GCARD event in March 2010 was still under discussion. She outlined the themes to which each of the four days of the conference will be devoted, i.e.

Day 1: High Level Segment: policies, programmes, and investments

Day 2: Focussing research priorities

Day 3: Tools and changes required to impact more effectively on development.

Day 4: Wrap up, pulling together solutions and ways forward (Montpellier Declaration)

As an update on the e-consultations, Dr. Pinto reported that over 1,500 people and organizations from more than 200 countries had participated in these consultations. The participants were drawn from a wide range of stakeholder groups as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Participants in GCARD E-consultations broken down by stakeholder groups (percentages)

ARD Stakeholder group	% age
ARCs, NARIs, Regional Fora	30
ARIs, IARCs	29
CSOs, Farmers Organizations, NGOs	17
Private Sector	5
Governments, Donors	13
Others	6
Total	100

Across all the regions the consultations focused on the following issues

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security/production • Water scarcity/use and re-use • Climate change, salinization, soils/land degradation • Organic farming/traditional food and plants • Plant protection • ICTs/GIS systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanization/urban agriculture • Cooperatives and Farmer Associations • Mechanization • Value chains/markets/high value crops • Breeding for drought /pest resistance • Post Harvest |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The feedback from the consultations in each region is summarized in Table 3. A handout of Dr. Pinto’s presentation is included in these proceedings as Annex 4.

Table 3 Collated feedback from GCARD E-consultations hosted by regional fora

Sub Saharan Africa	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	West Asia and North Africa	Central Asia and the Caucasus	Asia Pacific
500 participants	110 participants	520 participants – 63% (farmers)	120 participants	150 participants	100 participants
Funding systems better aligned between research and development Innovation pathways developed between diverse stakeholders for rapid uptake of knowledge and technologies International agricultural research systems integrated with national partners	Demand driven research Involvement of stakeholders Continuity of actions Research programming	Networks, Partnerships, Innovation Platforms, Cooperatives Livestock and Milk Production Horticulture Indigenous Knowledge Illicit cultivars Training, extension	Linkage between research, extension and farmers – knowledge sharing Water scarcity and food security (improved water use efficiency, drought tolerant crops) Clear policies and strategies for agricultural research Policies, institutions and technology integrated in the research process	Crop Improvement/ climate change Access to knowledge Land use and property Neglected private sector	Fighting very High Hunger and Poverty Synergizing Productivity, Sustainability and Equity Entitlement: Research Linking Farmers with Markets: Policy Support

5.2 Report on the GCARD Africa Regional Review

The regional review for Africa was led by Prof. Uzo Mokwunye, an independent consultant. He was to be assisted in this assignment by Prof. Habib Amamou, the Director General of Tunisia's Institute for Research and Higher Education in Agriculture. Prof. Amamou's role in the two-person team was to conduct the review in the North African countries. He however could not continue with his assignment leaving Prof. Mokwunye to complete the review alone. The review was carried out in July and August 2009.

FARA and AARINENA agreed to coordinate the review of countries with membership in both fora. It was agreed that AARINENA would lead the review of countries in the Nile Valley and Red Sea sub regions (Djibouti, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia) with FARA providing a supporting role; and FARA would lead the review of countries in the Maghreb sub region (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia) with AARINENA playing a supporting role.

The report on the regional review was presented by Prof. Mokwunye. His presentation covered the following:

- CAADP and the African vision for development
- The research priorities
- Responding to needs of the poor in Africa
- Gaps
- Key challenges
- Major development barriers

He reported that CAADP was founded on the realization that agriculture-led growth and development is fundamental to cutting hunger, reducing poverty and generating overall economic growth. These priority areas for CAADP, also known as "pillars", are:

- i. Extending the land under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems;
- ii. Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacity for market access
- iii. Increasing food supply and reducing hunger
- iv. Agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

The first three pillars are designed to produce gains in the short term while the fourth pillar bears a longer term horizon. A key feature of CAADP is the establishment of a strong African leadership and ownership of the agricultural development agenda. It has also created a shared framework for policy planning and implementation to which investments in the agricultural sector, including investments from the CGIAR and south-south cooperation, should be aligned. The ARD agenda for Africa is

encapsulated in CAADP's fourth pillar. FARA has been designated to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the Pillar IV agenda.

Although research priorities are best set at the national level, the role of the SROs has been exemplary. At the regional and sub-regional levels, emphasis has been on increased production of staples with attention being devoted to several aspects including: natural resource management, policies and institutional innovations, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, genetic improvements, agricultural diversification, markets and emergency response in highly stressed systems.

The review concluded that responding to the needs of the poor requires:

- The poorest countries to emphasize increases in production
- Prioritizing agricultural development in places where significant productivity gains are possible
- Emphasizing staples and smallholder farmers
- Developing strategies that complement agricultural growth with social protection measures
- Focusing on meeting needs of domestic markets
- Emphasizing growth that ensures sustainable use of main production resources

The review identified the following as the main gaps that need to be addressed to improve the effectiveness of Africa's research systems and programmes:

- Poor capacity for innovation
- Lack of coordination between research and extension
- Too much emphasis on challenges and little on opportunities—need for innovative approaches to address challenges
- Perceived gaps in implementation of the four CAADP pillars
- Little attention paid to undernourishment/nutrition
- Inadequate attention to research on processing and markets, especially within the national systems

The review proposed the following as the actions required to improve the performance of agricultural research.

- Increase investment in research and ensure the investment is targeted at the combination of areas with highest likelihood of delivering the highest impact
- Increase the human and institutional capacity for research, extension, producers and markets

- Policies and institutional innovations to reduce the transaction costs of markets and trade
- Improve rural infrastructure
- Maintain and improve governance in the countries
- Evolve mechanisms for holding donors accountable for the commitments they make to support ARD.

Prof. Mokwunye concluded by pointing participants to the identified gaps emphasizing that they require scrutiny by them suggesting that their input in this regard is a principal objective of the workshop. A handout of Prof. Mokwunye’s presentation is included in these proceedings as Annex 5.

5.3 Report on the GCARD Africa E-consultation

The electronic consultation was hosted by FARA. It was held from 2nd to 24th September (3 weeks)—the first week was devoted to introductions and building a rapport among the participants, leaving only two weeks for focussed discussion. The consultation was open to everyone interested in African ARD. Its objective was to gather views from all stakeholders, including those that are usually not heard, and build consensus on how research can increase its development impact in Africa.

The consultation was moderated by a team of three, namely: Mrs. Myra Wopereis-Pura, the Director of FARA’s networking support function responsible for Access to Knowledge and Technologies, Mr. Francois Stepman, FARA’s Communications and Public Awareness Specialist, and Mr. Andrianjafy Rasoanindrainy an independent consultant based in Madagascar. The regional review along with the consultant who conducted it served as a reference for the consultation and a resource for framing the consultation discussion points.

The report on the e-consultation was jointly delivered by the consultation’s moderators. The e-consultation involved 500 participants from 65 countries who engaged in a very lively debate. The participants were mostly researchers, scientists and lecturers, but they also included farmers and representatives of civil society organizations, extension providers, the youth and women. The focus of the discussion is summarised in Figure 1. The most frequently discussed subject area was knowledge followed by resources and then training. The report outlines the subjects most frequently discussed by the various stakeholder groups.

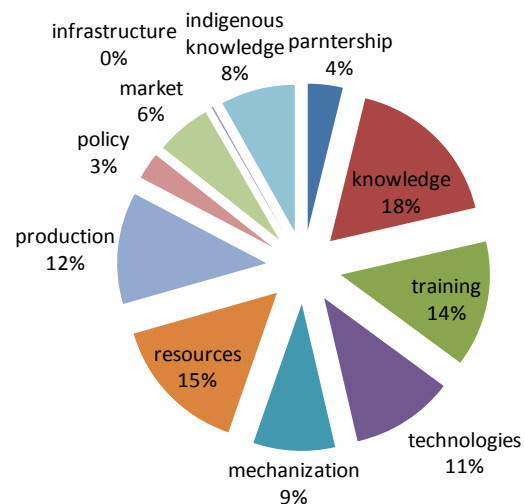


Figure 1 Focus of GCARD e-consultation discussions

The e-consultation highlighted the complexity and diversity of Africa's agricultural setting as a major challenge for ARD. In the view of the consultation's participants the areas requiring attention by research are:

- Increasing production and productivity
- Natural Resource management
- Machinery and mechanization
- Knowledge sharing including extension
- Markets
- Policies
- Land management, specifically land tenure

The recommendations emerging from the e-consultation are outlined below.

- Clear understanding of the key continental frameworks notably CAADP and FAAP, should be increased, in particular their operationalization and monitoring;
- African governments should be encouraged to align their commitments and policies to CAADP and FAAP especially on human resources and infrastructural development through increased investments in these areas.
- ARD should focus on farmer empowerment and the involvement of youth and women in all its stages.
- ARD should combine indigenous knowledge with modern technology. Inter-sectoral linkages between ARD and health and nutrition should be strengthened.
- ARD actors should increasingly embrace interests of the wider community in addition to addressing their individual and institutional interests.
- Greater emphasis should be devoted to increasing productivity of staples. There is need for a better blending of international partnerships with local actions.

The e-consultation observed that African ARD is not sufficiently development-oriented. It proposed the following as the specific areas that require strengthening to enhance the development orientation of ARD:

- information and knowledge management;
- innovation systems using successful tools such as farmer field schools; natural resource management, mechanization; post-harvest technologies;
- policy and market access; and
- increasing the productivity of commodities and livestock.

A handout of the presentation on the e-consultation is included in these proceedings as Annex 6.

5.4 Discussion on the Reports

Comments:

- Farmer organisations notably IFAP and ROPPA have realized the need for rural women to be involved in all consultations and programs.
- According to women farmers, the constraints they face regarding access to land and water are key obstacles to achieving food security. A representative of women farmers called on researchers to ensure that research results reach the women recognising that many of them have little formal education. She also criticised researchers for opportunistic behaviour whereby they enter into partnerships with farmers at the grassroots only to fulfil the requirements of their proposals and never return to the farmers when the proposals are funded.
- Innovation can be improved if farmers work with researchers more often.
- There is need for more attention to research and development on underutilized species to: (a) increase micronutrients, (b) promote development of micro species for famine foods, medicinal and (c) multipurpose species to provide an environmental service (food for birds etc).
- ARD stakeholders need to recognise the need for political support, which is essential for their recommendation to be implemented. The situation where CAADP is projected as the guiding framework for African agriculture while the agency responsible for its coordination (NEPAD) is vilified by its founders should be addressed.
- CGIAR centres should endeavour to secure government buy-in into their work in order to assure an enabling environment for the results of their research.
- The GCARD consultations did not articulate issues concerning trees, perennials and climate change clearly enough. This needs to be addressed.
- The private sector is grossly under represented in the GCARD consultation process. This must be addressed in future consultations.
- The consultation should have involved multinationals that supply inputs to smallholder farmers. Their engagement will bring out important policy issues
- The Sub Saharan Africa Challenge Programme (SSA-CP) which is testing the innovation systems approach in African agriculture should be proposed as a mega programme for Africa.
- Researchers and farmers need to agree on indicators of impact by research. This will help in making the researchers more accountable.

- Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact can be used to refine solutions, identify success stories and opportunities to scale and replicate islands of success. African ARD needs to build capacity in this discipline.

6 An Update on the CGIAR's Change Process

A presentation to update participants on the CGIAR's change process was delivered by Dr. Inoussa Akintayo, Coordinator of the Africa Rice Initiative at the Africa Rice Center. He made the presentation in his personal capacity and not on behalf of the Africa Rice Centre or the CGIAR. The presentation covered the following:

- An overview of the CGIAR reform processes including the proposed structure for a revitalised CGIAR.
- Strategic objectives of the new CGIAR, and
- The proposed mega programmes.

The reform of the CGIAR was prompted by the realisation that the current structure, and decision making and funding arrangements of the system were not serving the system adequately to meet its mission to reduce poverty and hunger, improve human health and nutrition, and enhance ecosystem resilience. The 2007/08 independent review of the CGIAR system highlighted the following: (a) the system lacked a clear vision and strategy; (b) its collective effectiveness was impaired; (c) its commitment to partnerships was questionable; (d) it was micro-managed by donors, (e) the 10 years of incremental reform without closure had not achieved the desired changes, and (f) the governance and management of the system was complex and confusing.

The proposed system separates the “doers” from the “funders”. It strengthens accountability across the system and seeks to harmonise the research carried out by centres and to strengthen their collaboration. Its contractual relationships will put greater emphasis on results, and crucially, it is better poised to meet the needs of the poor.

The new CGIAR aims to pursue three people-centred strategic objectives, namely:

1. **Food for people:** to create sustainable increases in the productivity of healthy food by and for the poor
2. **Environment for people:** to conserve, enhance and sustainably use natural resources and biodiversity for livelihoods of the poor
3. **Policies for people:** to promote policy and institutional change that will stimulate agricultural growth to benefit the poor, especially women and other disadvantaged groups.

The portfolio of research in the new CGIAR will be organized into a set of mega programmes. The composition of the set of mega programmes was still under discussion. A tentative list of proposed mega programmes includes the following:

1. Crop Germplasm Conservation, Enhancement, and Use (20 leading food crops)
2. Diets, Agriculture, Nutrition, and Health
3. Institutional Innovations, ICTs, and Markets
4. Climate Change and Agriculture
5. Agricultural Systems for the Poor and Vulnerable
6. Water, Soils, and Ecosystems
7. Forestry and Biomass

The seven mega programmes will be complemented by two cross cutting platforms on gender and capacity building.

Participants were advised to visit the CGIAR website for more information on the CGIAR reform process. A handout of Dr. Akintayo's presentation is included in these proceedings as Annex 7.

6.1 Discussion on Presentation on CGIAR Change Process:

- It is important that the mega programmes and other initiatives of the CGIAR are aligned to the priorities agreed upon at continental level, notably the CAADP framework. It is not clear that the proposed research portfolio will substantially contribute to the 6%
- The main staples in Africa, i.e. rice and Maize should be prominently reflected in the mega programmes rather than bundling them together with all staples. A separate mega programme for these crops should be considered. For this reason the Africa Rice Centre has registered its reservations about the set of mega programmes presented.
- Some mega programmes are extremely large. This will complicate their management which may compromise their delivery of results.
- The proposed set of mega programmes does not adequately cover the following: livestock, fisheries, indigenous knowledge systems, energy and in particular biofuel. Capacity building should be elevated to a mega programme.
- The formulation of mega programmes should have waited to obtain stakeholder input through the GCARD consultations. ARD stakeholders in Africa need a mechanism for keeping up to date with the CGIAR reform process.

- There should be a mega programme on innovation systems—organising research such that its outputs are assured of being utilised.

Response by Dr. Akintayo to the above comments:

- The comments about the need for a separate mega programme on the major staples are on the mark.
- The CGIAR teams responsible for the ongoing change management have been actively disseminating updates on the process. These reports are accessible from the internet.
- The CGIAR is still capturing feedback on the Mega-programmes. It solicited input from ARD stakeholders in all the regions through their fora. In the last quarter of 2008 FARA hosted an e-consultation followed by a face-to-face meeting to gather views of African ARD stakeholders about the proposed changes in the CGIAR. However at that time the mega programmes had not yet been formulated.

7 Break out Session I: Reflection on the Consultation Reports

The first break out session offered participants an opportunity to reflect on findings of the consultation reports and point out any gaps in the reports with regard to:

- Needs and priorities for agricultural research in delivering defined development impacts,
- Emerging challenges and opportunities

Participants were divided into 6 groups each comprising about 9 people. One of the groups consisted of French speaking participants only. Each group was tasked to address the same set of questions above.

The feedback from the first breakout session is summarised in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Feedback from break out session I

Group	Gaps in articulation of needs and priorities	Gaps in emerging challenges and opportunities
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to work with communities for impact • Need for more attention on processing • Greater involvement of the from private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships especially with civil society can help in utilizing the power structures (policy makers at highest level) • Increased ability to Foresight • Availability of success stories that can be replicated

Group	Gaps in articulation of needs and priorities	Gaps in emerging challenges and opportunities
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the ARD system should be organised to address the topical issues and a development agenda • How to align external support to African priorities at all levels • Institutional strengthening of NARS • Upgrading research infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for mechanisms to update CAADP to reflect emerging realities • Acceptance of innovation as the organising principle (rather than research per se) needs to be accompanied by capacity building on how it is done
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms to make agricultural research relevant to end-users – from priority setting of research agenda to dissemination and use of technologies • Mechanism to ensure innovation uptake along the value chain • How to build dialogue/engagement of the political class/policy makers in order to cultivate the political will for informed decisions • Indicators for measuring and agreement on who will measure the impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways to enhance resilience to climate change and market shocks • Encouraging and ensuring proper management of investment in agriculture • Ways to consolidate sub-regional and national priorities to inform the content of the mega programs • Engagement of existing African networks aligned to CAADP agenda, in enhancing technology uptake and utilization, eg Fos, AFAAS, CSOs etc
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change adaptations in agriculture • Farmer empowerment • Market information systems incorporating planning; • Post harvest and labour saving technologies • How to manage partnerships • Co-ordination between research; extension, farmers (orgs); policy makers; markets; private sector • Early warning systems with response mechanisms (rapid and long term) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of energy in agriculture development (biofuels, fertiliser; solar) • How research can respond in real time to emerging challenges in Agriculture. Need to speed up process of varietal release. • How research can support advocacy • Crop diversification • Integration of indigenous knowledge • Non-conventional fund raising approaches

Group	Gaps in articulation of needs and priorities	Gaps in emerging challenges and opportunities
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional strengthening /research management • Increasing investment • Accountability and governance of research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining success factors across varied / multiple stakeholders • Risk management including climate change • Globalization • Energy challenges (bio-fuels) • Population pressure and urbanisation • Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) • South-South technical cooperation—the rise of China, India and Brazil
French speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification local know-how on production technologies and consumption • Urban diet systems • Local financing • Early warning systems • Extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks and vulnerability

8 Highlights of the GCARD F2F Consultation for Europe

The presentation on the GCARD F2F consultation for Europe was delivered by Dr. Jacky Ganry from GFAR Secretariat. He reported that the consultation was held on 29th September 2009. The event brought together 55 stakeholders from Europe and three observers (from AARINENA, FARA and the CGIAR). The participation was skewed in favour of researchers who constituted 45% of the participants. Donors/policy makers and CSO actors accounted for 27% and 25% of the participants respectively.

The discussions were organised in plenary and four break out sessions on the following themes:

1. Global ARD Priorities that are of shared interest to Europe and the rest of the World
2. ARD for Europe: Researchable issues and Priorities
3. How can European make its support for ARD in developing countries effective and achieve greater impact?

4. Why are new partnerships necessary and how should they be structured?

The discussions highlighted the need for:

- greater focus by researchers and donors on poverty issues in addition to productivity gains.
- research to be more demand (user/beneficiary) driven.
- research and development institutions to work closer together.

Regarding European support for ARD, the discussion observed that:

1. There are poverty issues to address in Europe, particularly in Eastern Europe
2. There are shared interest issues to address between Europe and developing countries, namely:
 - climate change
 - emerging animal-plant diseases and pests (pandemics)
 - international trade and globalization
 - demography, urbanization and migration
 - food security/food transition
 - energy security
3. There are specific issues for development support in developing countries

Participants proposed the following as the actions required to increase the effectiveness and impact of European support for ARD in developing countries

- Greater advocacy at Parliamentary level in EU and developing countries. Role of EFARD
- Improved EU ARD coordination particularly for policy and bilateral funding - Role of EIARD
- Coordinate European investments in ARD and investments in rural development in the pursuit of the MDGs: more demand-lead research. policy makers to invest in enabling environment - Role of EIARD
- Create an enabling environment for implementation and delivery: multi-stakeholders, governance, incentives for dissemination, capacity building, involvement of beneficiaries from the beginning, enhanced M&E system toward more ARD impact on development
- Appropriate partnerships between Europe and DCs beyond researchers: ie PAEPARD
- Bridging sectors and policies (agriculture, health, education, environment, transport)

- European ARD capacity maintained and coordinated to enable longer-term exchange. EFARD/AGRINATURA

The consultation highlighted the need for ARD to involve a broader stakeholder base i.e. public and private sector institutions along the whole value chain between producers and consumers, including those dealing with the environment, natural resources management, governance etc. It acknowledged the challenges of making partnerships work and proposed the development of toolkit of partnership success stories.

The discussion identified the following as issues that require further discussion and action:

- Institutional arrangements for European ARD and its governance
- Examining whether current incentives are targeted to impact?
- Examining the role of the private sector in addressing needs of the poor

A handout of Dr. Ganry's presentation on Europe's F2F consultation is included in these proceedings as Annex 8.

Comments on the F2F consultation for Europe

- ARD should follow the example of the health sector by engaging the inter-parliamentary group between Africa and other parts of the world including Europe to advocate for African ARD interests in Europe and elsewhere.
- Participants welcomed the commitment and steps taken by the Europeans to: (a) coordinate their support to developing countries; (b) improve their partnership with developing country actors; and (c) to target their support for increased impact.
- The discussion was silent about the CGIAR reform. Although it mentioned supporting demand-led research it was not explicit about alignment of European support to developing country priorities, e.g. CAADP.

Question: Why do European farmers shun these forums?

Answer: Future meeting will make every effort to ensure European farmers are represented.

After this discussion the consultation for the first day was adjourned.

9 Breakout Session II: Identifying the main gaps in Africa's ARD with regard to meeting needs of the poor

Proceedings for the second days started with a recap of the first day followed by the second break out session. The objective of this session was to arrive at the main gaps in Africa's ARD with regard to meeting the needs of the poor. This session drew upon findings from the review, the consultations and the first break out session. For this session each of the six groups assembled on the first day was given the following tasks:

1. To review the presentations on the review, e-consultation and the first break out session and cluster the gaps, emerging themes as well as areas on which ARD in Africa should focus
2. Select up to 5 clusters the group considers to be the most critical for Africa to present to GCARD
3. Frame these into issue statements

The six groups identified the following as the clusters representing areas on which ARD in Africa should focus

Table 5 Feedback from break out session II

Group					
1	2	3	4	5	French speakers
Networking	Land Water and Productivity	Policy and advocacy	Policy Advocacy at all levels	Land and Water Management	Demand driven
Capacity Building and Innovation systems	Policy and Institutions	Focus on end users	Proactive response to emerging challenges	Market Access	Technology generation
M&E impact assessment to inform policy advocacy	Monitoring & Evaluation, Impact Assessment and Attribution	Coordination and partnerships	Innovation system	Food security	The value chain approach
Risk management	Risk, Vulnerability and Climate Change	Research capacity	Risk management	Research	Risk and vulnerability
Bioenergy	Information and Knowledge for Innovation	Risk and opportunities	Partnerships		Policy dialogue Monitoring and evaluation and impact assessment

The above clusters were analyzed to identify one set of a reasonable number of themes mentioned frequently by the groups. This set was adopted to constitute the priority themes for ARD in Africa. Seven themes were identified. They are:

1. Risk and vulnerability (including Bio-energy)
2. Monitoring and impact
3. Policy and institutions
4. Information, knowledge and innovation
 - Demand driven research,
 - Proactive response to challenges
 - Research capacity development 2
 - Focus on end users and farmer centrality
 - Marketing
5. Coordination, partnerships and networking
 - Vertical horizontal coordination
 - CAADP Pillars
 - Research agenda
6. Land and water management
7. Food Security

10 Break out Session III: Addressing the gaps and implementing the Priorities

The third break out session was devoted to identifying mechanisms and partnership arrangements addressing gaps or implementing priorities encapsulated in the above seven themes. For this session, each group was assigned one priority theme and tasked to:

1. Identify current implementation mechanisms and partnership arrangements to take forward each of these priorities at national, sub-regional and continental levels
2. For each mechanism/partnership arrangement, identify what needs to be done differently at national, sub-regional and continental levels and roles of key actors

The outcome of this exercise is summarized in Tables 6 to 10.

Table 6 Status of mechanisms and partnerships for addressing **Risk and Vulnerability**

Issue/Risk	Mechanism	Partnership arrangements
Climate (Flood, Drought, Fire, Deforestation)	Not very clear at both national and regional level Poor coordination at national and sub-regional levels Low capacity and Low awareness	CGIAR centers CILS/ /Agrhymet ACMAD -AMSEW
Pest and disease	1. Locust control fairly well handled 2. Termites: no clear organized mechanisms 3. Livestock losses due to diseases significantly controlled 4. H1N1 – Avian flue ; limited capacity for control 5. Malaria + Tse-tse: Infestation not adequately controlled	Veterinary services at national level with farmers Plant disease control at national level; FAO; CIRDES- range of animal (subregional) diseases CMB = Coconut marketing Board

Commercial and financial risks	Some commercial crops- Pre-planting price announced	AGRA (11-15 countries)
Conflicts	Conflict resolutions Reconciliation committees in some national systems	AU, CGIAR, UN

Table 7 Challenges and way-forward for enhancing **Monitoring and Evaluation** in ARD

Current implementation mechanisms	M&E systems exist at National, sub regional and Continental level and in the CGIAR
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems not well integrated • Limited capacity for M&E at all levels • Lack of commitment (low funding)
What needs to be done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing framework • Identify Indicators at the different levels – Global, continental, sub-regional and national with emphasis at national level and with alignment between various strata – global, continental, SRO etc • Define impact pathways • Skills and capacities need to be developed • Systems must not be top-down • All systems must be aligned to and feed into CAADP and national level priorities • Active involvement of farmer organizations, NGOs, private sector in M&E, agenda setting • Target different groups – decision makers, Board of research institutions, researchers, users

Table 8 Mechanisms for addressing gaps and priorities concerning **Policies and Institutions** and the relevant actors

Current mechanism	Areas for improvement	Key actors and roles
Policy dialogue spaces (e.g. parliamentary committees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity for timely and credible engagement • Support popular participation and public consultation • Support to think tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer Organisations and civil society (<i>advocacy</i>) • Government departments (<i>Transparency and commitment to policy consultation</i>) • Research institutions (<i>timely evidence</i>) • Think tanks (<i>policy options</i>)
Policy harmonization/ alignment (e.g. CAADP (Ethiopia, Rwanda))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic policy coherence (finance, industry, health, etc.) • Align policies with CAADP • Support or develop agriculture strategies (e.g. PRSPs, Agriculture Strategies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government departments (<i>Align policies</i>) • Donors (<i>funding and technical support</i>) • RECs (at sub regional level—develop policy guidelines, advocacy for countries, funding and technical support) • Africa Union (at continental level)

Current mechanism	Areas for improvement	Key actors and roles
Research for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence-based research and peer review • Investment in ARD • Institutional support • Incentives for ARD (e.g. Intellectual Property Rights) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions (<i>provide evidence and policy options</i>) • Donors (<i>Long term funding and technical support</i>)
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity for Researcher-Media dialogue • Educate media on ARD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media (<i>Raise public awareness</i>) • Researchers / institutions (<i>Engage/train media</i>)

Table 9 Mechanisms for addressing gaps and implementing priorities concerning **Information, Knowledge and Innovation**

What needs to be done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce donor dependency • African member governments to contribute regularly • More active private sector participation
Roles of actors at national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking alternative funding mechanism (e.g. Private sector and governments) • Seek out private partnerships, Identify and build success stories of PPP best practices • Focus on export crops levy for research to interest private sector) • Reduce Brain drain
Roles of actors at sub regional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of common problem in the region • Setting up and maintaining center of excellences and sub regional innovation plat form • Support technology transfer and dissemination
Roles of actors at continental level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an umbrella and coordinating efforts of SROs • Mobilize and distribute resources for competitive for research • Negotiate with African Governments • Advocate through European-African parliamentarian Group

Table 10 Mechanism to address gaps and implement priorities related to **Land and Water Management**

Land and water management issue	Implementation mechanisms	Partnership arrangements
Access and land scarcity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characterization and analysis of local land tenure systems (N,R,C) • Policies rules for facilitating access to land (-N,R,C) • Innovation platforms (coordination between various sectors and stakeholders) • Special attention to under-privileged groups (youth, landless, women) • Property right issues (-N,R,C) • Lessons learned (N,R,C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Government • Traditional land counsels • Traditional authorities • Researchers (national, regional and international levels) • NGOs • Donors
Conservation/ecological agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use policies • Incentives and motivations to adopt • Introduction of high yielding varieties • Integrating farming systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Government • Traditional land counsels • Traditional authorities

Land and water management issue	Implementation mechanisms	Partnership arrangements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of product markets • Training • Innovation platforms • Lessons learned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists • NGOs • Private sector • Donors
Water management in Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review water use technologies and policies (N,R,C) • community based irrigation /private schemes (Infrastructure...) • Introduction of high valued crops • Property rights issues (N,R,C) • Training • Incentives and motivation schemes to adopt (R,C) • Innovation platforms at local level to monitoring and conflict resolution • Linking farmers to markets (N,R,C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Government • Traditional land counsels • Traditional authorities • Scientists (National, Regional, Continental) • NGOs • Private sector • Donors
Soil fertility, land degradation, desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable land use options • Input subsidies (N,R,C) • Environmental friendly options • Introduction of S&WC options • Development of product markets • Introduction of high valued crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Government • Traditional land counsels • Traditional authorities • Scientists (National, Regional and International) • NGOs • Private sector • Donors
Early warning issues of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement alert monitoring mechanisms • Increased awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Government • Traditional land counsels • Traditional authorities • Scientists • NGOs • Donors
Crop diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applied research on crops and systems • Identification of high valued crops • Training • Setting up innovation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Government • Scientists • NGOs • Donors
Monitoring and evaluation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and develop indicators for land and water management • Setting up monitoring and evaluation framework • Assess the impact of land and water management intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Government • Traditional land counsels • Traditional authorities • Scientists (National, Regional and International) • NGOs • Private sector • Donors

11 Breakout session IV: Priority areas for collaboration and support from international partners

In the fourth and final break out session. The groups were tasked with the following:

- To identify Africa’s priority areas for collaboration and support from international partners with respect to the issues raised in the third break out session.
- To suggest the strategy that Africa should use to deliver its messages effectively at the GCARD in Montpellier

The feedback from each group was collated to pull out the priority areas for engagement with international partners (Table 11). According to participants’ feedback there is an overwhelming need for strengthening the capacity for innovation in Africa. The information contained in Table 11 is a key output of the consultation.

Table 11 Priority areas for engagement with international partners

ARD Priority theme	Priority areas for Africa’s engagement with international partners including the CGIAR
<p>1. Risk and vulnerability African ARD should enable smallholder producers to become better prepared to respond to effects of climate change and other global crises (e.g. financial, trade, food, diseases and energy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of African human and institutional capacities to assess risks and to develop risk mitigation measures (early warning, response and recovery) • Sharing relevant information, technology, lessons and experiences • Realignment of investments to increase funding for interventions aimed at mitigating risk and vulnerability • Alignment of international research and development priorities on risk and vulnerability with Africa’s priorities and unique conditions
<p>2. Institutional and Policy dialogue Testing and up scaling institutional and policy arrangements that promote agricultural innovation across entire value chains.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of human and institutional capacities for policy analysis, evidence based advocacy, negotiation and innovation systems approaches • Fair trade policies, e.g. removal of barriers to Africa’s agricultural products, and their enforcement • Alignment of investments in rural development to agricultural priorities, e.g. transportation and water infrastructure • Sharing information (experiences and lessons to inform policy)
<p>3. Information, knowledge and innovation Support to generation of knowledge through science and technology; building on indigenous knowledge and use of success stories for scaling up good practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Africa’s human and institutional capacity for generation, dissemination and use of agricultural knowledge and knowledge management tools e.g. ICT and knowledge banks and extension systems • Supporting the exchange of innovations between Africa and the rest of the world • Strengthening intellectual property rights regimes for ARD • Support the integration of indigenous knowledge into research • Support the collection and management of agricultural statistics

ARD Priority theme	Priority areas for Africa’s engagement with international partners including the CGIAR
<p>4. Coordination, partnership and networking Strengthening institutional frameworks for harmonizing ARD priorities and their implementation at national, sub regional, continental and global levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligning interventions and support to existing frameworks notably CAADP, FAAP and national compacts • Supporting platforms for inter-regional cooperation (south-south and north-south) • Share lessons and experiences on effective partnerships and innovation systems
<p>5. Land and water management Priority issues concerning management of common property resources, policies to support investment in sustainable land and water use. Policies to protect tenure rights of smallholders in the face of “land grabs”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the human and institutional capacities to address land and water management issues (soil fertility management, land degradation, forest management, water management, land tenure and water rights). This includes sharing relevant technologies, databases, frameworks and guidelines. • Formulation and enforcement of international conventions and protocols on land and water management • Alignment of international research and development priorities on water and land with Africa’s priorities
<p>6. Monitoring and Impact Assessment There is need for easy-to-understand methodologies for measuring success and funding arrangements that allow impact assessment and lesson learning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening capacity for monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment for using the resulting information to enhance impact. • Developing and applying appropriate methodologies for assessing impact • Collaboration in the development and application of methodologies for monitoring and impact assessment.
<p>7. Food security Access to technologies that increase productivity, increase in market access and making it possible for producers to cope with uncertain weather conditions given the increasing rural and urban populations in Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening capacity for development and up-scaling of technologies, policies, markets for increasing food productivity, reducing post harvest losses and increasing food quality (nutrition). • Collaborate on sharing and/or development of varieties and breeds better adapted to biotic and abiotic stresses exerted by climate change • Increasing investment in infrastructure and support for policy regimes that promote domestic and regional trade in food. • Collaborate on social protection and safety net programmes that empower beneficiaries to become self reliant • Collaborate on equitable investment in land (ref “land grabbing”).

Discussion on the priority areas for Africa’s engagement with international partners

- Improving the capacity of Africans will empower them to provide solutions to issues. This is a very clear area for formulating a message for GCARD.
- It is essential that women are well represented in the delegation from Africa.
- Issues of gender and land rights need to be incorporated to empower women

- Accountability: Researchers need to be accountable to the intended beneficiaries of their work. There is need to rethink M&E and impact assessment to improve their function of promoting accountability.
- Collective use of water, including use of waste water/ treated water, access to water and poverty aspects as well as conflicts over water are important aspects that should be captured

12 Delivering Africa's message at GCARD in March 2010

Participant's brain stormed on how the African contingent to Montpellier could effectively deliver Africa's message to the rest of the world. Their suggestions are outlined below:

1. Presentation of a summary of the outcome of the F2F consultation to the CGIAR's Alliance's Executive committee
2. Highlight success stories
3. Providing appropriate representation. This is very important
4. Good preparation of the delegates. African speakers should incorporate the information generated through the F2F in their speeches
5. Use a variety of communication tools for example pull up banners and flyers as handouts
6. Publish the outcomes of this meeting on FARA website and on the GCARD 2010 website
7. Prepare a position paper making reference to this workshop and supporting the conclusions with relevant data.
8. Obtain political support from AU. Sensitize Africa's representatives at the high level event on the first day with the outcomes of this workshop.

13 Declaration by Farmers

The F2F consultation concluded with a declaration by farmer representatives from IFAP-AFRICA, EAFF, SACAU, PROPAC and ROPPA (Annex 9). In this declaration they recognised the importance of ARD to farmers in Africa. They also recognised CAADP as the main framework for ARD in Africa and the key roles played by FARA, SROs and NARS in support of CAADP Pillar IV. They re-affirmed the central position of farmers and farmer organisation in making ARD successful but registered several concerns relating to weak engagement of farmers in research processes and failure of research findings to reach them.

The declaration underscored the need for strengthening of partnerships between African farmer organisations and other constituents of FARA. It called on FARA and the SROs to ensure that farmers participated effectively in the implementation of

CAADP. It pointed out that livestock, fisheries and the needs of women and young farmers require greater ARD attention. It registered the commitment of farmer organisations to lobby governments and development partners to increase investment in research and extension. It also articulated the resolve of farmer organisations to oppose engagement with research and extension where the involvement of farmers in these activities is only superficial.

14 Next steps

Participants agreed on the following as the next steps building on the momentum established by the workshop. The actions to be taken after the workshop were grouped into two: (i) those to be taken between the end of the workshop and the Montpellier conference; and (ii) Those to be taken after the Montpellier conference.

Actions to be taken before 28 March 2010

- Finalise workshop proceedings and share them with participants and other stakeholders
- Maintaining communication with participants towards March 2010 through an e-consultation or regular email
- Select Africa's representatives to the GCARD
- Identify success stories to reinforce Africa's message to GCARD
- Influence the CGIAR process to serve Africa better

Actions to be taken after March 2010

- Share the outcome of GCARD with participants and other stakeholders
- Maintaining momentum established by the e-consultation and F2F meeting
- Feed the outcome of GCARD into the FARA general Assembly
- Mobilise relevant actors to implement the required actions

15 Closing

The workshop was closed by Dr. Monty Jones who thanked the participants for their very active participation. This, he said, was a reflection of their commitment to contribute towards improving the performance of ARD in addressing the needs of the poor in Africa. He undertook to coordinate the follow up of the agreed next steps. He wished the participants safe trips back home.

16 Evaluation

Out of the 56 participants, 24 (43%) completed and returned the evaluation forms. Overall participants were positive about the organisation of the workshop and its conduct. The main areas they pointed out for improvement included aspects of the facilitation notably time keeping and the allocation of sufficient time to tasks and the representation of NARS. The more details about the feedback from the evaluation is included in these proceedings as Annex 10.

Annexes

Annex 1: Meeting Programme

Day 1: Monday 5 October 2009

Time	Activity	Responsible person(s)
0830 - 0900	Registration	All
0900 - 0915	Welcome Remarks	Dr. Monty Jones
0915 - 1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions, • Key expectations of participants • Management of the consultation process • Overview of the Programme (Objectives, Outputs, Themes) 	Mr. Ebbie Dengu (Facilitator)
1000 - 1020	Agricultural Research and Africa's Development Agenda	Dr. Monty Jones
1020 - 1050	House keeping announcements Tea/Coffee Break	Emily Nwankwo
1050 - 1130	An Overview of GCARD	Yvonne Pinto
1130 - 1215	GCARD-Africa Regional Review	Prof. Uzo Mokwunye
1215 - 1300	Summary of GCARD-Africa Electronic Consultation	Mrs. Myra Wopereis-Pura
1300 - 1400	Lunch	
1400 - 1500	The CGIAR's Strategic Results Framework (SRF)	Dr. I. Akintayo
1500 - 1615	Break out session I: Reflections on the CGIAR's SRF and on findings of GCARD Regional Review and electronic Consultation What gaps exist with regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs and priorities for agricultural research in delivering defined development impacts? • Emerging challenges and opportunities 	All
1600 - 1615	Tea/Coffee Break	
1615 - 1700	Report back and plenary discussion	All
1700 - 1715	Highlights of GCARD F2F Consultation in Europe	Dr. Jacky Ganry
1715- 1730	Wrap up for Day 1	Mr. Ebbie Dengu

Day 2: Tuesday 6 October 2009

Time	Activity	Responsible person(s)
0830 - 0845	Recap of Day 1 and Process for Day 2	Mr. Ebbie Dengu
0845 - 0915	Discussion on the CGIAR's Strategic Research Framework	All
0915 - 1030	Break out session II : Mechanisms for addressing identified gaps, bottlenecks and opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the current mechanisms at national, sub regional and continental levels • Identify what needs to be done differently at national, sub regional and continental levels 	All
1030 - 1100	Tea/Coffee Break	
1100 - 1145	Break out session II continues	All
1145 – 1300	Report back and discussion	All
1300 - 1400	Lunch	
1400 -- 1500	Break out session III : Partnerships/pathways for catalyzing innovation in agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review current partnership arrangements • Propose what should be done differently to improve partnerships/pathways? • Identify/estimate the investments required? 	All
1500 -- 1600	Report back and plenary discussion	All
1600 -- 1620	Wrap up for Day 2	Mr. Ebbie Dengu
1620- 1650	Tea/Coffee	

Day 3: Wednesday 7 October 2009

Time	Activity	Responsible person(s)
0830 - 0845	Process for Day 3	Mr. Ebbie Dengu
0845 – 0930	Synthesis of Day 1 and 2	Facilitation Team
0930 - 1030	Report back on mechanisms and partnerships by the working groups	All
1030 – 1100	Tea/Coffee Break	
1130- 1300	The March 2010 GCARD event	Dr. Jacky Ganry
	Break out session V : Africa representation; key questions/messages from Africa and how they should be delivered.	All
	Reporting back	All
1300 - 1400	Lunch	
1400 -- 1500	Wrap up and Next steps	Mr. Ebbie Dengu
1500 -- 1515	Closing	Dr. Monty Jones
1515- 1530	Tea/Coffee Break	

Annex 2: List of Participants

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Annex 3: Keynote Address: Agricultural Research and Africa's Development Agenda

FARA
Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa



Agricultural Research and Africa's Development Agenda

Monty Jones
Executive Director, FARA

GCARD-Africa F2F mtg
5-7 October 2009
Accra, Ghana

Outline

1. Africa's development trend
2. Reforms in Africa's agricultural development
3. Emerging opportunities for international collaboration in African agricultural development
4. Approaches for improving agricultural productivity in Africa
5. Conclusion

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Africa's economic performance (1960-now)

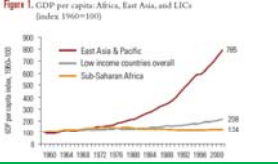
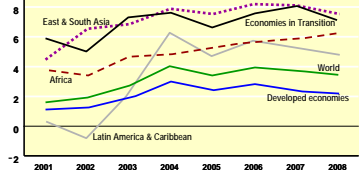
1960 – 2000:

- Overall stagnation
- Decline in share of world trade from 3.5% to 1.5%
- Equivalent to annual loss of US\$70 billion; approx 3x annual ODA to Africa

2000-now:


- Better governance
- Sustained GDP growth averaging 5.4% pa.
- Growth is driven by:
 - Better macroeconomic policies & terms of trade
 - Commodity prices

Figures 1. GDP per capita: Africa, East Asia, and LICs (Index 1960=100)

Significance of Agriculture in Africa

- Agriculture is source of livelihood. (62% of working population in SSA (excl. South Africa) is in agriculture)
- Agriculture is key to reducing poverty in Africa (1% increase in cereal yield can lift 2 million people out of poverty)
- Agriculture is essential for food security. The 2008 food price crisis threatened stability in several countries
- Agriculture is key to economic growth. It contributes 27% of GDP; strong linkages through containing food prices, etc



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Reforms in African agricultural development

- **The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is a framework for:**
 - National & regional planning, implementation & evaluation
 - Developing trade and development corridors
 - Improving cohesion & complementarity between donors
- **Promoting knowledge-driven development**
 - Capture spill-overs,
 - Minimise duplication,
 - Share facilities,
 - Exploit comparative advantages

Emerging opportunities for international collaboration with Africa

1. Gains in governance & stability have created a more conducive environment for collaboration
2. The 2008 food price crisis broke the complacency
 - Africa's productivity gap makes it a focus for growth in production
3. The G8's recommitment to Africa, agriculture and African ownership of its development
 - America's engagement raises the prospect of this actually happening

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Commitments of the 2009 G8 summit at L'Aquila,

1. Act on the scale & urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food security
2. Effective coordination, support for country-owned plans & use multilateral institutions
3. Support actions to increase agric. productivity & stimulate pre and post-harvest interventions
 - emphasize private sector growth, knowledge and training, trade, smallholders, women and families, NRM
4. Increase investments in agric. development that benefit the poorest & make best use of international institutions
5. Support reform of CGIAR & the global agric. research system

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Approaches for improving agricultural productivity in Africa

- **Technologies (Science & Community based innovation)**
 - High yielding varieties /breeds adapted to local conditions
 - Land and water conservation (NRM)
 - Improving crop and livestock health
 - Crop/livestock management (integrated weed and pest control)
 - Post-harvest handling and processing
- **Effective Advisory Services (in context of innovation systems)**
- **Efficient market chains**
- **Agricultural and Land Policies (cross cutting)**
- **Human and Institutional Capacity development (cross cutting)**

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Improving farm productivity enhancing knowledge sharing (some examples)

Crop-focused research

- Higher yields combining local and external resources
- Reduced risk: better resistance to abiotic and biotic constraints
- Enhanced labour productivity: less weeding & shorter growth period



Innovation and learning systems approach

- Multi-disciplinary team
- Free flow of information
- Shared investments
- Access to markets




FARA is leading SSA CP, RAILS, DONATA and SABIMA

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Improving farm productivity Community-based innovations

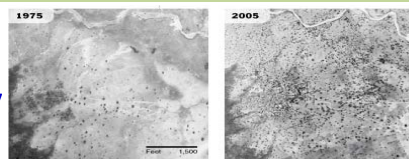
Arid land planting (Zai) pits

- Traditional planting pits were used to rehabilitate rock-hard barren land that rain couldn't penetrate
- Farmers improved technique by widening pits & applying manure to concentrate water & nutrients



Outcomes

- Higher & more reliable crop yields
- Income from woody species
- Water tables rising



1975 2005

Scale: 1:100

RAILS and DONATA empowering rural community on access to information and technologies

NIGER REPUBLIC
Source: New York Times February 11 2007

Approaches for improving capital productivity

- **Breaking the credit bottleneck:**
 - Growth in micro-finance institutions & their capacities
 - AGRA is pioneering a model for rural credit involving Farmer Organisations, Commercial Banks & other Financial Institutions
- **Promoting public-private partnerships**
 - Underpinning agricultural development with improved infrastructure for transportation & communication)
 - Increasing access to regional markets
- **CAADP Pillar II focuses on Market & Trade-related capacities**
 - FARA coordinates RAILS (agric. information & learning systems)

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Approaches for improving human & institutional productivity

- Human and institutional capacity is probably the most critical constraint on African agricultural development
- **Critical weaknesses are in Africa's:**
 - ability to attract young persons into agricultural training
 - capacity to produce problems solvers and entrepreneurs
 - capacity to retain the best professional in agric. and in Africa
- **Capacity strengthening cuts across all Pillars of CAADP**
 - FARA coordinates continental programmes for strengthening institutions & Africa's capacity to build capacity

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Approaches for improving human & institutional productivity

- The establishment of specialised centres of excellence is supported by the African Union
- Collaborative programmes with other regions / countries
 - Africa-US Higher Education Initiative
 - Platform for African-European Partnership on ARD (PAEPARD)
 - Africa-India; Africa-China, Africa-Brazil, Africa-League of Arab States
- Linking university education with research & business to promote innovation & produce graduates with skills relevant to needs/demand
 - e.g. the FARA-led University, Research, Agro-Business Initiative (URABI)
- Providing infrastructure support to improve internet access
 - e.g. African agricultural research internet access through RAILS

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The Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP)

Aims	While working with;
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1. Evolution & reform of agricultural institutions & services</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2. Increasing the scale of Africa's investment</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">3. Aligned and coordinated support</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: 80%; margin: 0 auto;">Extension, research, training & education</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: 80%; margin: 0 auto;">African governments, private sector</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 80%; margin: 0 auto;">Development agencies, int'l financing institutions</div>

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Priority areas for win-win partnerships ...1/2

1. **Collaboration in science**, building on models that have been successful e.g. CRSPs. Embrace new realities & models
2. **Local sourcing of food stocks** wherever possible to promote production and avoid perpetuating dependencies on food aid
3. **Reduction of farm subsidies** so that consumers can benefit from application of comparative advantages

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Priority areas for win-win partnerships ...2/2

4. **Wider collaboration between institutions and research**, using modern teaching & learning to widen the impact
5. **Trade-related infrastructural support** plus strategies that promote participation of smallholder farmers and women, in domestic, regional and international markets
6. **Coordinated investment in African agriculture & aligning to the CAADP framework** and to priorities at regional, sub-regional and national levels

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Conclusions ...1/2

- The performance of agriculture is a major success factor for efforts to improve living standards in Africa & the world
- CAADP projects that Africa must maintain at least 6% agric. production growth/yr to sustainably improve its food security
- The changes required to achieve CAADP and MDGs targets call for revolutionary vision, commitment, investment & action
- The investment and broad actions required are laid in CAADP and FAAP—for research, extension and adoption

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Conclusions ...2/2

- The mutual interests necessary to drive collaboration in agricultural science, capacity strengthening & infrastructural development exist.
- **What is now needed is concrete action to harness the momentum of GCARD**

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Annex 4: Overview of GCARD

Building from Demand: Research for Development



www.GCARD2010.net

Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)

GFAR is currently engaged in an ambitious process with a wide range of agricultural stakeholders globally.

The aim of this process is to contribute to the development of a new global agricultural research system, driven by tangible **development outcomes** and bringing together all those involved in agriculture research for development (AR4D).

www.egfar.org

GFAR is serviced by regional networks across the world made up of all active stakeholders in agriculture

- Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) www.fara-africa.org
- Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa (AARINENA) www.aarinena.org
- Central Asia and the Caucasus Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (CACAARI) www.cacaari.org
- Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI) www.apaari.org
- Forum for the Americas on Agricultural Research and Technology Development (FORAGRO) for Latin America and the Caribbean www.ica.int/foragro/
- European Forum on Agricultural Research for Development (EFARD) www.efard.org
- North American Forum (being initiated)

Current situation in research and knowledge creation



Generating and applying knowledge is critical to meeting the huge agricultural challenges we face

- Why hasn't existing knowledge better benefited the poor?
- Why have many apparently effective technologies not been adopted?
- Why isn't agricultural innovation better valued in development?
- How can we build more collective action towards large scale development impacts?

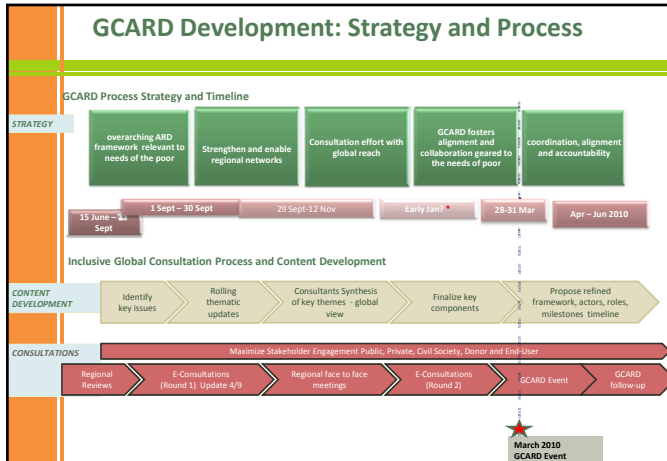
What is GCARD 2010

- Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development.
- To be held in Montpellier, France 28-31 March, 2010.
- A process, not just a conference



Objectives of GCARD process

- Ensure alignment of the research agenda with development needs of the resource-poor
- Advocate for a more effective financial support
- Facilitate dialogue between diverse stakeholders on innovation pathways
- Promote the integration of the international agricultural research systems with national systems.



Framing the Consultations

- What are the needs and priorities for agricultural research in delivering defined development impacts?
- What mechanisms and partnerships are required in innovation pathways turning research into development impacts at scale?
- What are the key blockages, barriers and bottlenecks that prevent research from benefiting the poor?
- How best should these be resolved and what enabling investments, policies and capacities are most needed?

GCARD and the CGIAR

- Aligns CGIAR's research towards national and global development goals and quantifiable objectives
- Increases speed and scale of development impact from CGIAR investments
- Clarifies CGIAR's most valuable niche in the ARD system
- Brings open accountability of the CGIAR's programmes to intended end-users and beneficiaries

What will happen at GCARD 2010

GCARD 2010 programme (still under discussion)

- Day 1:** High Level Segment: policies, programmes, and investments
- Day 2:** Challenges, focussing research priorities
- Day 3:** Tools and changes to impact more effectively on development.
- Day 4:** Wrap up, pulling together solutions and ways forward

Early feed-back from regional e-consultations

Over 1,500 people & organizations from more than 200 countries.

- ARCs, NARIs, Regional Fora: 30%
- ARIs, IARCs: 29%
- CSOs, Farmers Organizations, NGOs: 17%
- Private Sector: 5%
- Governments, Donors: 13%
- Other: 6%

Main areas of interest of e-consultations

Overall 700 messages:

- Agricultural research results need to reach the poor
- Farmer centric research
- Role of youth and women
- Holistic approaches

Common topics across regions

- Food security/production
- Water scarcity/use and re-use
- Climate change, salinization, soils/land degradation
- Organic farming/traditional food and plants
- Plant protection
- ICTs/GIS systems
- Urbanization/urban agriculture
- Cooperatives and Farmer Associations
- Mechanization
- Value chains/markets/high value crops
- Breeding for drought /pest resistance
- Post Harvest

Sub-Saharan Africa

450 participants from 64 different countries.

- Funding systems better aligned between research and development
- Innovation pathways developed between diverse stakeholders for rapid uptake of knowledge and technologies
- International agricultural research systems integrated with national partners

Europe

110 participants

Many interesting perspectives in answer to identifying the key priorities for European agriculture and European research for development

- Demand driven research
- Involvement of stakeholders
- Continuity of actions
- Research programming

Latin America and the Caribbean preliminary

520 participants – 63% from the private sector (farmers)
Consultations just being wrapped up

- Networks
- Partnerships
- Innovation Platforms
- Cooperatives
- Livestock and Milk Production
- Horticulture
- Indigenous Knowledge
- Illicit cultivars
- Training extension

West Asia and North Africa

120 participants with 120 messages

- Linkage between research, extension and farmers – knowledge sharing
- Water scarcity and food security (improved water use efficiency, drought tolerant crops)
- Clear policies and strategies for agricultural research
- Policies, institutions and technology integrated in the research process

Central Asia and the Caucasus

- Crop Improvement/ climate change
- Access to knowledge
- Land use and property
- Neglected private sector

Asia Pacific

Nearly 100 different participants for a total of about 350 messages

- **Fighting very High Hunger and Poverty:** (under-nutrition, poverty and high dependence on agriculture, bridging the huge yield gaps by doubling the rates of growth of yield and income while improving input use efficiencies particularly for rice ecologies)
- **Synergizing Productivity, Sustainability and Equity – Towards Evergreen Revolution:** enhancing productivity in perpetuity by developing and adopting ecotechnologies towards creating an Evergreen Revolution
- **Can Small Always be Beautiful – The Crisis of Entitlement:** Predominance of small and marginal farmers and increasing land fragmentation, emphasizing the need to generate technologies suited to smallholders, to enhance labour productivity, and to enhance access to land, water, energy, inputs, credit and insurance
- **Research – The Engine of Growth and Development:** Centrality of technology, information, knowledge and innovations for development and to promote informed diversification to optimize opportunities in horticulture, livestock, fishery and agroforestry and to meet the challenges of rising income, inequity, urbanization and human health, and to revitalise the technology generation and diffusion process
- **Linking Farmers with Markets:** Linking farmers with markets, strengthening post-harvest management, agro-processing, value addition, enhancing food availability for the poor through market, trade and distribution reforms, safety nets and integrated on-farm – off-farm – non-farm employment and income; strengthening bio-security toward safe and green agriculture and facilitating international trade, and
- **Policy Support – A Must for Science-led Development:** Policy options and actions for increased investment in agriculture and agricultural R&D, improving terms of trade for agriculture, participatory (involving public, private, NGO, CSO sectors and farmers) research, extension and education, input-output pricing, institutional and services supports, bioenergy, climate change management and minimization of distortions of crop-animal-soil-water cycles, regulatory measures and standards, gender sensitivity, and retention of youth in agriculture and agriculture-related activities.

Next steps...

The e-consultation results and the draft strategy and results framework and potential mega-programs shared in F2F meetings;

- **EFARD – 29 Sep, Brussels**
- **FARA – 5-7 Oct, Accra**
- **CACAARI - 16-17 Oct, Tashkent**
- **FORAGRO – 19-21 Oct, Cali**
- **APAARI – 30-31 Oct Bangkok**
- **AARINENA – 10-12 Nov, Alexandria**

Annex 5: Regional Review of Africa's Agricultural Research and Development

REGIONAL REVIEW OF AFRICA'S AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



UZO MOKWUNYE

OUTLINE

1. CAADP AND THE AFRICAN VISION FOR DEVELOPMENT
2. LAYING OUT THE RESEARCH PRIORITIES
3. RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF THE POOR
4. RESEARCH THRUSTS
5. GAPS
6. KEY CHALLENGES
7. MAJOR DEVELOPMENT BARRIERS

THE COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)

**THE NEW MILLENNIUM BEGAN
WITH A NEW VISION FOR
AFRICA'S AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT.
THIS NEW VISION IS
CAPTURED IN THE CAADP**

WHY CAADP?

Data for 1997-1999 show that more than 250 million Africans were chronically hungry

WHY CAADP?

Africa is the only region in the world where the absolute number of the poor and hungry is rising

In 2000 alone, African countries spent US\$18.7 billion on food import

WHY CAADP?

THE DRIVING MOTIVE FOR CAADP WAS THUS TWO-FOLD:
· ELIMINATE PERVERSIVE POVERTY HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION
· IMPROVE AFRICA'S FOOD INDEPENDENCE

WHY CAADP?

THE BASIS FOR CAADP WAS THAT
"AGRICULTURE-LED GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT IS FUNDAMENTAL TO CUTTING
HUNGER, REDUCING POVERTY AND
GENERATING OVERALL ECONOMIC GROWTH"

ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF CAADP?

- ◊ Pillar 1: Extend land under sustainable management and reliable water control systems
- ◊ Pillar 2: Improve rural infrastructure and trade-related capacity for market access
- ◊ Pillar 3: Increase food supply and reduce hunger
- ◊ Pillar 4: Promote agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption

2. RESEARCH PRIORITIES

ALTHOUGH RESEARCH PRIORITIES
ARE BEST SET AT THE NATIONAL
LEVEL, THE ROLE OF THE SROs HAS
BEEN EXEMPLARY

2. RESEARCH PRIORITIES

ASARECA

- Improve productivity of Staples as well as Commodities with a growing Regional Market

2. RESEARCH PRIORITIES

CORAF/WECARD

- Promote Joint Investment in Rice Research and Development
- Increase Investment in Livestock Improvement
- Promote Growth and Development of Root Crops

2. RESEARCH PRIORITIES

SADC/FANR

- Promote Partnership and Collaboration among NARS
- Promote Public/Private Partnerships
- Promote Capacity Building
- Mobilize Resources to Implement Demand-driven Research Activities

2. RESEARCH PRIORITIES

THE CGIAR CENTERS

>The overriding goal of the **Regional Plans for Collective Action** is "to foster the emergence of a coordinated, cohesive program of research that produces clear economies of scale and scope at low transaction costs.

>Like the SROs, research would concentrate on Staples

3. RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF THE POOR

- POOREST COUNTRIES MUST EMPHASIZE INCREASES IN PRODUCTION
- PRIORITY MUST BE GIVEN TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN PLACES WHERE SIGNIFICANT PRODUCTIVITY GAINS ARE POSSIBLE
- PUT EMPHASIS ON STAPLES AND ON SMALLHOLDER FARMERS
- DEVELOP STRATEGIES THAT COMPLEMENT AGRICULTURAL GROWTH WITH SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES
- FOCUS ON MEETING NEEDS OF DOMESTIC MARKETS
- EMPHASIZE GROWTH THAT ENSURES SUSTAINABLE USE OF MAIN PRODUCTION RESOURCES

4. RESEARCH THRUSTS

1. AT THE REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVELS, EMPHASIS HAS BEEN ON INCREASED PRODUCTION OF **STAPLES**

4. RESEARCH THRUSTS

WITH INCREASED PRODUCTION OF STAPLES IN MIND, RESEARCH IS FOCUSED ON:

- Management of Natural Resources
- Policies, Institutions and Information for achieving Impact

4. RESEARCH THRUSTS

- Conservation and Enhancement of Agricultural Biodiversity
- Producing More and Better Food at Lower Cost through Genetic Improvements
- Reducing Rural Poverty through Agricultural Diversification

4. RESEARCH THRUSTS

- Promoting Domestic and Regional Markets
- Improving Impact of Emergency Response on Agricultural Livelihoods in Highly Stressed and Unstable Systems

5. GAPS

- POOR CAPACITY FOR INNOVATION
- LACK OF COORDINATION BETWEEN RESEARCH AND EXTENSION
- TOO MUCH EMPHASIS ON CHALLENGES AND LITTLE ON OPPORTUNITIES
- PERCEIVED GAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOUR PILLARS
- LITTLE ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO UNDERNOURISHMENT
- WHAT HAPPENED TO RESEARCH ON "PROCESSING"

6. KEY CHALLENGES

- **The huge size and agroecological diversity of Africa**
- **Prevalence of very old infertile soils easily susceptible to erosion**
- **Africa's overwhelming dependence on rain-fed agriculture**

6. KEY CHALLENGES

- **Preponderance of countries with populations under 10 million**
- **Nearly 40% of the African population live in land-locked countries**
- **Preponderance of smallholder farmers that differ immensely in characteristics such as access to land and markets**

6. KEY CHALLENGES

- **Most of the smallholder farm families are NET BUYERS of staples**
- **Of 48 countries in SSA, 40% of the agricultural scientific manpower resides in just 5 countries**
- **Rapid Urbanisation**

6. KEY CHALLENGES

- **Water shortages**
- **Increased Energy prices**
- **Spread of zoonotic diseases**
- **Impact of Global Change**

7. MAIN DEVELOPMENT BARRIERS

- ✓ Gross Under- and mis-investment in agriculture
- ✓ Poor Governance and Political Instability
- ✓ HIV/AIDS
- ✓ INADEQUATE CAPACITY FOR RESEARCH AND EXTENSION
- ✓ Failure of African governments to maintain Gender and Equity
- ✓ Failure of Africa's development partners to live up to their commitments

Annex 6: Summary of GCARD-Africa e-Consultation

FARA
Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa



Summary of GCARD-Africa e-consultation

The facilitation team:
Rasoanindrainy Andrianjafy
Francois Stepman
Myra Wopereis-Pura

Outline

- Objective of e-consultation
- Methodology used and participants involved
- What are the challenges and possible solutions
- Who were we talking about?
- Major topics discussed
- Gaps of e-consultations
- Conclusions

Main objective

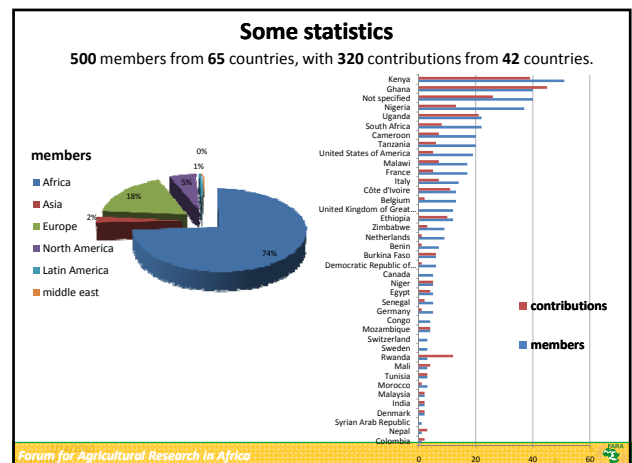
- to gather broader perspectives on how research can increase its development impact in Africa
 - Based on regional review
 - New ideas or knowledge from the field

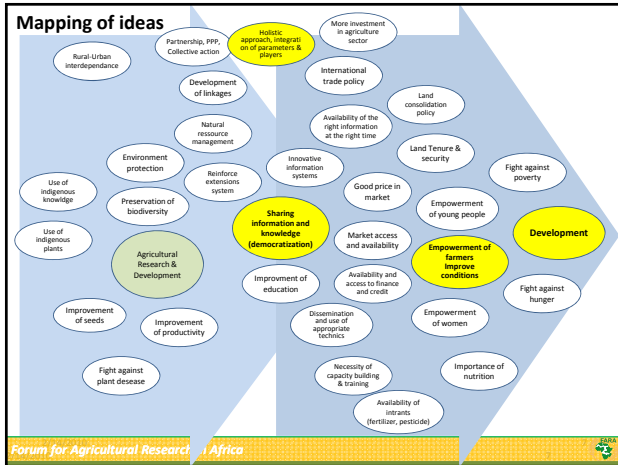
Methodology used

- Week 1
 - Introduction
 - Sharing experiences and knowledge in ARD
- Week 2 - 3
 - Comments on the regional review, existing frameworks i.e. CAADP, FAAP, SRO strategies
 - General concerns raised at various forums
 - Other issues raised in week 1

Who were the participants?

- Most are researchers, scientists and lecturers,
 - Many have a PhD or are preparing a PhD and are working for Universities or research institutions
- Farmers and representatives of the civil society and private sectors
- Youth and women
- Extension





What are the challenges?

- **Complexity of agricultural development and meeting the MDG**
 - Use of common vision with focus (CAADP and FAAP)
 - Require better understanding on frameworks application
 - Guidelines to formulate actions, M&E mechanism
 - Government actions and policies aligned with strategies and investments
 - Monitoring of government spending
 - Human resources, infrastructure and investments
 - Stronger linkages among farmers-research-investors

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa

How can we find solutions?

- Focus on farmer empowerment
- Involvement of key partners including youth and women
- Use of indigenous knowledge + modern technology
- Research and development linked with health and nutrition
- Changing the mindsets/approach in solving the solutions
 - Individual/institutional interests vs collective actions
 - Production vs productivity
 - International vs. local
 - Raising problems vs suggesting solutions

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa

Research gaps

- Production and productivity
- Natural Resource management
 - soil fertility decline, water scarcity, climate change and its effects on farming, bad practices in African agriculture, preserving biodiversity
- Machinery and mechanization
 - ⊗ use of adequate tools and machinery for easy maintenance
 - ⊗ Use of sustainable power source
- Knowledge sharing
 - lack of information sharing, inexistence of collaboration between farmers and researchers during research process, weakness of extension systems after privatization
 - ⊗ enhance the extension systems through private sector involvement, start the information and knowledge sharing concept at the primary and secondary school, organize trainings and frequent information sessions among farmers
- Markets and policies
- Land management
 - Land tenure

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa

Which category of people did we most talked about ?

1. farmers

Problems	Need for change / Recommendation	Action
Speaking on behalf of farmers Identifying problems as justifications of actions/research	Involve farmers in planning, designing of policies Formulate research agenda as a response to development issues	create a platform for rural farmers to be part of development right from the beginning
Many organizations of collective actions by farmers and traders (e.g. co-operatives, farmer associations) collapsed due to poor governance	Link with CAADP and FAAP Training on organizational management	Invest in training farmers to build their institutional structures
Being informed	Modern technologies New opportunities - pharmaceutical, cosmetics and nutritional industries	Create formal channels of communication and knowledge sharing i.e. platforms
Farm mechanisation for smallholders		
Valuing research	Involve farmers in formulation of research topics	Targeting farmers

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa

Which category of people did we most talked about ?

2. youth

Problems	Need for change / Recommendation	Action
Lack experience and depth of knowledge to implement projects	Combining formal and informal training	Mentoring
short-term contracts, lack of recognition from senior-level people and lack of access to strategic debate and decision-making	Social movement, young professional association	Support YPARD
Agriculture is the least preferred field of study in all universities	Creating a market for youth, providing grants and loans with low interests , entrepreneurship training	Inclusion of agriculture in curriculum at secondary level
Youth prefer interventions which bring cash after a short circle	Awareness must be created to showcase farming/agriculture as a lucrative business	
	Government should have a policy in place that allows youth to have access to land	

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa

Annex 7: CGIAR Change Process update

CGIAR Change Process update: Strategy and Results Framework and Mega Programs

Dr. Inoussa Akintayo

October 2009

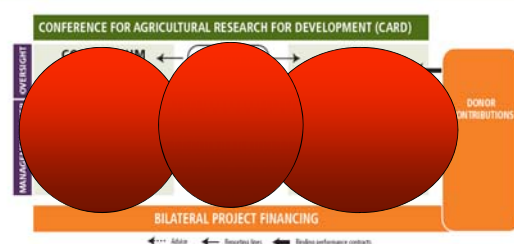
INTRODUCTION

- Recent food crisis combined with the financial crisis
- Volatile energy prices
- Natural resources depletion and emerging climate change
 - Affect the livelihoods of millions of poor people
 - Destabilize the economic, ecological and political situation
 - Delay the achievement of MDG
- ❖ Need for CGIAR to revisit its solutions solving approach to achieve more in order to alleviate the above mentioned constraints.
- ❑ This presentation will primarily summarize the work done by a CGIAR team led by the DG of IFPRI.

2007/8 Independent review of the CGIAR system

- Lack of vision and strategy
- Impaired collective effectiveness
- Insufficient commitment to partnerships
- Poor finance management
- Micro-management by donors
- 10 years of incremental "reform" without closure
- Complex system with confusing multiple "authorities":
 - Executive Council
 - Science Council and "Panels": conflict of interest?
 - Standing and ad hoc committees
 - System Office ("virtual") in Rome and Washington
 - Alliance of CGIAR Centers
 - Non-binding charter and consensus decision-making

FIGURE 1: THE PROPOSED NEW STRUCTURE FOR A REVITALIZED CGIAR



- Separates the "doers" from the "funders"
- Strengthens accountability across the System
- Contractual relationships put greater emphasis on results
- Harmonize Centers' research and strengthen their collaboration
- More open System will cultivate more dynamic partnerships
- Will attract the best scientists from around the world
- Will better meet the needs of the poor

Ongoing activities

- Consortium Constitution
- Consortium Board Search and Selection
- Design and location of the Consortium Office
- Consultancy on shared corporate and research support services
- **Strategic Results Framework (SRF) & Mega Program (MP) development**

Strategic Objectives of the new CGIAR

1) FOOD FOR PEOPLE

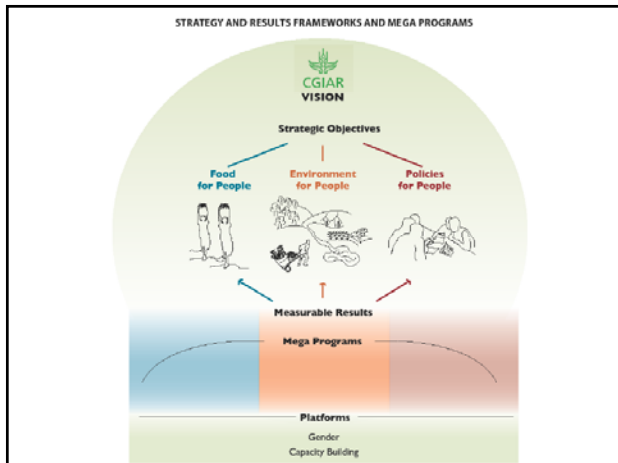
Create sustainable increases in the productivity of healthy food by & for the poor

2) ENVIRONMENT FOR PEOPLE

Conserve, enhance & sustainably use natural resources & biodiversity for livelihoods of the poor

3) POLICIES FOR PEOPLE

Policy & institutional change that will stimulate agric. growth to benefit the poor, esp. women & other disadvantaged groups.



- ### Proposed Mega Programs
1. Crop Germplasm Conservation, Enhancement, and Use (20 leading food crops)
 2. Diets, Agriculture, Nutrition, and Health
 3. Institutional Innovations, ICTs, and Markets
 4. Climate Change and Agriculture
 5. Agricultural Systems for the Poor and Vulnerable
 6. Water, Soils, and Ecosystems
 7. Forestry and Biomass

- ### Proposed Mega Programs
1. **Crop germplasm conservation, enhancement, & use**
 - Genetic resources conservation and assessment and gene discovery:
 - Bioinformatics and crop information systems
 - Institutional and regulatory support
 - Genetic improvement of leading food crops (20, advanced populations, lines, varieties, hybrids, clones, genetic stocks)
 2. **Diets, agriculture, nutrition, and health**
 - Improved nutritional value of foods and overall diet quality
 - Changing agricultural systems to improve health

- ### Proposed Mega Programs
3. **Institutional Innovations, ICTs, and Markets**
 - Linking of ICTs to value chains and services for the rural poor
 - Innovative agricultural insurance systems for the poor
 - Innovations in human capital strengthening and development transfer programs
 - Specialized agricultural banking and finance for poor rural communities
 - Innovation systems, on-farm extension, and rural education
 - Property rights and governance of land and water regimes
 4. **Climate Change and Agriculture**
 - a knowledge base about climate change and toolkits to assess its impact
 - adaptation options for agricultural and food systems
 - mitigation technologies and policies from the perspectives of different sectors and activities on institutions (such as payments for environmental services)

- ### Proposed Mega Programs
5. **Agricultural Systems for the Poor and Vulnerable**
 - For <5 systems/domains where ag research offers potential, a research portfolio will address promising crop, animal, and fish production combinations and specific natural resource and policy challenges.
 6. **Water, Soils, and Ecosystems**
 - Policies, methods, and technologies for improved crop, livestock, aquaculture, and fisheries management from the farm to the globe through work in basins suffering water scarcity.
 7. **Forests and Biomass**
 - Protection of forests
 - Improvement of incomes: forest products in value chains, institutional innovations for smallholder and community enterprises, as well as adaptation to climate change.
 - Valuation and delivery of ecosystem services, including biodiversity, landscapes, watersheds, and soil and water conservation.
 - Mitigation of climate change: governance, policies, and institutions for efficient and equitable participation of developing countries in forest based mitigation

Two platforms will cut across all MPs and focus on results, as well:

- **The gender platform** will increase involvement and income of women in agriculture in terms of production, marketing, and processing and reduced disparities in their access to productive resources and control of income.
- **The capacity-building platform** will strengthen the capacity of the CGIAR and its partners through improved research networks, information technology, knowledge management systems, and training.


Annex 8: Highlights of GCARD Regional Europe Face-to-Face Workshop



GCARD Regional Europe Face-to-Face Workshop


29th September 2009

Presented by
Dr. Jacky Ganry
GFAR



Participants *(to be confirmed)*

- 55 stakeholders from Europe,
- one observer from AARINENA and FARA
- one CGIAR representative




- ARD : 45%
- Donors/Policy : 27%
- CSO : 25%
- Others : 3%



Plenary



- **Welcome from**
 - EFARD: George Rothschild
 - the Chair: Hansjorg Neun
 - European Commission DG DEV: Lluís Riera
 - European Commission DG Research : Timothy Hall
- **Global context setting**
 - Outline of GCARD Process :Paolo Sarfatti
 - CGIAR Draft Strategy and Results : Steve Hall
- **Regional Review and Results of e- consultation:** Wyn Richards



Parallel Working Groups

1. **Global ARD Priorities that are of shared interest to Europe and the rest of the World?**
2. **ARD for Europe: Researchable issues and Priorities?**
3. **How can European Support for ARD in developing countries be more effective and achieve greater impact?**
4. **Why are new partnerships necessary and how should they be structured?**



Key recurring issues raised by the audience

- the need for greater focus by **researchers** and **donors** on **poverty** issues in addition to **productivity gains**.
- for research to be **more demand** (user/beneficiary) **driven**.
- for **research and development** institutions to work closer together.



Issues for AR4D

- There are poverty issues to address in **Europe**, particularly in Eastern Europe
- There are **shared interest issues** to address between Europe and DCs:
 - climate change
 - emerging animal-plant diseases and pests - pandemics
 - international trade and globalization
 - demography, urbanization and migrations
 - food security/food transition
 - energy security
- There are specific issues for **development support** in DCs

Annex 8: Highlights of GCARD Regional Europe Face-to-Face Workshop

Towards a more effective European Support for ARD in developing countries for greater impact



- Greater advocacy at Parliamentary level in EU and developing countries. Role of EFARD
- Improved EU ARD coordination particularly for policy and bilateral funding - Role of EIARD
- Coordinate European investments in ARD and investments in rural development in the pursuit of the MDGs: more demand-lead research. policy makers to invest in enabling environment - Role of EIARD
- Enabling environment for implementation and delivery: multi-stakeholders, governance, incentives for dissemination, capacity building, involvement of beneficiaries from the beginning, enhanced M&E system toward more ARD impact on development
- Appropriate partnerships between Europe and DCs beyond researchers: ie PAEPARD
- Bridging sectors and policies (agriculture, health, education, environment, transport,...)
- European ARD capacity maintained and coordinated to enable longer-term exchange. EFARD/Agrinatura

Partnership



- Toolkit for partnership success
- Multistakeholders/multisectorial partnership in Europe, in DCs, between Europe and DCs
- involve a broader stakeholder base
ie. public and private sector institutions along the whole value chain between producers and consumers, including those dealing with the environment, natural resources management, governance etc.
- Idea of a call for success stories in partnership



Issues for further discussions



- Needs for **institutional changes**?
- Research management issues: are current **incentives** targeted to impact?
- Role of **policy-makers** (parliamentary groups,...) and **governance** issues: advocacy and change in mindset
- Role of the **private sector** in addressing the needs of the poor

Feedback from attendees



- generally positive.
- lot of new learning and good progress.
- open and inclusive process very much appreciated in spite of too poor representation of some stakeholder groups (ie private sector)
- key presentations considered as useful
- good appreciation of the clear and open facilitation of the event.
- many participants pleased to have been invited and want further contact with the process.

Conclusion



- GCARD = learning by doing process
- Give voice to non-research stakeholders
 - as actors of AR4D part of innovation process
 - as trust based supporter of AR4D

THANK YOU
FOR
YOUR ATTENTION



Annex 9: Declaration by Farmer Organizations

AFRICAN FARMERS ORGANIZATIONS DECLARATION ON “THE GCARD REGIONAL FACE-TO-FACE CONSULTATION” HELD IN ACCRA; GHANA

7TH OCTOBER 2009

We the AFRICAN FARMERS ORGANIZATIONS Representing farmers from Eastern; Southern; Western and Central Africa

WHO congregated here in Accra, Ghana from 5 - 7th October, 2009 to discuss on “**The Global Conference on Agriculture Research and Development (GCARD) face-to-face consultation**” on the invitation of FARA

RECOGNIZE the importance of Agricultural Research and Development to farmers in Africa

RECOGNIZE the key role of the Forum for Research in Africa (FARA); and its role in CAADP pillar IV

RECOGNIZE the sub-regional research organizations in Africa- ASARECA; CORAF/WARDA; SADC-FANR and AARINENA and the National Agriculture Research Systems (NARS) and their role in implementation of CAADP pillar IV

RECOGNIZE and APPRECIATE that CAADP is the main framework for agricultural development in Africa and declare our continued commitment to the CAADP initiative and call upon re-alignment of all research priorities to CAADP.

WE RECOGNIZE and APPRECIATE the role that AU-NEPAD; COMESA, ECOWAS, and SADC secretariats have done in initiating and implementation of the CAADP process.

We RECOGNIZE and APPRECIATE the assertion in the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP)¹ on the importance of empowerment of Farmer organizations and

THEREFORE, ACKNOWLEDGE the inclusion of Farmer organizations in the structures of research institutions from the national; sub-regional and FARA level

IN THIS REGARD, We RE-AFFIRM the central position of farmer and farmer organizations in making research work successful

HOWEVER, despite the space that farmer organizations have been given by research based organizations

WE ARE CONCERNED BY

¹ FAAP document page 15

- The weak engagement of farmers and farmer organizations with research institutions in terms of setting the research for development agenda in Africa
- The challenges that Farmer organizations are facing in identifying, collecting, analyzing, and articulating the research needs of poor farmers
- The weakness of the extension/ agricultural advisory services, leading to failure of research findings reaching the farmers
- The diminished involvement of farmers in measurements of impact and use of tools to evaluate successes or failures of research on improving rural livelihoods
- The failure of research to address current and emerging challenges in Agricultural support and advocacy e.g. EPAs, land grab, climate change, risk management, energy.

WE HEREBY DECLARE THAT:

- There is need to build strong partnership which is mutually beneficial between African Farmer Organizations and FARA (and its constituents) at all levels based on principles that recognize
 - Elaborate roles and responsibilities of the partners
 - Weaknesses and strengths of each partner
 - Each partner as an equal partner
- Farmer Organizations should participate in the research agenda setting process and implementation including the GCARD process
- Farmer Organizations should engage in consultative dialogue processes on ALL aspects of the CAADP pillar IV initiative with their members
- Farmer Organizations should participate in programming of regional research programs to ensure inclusion of capacity needs of FOs
- FARA and the constituent SROs i.e. ASARECA, CORAF/WECARD, ARRINENA and SADC/FANR should put mechanisms in place to ensure farmers participation in the implementation of the CAADP pillar IV initiative; post-GCARD process among others at all levels. A horizontal and vertical communication channel between FARA (and its constituents) and Farmer Organizations should be facilitated.
- Research should also give due attention to the livestock, fisheries and also specific needs of women and young farmers.
- Farmers Organizations should also seek support and solidarity from development partners, governments and NGOs supporting the research agenda.

WE the African Farmers Organizations commit –

- To launch a strong lobby to ensure that states support research and extension in terms of policy and budgets
- Ensure that we oppose to engage in research and extension that is superficial in its involvement of farmers and farmer organizations
- Lobby governments and development partners to support farmers organizations in participating in research and extension for development processes
- To lobby for Institutional reforms in organizations supporting agricultural research to ensure increased support to the sector e.g. Financial institutions

THANK YOU

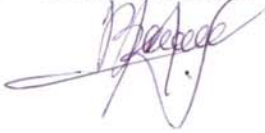
DATE 7 OCTOBER 2009

African Farmers Organizations

EAFF
(Eastern Africa)



IFAP AFRICA
FARMERS COMMITTEE



PROPAC
(Central Africa)



ROPFA
(West Africa)



SACAU
(Southern Africa)



Annex 10: Workshop Evaluation

What are the three points you are taking home from this meeting?	What was good about this meeting .i.e. content, participants, logistics, facilitation?	What was not good about this meeting?	How could these shortcomings be overcome?	The way forward in being involved in the GCARD process
<p>Better understanding of GCARD and the CGIAR reform process</p> <p>Better understanding of agricultural research needs for Africa</p> <p>Appreciation of the overwhelming need for Africa to strengthen its capacity in ARD</p> <p>The value of an inclusive approach to planning</p> <p>Appreciation that researchers and other stakeholders can discuss and reach consensus</p> <p>Appreciation of CAADP as the framework to which initiatives are to be aligned</p>	<p>The diversity of participants and the active participation of the CSO representatives</p> <p>The background presentations and content of discussions</p> <p>The high level of participation and generally focused discussion</p> <p>Logistics were very well organized</p> <p>Having several facilitators</p>	<p>Time keeping</p> <p>Facilitators lost their way at some point</p> <p>Not enough time for break out sessions towards the end.</p> <p>NARS not adequately represented</p>	<p>Better planning and facilitation</p> <p>Better preparation and coordination by the facilitators</p> <p>Allocate more time for discussion in small groups</p> <p>Communicate outcome of the meeting to NARS</p>	<p>Share outcomes of the consultation with the wider constituency</p> <p>FARA to organize follow-up e-consultations and F2F meetings</p> <p>Regularly share updates on GCARD by email</p> <p>Attending the GCARD in Montpellier.</p>