

Report on the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD) Face-to-Face Europe Regional Workshop



28th – 29th September 2009



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Acknowledgement

The author is thankful to CTA for their logistical assistance and to the GCARD planning group who helped set up the Workshop Agenda.

He is also thankful to Dr Barbara Adolph for her excellent note taking during the workshop and the four mini-workshop facilitators for providing timely feedback from the working groups.

Finally he is thankful to all participants for their very active participation. Together we achieved a lot in a very small space of time.

Executive Summary

This report documents the discussions of the Face-to-Face GCARD-Europe workshop in Brussels held on the 29th September 2009.

The Workshop's objectives were to identify: prioritised agricultural research for development issues; and improved research processes to facilitate greater development impact and poverty reduction in Europe and the developing world.

This Face-to-Face workshop was the 3rd element of the GCARD-Europe initiative, the others being the [GCARD-Europe Review](#) (completed end July 2009) and the [GCARD-Europe e-consultation](#) (completed on 25th September 2009).

The workshop was attended by 55 stakeholders from Europe, one observer from AARINENA, one from FARA and one CGIAR representative.

Following a welcome statement from EFARD, representatives from the EC's DG-Development and DG-Research gave short addresses on their Directorates' respective ARD interests.

A description of the GCARD process and activities of the GCARD Task Force followed; and an outline of the current version of CGIAR's revised strategy and survey of research priorities was presented by a representative of the CGIAR Alliance.

Following this global context setting for ARD, the next session was devoted to highlights of the GCARD regional review for Europe including a summary of the findings of the recently completed GCARD-Europe e-consultation.

The subsequent structured discussion was aimed at challenging and clarifying some of the findings from these two activities.

Key recurring issues raised by the workshop participants included:

- The need for greater focus by agricultural researchers and their donors on poverty issues in addition to productivity gains, both in the developing world and in Europe;
- For research to be more demand (user/beneficiary) driven;
- For research and development institutions to work closer together;
- The need to involve a broader stakeholder base in agenda setting and research implementation 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.

The discussions laid the foundation for subsequent parallel break-out group discussions on:

- Global ARD priorities that are shared by European and developing countries;
- Agricultural research priorities for poverty reduction and development in Europe;
- How European support for ARD in developing countries can be made more effective and achieve greater impact; and
- Why are new or stronger partnerships necessary and how should they be structured?

The subsequent plenary session provided much lively discussion on these and other related topics. A number of substantive research areas and process issues in need of early change were noted. **These include the need to:**

- 1 Revisit the table of 'drivers' in the e-consultation summary** and reclassify these into 'problems' and 'shared interests'. This table was expanded by Working Group 1 to identify what issues are researchable, where the gaps are, whether existing research can be improved, and whether the results of research can be easily put into use (See page 24).
- 2 “Earmark” research and capacity building funding opportunities for targeted priorities.** To make the earmarking of funding opportunities operational and effective, it needs to be made conditional on networking approaches and through greater use and familiarisation of existing programmes.
- 3 Strengthen the voice and representation of stakeholders’ interests.** This would be best accomplished through engagement in open knowledge-sharing systems.
- 4 Ensure the legacy of research outcomes.** It needs to be noted that the traditionally competitive European model of research generally does not promote maintenance of legacy of public research outcomes. There is a recognised need for change in this model.
- 5 Provide greater advocacy at Parliamentary level in European countries and developing countries.** Europe should play a leading role in developing and/or collecting analysis that assesses the impact of agriculture and ARD on development. EFARD, as a neutral multistakeholder platform, has the legitimacy to develop a policy dialogue with European and Southern parliamentary members.
- 6 Improve EU ARD coordination particularly for policy and bilateral funding.** EIARD should actively extend its coordinating role beyond support to the CGIAR. ERA-ARD, which is supported by the EC, should increase its coordinating role of the European ARD programme at national level because it is a prerequisite for better coordination between European States.
- 7 Change the way research is performed.** Europe should take a leading role to push for a "cultural revolution" to drastically change the way research is performed. It should now be taken as read that research needs to be demand led, involve the end-users from the beginning, be iterative rather than linear, be inclusive rather than exclusive, have clear uptake pathways, be environment and gender sensitive, be communications smart etc. EIARD, as a grouping of European policymakers and donors, should promote this, and European donors should include such approaches in their funding mechanisms.
- 8 Improve links between research and development.** This should be partially addressed through more demand-led research. Research needs to provide the evidence to policymakers to invest in enabling environments. Approaches where funding is given directly to end-users to hire in research and extension services as required, could be one innovative option. European donors should much better coordinate European investments in ARD and investments in rural development in the pursuit of the MDGs.
- 9 Develop appropriate partnerships between Europe and developing countries beyond researchers** An example of an efficient EU/Africa strategic alliance is the Platform for African-European Partnership on Agricultural Research for Development (PAEPARD) and there are lessons to be learnt from this. EFARD should take the lead,

with the support of EIARD, to develop strategic alliances with the different regional ARD fora, as was done with FARA for PAEPARD.

- 10 Maintain and coordinate European research capacity and enable longer-term exchange.** It is recommended that AGRINATURA, which is a grouping of European ARD institutions and universities, should develop its coordination role of European efforts in research and educational projects.
- 11 Develop new partnerships.** New partnerships will help us deliver ARD more effectively. It is however important to remember that, in some cases, existing partnerships might already work well, and we should also look at the scope of improving and expanding current partnerships where appropriate. There is a need for
 - Alignment of partnerships at different levels, for example, better linking the international system to local-level research
 - New approaches to partnership with the private sector
 - Linking IT and agriculture: an approach that has already seen success in the health sector
- 12 Make partnerships work and ensure donors encourage successful partnerships**
To assist in this, it is recommended that a toolkit for developing successful ARD partnerships be developed. Likewise, it is recommended that an M&E toolkit that focuses on demonstrating partnership success should be developed and that donors should develop incentives to reward successful ARD partnerships

An end-of-**workshop evaluation** form seeking feedback from participants was given out. A summary of the feedback is presented in Appendix D.

The feedback from the workshop participants was generally positive.

It is clear that a lot of new learning took place and many participants felt that good progress had been made. A very wide range of learning points was recorded.

Some stakeholder groups were rather poorly represented and others missing. There is a need to have further consultation exercises with Central and Eastern European stakeholders.

The open and inclusive workshop process was very much appreciated by most participants. The mixed stakeholder composition of the workshop participants was appreciated by many. The mix of presentations and discussion was thought by most to be appropriate. The key presentations made were all considered useful. Likewise the clear and open facilitation of the event was appreciated.

A number of participants noted that the small and narrow workshop room was far from ideal for the event and that a wide and more spacious room should be used for future events.

Several participants would have appreciated a slightly less rushed workshop with a longer time for both formal and informal discussions.

Many participants were pleased to have been invited to the event and want further contact with the process. Several have offered to share contacts to help widen the consultation process.

A short synthesis of the Europe review, e-consultation and this Workshop report will be available for comment by the end of October.

Abbreviations

AARINENA	Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa
AGRINATURA	European Alliance on Agricultural Knowledge for Development
APAARI	Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
AR	Agricultural Research
ARD / AR4D	Agricultural Research for Development
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China
CACAARI	Central Asia and the Caucasus Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIDT	Centre for International Development and Training, University of Wolverhampton, UK
CTA	The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
EC	European Commission
EFARD	European Forum for Agricultural Research for Development
EIARD	European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development
EU	European Union
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FORAGRO	Forum for the Americas on Agricultural Research and Technology Development for Latin America and the Caribbean
FSTP	Food Security Thematic Programme
F2F	Face-to-Face
GCARD	Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development
GDPRD	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PAEPARD	Platform for African-European Partnership on Agricultural Research for Development
PROLINNOVA	PROMoting Local INNOVation in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resource management
SCAR	Standing Committee on Agricultural Research
SRF	Sub-Regional Fora
ToR	Terms of Reference

1 Introduction and Background

This report documents the GCARD Face-to-Face (F2F) meeting held in Brussels on 29th September 2009.

EFARD, the European Forum for Agricultural Research for Development, is implementing the European component of the GCARD process (the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development). Financial support is being provided by the EC through a project to implement the strategy of EIARD (the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development) which is managed by GTZ.

GCARD aims to develop a new global agricultural research system, driven by tangible development outcomes and bringing together all those involved in agriculture research for development (AR4D). The GCARD process involves four key steps:

1. Regional review through synthesis and analysis of existing national and regional documents to produce a high-level regional development context and refreshed, high-level set of regional agricultural research priorities - the European review is ongoing and a draft report has been produced;
2. Regional electronic consultations and F2F dialogue to provide perspective on the priorities and on how research may be able to create more development impact;
3. Development of thinking within the international research community around the specific role and purpose of international research (consultation around the CGIAR SRF and large-scale programmes) and discussion of the role of advanced science in international development (Science Forum, June 2009);
4. The GCARD conference to be held from 28 March to 1 April, 2010 in Montpellier to align disparate stakeholders in agricultural research around a common agenda

The F2F meetings seek answers to the core question:

“To meet the highest priority agriculture-related development targets in the region, what needs to change in the region’s systems of agricultural innovation, extension and education and their integration with wider development processes if they are to deliver greater development impact in more efficient, effective and equitable ways?”

This F2F workshop builds on the European regional review (see above GCARD process step 1) and the European e-consultation (see step 2 above), which aimed to explore and answer a set of questions emerging both from the review and from GFAR guidance. See <http://www.egfar.org/egfar/website/gcard>

The facilitator’s full Terms of Reference are presented in Appendix 1.
A copy of the workshop programme is presented in Appendix 2
A list of participants attending the workshop is presented in Appendix 3.

1 Workshop Programme

1.1 Session 1 - Opening and Welcome – Chair: Dr Hansjörg Neun

Dr Hansjörg Neun the Director of CTA opened the workshop. He warmly welcomed the participants to the workshop and explained CTA's mandate to support the dissemination of research. He then briefly introduced Dr George Rothschild the chair of EFARD.

Dr George Rothschild gave a welcome from EFARD. He gave the background to the workshop and explained how EFARD is an arm of GFAR but is very different in that it is an association with a constituency of donors. He also explained that it is moving in a new direction and now includes the poor of Europe (in particular Eastern Europe) in its mandate.

He thanked all concerned with the workshop. CTA for organising it, the EC for providing funding, GTZ for their funding support, the GFAR secretariat, the consultants who had undertaken the studies and helped with the e consultation and the facilitator.

Dr George Rothschild outlined that the real challenge is for us to do something different. He noted that several participants in the room had been through reform processes before and sometimes wondered if differences had actually been made. The real difference now is that we hope we can really deliver on some of the activities, putting research into a development context. He noted that that it was good that a number of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) were present, as were some private sector representatives. He warmly welcomed them all and told them that their presence was crucial. He emphasised that we all need to make sure that the workshop is not “research-driven” – otherwise we will fail. He ended with a warm welcome from EFARD to all participants.

Dr Timothy Hall, European Commission DG Research welcomed participants on behalf of the EC. He gave credit to his colleagues in the DG Dev who had organised the workshop. He then outlined the role of DG Research in funding all EC research activities. The FSTP, which falls under the responsibility of DG DEV and DG AIDCO, is unusual in having a substantial research element devoted to agricultural research for development.

He explained how research is funded through a Framework Programme which has now run for 26 years. Initially the Framework-funded collaborative research with developing countries starting in 1983 with Euros 10 million. Since then it has of course grown hugely. Timothy Hall explained how the work is currently undertaken in collaboration with DG Dev and DG Aidco. He also outlined the role of CTA on the research dissemination side

He noted that in the past there was a dedicated programme for cooperation with developing countries. Now, he emphasised, research collaboration is possible across the whole spectrum of the research programme. It was noted that de facto there is still an emphasis on collaboration in agriculture / food

security. This year there is a move to bring together health, agriculture, environment (in particular water), with health and nutrition implications. A “Joint Africa Call” has been launched in addition to individual activities in these fields.

He noted that there is a progressive movement towards a common research agenda. **There is a clear convergence of agricultural research for Europe and the developing world.** This is recognised by coordination mechanisms in ERA-ARD, where the coordinator Christian Hoste is bringing together funders and programme staff of European researchers in ARD. There is also activity in EIARD with a policy platform which is encouraging more harmonised research in Europe among donors - credit for this goes to Jean-Luc Khalfaoui.

Dr Timothy Hall noted that the EC is thus working at several different levels – policy and operational – and funding programmes from many different angles. He also noted the support for the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research (SCAR). Although SCAR is a European Committee, it is now thinking more globally and is a strong driver to bring together ERA-ARD, a network of practitioners, with EIARD, a network of European policymakers on ARD. SCAR, ERA-ARD and EIARD will jointly sponsor an international conference on 17th December. It was further noted that SCAR can be helpful as a model for getting a more coordinated approach across Europe (mapping, foresight exercises, developing a common research agenda etc). It was noted that **this positive move towards a more common programming approach is potentially a model for global ARD.**

On the GCARD process, Dr Hall noted that it is a very important tool to enhance the dialogue between all actors. There is a real opportunity to translate words into specific actions for EC programmes (e.g. FSTP). In summary the DG Research considers GCARD as crucial, both within Europe and linking with overseas.

Dr Lluís Riera European Commission DG Development firstly gave a welcome to participants and thanked the CTA for organising the conference. He noted that it was good to have GCARD in Brussels, as this will help us all focus research activities for developing countries. He emphasised that ARD is a key piece in the EC support to food security for developing countries and will continue to be so. He also noted that there are many new challenges emerging. The demands for food will more than double by 2050 according to one recent projection. This is of course the case in a world environment affected by a changing climate. There will be increasing pressure on scarce natural resources. The new challenges are enormous – even bigger than they have been in the past. It was noted that the reform of CGIAR is an indication that we have recently realised how big the challenges actually are.

Dr Lluís Reira stated that a key element for success is to make research more user-friendly. We need to ensure that results can be adapted and translated as quickly as possible in the field and can be made more accessible to smallholder farmers. This is a key element to ensuring the success of research work. In short, **research work needs to be translated into impact on the ground.** To help this process, he suggested that the **participation of**

smallholder farmers and other stakeholders needs to be embedded in research from the beginning. Only if this occurs can we ensure research programmes actually address challenges on the ground. This is now seen as a key element of successful research. Only with this can we ensure that we can meet the challenges ahead of us. He also noted that agriculture is now firmly back on the agenda. It was noted that this is not just because of the recent food crisis. Prior to the food crisis, the EC published the “Advancing African Agriculture” report – what has now been called the ‘Triple A Report’. This was a clear sign that agriculture was key. Likewise the World Bank devoted its 2008 World Development Report to agriculture – showing that it is priority.

The ongoing reforms in the Rome-based institutions – FAO, IFAD etc – and the reform of CGIAR are also key and emphasise the new importance of agriculture. The importance of agriculture is also being recognised by financial programmes. The EC is supporting developing countries through the food facility, which is now up and running. More recently the G8 meeting has given additional financial commitments in favour of agriculture. This was followed up very recently in Pittsburgh, where the EC worked with colleagues to translate this into operational practice.

He also noted that it is clear to all that a doubling of food production requires a wide approach to agriculture, taking on board issues such as climate change, health and nutrition. However, he noted, simple production itself remains a key element. Research is fundamental for that. There is a widening of scope because of the changing environment, but production itself must not be forgotten. **Researching the way to increase productivity is still key.**

The EC will continue its work through the food facility and the FSTP in the area of research. Likewise it will be actively involved in the CGIAR reform, and provide support to regional forums such as FARA, ASARECA, AFAAS etc. It will continue to do this in close collaboration with DG Research.

Finally he stated that he would be counting on participants to ensure that the efforts of research contribute to the major food security challenge. Pressure has softened, but is still there. Research is key in meeting this challenge. The GCARD process is vital to ensure we get value impact by supporting research in a more targeted manner, in a framework of wider stakeholder consultations.

In responding to Lluís Reira’s comment, **Dr Hansjörg Neun**, in the Chair, drew attention to the recent Declaration of Maputo where it was noted that 10% of GDP needs to be spent on agriculture from 2010. So while he agreed that agriculture is “back on the agenda”, he also noted that there remains a lot of work to be done to convince policymakers of the need for increased funding.

2.2 Outline of GCARD Process GFAR/Task Force – Dr Paolo Sarfatti

In this session entitled **Building from Demand: Research for Development** Dr Paolo Sarfatti introduced the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) and GCARD’s mandate and role within this.

He noted that 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).

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

- 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.iica.int/foragro/
- European Forum on Agricultural Research for Development (EFARD) www.efard.org

Current situation in research and knowledge creation

It was noted that generating and applying knowledge is critical to meeting the huge agricultural challenges we currently face. He felt that several key questions need to be answered:

- 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?

Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD).

It was noted that GCARD is to be held in Montpellier, France, 28-31 March 2010. It was heavily emphasised that this conference is not just a conference but a very important process. The objectives of which are to:

- 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.

The current consultations are being framed by a series of key questions:

- 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?

Dr Paolo Sarfatti outlined the GCARD Strategy and Process – see Figure 1 (below).

GCARD Development: Strategy and Process

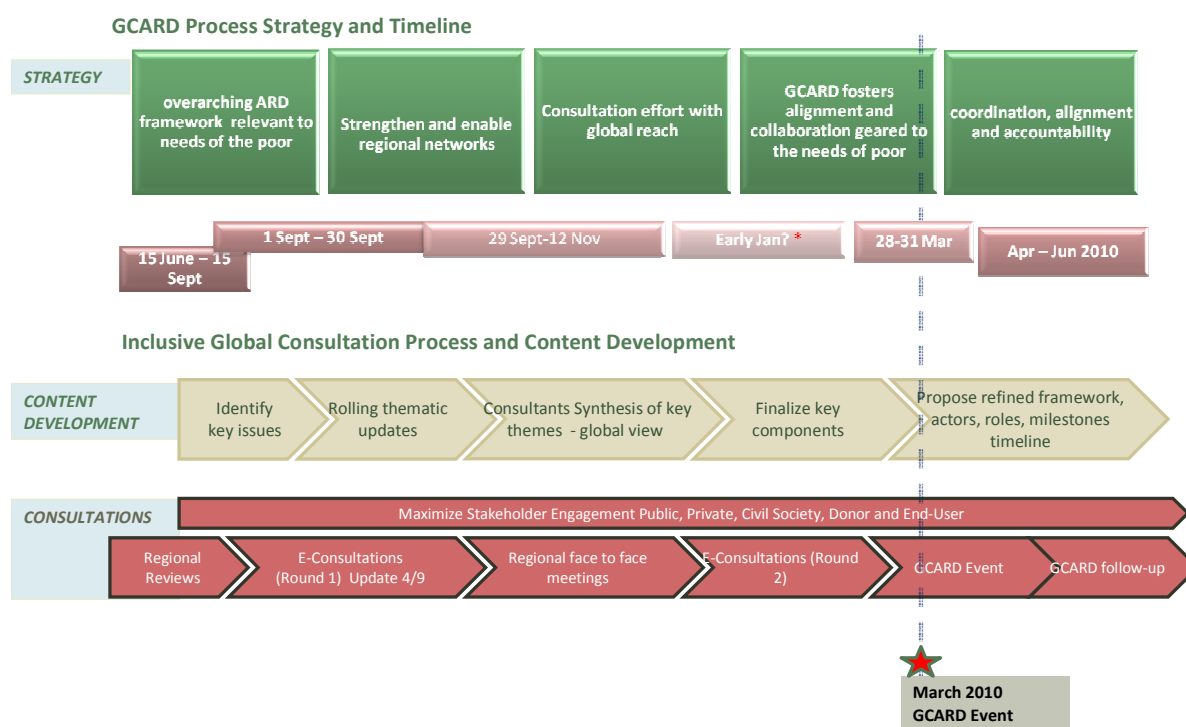


Figure 1 - GCARD Development - Strategy and Process

GCARD and CGIAR

On the relationship of GCARD to the CGIAR reform process, it was noted that the process:

- 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.

It was clearly noted that the GCARD 2010 Montpellier programme is still under discussion. However the outline programme of the four days was likely to be:

- 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

Some early feedback from the ongoing regional e-consultations was presented. It was noted that to date:

Over 1500 people and organisations from more than 200 countries had been involved. The breakdown of these was

- Agricultural Research Centres (ARCs), National Agricultural Research Institutes (NARIs,) Regional Fora: 30%
- Advanced Research Institutes (ARIs), International Agricultural Research Centres (ARCs): 29%
- Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Farmers Organisations, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs): 17%
- Private Sector: 5%
- Governments, Donors: 13%
- Other: 6%

The main areas of interest from the 700 messages received to date were:

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

The common topics across the regions to date were:

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

It was noted that the levels of participation and the key regional themes emerging are different.

In **Sub Saharan Africa** 450 participants from 64 different countries had participated. The three key themes that had emerged were:

- 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.

In **Europe** 110 participants had presented many interesting perspectives in response to identifying the key priorities for European agriculture and European research for development:

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

In **Latin America and the Caribbean** the consultations are still ongoing. To date 520 participants of which 63% were from the private sector (which includes farmers) had discussed:

- Networks
- Partnerships
- Innovation platforms
- Cooperatives
- Livestock and milk production
- Horticulture
- Indigenous knowledge
- Illicit cultivars
- Training
- Extension.

In **West and North Africa** 120 participants had posted 120 messages. The key themes were:

- 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.

In the **Central Asia and the Caucasus** the key themes were:

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

In the **Asia Pacific Region** 200 messages had been posted covering the key themes of:

- Human capital development
- Pricing policy and farmer income
- Defining role for public and private sector in AR4D
- Policies for risk mitigation and farmer-friendly insurance
- Farmer-led extension, farmer professor, farmer scientist
- Participatory, multidisciplinary and needs based research
- Indigenous technology, traditional knowledge
- Low-input and green agriculture, producer associations
- Increased investment in agriculture
- Genetic modified technologies versus organic farming.

Dr Paolo Sarfatti concluded his presentation by noting that the next steps were that the e-consultation results and the draft strategy and results framework and potential mega-programmes of the CGIAR would be shared in F2F meetings. These are scheduled as being:

- 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.

Given that the EFARD is the first F2F meeting, it was noted that lessons from this meeting would need to be shared with others as soon as possible.

In the Question and Answer session a number of important points were discussed.

Arman Manukyan, the AgroWeb Network Coordinator from Armenia, noted that some countries had not been involved in the e-consultations to an adequate level. It was argued that Eastern Europe was heavily involved in the Europe e-consultation and that Russia, Ukraine and Belarus are neither in Europe nor in the Caucasus territories!

In response it was noted that the European consultation was designed to include all European countries, but time was too short to announce and prepare to ensure better participation of Eastern European countries. Concerning Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, it was noted that there will be a special meeting of BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India and China), organised by Brazil, and will be hosted by China. This should be in January. It was fully acknowledged that these countries have huge research systems, so have special value to add to the discussion.

Doris Marquard of the Leibniz Institute for Agricultural Development in Central and Eastern Europe (IAMO) noted that, in addition to scientists, civil society should also contribute to these meetings. She argued that consultations would need to involve other stakeholders beyond researchers. This message was vital and has to be brought out. She offered her contacts and a willingness to mobilise these stakeholders

Jacky Ganry, the GCARD Facilitator, noted that all countries in Eastern Europe were involved in the consultation. This was the first round only; there will be a second round. The objective of the second round will be on key issues not yet addressed, and this process can be used to address the geographical imbalances that may have arisen.

2.3 The Draft CGIAR Strategy and results of survey of research priorities – Dr Steven Hall.

In this session **Dr Steve Hall** firstly noted, while the intersection between CGIAR reform and GCARD is important, he did not want his presentation to dominate the discussion and overwhelm the workshop and/or the GCARD process.

He introduced the purpose of his presentation which he stated was “to simply provide background information on the Draft CGIAR Strategy and to then invite participants to comment on it through the consultation process that is now underway”.

There were a number of points made after Dr Hall’s presentation:

Wim Andriesse from Wageningen University and Research Centre suggested that the whole change process must involve a better linkage with NARS organisations and also with Advanced Research Institutes in the North. He then also questioned the structure of CGIAR (as presented) and noted that there is a big central fund organised for donor contributions but that the structure also left open the possibility for individual donors to allocate money directly to specific institutions and specific programmes. This might jeopardize the intended coordinated approach.

In response to these points **Dr Steve Hall** noted that Advanced Research Institutes are indeed very important. He also noted that, when we are clearer about the portfolio of the CGIAR mega-programmes, the role of the ARIs will become clearer and there will be an open dialogue with them. We will see existing partnerships develop further, and alignment of investments.

On the issue of bilateral funding **Dr Steve Hall** noted that many donor agencies support the CGIAR centres through several different budget lines. Core funding, for centres to spend as they see fit in support of their research agenda, generally comes from multilateral budgets. Most donors have said they intend to channel this money through the fund in future. In addition, many agencies provide project-based support, often through bilateral (country) funding channels or through other programmes. This source of funding is very unlikely to pass through the fund but will still be an important part of the funding needed for achieving the SRF objectives. For the most part, centers will only be expected to accept this support if it contributes to the SRF objectives and the work is fully financed.

Dr Ann Waters-Bayer (ETC EcoCulture) stressed the point that it has been said over the years that there is gap between farmers and what we are doing. In the mega-programmes, is there going to be any research into how research is done?

Mermer Selahattin of the Union of Turkish Chambers of Agriculture stressed that the application of the results of research and findings is really important. He noted that target set by FAO in 2000 was to decrease the population that goes hungry (when the figure was 160 million) by 15% by 2010; now the figure is more than one billion! He noted that, while many countries and organisations are doing something, the results seem to add up to nothing and those things are getting worse. He further noted that in 2007 we had droughts and decreasing cereal stocks and that many countries stopped exporting. All wanted to feed their own people first. In summary he stressed that the pragmatic application of research results was critically important.

In response to these two points **Dr Steve Hall** agreed that we need some “Farmer- Centric Thinking”: He noted that some research agendas are very much

focused on this, but for some researchers this is not the case and indeed for some this point is not even on the radar. He personally felt it was critically important. He also noted that CGIAR did a thorough consultation around the issue of gender to know what we need to focus on. He felt that involving women is key. CGIAR wants to support development and to improve its own practice. He felt that participatory approaches are key to this.

In summing up the session from the Chair **Dr Hansjorg Neun** firstly thanked Dr Hall for his presentation. He also noted that we did not hear anything about population growth. He noted that we take the population growth figures for granted, but the environmental impact is huge. He stressed that the growing population is not just a driver, but also a research topic. In summary he felt that it needs to be addressed actively but sensitively, and fed into the political agenda.

2.4 Session 2 - Chair/ Facilitator Philip Dearden - Introduction

In this session the facilitator presented the overall workshop objectives and methodology. He stressed that there was a need for real change, as several speakers had already emphasised. **Change was the key theme of the day**. The other key aspect of the workshop was to really examine how we could have a greater **Developmental Impact**.

Presentation of GCARD Regional Review for Europe and Results of e-consultation – Dr Wyn Richards

In this session the results of the previously published report and the e-consultation were presented in some detail.

Dr Wyn Richards's full report can be found at [GCARD-Europe Review](#) and the full results of the e-consultation can be found at [GCARD-Europe e-consultation](#) .

A number of points were raised after the presentation

Paolo Sarfatti raised the importance of donor coordination and noted that two of the organisations mentioned – GDPRD and Neuchatel – are not just for Europe, even though Europe is quite important to them.

In response **Dr Wyn Richards** noted that the real question is how can donor effectiveness be improved: Even if not specific in Europe, these fora are useful, but are not achieving their objective.

Dr Guy Poulter of the Natural Resource Institute, UK, sought clarification on the terms Agricultural Research for Development (ARD) and Agricultural Research (AR).

In response **Dr Wyn Richards** noted that ARD tends to focus on the developing world, but actually applies to Europe as well. This can result in confusion, and suggested that we should perhaps use ARD for Eastern Europe as well.

Jean-Luc Khalfaoui, of CIRAD, France, noted that during the e-consultation we did not have many questions or answers on ARD in Eastern Europe. This is because EFARD is focused on ARD for development, and by using the EFARD channels, we only reached a certain target group. We therefore have to be careful with our conclusions, as those involved in AR for Eastern Europe were not included.

In response **Dr Wyn Richards** noted that, while this was a point well made, the e-consultation had highlighted a lack of interest or involvement of the European ARD community in rural poverty issues in its own ‘backyard’ – Europe. It was interesting to note that EFARD is moving in a new direction and now includes the poor of Europe (in particular Eastern Europe) in its mandate – see presentation by George Rothschild.

Arman Manukyan noted that knowledge generation in Europe is good, but transfer is weak. He questioned if there are any studies on the reasons as to why this is the case? Is it because of lack of mechanism, or lack of demand?

In response **Dr Wyn Richards** noted that current incentive structures do not encourage researchers to disseminate from science journals to target audiences and that no one pays for getting research further “down-the-line”. He further noted that he felt that the real need was for more balanced incentives (reward for publication in journals and for its transformation for the benefit of users) particularly in academic and research institutions involved in ARD. He further noted that donors are increasingly demanding for evidence of dissemination and impact from their investments in development oriented research and that such demands will increase with increased pressure on development budgets.

Dr Wyn Richards told the workshop that he had recently attended a livestock research meeting in Vienna in May 2009, at which researchers from Vietnam and Cambodia presented new research on molasses-urea blocks – very good feed supplements during periods of drought. The original research on this topic was done in the 1960s yet this was now presented as “cutting edge” work illustrating again the failure of ARD researchers to communicate effectively. He noted that there is a massive need to move work from the “shelf” out into the field and that investment in mining past research in the ARD field would reap quick rewards. He also noted that private-sector researchers are amused at the apparent amateur way public sector research operates. Very roughly speaking, the private sector spends 1/3 of its budget on market research, 1/3 on research and development and 1/3 on dissemination/marketing of the product. In the public sector research, the balance is different – 95% of the effort is expended on research. A revised ARD agenda needs to learn a few lessons from the private sector and bring a more balanced approach to its research processes.

Dr Henri Rouille d’Orfeuil of CIRAD, France, noted that he was surprised that we are not speaking about the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). He felt that the issue of price stability is an important question for each farmer as is the issue of market regulation. The first factor of impoverishment for farmers is related to important question ‘Why is the farmer so poor’?

In response **Dr Wyn Richards** stated that this important issue is addressed in his report in the Annex on Poverty. This covers issues of the recent impact of food prices and escalating costs of agricultural inputs on farmers globally and in Europe – particularly small farmers in Eastern Europe. He did however note that we do not have a lot of hard data on this. He stated that it is difficult to find objective evidence especially recent post recession data (2007 >) and this needs urgent attention by the research community.

2.5 Structured Discussion – Facilitator: Philip Dearden

Theme 1: Global ARD priorities that are in shared interest of Europe and developing countries.

Dr Pierre Fabre of the Commission for Recherche Agricole Internationale, France, asked what use we would make of the synthesis from the e-consultation, which we received last week. He further asked how this theme fits with what we are trying to discuss.

In response the facilitator **Philip Dearden** stated that the workshop was very much aimed at adding value to what we have heard earlier – not simply repeat things.

In support **David Radcliffe** stated that we are now re-opening the discussion around the four themes, to refine and come up with clearer messages that we can feed into the GCARD process.

Likewise **Dr Hansjorg Neun** added that we are seeking to add to the e-consultation process which did not fully address all the pertinent issues.

Dr Ann Waters-Bayer noted that there has been a real weakness of research everywhere in relation to addressing poverty – primarily rural poverty. She felt that priority should be to see why has poverty not been addressed through agricultural research, and what can be done to do it better.

Dr Tim Hall EC DG Research noted that linking agricultural research with other sectors and associated challenges (demand for water etc) is crucial.

Dr Andrew Bennett noted that we talk about agriculture and food security. Most people get jobs from processing etc – the whole value chain. Only once you look at the value chain, he argued, will the linkages between Europe and the rest of the world become clear.

Theme 2: ARD for Europe in Europe: What are the researchable issues and priorities?

Dr Guy Poulter stated that he thought this question was not clear in that we are talking about ARD in Europe? He noted that the definition in Wyn's paper has a particular meaning and suggested that we simply drop the "D".

Paolo Sarfatti noted that the issues of ARD and AR are not just specific for Europe. He felt that even in other regions it will become normal. The two dimensions will need to converge.

In response **Dr Wyn Richards** noted that we are all here to address how agricultural research can better contribute to development and poverty reduction at the global level – and that there is a lot of poverty in Europe.

Dr Jonathan Wadsworth, DFID, UK, noted that the group should address the dichotomy that seems to be emerging between ARD and AR for what? He felt that it is not helpful to divide agricultural research into AR4D and other research – all research is about development. Things have changed in the last few years – two years ago researchers in the UK were not clear about what productivity enhancement was about. They worked on environmental services, CAP subsidies, and how farmers can be more efficient in using subsidies. But now UK researchers are interested in productivity – things have changed radically.

Dr Ann Waters-Bayer suggested that we talk about Agricultural Research for Poverty Alleviation (ARPA).

Pierre Fabre suggested that we need to look at global research issues (that are relevant for all), and regional research issues and to be specific as to what issues are relevant for whom.

Theme 3: How can European support for ARD in developing countries be made more effective and achieve greater impact?

Carl Larson, University of Copenhagen, stated that he felt that the problem is that we tend to forget the policy dimension. External policy climate is hampering or pushing agricultural development in many developing countries. We need to look at the whole socio-economic context. Agricultural researchers often don't look at the drivers.

Ann Waters-Bayer: We have to pay attention to the policies and strategies in developing countries: It is sometimes taking land away from the poor.

Francois Stepman of FARA Ghana noted that during a NEPAD meeting in Johannesburg it was mostly Ministry of Finances who were involved. They were concerned about the effect that investments in agricultural research have on increasing inequalities.

Mermer Selahattin of the Turkish Farmers Union noted that the priorities between European countries and developing countries are completely different. Increasing agricultural production is not a priority of European countries. He felt that the support of Europe to developing countries mostly goes for meetings and personal expenses – very little goes to the field.

Dr Kees Blokland, the Managing Director of Agriterra, noted that he was surprised at the progress made here on the need to focus on farmers and involve private sector. He however noted that the research sector has still not

understood the importance of national and local-level farmer organisations (local – national – regional – pyramidal structures) – in helping get the voices of the poor heard at higher levels. He also noted that these structures are a strong mechanism to make sure that technologies reach those at the bottom of the pyramid. Research should link up structurally with the organised farmer sector, both for design of research agenda, but also to disseminate.

Dr Andrew Bennett noted that it is worrying that the current model of research funding does not allow for knowledge to be protected. The competitive model does not maintain legacy issues. Collections disappear with research teams. If Europe wants to be more effective, it needs to protect the legacy of its investments.

Dr Steve Hall noted that the role of research goes beyond researching new issues – it has a role in building bridges to practice and to other sectors. It needs to help people make choices. The researchers' role is wider than we are currently thinking about. He also made a plea that we do not drift into a discussion which equates research with increased productivity. These two are not the same. He gave an example from Papua New Guinea where considerable research was done on vanilla, but was not used until recently when vanilla prices went up. He concluded that research often has a brokering role to play.

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

Carl Larson felt that there is an underlying problem – researchers are not measured on impact, but on publication. Therefore researchers don't collaborate with social scientists. There might be funds around to develop capacity of partner institutions – there should be funds for this important work.

Dr Steve Hall stated that this might be true in some institutes, but is not the case in others. He noted that the CG IAR has to deliver on impact.

Dr Ann Waters-Bayer asked what effect does the flow of funding have on partnership. She noted that there is a big difference between giving money for research to international organisations rather than giving money to farmers.

Dr Barbara Adolph noted that partnerships are a crosscutting theme and should be considered in all other groups as well and Group 4.

Doris Marquardt noted the importance and impact of the donors – donors could put conditions, e.g. ask for particular types of partnerships. Or give funds only if there is M&E of impact.

Dr George Rothschild requested that we focus on what we are hoping to get out at the end of this day. We are hoping that we will make a difference. He pleaded that we focus on this.

Paolo Sarfatti felt it was important for the facilitator to clarify what we expect to get out of the working groups. He felt it better to have a few but clear and strong messages, in order to influence on how GCARD will involve. Very important!

Philip Dearden clarified by saying each group will have a rapporteur and that, if we want, we should focus on a maximum of five key points per group. We need consensus and “added value”. Supporting **Dr George Rothschild** he noted that the emphasis should be on new things that can really make a difference.

Simona Mari noted that ownership is important. It’s not clear where it should lie – it is fundamental to have an impact. Partnership is an answer, but it is important to have clear ownership. Otherwise impact will be limited. This needs to be put ex-ante and carefully considered at project design stage.

Wim Andriesse of Wageningen University and Research Centre sided with Carl Larson remarks on the importance of capacity development. However, he did not think that possibilities for capacity building seem to be linked only to research. There are quite a number of European and Bilateral programmes for capacity building that are more general (EU Erasmus Mundus, EU-Edulink). In addition he remarked that capacity development is not just training, but also institutional development and institutional change. This is new and we all need to support the process of institutional change. We also need to get messages across institutional boundaries into agricultural extension and have these messages disseminated to have impact in the field

Summing up: What are the Key Issues and Expected Outcomes – David Radcliffe

In summing up the structured discussion **David Radcliffe** noted that there were recurring themes for all groups. These were:

- Poverty focus
- Research needs to be demand-driven
- The need for broad stakeholder base
- The need to examine the whole sector including value chains. We need to look at things holistically and examine Agricultural Research for Development which must include issues of environment, natural resources management etc)

2.5 Session 3: Chair: Andrew Bennett, Facilitator: Philip Dearden Feedback from the working group F2F discussions

Working Group 1 - Global ARD priorities that are shared interest of Europe and developing countries
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Participants - *Pierre Fabre, (Rapporteur), David Radcliffe, (Facilitator), Wolfgang Kasten, Yvonne Pinto, Dr Mohammed Samir, Henri Rouille D'Orfeuil, Isabel Faria D'Almeida, Hansjoerg Neun*

Summary of discussion

Issues of demand-driven research, stakeholder involvement and getting research into use that came up consistently in the regional review, e-

consultation and earlier discussions. Taking these into account this working group decided to revisit the table of 'drivers' in the e-consultation summary, to reclassify these into 'problems' and check shared interests, expand the table to identify what issues are researchable, where are the gaps and whether existing research could be improved, and whether the results of research could be easily put into use.

- **Drivers?** = (factors which 'drive' an increase in ARD)
- **Complexity:** Different interests (between Europe/DEC, within countries) influencing challenges.
- **Shared interest for R** (i.e. in understanding, producing knowledge). It does not imply common interest in the solution.

Report on the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD)
Face-to-Face Europe Regional Workshop

Problem	Research issue?	Shared interest Europe & DECs	Actually covered by ARD?	How to improve?	Can results be easily put into use
CLIMATE CHANGE	Yes Complex and controversial issues	Yes Viewpoints and interests might differ	Yes Beginning	Connect climate scientists with ARD scientists for better coherence .Connect agriculture and forestry	To be filled through consultation
GROWING PRESSURE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DUE TO GROWING POPULATION	Yes Being addressed through many disciplines	Yes	Yes	More on management of NR Link social and political sciences (trans-boundary water, irrigation management...) Land grabbing	Research to produce evidence for policy To be filled through consultation
ENERGY SECURITY	Yes Biofuels, energy efficiency, alternative sources, etc. Low input systems More energy efficient agricultural systems	Yes But different viewpoints (fuel vs. food)	To a low extent (biofuels...)	Policy .Research must be based on evidence as for controversy on the consequences (fuel vs. food)	Evidence to guide policy PPP opportunities
INCREASING DEMAND FOR FOOD AND CHANGE IN CONSUMPTION AND DIETARY PATTERNS	Yes Link ARD with nutrition	Yes Food security Nutrition and Food safety	Yes for food security Newer for food safety and nutrition	Link ARD with health research .Link with research in education, awareness raising .Value chain and private activities	To be filled through consultation
PLANT & ANIMAL DISEASE, PANDEMICS	Yes Diagnostic tools Pest preparedness risk framework	Yes Global problem	Yes Beginning at large global scale	Information sharing, communication, coordination	Develop public goods Public – private collaboration (large pharmaceutical firms) To be filled through consultation
GLOBALISATION	Yes Huge political debates. Rooted in strong vested interests	Yes	Yes partially Insufficiently		Advising for policies with very strong potential impact
<u>ADDITIONAL ISSUES THAT COULD DESERVE MORE ATTENTION: VULNERABILITY AND LOWER LEVEL OF RESILIENCE</u>					

Working Group 2 – Theme 2 - ARD for Europe in Europe: Researchable issues and priorities

Participants: *Wyn Richards (chair), Andrew Bennett, Christian Hoste, Doris Marquardt, Mark Cropper, Jozef Turok (rapporteur)*

Summary of discussion:

The discussion started with defining goals of European ARD collaboration and cooperation in Europe. Poverty in Europe has received very little attention in the European ARD to date. The GCARD-Europe Regional Review report contains some alarming data on absolute and relative poverty in Europe. It was agreed that development and poverty alleviation are important goals of ARD for Europe in Europe, especially in Eastern Europe.

Part of the discussion was dedicated to the scope of European ARD in Eastern Europe. It was noted that cooperation in agricultural research between Western and Eastern Europe has many facets. There are various existing opportunities in terms of programmes and instruments to facilitate greater cooperation with (i) New Member States, (ii) Candidate Countries, (iii) Potential Candidate Countries for EU Membership, and (iv) other Eastern European Countries namely Belarus, Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine. The growing responsibility of New Member States as contributors to global ARD was also recognised.

The need for a more coordinated approach to ARD in Europe was expressed during the Session, ideally as part of the European Research Area (ERA). At the EU level, the policy context for addressing agricultural research and for setting priorities is the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research (SCAR). The Committee consists of agricultural and research policy interests' representation and is chaired by the Commission. In the current discussion about next phases of the Framework Programme for Research and the Common Agricultural Policy (both to be launched in 2014), there are opportunities to further strengthen the European contribution to the global ARD. This could be effectively achieved by adding development policy representation to the SCAR. The European ARD community has an important role to play in proactively influencing future platform for ARD as part of a coherent EU policymaking.

Part of the Session was dedicated to discussing types and extent of research needed to induce policy change. Research supporting compliance with new policy regulations was compared to use-oriented research, e.g., on bio-fuels, including the wider social implications.

Land tenure and rural unemployment were emphasised as important political issues to resolve with repercussions for ARD for Europe in Europe, particularly in Eastern Europe.

Mobility of young scientific experts, researchers and farmers was also highlighted as an important contribution to ensuring the impact of ARD by

Europe for Europe. Some positive examples and experiences were described, specifically from Romania.

Suggestions for change:

1. **To ‘earmark’ research and associated capacity building funding opportunities for targeted priorities.** According to programme areas, this includes considerations of scale (e.g., impact of small or medium-size projects can be relatively high under specific conditions), better marketing of research knowledge, long-term evaluation and strengthening of public research tracking systems. To make the earmarking of funding opportunities operational and effective, it needs to be made **conditional on networking approaches and use of existing programmes and instruments** (e.g., rural development policy and networks of the EU). Different types of instruments are available for EU New Member States, Candidate Countries and Potential Candidate Countries but rank and file researchers need to become more aware and proficient in their use.
2. **To strengthen the voice and representation of stakeholders’ interests.** As in all regions, the representation of farmers’ interests in ARD strategies is essential. In addition, researchers in Eastern Europe are often isolated from the wider ARD agenda and development/poverty issues. Greater involvement of value-chain institutions in research is also needed. The voice and representation of all these ‘inclusive stakeholders’ therefore needs to be strengthened. This would be best accomplished through engagement in **open knowledge-sharing systems**.
3. **To ensure legacy of research outcomes.** The traditionally competitive European model of research generally does not promote maintenance of legacy of public research outcomes. This is a particular challenge in Eastern Europe, which had been characterised by stable institutions in the past but institutional frameworks have changed during the past 20 years, leading to significant risks in maintaining legacy. Research outcomes include knowledge, data and experimental materials (e.g., the germplasm collections held at the Vavilov Institute in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, the largest genebank in the world).

Working Group 3 – Theme 3 - How can European support for ARD in developing countries be made more effective and achieve greater impact?

Group members: *Remy Noe, Pat Mc Mullin, Alessandra Giuliani, Anne Sorensen, Froukje Kruijssen, Selahat tin Mermer, Jacky Ganry, Morgane Delavergne, Francois Stepman, Guy Poulter (rapporteur), Jean-Luc Khalfaoui (chair), Barbara Adolph (facilitator)*

Two sides to the question:

- Europe as a donor supporting ARD in developing countries and Europe, and

- Europe as a provider of scientific, educational and technical capacities and knowledge in ARD.

Six conclusions

1. Greater advocacy at Parliamentary level in EU and developing countries.

Key issue:

Some 95% of financial support for ARD in Sub-Saharan Africa comes from donors. If ARD is to receive the support it justifies (and needs) particularly in Africa, Parliaments need to be convinced of the crucial need for and then support to rural development and ARD in competition, for example, with investing in infrastructures.

Recommendation to make a difference:

It requires greater attention to advocacy for sustainable support to agriculture and ARD from national parliaments and corresponding accountability of agricultural to legitimate constituents. To do so, Europe should play a leading role in developing and/or collecting analysis that assesses the impact of agriculture and ARD on development.

Who should lead in Europe?

EFARD, as a neutral multistakeholder platform, has the legitimacy to develop a policy dialogue with European and Southern parliament members.

2. Improved EU ARD coordination particularly for policy and bilateral funding

Key issue:

Europe has been very active, through different initiatives from the European Commission and the European States, to develop coordination mechanisms at policy and programme levels. It is for example recognised that the coordination of EU supports to the CGIAR is (relatively) good. Nevertheless, there is a need for much greater coordination, in particular to improve coordination of bilateral funding for ARD at all levels (policy harmonisation, programme design, programme implementation) both in Europe and in recipient countries. The Paris Declaration is the umbrella for this but is not widely applied. At the country level, donors often coordinate their sectorial investments. Although this includes agriculture/rural development, it rarely extends to ARD.

Recommendation to make a difference:

This first requires a mechanism at national European states level to ensure that information about often fragmented activities can be fed together, and coordination is achieved between ministries and other donors (e.g. foundations) supporting ARD.

Who should lead in Europe?

EIARD, as a grouping of European policymakers and donors, should actively extend, as already stated in its new 2009–2013 Strategy, its coordinating role beyond support to the CGIAR. ERA-ARD which is supported by the EC should increase its coordinating role of European ARD programme at national level because it is a prerequisite for better coordination between European States.

3. How research is performed

Key issue:

There is a lack of involvement of users of research results in the definition and implementation of research that is then insufficiently adapted to users' needs and not pulled by demand or an innovation dynamic. As a consequence, there is a lack of research results uptake by end-users.

Recommendation to make a difference:

Europe should take a leading role to push for a "cultural revolution" to drastically change the way research is performed. It should now be taken as read that research needs to be demand-led, involve the end-users from the beginning, be iterative rather than linear, have clear uptake pathways, be environment and gender sensitive etc. However, different approaches are required for different types of research; one size does not fit all. In some cases use of an innovation systems approach is appropriate. Socio-economic, policy and other types of ARD must all be part of the mix. It is also proposed that an upfront dissemination strategy be systematically requested and included in all ARD project proposals, which would be part of an enhanced M&E system toward more ARD impact on development as well as science.

Who should lead in Europe?

EIARD, as a grouping of European policymakers and donors, should promote and European donors should include such approach in their funding mechanisms.

4. Improve link between research and development

Key issue:

There is a lack of liaison between ARD and broader development efforts. For example, where an effective seed-production system is not in place, the potential benefit of improved varieties cannot be captured by farmers. ARD has been most effective where complementary investments are made in efficient, affordable and accessible services and infrastructures appropriate to small farmers' needs.

Recommendation to make the difference:

This should be partially addressed through more demand-led research. Research needs to provide the evidence to policymakers to invest in enabling environment. Approaches where funding is given directly to end-users to hire in research and extension services as required could be one innovative option.

Who should lead in Europe?

European donors should be much better at coordinating European investments in ARD and investments in rural development in the pursuit of the MDGs.

5. Appropriate partnerships between Europe and developing countries beyond researchers

Key issue:

There is a lack of partnership between ARD actors from Europe and developing countries beyond the existing one between researchers. Partnerships need to include a wide range of European and developing countries' stakeholders, e.g. civil society, farmer organisations, private sector, extension systems.

Recommendation to make a difference:

An example of an efficient EU/Africa strategic alliance is the Platform for African-European Partnership on Agricultural Research for Development (PAEPARD) and there are lessons to be learnt from this.

Who should lead in Europe?

EFARD should take the lead, with the support of EIARD, to develop strategic alliances with the different regional ARD fora, as was done with FARA for PAEPARD.

6. European research capacity maintained and coordinated to enable longer-term exchange.

Key issue:

ARD potential is constrained by the weakness of research institutions in many countries and the lack of researchers, in particular of trained young and female staff; this constraint is particularly acute in most of Sub-Saharan Africa. At the same time, Europe offers a wide range of scientific, educational and technical capacities in agricultural research which are insufficiently mobilised for the benefit of developing countries. There are positive advantages for Africa from ARD partnerships with Europe. The type of partnerships will depend on the type of research and partner country – e.g. in BRIC countries, Europeans might well have a net knowledge gain from interaction whereas in Africa European researchers have much expertise to offer.

Recommendation to make a difference:

European scientific, educational and technical capacities in agricultural research should be maintained and better coordinated.

Who should lead in Europe?

AGRINATURA, which is a grouping of European ARD institutions and universities, should develop its coordination role of European efforts in research and educational projects.

Working Group 4 – Theme 4 - Why are new partnerships necessary and how should they be structured?

A wide-ranging discussion that focused on four sub-questions:

1. Why do we need new partnerships?

New partnerships will help us deliver ARD more effectively. But it is important to remember that in some cases existing partnerships might already work well, and we should also look at the scope of improving and expanding current partnerships where appropriate.

2. What kind of partnerships do we need?

Partnerships can vary in their model and scope; it is important not to be prescriptive as different partnerships might be appropriate for different circumstances. We should also recognise that there is already an extensive body of research on partnerships that we could draw on to guide our understanding of different models and approaches.

Whatever their composition, partnerships should exist for a specific purpose that is clear to all partners. All partners should understand why they are in the partnership and what their role is.

Recommendations for new partnerships included:

- Alignment of partnerships at different levels, for example, better linking the international system to local-level research
- New approaches to partnership with the private sector
- Linking ICT and agriculture: an approach that has already seen success in the health sector.

3. How do we make partnerships work?

Partners often take risks when entering into new partnerships as they cannot be sure of the benefits of working with new partners. A leap of faith is often necessary to go forward. Building trust is essential, and we discussed one trust model which focuses on (1) motive; (2) competency; and (3) reliability of all partners. Capacity building in the context of partnership is really challenging, but tackling this can make partnerships more successful.

Ownership is also important, ensuring that all partners are committed to and benefit from the success of the partnership. It is also key that each partner knows what they are responsible for delivering.

We need to recognise that giving people ownership in a partnership may not lead to outcomes that were expected. For example, giving money to farmers' organisations in order for them to commission their own knowledge research, might not lead to the same choices that researchers would make, or even a choice to spend the money on ARD.

'Boundary people' or broker organisations might help to connect people together in partnerships, but there needs to be incentives for people to use

these services otherwise it is hard for them to be effective (links to points below in 4.)

Recommendation: Develop a toolkit for developing successful ARD partnerships.

4. **How might donors encourage successful partnerships?**

Making partnerships work is challenging but also costly. There are higher transaction costs associated with participating in a network or group, and more effort is involved in working with diverse partners who might have different working style, language, culture, or academic discipline. The current research system does not give sufficient recognition and reward of the effort that is required for partnerships. Better incentives – financial and institutional (i.e. influencing career development) – are needed.

At the moment it is difficult to demonstrate partnership success as this aspect is often not prioritised and therefore not subject to M&E. It is also hard to know how to monitor and evaluate whether partnerships are successful – we need to build our own capacity to do that.

Recommendations:

- Develop an M&E toolkit that focuses on demonstrating partnership success
- Donors should develop incentives to reward successful ARD partnerships.

2.6 Concluding discussions

Mark Cropper of the European Commission DG Agriculture asked if we could elaborate on what is meant by partnership.

Carl Larson in reply stated that partnerships could involve farmer unions, NGOs, and the private sector etc – people with whom researchers don't usually sit around the table with. He stressed that there is a need for researchers to get more ideas of the real needs of their research. This, he argued could be done through multi-stakeholder fora. He did however also note that while it makes the research process more useful, and indeed more interesting, it does also increase transaction costs.

Philip Dearden noted that there is a whole body of literature available on partnerships.

Doris Marquardt: felt that we should clarify the difference between partnership and network. Partnership means also bringing in resources, a network is more informal.

Jacky Ganry commented that there is an important link between the feedback of Groups 3 and 4: It is important to think about the impact from the beginning of a research project.

David Radcliffe asked if anyone had looked at partnerships across regions or in response to solving particular problems.

Dr George Rothschild noted that we need to look at more general principles rather than individual examples.

Dr Wyn Richards noted that, according to the Wikipedia, definition a partnership is simply “a formal alliance” related to a common purpose.

Dr Ann Sorenson felt that a lot of work had been done on partnerships and noted the Swiss book on research partnerships¹. She however noted that people are not reading it or are not even aware of it. We need to make it more accessible. She also noted that PROLINNOVA had published lessons on multi-stakeholder partnerships from several country networks.

Dr Barbara Adolph noted that there are many different types of partnerships. She further noted that local experimentation is an ongoing process and requires ongoing partnerships.

Francois Stepman noted that in Latin America there are many private sector participants in the GCARD consultations.

Dr Yvonne Pinto noted that there are different definitions involved here. In Latin America farmers are seen as the private sector.

Dr Ann Waters-Bayer reminded us that someone said that funding in multi-stakeholder partnerships should not be channelled through research organisations.

Jean-Luc Khalfaoui in response noted that this just depends on type of research. In some cases this is simply not appropriate.

Jacky Ganry noted the need for institutional change in the research system. He noted that we had not actually discussed this in detail. He felt that we need to know what the bottlenecks are and what are proposed interventions?

Mermer Selahattin asked that we should also think about the conditions of the researchers in developing countries – their conditions need to be improved.

Philip Dearden noted that the NARS had rarely been mentioned in the workshop so far and he invited comments on this.

Carl Larson: noted that we should emphasise policy dialogue – research systems can only change through sufficient investments. He emphasised that the private sector is not strong. Higher education has not been supported adequately, which

¹ Maselli D, Lys J-A & Schmid J. 2004. *Improving impacts of research partnerships*. Swiss Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing Countries, KFPE. Geographica Bernensia, Berne, 86pp

affects the quality of researchers. Need for policy dialogue – role for EC. Need to bring own money in.

Dr Wyn Richards responded to Jacky Garry's question re institutional change: He felt that the issues that need attention are incentive structures currently in place in academia and research. There needs to be greater advocacy to change the mindset of policymakers, not just at policy level, but also for example in university administration etc. He concluded that we should all be responsible for this – it's not someone else's job.

Dr Guy Poulter noted that we have not discussed NARS in Africa. They are very weak. He noted that the quality of graduates is relatively poor. He argued that for sustainable NARS we need to argue the case for support at parliamentary level. This will need us to show the benefits of investing in agricultural research. Without evidence, he argued, nothing will happen.

Dr Barbara Adolph noted that it's very hard to bring a change in thinking into academic institutions, but there is interest in Africa. For example, Makerere University's (Uganda) MSc for agricultural extension course includes inviting non-researchers to teach students (e.g. innovative farmers, extension and private sector).

Paolo Sarfatti asked if Group 3 could please elaborate on point 2 – improve EU coordination for policy and bilateral funding.

Jackie Ganry responded by stating all European countries operate in a bilateral way. This requires better coordination – they all do their own thing.

Dr Ann Waters-Bayer noted that, in some countries, there is donor coordination on certain topics. e.g. in Ethiopia, there is clear donor coordination on dryland development.

Dr Andrew Bennett questioned what got this group going and who initiated it? What made people work together?

Dr Ann Waters-Bayer: I think this came out of the disaster preparedness challenges – dry land livelihoods. She felt that there is a need to coordinate for this and expand on it.

Dr Guy Poulter noted the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. He felt that donors talk around sectors etc – e.g. in East Africa – and that coordination is actually improving. In terms of Europe in EIARD there is a strategy for better coordination. However, he noted, this is very difficult to do it at a national level if research is funded by several different donors each with their own interest.

Hans Joerg Neun stated that he had worked in Ethiopia from 1996 to 2002 and developed a working group at that time. He further noted that several countries in the ACP region have thematic working groups on agriculture and rural development. There can be rotating chairs on agriculture and rural development.

David Radcliffe noted that there are many good examples for donor coordination at country level – some are European focused, some are more international. In India the donor coordination group on agriculture was led by FAO. In some countries the government prefers to take the lead.

Dr Barbara Aldoph felt there was a need for coordination both at programme design stage and implementation stage. Policies and investments need to be coordinated – so as to have high-level agreement on priorities and division of tasks.

Remy Noe noted that it is very difficult to coordinate between different donors at country level – everyone has their own views. If there is budget support, coordination is even more difficult.

Carl Larson wanted to bring us back to the objectives of the GCARD: He noted that we want vibrant, dynamic, multi-stakeholder partnerships. Bringing new stakeholders on board means that there will be new rules of the game. These need to be jointly negotiated. Pragmatic guideline on partnership would be good. Incentive structures need to be designed. Who designs them is the key question. Finally he argued that it is important to have evidence to influence decision-makers.

Francois Stepman noted that we need to improve EU coordination. He stated that 95% of agricultural research in Africa is donor-funded. He argued that EU coordination is critical. We need to work actively in pro-active matching (e.g. by using examples such as the Gates Foundation / Imperial College study) and by using existing databases (e.g. ERA-ARD) and ensure they are updated. We need to keep track of what is going on and pro-actively match.

Arman Manukyan commented that he was unclear of the expectations from this discussion: He felt we should focus more on lack of monitoring and evaluation of ARD projects and the lack of them being “demand-driven”. On the issue of sustainability and follow-up he commented that many projects ‘die’ once the financing stops. He noted that it is important to build bridges between different cultures and regions and asked that we identify the best platforms for this.

Dr Yvonne Pinto commented on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and the Gates Foundation. She noted that many projects are large-scale and require efficient M&E. She noted that we are working in a new era related to results-based management. The challenge is that these things mean different things to different stakeholders. While the broad principles are generally well understood between the different stakeholders, this is not necessarily the case by donors. It’s also not clear how much M&E costs, what types of methodologies are suitable etc. In addition there is a real challenge as there are not many players who do it well.

Hans Joerg Neun noted in relation to M&E and sustainability that Niger / INRA research centre was a fully functioning research centre in the 1980s. Now there is nothing much left there. Agricultural research was not a priority, so it was not maintained. In such a situation one does not need to think about M&E.

Dr Barbara Adolph questioned if this organisation made a difference to farmers' lives in Niger? Is there evidence for this?

Mark Cropper asked about partnerships and networking. He felt there is a need for open sharing of information as a normal status, and that we need to engage in partnership when appropriate and continue to share. Open knowledge systems are also a way to ensure sustainability.

Noe Remy noted that in Uganda the NARO conducted 50 projects year after year, even though projects were finished – just to maintain operating costs. They had to 'hide' the actual use of the funds. If there is no money for maintenance etc, people are forced to use such 'coping strategies'. He also felt that there is a real problem with M&E: where consultants come for 15 days and simply do a superficial job. We use outsiders because we don't trust those from inside.

Francois Stepman noted the need for more sophisticated and cost-effective M&E. We now have more effective means and new technologies for this – e.g. market prices monitoring through mobile phones. So far there is a lot of contradiction and it is not cost-effective.

Dr Yvonne Pinto noted that we are moving towards a networked world - the information is only as good as where it goes. There are many studies on a limited number of small groups, but not necessary on scale.

Dr Wyn Richards linking sustainability with M&E. He felt the key problems are the fixation by many donors on three-year funding horizons. He noted that some ILRI scientists now spend 60% of their time writing grant proposals – which, he noted, is a huge waste of scientific skill time. He felt it would be useful to look at projects in the field and see what the development benefits are of such short-term three-year projects.

Paolo Sarfatti asked where we are in the process. He noted that in his presentation, he talked about two processes running in parallel (CGIAR consultation and GCARD) with a new global system resulting. He noted that we have not really talked about this – perhaps due to timing? The CGIAR strategy was available only towards the end of the e-consultation. Someone said earlier today that CGIAR could overshadow the discussion, but this clearly did not happen – we have hardly touched on the CGIAR. We need to think about a new way of working together.

Jean-Luc Khalfauoi suggested that we will soon discuss the next steps. He noted that we should elaborate on the link between the strategic results framework and this process. He also suggested that we summarise what we got from the GCARD process so far, note where the gaps are, and then aim towards filling the gaps.

2.7 Summary of Main Points (Andrew Bennett)

In his summing up Andrew Bennett made a quick series of points:

- Many people here know each other, but others don't. Guy said we don't have politicians here. We need to note who is not here, but should have been here, namely politicians, the private sector (farmer or agribusiness or both).
- Within the group there were some very good discussions, but there did not appear to have been strong disagreements. We have all been very gentle and polite – perhaps there was insufficient time.
- A lot is happening, but we could do better. Can we justify getting more money based on this? We need evidence of impact.
- Partnerships: You get into partnerships if you can't do something on your own. Most of the themes we are dealing with can't be dealt with by researchers alone. Partnerships need to include different types of skills. Researchers alone cannot make policy, reduce poverty on their own. Neither can they achieve environmental conservation. Partnerships should be purposeful. The CGIAR has to become good at this. It's not been good to date. These partnerships will require additional investments. .
- Institutional change: The institutions we deal with have evolved at different times and need to evolve further to be fit for purpose.
- Policy dialogue: What is the conversation we want to have, and with whom?
Advocacy: Research needs to have a position. Simply asking for more money for research will not be enough. We need to have innovation systems.
- Coordination: how can we do it better? Policies change, but officials can moderate and explain.
- There is a need not to isolate research – research will not do well if it is self-evaluating etc. Needs to be part of a better system.
- M&E is crucial – we need to know whether we are going into the right direction. M&E is about lesson-learning and understanding why we are successful, and rewarding success. GFAR and GCARD is a unique opportunity to rise to a higher level. We have a Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness but in reality it is hard to achieve.
- GFAR: The whole idea of national, regional and global fora was to build on the national level. There is danger that we are aiming to solve a coordination problem in one country by having a meeting on the other side of the world.
- Communications: These are underfunded but vitally important.

- Projects are too short; we all need to find ways of not just stopping them and having longer-term programmes. This is a key issue of sustainability.
- In summary, we have had all the key words; we need to build them into a useful matrix that we can share.

2.8 Next steps and Closing: Philip Dearden - Facilitator

A series of **Action Points** were noted:

- CTA is to ensure all power point presentations are made available online and/or are emailed to participants.
- In relation to the CGIAR Consultation process, an email will come to those who participated at the workshop asking them for their comments on the strategy document. **David Radcliffe** will coordinate responses through EFARD. People should send their comments to David, who will compile them and forward them to the CGIAR.
- In relation to the workshop report, it was requested that it be placed on the web in draft form for comments for a week.
- EFARD are to try and make use of workshop participants to mobilise other stakeholders for the second e-consultation, for Montpellier, and for future involvement in EFARD:
 - Eastern Europe: **Doris Marquardt**, IAMO
 - NGOs: **Ann Waters-Bayer**, ETC EcoCulture
 - General / all stakeholders: **Jacky Garry**:
- EFARD will send an evaluation feedback form to all participants to get feedback on the e-consultation process.

3 Workshop evaluation

An end-of-workshop evaluation form seeking feedback from participants was given out. A summary of the feedback is presented in Appendix D.

The feedback from the workshop participants was generally positive.

It is clear that a lot of new learning took place and many participants felt that good progress had been made. A very wide range of learning points was recorded.

Some stakeholder groups were rather poorly represented and others missing. There is a need to have further consultation exercises with Central and Eastern European stakeholders.

The open and inclusive workshop process was very much appreciated by most participants. The mixed stakeholder composition of the workshop participants was appreciated by many. The mix of presentations and discussion was through by most to be appropriate. The key presentations made were all considered useful. Likewise the clear and open facilitation of the event was appreciated.

A number of participants noted that the small and narrow workshop room was far from ideal for the event and that a wide and more spacious room should be used for future events.

Several participants would have appreciated a slightly less rushed workshop with a longer time for both formal and informal discussions.

Many participants were pleased to have been invited to the event and want further contact with the process. Several have offered to share contacts to help widen the consultation process.

APPENDIX A

Terms of Reference

For "Facilitation of GCARD European Face-to-Face workshop"

BACKGROUND

FSTP, the Food Security Thematic Programme, is a programme of the European Union that aims "to improve food security in favour of the poorest and the most vulnerable, and contribute to achieving the first MDG, through a set of actions which ensure overall coherence, complementarity and continuity of Community interventions, including in the area of transition from relief to development". The FSTP objective is to be pursued during the period 2007-2010 (with a budget allocation of Euro 925 million) through the following strategic priorities:

- (1) Supporting the delivery of international public goods contributing to food security: Research and technology;
- (2) Linking information and decision making to improve food security response strategies;
- (3) Exploiting the potential of continental and regional approaches to improve food security;
- (4) Addressing food security in exceptional situations of transition, and in fragile and failed states;
- (5) Promoting innovation to combat food insecurity: this component aims to foster innovative practices and approaches to food security and their South-South upscaling/dissemination; and
- (6) Fostering advocacy and advancement of the food security agenda, harmonisation and alignment with development partners and donors. This component aims to promote food security at international level and aid effectiveness, in line with the OECD Paris Declaration.

The EIARD FSTP project

EIARD, the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development, aims at coordinating European ARD (Agricultural Research for Development) policies. EIARD members are the Member States of the European Union, plus Norway, Switzerland and the EC. A more detailed introduction to EIARD, its governance and strategy is given in Annex 1.

The EU, through FSTP, is supporting EIARD with Euro 1.3 million over 3 years (referred to as the "EIARD FSTP project") with the overall purpose of achieving "Coherent, coordinated (at national, regional and global levels), relevant and effective European policies for and investments in agricultural research for development that support the food security agenda". The EIARD FSTP project will contribute to the External Relations Policy, the Development Policy and the Research Policy of the EU by enhancing the international agricultural research cooperation in Europe in favour of developing countries. The project will contribute to the implementation of the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP), with regard to the following strategic priority six (see above):

"Fostering advocacy and advancement of the food security agenda, harmonisation, coordination and alignment with development partners and donors, in particular European ones, in the field of agricultural research for development (ARD)²".

² Food Security Thematic Programme – Thematic strategy paper & Multiannual indicative programme 2007-2010. Pages 2, 20 and 27 http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/food-security/documents/fstp_strategypaper_en.pdf

The logframe of the EIARD FSTP project is included in Annex 2. Specific objectives of the project, in line with the EIARD strategy, are:

- (1) Improved donors' coordination, harmonisation and alignment on ARD, in particular at the European level (EU plus Norway and Switzerland).
- (2) Participation of the Civil Society in international policy dialogue on ARD.
- (3) Advocacy, awareness raising and education for a more effective contribution of ARD to food security [food, environment, policy, health, climate change] in developing countries.

EIARD and the GCARD process

EFARD, the European Forum for Agricultural Research for Development, and EIARD are working together to implement the European component of the GCARD process (the Global Conference for Agricultural Research for Development – see <http://www.egfar.org/egfar/website/gcard>). GCARD aims to develop a new global agricultural research system, driven by tangible development outcomes and bringing together all those involved in agriculture research for development (AR4D). The GCARD process involves four steps:

5. Regional review through synthesis and analysis of existing national and regional documents to produce a high-level regional development context and refreshed, high-level set of regional agricultural research priorities - the European review is ongoing and a draft report has been produced;
6. Regional electronic consultations and face-to-face dialogue to provide perspective on the priorities and on how research may be able to create more development impact;
7. Development of thinking within the international research community around the specific role and purpose of international research (consultation around the CGIAR SRF and large-scale programmes) and discussion of the role of advanced science in international development (Science Forum, June 2009);
8. The GCARD conference to be held from 28 March to 1 April, 2010 in Montpellier to align disparate stakeholders in agricultural research around a common agenda

OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The objective of this assignment is to ensure that the expected outcomes of the European regional face-to-face meeting are achieved by facilitating and documenting the meeting appropriately. The meetings seeks answers to the core question:

"To meet the highest priority agriculture-related development targets in the region, what needs to change in the region's systems of agricultural innovation, extension and education and their integration with wider development processes if they are to deliver greater development impact in more efficient, effective and equitable ways?"

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT AND DELIVERABLES

The assignment builds on the European regional review (see above GCARD process step 1) and the European e-consultation (see step 2 above), which aim to explore and answer a set of questions emerging both from the review and from GFAR guidance. The guidelines for the e-consultation are included in Annex 3, and for the face-to-face workshop in Annex 4. Please note that this guidance is at a draft stage and will be further refined during the consultancy. These guidelines are generic for all regions and need some fine tuning specific to the European situation to be agreed with EFARD and EIARD in close contact with GFAR Secretariat.

Specifically the tasks of the consultant will be to:

- Familiarise him/herself with the context of the workshop, in particular by reading the background information on GCARD and the draft European review document
- liaise with the consultants preparing the workshop contents, and with EFARD / EIARD, to develop an agenda for the meeting
- facilitate the meeting in an appropriate manner to obtain the expected outcomes (i.e., answers to the key question(s)),
- prepare a documentation / report of the meeting, including outputs of all sessions (a note taker will be provided to assist in this – i.e. documentation of plenary discussions and group work outputs)

LOCATION AND DURATION

Preparations will be carried out from the consultants' home /office base, and consultants are expected to liaise with the consultants in charge of the review and the workshop preparation, and the EIARD PMT member in charge of this assignment, by email and telephone. The full-day workshop will take place on 29 September in Brussels, and the facilitator should arrive in Brussels on the 28th to ensure timely start of the workshop on the 29th. The assignment will start in on 1 September and end on 15 October.

SKILLS REQUIRED

The consultants are required to have

- A good understanding of the ARD organisational landscape and current ARD issues, in particular in relation to Europe (both ARD for Europe and ARD supported by Europe)
- Experience in facilitating and documenting high level workshops and events
- Good communication and writing skills

Annex 1 EIARD

Origins and members

EIARD, the European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development, was initiated in 1995 with the aim of coordinating European ARD (Agricultural Research for Development) policies. EIARD members are the Member States of the European Union, plus Norway, Switzerland and the EC - represented by Directorates General (DGs) for Research and Technological Development (RTD), Development (DEV), and Europe-Aid Office for Cooperation (AIDCO). Each member has a National EIARD Network, consisting of ARD policy makers from the relevant Ministries and government departments, and their advisers. Each National EIARD Network is coordinated by a National Contact Point.

Governance mechanisms

EIARD is implemented by a European Coordination Group (ECG) consisting of up to three representatives of each Member, appointed by their respective governments or the European Commission. The ECG is therefore accountable to both individual European Governments (through their representatives) and to the EU Council of Ministers and the European Parliament, through the Commission. The ECG elects an EIARD Chair from among its members, to serve for an agreed period of two to three years.

A smaller Working Group (WG) of about eight members ensures the continuing activities of EIARD, and operates as a "Steering Committee". It meets about four times a year, and is fully accountable to the ECG.

An EIARD Executive Secretary is provided by one of the members, and hosted by the European Commission (DG RTD) as a Seconded National Expert. The Executive Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day management of EIARD.

EIARD's Guiding Principles

EIARD's operation is guided by the following six principles:

- **Alignment:** European supports to ARD are aligned on DEEC (Development and Emerging Economy Countries) own ARD policies, strategies and priorities according to EU commitment on Aid Effectiveness.
- **Relevance:** To ensure relevance, ARD is demand-driven, fit the social, economic and cultural conditions in which the results will be used in DEEC, and is demonstrably useful to research users and partners.
- **Complementarity:** European supports to ARD seek to promote regional/sub-regional cooperation in ARD among DEEC where this is demonstrably cost-efficient and relevant. At Community and European level, ARD supports complement and add value to existing bilateral actions by European states.
- **Subsidiarity:** ARD activities are proportionate to the objectives to be achieved and planned and executed at the lowest possible levels at which they can be carried out effectively.
- **Partnerships:** European supports to ARD seek to promote partnerships, equity and balanced management responsibilities among partners in the South and in Europe. Such relationships take account of opportunities offered by Europe's research strengths and comparative advantages, as well as the normative policies that frame European development cooperation and related sectoral programmes. They aim to increase national and regional capacities to plan and execute - effectively and efficiently - ARD activities.
- **Participation:** Collaboration is necessary to make research relevant to and for end users. National partners and research users must be involved in the formulation of research priorities, plans, implementation processes and in assessment of the results and their usefulness. Therefore, an Innovation System Approach will be systematically encouraged. This principle does not preclude the mobilisation of European research to address specific, targeted problems.

EIARD's Strategic Plan for 2009-2013

Goal: we seek to reduce poverty (i.e. MDGs); to promote economic growth, food security, sustainable management of natural resources in developing & emerging economy countries; to contribute to global development issues and knowledge generation, through more effective European investments in ARD, and increased European ARD partnership with developing & emerging economy countries.

Purpose: Coherent and relevant European initiatives with developing & emerging countries in agricultural research activities and capacity development promoted and implemented in coordinated manner at global, regional, sub regional and national levels, while giving a stronger voice to those countries in the European and international decision making processes; and providing their access to European knowledge by opening up the European Research Area.

Outputs: Four outputs of EIARD activities have been identified in order for the above purpose to be achieved. These are:

1. Effective coordination of European ARD Policies
2. Effective coordination of European investments in CGIAR
3. Effective coordination of European investments in strengthening ARD organisations, especially at global level and in Africa.
4. Effective coordination between European investments in ARD and investments in rural development

At the same time as pursuing these four outputs, EIARD will support ways of ensuring DEEC have a stronger voice in the ARD arena and more generally building up of DEEC ARD capacity, in particular of institutions, and young & female individuals.

Annex 2 EIARD FSTP project logframe

Narrative	Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Risks and Assumptions
Overall objectives			
Food insecurity and poverty through pro-poor agricultural development reduced			
Project purposes			
<p><i>Implementation of the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP), with regard to the following strategic priority: Fostering advocacy and advancement of the food security agenda, harmonisation, coordination and alignment with development partners and donors, in particular European ones, in the field of agricultural research for development (ARD). Promoting food security at international level, as well as aid effectiveness in line with the OECD Paris Declaration.</i></p> <p>Coherent, coordinated (at national, regional and global levels), relevant and effective European policies for and investments in agricultural research for development that support the food security agenda</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIARD members agreed on common principles for ARD policies and investments, and apply these to their national ARD support instruments • Information about EIARD member ARD policies and institutions is readily available on EIARD communication systems 	
Results			
<p>Component 1: Improved donors' coordination, harmonisation and alignment on ARD (Objective 1)</p> <p><u>Expected results:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant European policies toward the MDGs in general, and food security issues in particular are strengthened. • Joint initiatives on ARD are developed with other donors 	<p><u>Five activities</u> will be developed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilise European and Southern scientific and civil society members on specific development issues³ and international initiatives⁴ to provide informed elements, in particular scenarios and options, to European policymakers involved in ARD policy formulation. 2. Develop relevant joint policies and strategies at European level on ARD issues, to address proficiently MDGs at global, regional, sub-regional levels, and national levels. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of 6 studies on themes defined by EIARD, that respond to EIARD information needs, and that synthesise relevant findings from existing or ongoing research and consultations 2. Six joint European policy briefs on ARD produced over 3 years; comparison (in number and quality) of 	<p><u>Risks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, and then ARD, loose their political priority in the Rural Development agenda • The political commitment of EIARD Members for donors' coordination, harmonisation and alignment, as stated in the Paris

³ E.g. ARD activities to be developed on the impacts of climate changes on food security in Africa, or activities to improving the delivery of research results to the poorest.

⁴ E.g. International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development. <http://www.agassessment.org/>

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Narrative	Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Risks and Assumptions
	<p>3. Strengthen EIARD's voice in the CGIAR in order to support a reform toward a more effective system; consolidation of a European Monitoring System of the CGIAR co-funded projects.</p> <p>4. Foster the coordination, harmonisation and alignment of European ARD policies with those of other bilateral and multilateral donors.</p> <p>5. Integrate ARD policies into the broader enhancing framework of the Rural Development policies⁵.</p>	<p>policies existing at 31.12.2008 with those in place at 31.12.2011</p> <p>3. Three position papers on CGIAR reform and activities; three joint European CGIAR monitoring missions; number of EIARD members funding CGIAR using the new funding system of the CGIAR.</p> <p>4. Document produced mapping donor priorities and instruments for ARD and summarising good practices in donor harmonisation; number of EU joint initiatives to support African and Southern ARD organisations</p> <p>5. Establishment with HARD and GDPRD of a process and a method to mainstream European ARD policies into the European and international rural development policies.</p>	<p>Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, is not translated into actual initiative and actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too high transaction costs of the political coordination at EIARD level. <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural development and ARD remain political priorities for EIARD Members. • European financial support to ARD is maintained or increased from actual levels • EIARD is able to extend its coordination know-how for the European support to CGIAR to the support for other ARD partners, especially ARD Fora in Africa. • EIARD mobilises all the potential and effective partners which are already identified, in order to efficiently implement the different components of the FSTP EIARD.
<p>Component 2: Participation of the Civil Society in international policy dialogue (Objective 2)</p> <p><u>Expected results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Joint ARD priorities and actions between European and Southern ARD stakeholders are identified and translated into guiding documents. 2. Multi-stakeholders bi-regional platforms to facilitate policy dialogues 	<p><u>Three activities</u> will be developed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate partnership between all ARD stakeholders, in particular NGOs, farmers organisations and private sector, in order to implement European and developing countries' ARD policies by supporting bi-regional (Europe – developing & emerging countries) policy dialogues between European ARD stakeholders, in particular those of the civil society, and their Southern counterparts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of and active multi-stakeholders bi-regional platforms: engagement with 1 platform with Africa (PAEPARD); initiation of 2 platforms with Asia and Latin-America. 2. Farmers organisations and civil society organisations attend regularly key 	

⁵ Global Donors Platform for Rural Development <http://www.donorplatform.org/>

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Face-to-Face Europe Regional Workshop

Narrative	Activities	Objectively verifiable indicators	Risks and Assumptions
<p>and joint ARD initiatives between European and Southern ARD stakeholders are supported.</p> <p>3. ARD stakeholder's participation to international dialogues on ARD policies is facilitated.</p>	<p>2. Support participation of ARD stakeholders' representatives, in particular NGOs, farmers organisations and private sector, in international meetings on ARD policy dialogues.</p> <p>3. Complementarities and synergies will be ensured with instruments provided under the Framework Programme 7 (in particular INCO-NET, and ERA-NET) to support bi-regional dialogues.</p>	<p>international ARD events, and influence the decision making processes by providing recommendation papers.</p>	
<p><u>Component 3: Advocacy, awareness raising and education for a more effective contribution of ARD to food security (Objective 3)</u></p> <p>Expected results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International events are organised, communication materials (brochure, leaflet, presentation) are produced to highlight European ARD policies & contribution toward MDGs and food security. • The European ARD information system on European ARD initiatives and activities are further developed. EIARD website is updated and improved. European Information Strategy (IS), developed and implemented. • Awareness of decision makers in developing countries raised. 	<p>Three activities will be developed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organisation and participation of both donors from developed and developing countries in international events; production of communication activities. 2. Exchange and management of European ARD information in support of policymakers and ARD partnership: Terms of Reference for the implementation of a European ARD Information Strategy (IS) are developed; EIARD website is updated and maintained; e-consultation in the area of development are developed and implemented. 3. Specific training on ARD issues for decision makers of developing countries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation to 4 International events; communication materials (brochure, leaflet, presentation) are produced to highlight European ARD policies & contribution toward MDGs and food security. 2. A European ARD information system strategy and framework on European ARD initiatives and activities is developed. 3. The EIARD website is improved. 4. Number of trainings organised on ARD Three seminars over 3 years (one in each region Africa – Latin America & Asia). 	

Annex 3 Draft guidelines for GCARD e-Consultation

1. The GCARD e-Consultation aim to solicit opinion from all those involved with agricultural research for development on the following questions:
 - a. To what extent do the priorities identified from the regional review capture the key regional needs for delivering greatest development impacts? (i.e., "researchable themes")
 - b. In relation to "researchable themes", what mechanisms and partnerships are required in innovation pathways turning research into development impacts at scale?
 - c. What are the key blockages, barriers and bottlenecks that prevent research from benefiting the poor?
 - d. How best should these be resolved and what enabling investments, policies and capacities are most needed?
2. The GCARD e-Consultation will be guided by the GFAR Secretariat (working on behalf of the GCARD Task Force) and regionally organized by Regional Forums and Networks associated with agricultural research for development and agricultural and rural development.
3. The e-Consultation will be held and completed in September, 2009.
4. The Regional Forums and networks will be responsible for extending the e-Consultation to all stakeholders in their region, using multiple contact lists. (e.g., lists of each Regional Agricultural Information System or the networks, the FAO e-list, EGFAR Forum, etc.) . For the e-Consultation itself within each region, it is strongly preferred that a centralized online forum/vehicle be used. We highly welcome associated dialogues on specific themes, and our request is that outcomes of these dialogues are captured through the same centralized online forum/vehicle.
5. The e-Consultation will be centrally moderated appropriately by one or more moderators, and expect the consultation period will occur over two weeks.
6. The Regional Forums/networks need to promote the e-Consultation and invite participation well in advance (i.e., at least 30 days in advance) indicating the thematic content, moderators, platform for e-Consultation, time period and other details to stakeholders of the e-Consultation.
7. The GCARD Task Force will determine a set of common issues and questions for use across all of the regional e-Consultation, including questions related to the CGIAR Strategic Results Framework and Mega Programs. These common issues will be supplemented by region-specific issues identified and notified in due time by the Regional Forum.
8. The researchable themes addressed in the e-Consultation will be identified through the prior Regional Reviews.
9. The Regional Forum will produce a synthesis report on the e-Consultation that will serve as input for discussion in the regional face-to-face meetings.
10. Participants who are active in the e-Consultation may be preferentially invited to the regional face to face discussions and global conference.
11. The Regional Forum and networks will have overall responsibility to maintain interest and dignity of participants in the e-Consultation.

Annex 4 Draft guidelines for GCARD Face to Face Consultation Workshops

1. Each workshop should seek to answer the core question:

To meet the highest priority agriculture-related development targets in the region, what needs to change in the region's systems of agricultural innovation, extension and education and their integration with wider development processes if they are to deliver greater development impact in more efficient, effective and equitable ways?

What should be the meeting process and its expected outcome?

2. The GCARD Regional Face to Face Consultation aims to bring together diverse agricultural research for development stakeholders in each region:
 - a. The consultations will focus on themes identified through prior processes of regional review, open consultation and economic modelling (via the CGIAR) as being of the highest priority across the region concerned.
 - b. Synthesize the outcomes of the previous regional review and e-consultations identifying areas in which research on agriculture and food in the region most needs to deliver against key development priorities and where possible establish quantifiable development targets for the priority areas
 - c. Include integration of the proposed 'mega-programmes' of the CGIAR and examine how these are perceived and could each be embedded in the wider regional agricultural research for development context.
 - d. Set out what needs to change in agricultural research, extension and education systems of the region for better achieving these desired large scale development impacts.
 - e. Examine the sorts of investments and capacities most required to realistically meet the objectives determined over the next 25 years.
 - f. A synthesis report will be made on the Workshop/Consultations by the regional forum as input into further actions in the region and as a basis for establishing the global priorities and context for possible further global e-consultation and the GCARD Conference being organized at Montpellier, France in March 2010.
3. It should draw on the outcomes of the previous regional reviews conducted by the regional research fora, global impact modelling processes of the CGIAR and multistakeholder electronic consultations which will have sought to answer the questions:
 - a. To what extent do the priorities identified from the regional review capture the key regional needs for delivering greatest development impacts? (i.e., "researchable themes")
 - b. In relation to "researchable themes", what mechanisms and partnerships are required in innovation pathways turning research into development impacts at scale?
 - c. What are the key blockages, barriers and bottlenecks that prevent research from benefiting the poor?
 - d. How best should these be resolved and what enabling investments, policies and capacities are most needed?
4. There may be several possible pathways towards achieving the desired goals, so the workshop should explore the implications of each of these innovation pathways for the institutions and partnerships involved. It should address in very practical terms what is needed from agricultural research, extension and education institutions in the region to create effective innovation pathways towards the desired development goal, with a particular focus on the needs of smallholder farmers.⁶

⁶ e.g. reducing agricultural water usage by 30% might involve pathways such as research on breeding plants for drought tolerance, on social water management, on micro-irrigation technologies and on deficit irrigation.

Participants should consider the new capacities, policies, behaviours, interactions and processes required of institutions in the region to better achieve these impacts and the investments of finance and human skills and capacities required.

Who should be involved?

5. Participation in the Face to Face Workshop/Consultation will be through invitation by the Regional Forum organizing the Workshops/Consultations.
6. Efforts must be made by the Regional Forum to ensure effective participation of representatives of a broad range of ARD stakeholders, bringing together perspectives from agricultural research institutions, intended beneficiaries and those concerned with wider development processes in which agricultural research may play a role. These should include representatives of:
 - o Senior policymakers in agricultural development and research,
 - o Leaders of public agricultural research organizations,
 - o Leaders from university dealing with agricultural research
 - o Active individual scientists recognized for their expertise in major thematic areas identified as priorities for the region by the Regional review and E-Consultations,
 - o Extension agencies and those using information and communication technologies to spread innovation and knowledge.
 - o Farmer organizations and cooperatives, representing a spread of scales and farming industries (including forestry and fisheries)
 - o Companies and industry representatives concerned with the development and use of agriculture and food technologies
 - o NGO and civil society representatives with demonstrated interest in contributing to discussions on improving ARD,
 - o Representatives from public, private and civil agencies supporting development processes in wider sectors impacted by agriculture including health, food processing and marketing, environment, transport,....
 - o Representatives of enabling agencies and foundations for the take up of agricultural innovation such as microfinance agencies, input suppliers and regulatory bodies
 - o Those involved in local production and propagation of technologies via small enterprises
 - o Accomplished academicians from the Universities and advanced research Institutes,
 - o Relevant representatives from the CGIAR and UN bodies active in the region.
 - o Donors supporting agricultural research in the region and
 - o Members of consumer organizations.

How should they be identified?

7. Participants who provided useful contributions in e-discussions are preferred as invitees to the regional face to face discussions.
8. Part of the participation in these Workshops/Consultations may be sponsored. It is expected that a significant (up to 30 percent) proportion of the participants will be self sponsored.
9. Invitations should be limited to a maximum of 90 participants so that they can be divided in groups not more than 18 to discuss critical issues related to ARD in a Workshop mode, rather than a Conference Mode.

Each of these would entail different forms of partnerships and innovation systems between science and wider society and be relevant to poor farmers, yet combinations of all would be required to meet the overall target. The approach is policy-informing on the implications of different approaches, not policy-prescriptive for, or against, particular technologies.

When and how organized?

10. The Face to Face Workshops/Consultations need to be held and completed by October 23rd 2009. Their duration is expected to be of 2-3 days.
11. Facilitators are recommended for the Workshop/Consultation. These must assure open communication and particularly assure inclusiveness for those less familiar with this kind of interaction.
12. The regional forums/networks have to initiate the publicity and invitations for participation well in advance (by 15 August 2009 at the latest), indicating the thematic content, facilitators, venue, time, draft agenda and other details to participants.
13. The thematic discussions for the Workshop/Consultation will be based on synthesis of research needs and priorities in the completed Regional Reviews and E-Consultations.
14. The regional forum will have overall responsibility to maintain interest and dignity of participants in these Workshops and consultations and arrange that all opinions and suggestions are effectively heard and recorded.

APPENDIX B



Agenda/Timetable

GCARD European Consultation:

Renaissance Hotel, Brussels. 28 - 29th September 2009

28th September

18.00-19.00 Registration

18.00 -20.00 Cocktail Reception

29th September

08.30 – 9.00 Registration

Session 1: Chair Hansjörg Neun (tbc)

09.05 Welcome from EFARD – George Rothschild, Chair

09.15 Welcome from European Commission DG DEV – Lluís Riera

09.25. Welcome for European Commission DG Research – Timothy Hall

09.35. Outline of GCARD Process GFAR/Task Force – Paolo Sarfatti

10.00. Presentation of CGIAR (draft) strategy and results of survey of research priorities – Steve Hall.

10.30 Coffee break

Session 2 Chair/ Facilitator Philip Dearden

10.50 Presentation of GCARD Regional Review for Europe and results of e-consultation – Wyn Richards

11. 45 Structured discussion

12. 45. Summing up: What are the key issues and expected outcomes – David Radcliffe

13.00. Lunch

13.45. Parallel Working Groups:

- Global ARD priorities that are in shared interest of Europe and developing countries.
- ARD for Europe in Europe: Researchable issues and priorities
- How can European support for ARD in developing countries be made more effective and achieve greater impact?
- Why are new partnerships necessary and how should they be structured?

15.45. Tea break

Session 3: Chair: Andrew Bennett, Facilitator: Philip Dearden

16.00. Reports back to plenary

16.20. Discussion

17.30. Conclusions and next steps (Chair/ Facilitator).

18.00 Close

APPENDIX C

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SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK

GCARD European Consultant Face-to-Face meeting Brussels, 28-29th September 2009

Please take a few minutes to provide us with anonymous feedback on the meeting, and on your suggestions for the way forward. We will compile a summary of feedback for inclusion in the final report. Thank you!

(1) Meeting feedback

What are the three main learning points you are taking home from this meeting?

- Experience sharing
- The ARD institutions feel the need for a 'change'
- Trying to go beyond traditional models for partnership and us. Thinking out of the box not so easy
- Willingness of many European countries to work together on AR and ARD.
- Scientists do not listen carefully.
- There is an exciting initiative to bring SCAR, ERA-ARD together in December.
- Change takes a very long time – especially institutional change in research
- Better understanding of research priorities.
- The CGIAR 'paradigm shift' may be more radical. Instead of a merge and macro approach, focus on micro and researching large populations.
- The people who involved in ARD
- Poverty in Europe is an issue.
- We need to document successful partnerships (that did impacts on poverty alleviation)
- Knowing more about what we don't know about. Effective partnerships but which is largely already know.
- Given the right environment and suitable encouragement, a broad stakeholder community in ARD raise innovative suggestions for improving low ARD can impact on poverty reduction.
- How the GCARD process actually works (all the steps, etc)
- Partnership
- How certain institutionalised research methods work or not.
- Importance of participants and better coordination
- GCARD process of consultation – the steps
- Knowing what GCARD process is.
- If you round up out of the box the 'usual suspects' you don't get mind blowing new ideas. Make sure GCARD has broader representation
- Share interest with regards to topics/ problems / research issues one thing, but solutions differ accordingly to context and type of research conducted.

- Research interests in different countries
- The ARD institutions do not want the 'change' to come
- Severity of poverty in Europe itself.
- With time the thinking on the role of science in development has progressed. Scientist like to discuss concepts and ideas, but do not land easily.
- There is appetite for dynamic multi-stakeholders partnership for ARD in Europe – could EFARD be the right forum and take this forward?
- More attention needed in agriculture /rural research to alleviate poverty in Europe, especially Eastern Europe.
- Links GCARD and CCIAR process.
- It is difficult to demonstrate that an increase investment in agriculture has a direct effect on production and poverty reduction.
- The importance of cooperation in solving the problems.
- Diagnostic tools for partnerships could be useful.
- Develop toolkit (criteria) for new successful partnerships.
- ARD is becoming a fuzzy terminology as major agriculture and RNR issues
- A mix of experiences and skills (and ages) can blend the enthusiasm of young dynamic scientists with learned from experience.
- New definition of ARD/ AR
- Commitment
- Importance of policy dialogue and advocacy.
- CGARD strategy
- Are we trying to address symptoms or causes?
- The GCIAR reform process does not seem to have gone far enough. They still talk about all prospects and in general terms.
- That 'change' will come in any scenario!
- Better understanding and GCARD European review and CG reform process update.
- Same issues v principles re partnership in ARD in South and North, and especially Eastern Europe could learn from South.
- Commonalities Eastern Europe / global
- 63% of the participant in the Latin-American consultation is from the private sector.
- The importance of participation of farmers' organisations for the planning of agriculture/research projects.
- Huge European willingness to work together for development objectives inside and outside Europe.
- Incentives
- Current research issues at the European level for agriculture research.
- We need to leave the box to see the box. Maybe we only see the issues within our realm.
- The GCARD consultation process is a positive break with the culture of conferences without follow up actions and a needed break.

What was good about the meeting (e.g. in term of contents, participants, logistics and facilitation)?

- Fruitful discussions

- Facilitation was excellent
- Openness and feeling the importance of the issues discussed
- Working groups
- Good attempt to buy together more stakeholders groups
- Focus on change
- Participation and genuine participation. Some 'more faces'
- Comments facilities and organisation.
- Everything was pretty well planned and facilitated .
- Good, active participation. Hotel was well located, pleasant, and comfortable. Logistics were clear and efficient.
- Some new countries and institutions represented in addition to the usual suspect (but not enough related to agriculture R&D in Europe)
- Well balanced programme – presentations, working groups, plenty of discussions etc. Lively debate / good member of participants.
- Facilitation.
- Everything was good.
- Interesting participants, nice atmosphere
- Discuss very useful GCARD organisation others
- High level of participation and good mix of participants. Good enthusiasm and energy. Kept many at a good pace. Enough time to discuss issues people wanted to raise. Did we get anything new?
- Well facilitated – outcomes expected mentioned up front.
- Blend of information sharing of discussion.
- Good interaction in the way participants / working groups / distributions of documents (presentations slides etc)
- Logistics, quality of participants
- Organisation uncomplicated.
- Mixed stakeholder composition.
- Openness and agreement
- Good logistics
- Good facilitation
- High level quality of the contents. Good agenda. Welcoming of new participants.
- Workshop elements
- Good professional facilitation.
- Content fine. Good mix of old school and researchers and young ones.
- Good to have GCARD to participate! Logistics are very conducive meeting rooms..

What was not good about the meeting?

- Absence of CEE representatives, especially Ukraine
- IT facilities expensive (should be free) and old fashioned
- Participation of the review and e-consultation too long and not enough focus
Balance between listening and discussion a bit top sided (too much focus on listening)
- Tendency of all to think in 'old' models
- Lots of time in general element

- Planning session meeting room was too long and thin which made it difficult for people towards the back to see presentations
- Room too small and cramped. Review report (Wyn) a bit long and not sufficiently focused. Little opportunity to find out who all the participants are, except in small group discussion.
- Rather cramped meeting room.
- The class room set up was a bit unfortunate.
- The involvement of more farmers' organisations was low.
- Framing of discussions inadequate, presentation on e-consultation poor, room layout poor. No sense that careful thought had been given to how to get the most of the time available.
- More voices from South? Politicians? Private sector?
- Objective not exactly clear. Not sure what has been achieved related to GCARD. Did not push the envelope as far as I expected. Did we get anything new?
- Venue too small – ideal shape would have been oval shaped.
- No politicians, private sector, consumer associations.
- The output to be produced in the working groups was not very clear
- Contents were not very clear
- No adequate access to internet. Too short, to discuss/ bring issues on a point.
- Time available
- Better involvement of civil society.
- Slippage in timing (afternoon)
- That NGO and private sector was participating too much inside the box thinking. Wyn's presentation to classical research biased for one working for years in communication. That the motel charged extra for internet access for communication.
- Time for discussion was very short

How could these shortcomings have been overcome?

- Organising similar face to face discussion in Central and Eastern Europe.
- Invite more critical / innovative thinkers from outside the 'normal' networks.
- Planning: we should have started directly with the results of e-consultation
- Given the paperwork support for the computer presentation.
- More innovative facilitation techniques, information sharing
- Make clear power points, fewer words, readable.
- Check room allocation several hours / days before the meeting
- Bigger room (bedroom could be small if meeting room is bigger). Shorter presentation timed beforehand. Some structure interactive session to get to know each other.
- Better planning in advance.
- Start the day with short individual introductions.
- Same, more farmers' organisations can be invited for future meetings.
- Proper preparation and scrutiny of materials.
- Difficult because of short time to prepare
- Better framing and clarity of expectations. Clearer orientation of this exercise within GCARD content/process.
- Organise better venue. Try harder to encourage missing audience.

- Output of consultation / working groups should have been presented and discussed at the very beginning of the meeting.
- More time for planning
- Too late – but follow up and further dialogue
- Go on reflection on hour positioning then within this institution landscape. We will work on it.
- Less ambitious workshop agenda.
- Broader variety of stakeholders invited. We should have been more focused on doing different rather than just do better. We should have questioned if we are the one who can name change.
- Different seating in planning. Meeting room not conducive as far as discussion and dialogue. Provocative, but constructive 'discussed' inputs would have been good – especially after the CGIAR reform process presentation.

(2) The way forward

Are you interested in being involved further in GCARD process? This could mean, for example, participants in future e-consultations, in the GCARD meeting in Montpellier, or in EFARD as a forum. If yes, how would you like to be involved?

- At all mentioned levels
- Yes, any of the above
- Yes, follow up thinking with this group.
- E-consultations and GCARD meeting in Montpellier
- Yes. At GCARD meeting. Would like EFARD to be more active and have a clearer, more effective role and function in RD / policymaking amenities. I found e-consultation a bit overwhelming and instruction – perhaps follow up comments / debate could go on a website rather than to full user list.
- Yes: e-consultation, GCARD meeting, EFARD. Speaking on behalf of my organisation, from which different (younger) colleagues could be involved.
- I am already.
- I will be co-facilitator in the next Africa consultation.
- Yes. I would like to participate in future e-consultations and face to face meetings
- Yes, participation in consultations.
- Yes – I will be participating at Montpellier, E'AARD, GFAR etc.
- Yes, e-consultations, GCARD Montpellier meeting, EFARD forum.
- Already participating will continue to do so.
- Yes, all 3 issues, Contact marquardt@iamo.de see comment below.
- Yes – face to face meetings and have time before to prepare them with field teams.
- Yes, but no – you need to clarify your relation to Agriculture policy.
- Yes, But I am also inside the box.
- Yes, But try to time e-consultations better in order to increase participation. NB: A number contributions ended in my junk mail.

If you come from a civil society organisation or from the private sector, what would need to happen to make participation in the GCARD process more interesting / rewarding for you and colleagues from your sector?

- Investment forum on agriculture related innovation and research.
- Institutionalise relations with the organisation sector at all levels.
- Interest of other participants in hearing / seeing how NGO facilitated multi-stakeholders partnerships in agriculture research within development function – ideally through NGO involved in facilitation in country – level networks.
- More evidence on impact of research at small holder level.
- There should be more CSO participation in the meetings.
- Few emails and appropriate solicitations. Concrete results and outputs for them regarding GCARD process.

...and what other organisations from your sector should we involve in future GCARD / EFARD activities? Please provide the name and location of the organisation, and if possible, contact details.

- Progis software GmbH, Austria www.progis.com
- IFAP, Paris, France. ifap.org, Agricord, Leuven, Belgium Agriculture, Copa Cocega, Brussels, Belgium, Agricord.org, COPA-COCEOA, Brussels, Belgium, Regional Farmer Federation in all regions (Contact agriterrra for details)
- I would be happy to share a suggested list of contacts (I am not sure who already on your list) Please email: e-wilson@imperial.ac.uk and politicians, more policymakers, more farmers, more big businesses.
- AGRECOL Association, Germany. League for Pastoral Peoples, Germany. Hartwig Fischer, MP Germany (but not sure if he was re-elected last Sunday – he was!)
- The next consultation round should be much more inter-continental. Invite eventually the most vocal person of each e-discussion exchange on key topics (in particular Europe – Africa 44% ARD budget of EC benefited Africa?)
- The farmer organisations of some countries and COPA – COGECA representatives should be invites for future meetings.
- Regional and country desk officers/advisers of donors – not just research /science departments.
- Health sector / Education sector
- I will forward you this information by email.
- University of Copenhagen, University of Aalborg, University of Aarhus, Danish Institute of International Studies (DIIS)



Please indicate what type of organisation you come from:

Research institute/University	9
Donor agency	3
NGO / Civil society	6
Private sector	2 (Farmers Development Co-operation)

Other	University Platform
	Consultant
	AG policy

Northern Europe	6
Western Europe	7
Eastern Europe	2
Southern Europe	2
Africa	1
Asia	2
Latin America	-

Thank you for taking the time to provide feedback