Family Farming and the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development
GCARD Roadmap: Knowledge & innovation are essential, but are not themselves sufficient for development.
Partnership in innovation: all knowledge has value

- Scientific knowledge is reductionist, trusted & validated by its method
- Local knowledge is holistic, risk-aware, trusted & validated by experience
- Need to link & reconcile these knowledge & trust bases
- Sustainable development must value & capitalize on both
Different worlds in a universe of knowledge

Clickstream data: how scientific literature is accessed and connected, from users’ downloading & browsing behaviour (PLoS ONE, 2009)
Transforming agricultural research, extension, education and enterprise for development:

- IFAD & FAO
- CGIAR & AIRCA – the international agricultural research centres
- Farmers organizations: 285 linked, >200 M farmers
- Regional Fora: AARINENA, APAARI, CACAARI, EFARD, FARA, FORAGRO
- Private sector: SAI - 55 major food companies; PanAAC SMEs - 35 countries
- CSOs: Prolinnova NGOs in 17 countries, CSO-GARD >70 members
- Advanced research: G20 MACS & BRICS: 70% of world investment
- Advisory Services – GFRAS, networks around the world
- Higher Education – GCHERA: >600 universities, >1 million students
- Youth - YPARD - 6,600 youth members
The Global Forum: Breaking down the sectoral walls

• Farmer-centred thinking
• Stakeholders learning & innovating together, managing benefits & risks
• Catalyzing collective actions
• Measures of success beyond productivity
• Mobilizing agricultural innovation & enterprise, engaging all sectors
• Institutional reorientation & changed attitudes/values

Convergence of Research, Extension, Education and Enterprise, Policies & Resources
Productivity ‘yield gap’ – more than a constraint of technology... of inputs vs returns and risk aversion

Rethinking agriculture from an engendered perspective...

Consumers shaping demand & production agriculture: nutrition: health nexus

Who benefits from innovations? Who can be disadvantaged?

Poverty-hunger nexus: Future challenges will be in reaching the poorest sector, usually rural

Impacts of disrupted systems: 22 countries in protracted crises
The Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development – a process for change

**GFAR** – Catalyzing partnerships & programmes for action among all those generating, accessing, adapting & using agricultural knowledge & technologies

**CGIAR** Evolving Strategy and New Programmes of International agricultural research system require partnership, consultation & accountability

**GCARD** – Unique multi-stakeholder process of dialogue, with milestone conferences, for transforming and strengthening agricultural innovation systems around the world
The GCARD Process

Reform Demand

Priorities & Needs Identified

Common Objectives Agreed

New Programmes Developed

Programme Partnerships for Greater Impact

2015 GCARD3 Impact, Planning next Cycle

GFAR MTP Delivery

CGIAR increased investment and outcome-oriented programmes

CRP delivery

GFAR in CGIAR Transition Management Team

CGIAR Consortium established

CGIAR SRF development

CGIAR CRPs initiated & developed

GFAR represents partners in CGIAR Change Steering Team & Partnerships Working Group

GFAR & CGIAR agree joint GCARD process for accountability of reform

GCARD1 Consultations, Reviews, Regional & Global Reports

GCARD Roadmap for change in research and innovation agreed by representatives of all sectors

GFAR Stakeholder Programmes aligned with GCARD Roadmap

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2015

GCARD1 event

GCARD2 event

GCARD3 event
1. Improving foresight and collective focus on future needs and key priorities as determined and shaped by science & society

2. True and effective partnership between research and those it serves

3. Increased investments to meet the huge challenges ahead and ensure required development returns from AR4D

4. Greater capacities to generate, share and make use of agricultural knowledge for development change among all actors

5. Effective linkages that embed research in the wider development context and actions enabling change

6. Better demonstration and awareness of development impact and returns from agricultural innovation
G8 Statement on Food Security 2009:

• “We support the fundamental reform processes underway in the global agricultural research system through the Global Forum on Agricultural Research"

G20 Ministerial Declaration 2011

• We welcome the “Montpellier road-map” coming from the first Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development of 2010 (GCARD)"

GCARD Roadmap endorsed by all GFAR Stakeholders including CGIAR Consortium Board, reaffirmed in GFAR TOC survey 2013
200 Partners from farmers, research, extension, education & enterprise set out their aims, gaps in their work and opportunities for partnerships for greater impact in all areas.

Discussion around 20 sub-themes. 80% found sessions useful or very useful to their work.

Innovative processes - reaching many stakeholders beyond the conference: 650 in Uruguay, 1,000 more online, 136 social reporters.

Many new initiatives launched & GCARD Roadmap progress reported across many areas: 55 programme partnership opportunities.

Widespread impacts: 80% of participants plan to change activities as a result of GCARD2 discussions.

But CGIAR-CRPs had just begun and were not yet at stage for deep discussion.
16 CRPs all extended to 2017, then realign & reformulate

New Strategic Results Framework under development – aligned with SDGs

2013 Partnership analysis – CGIAR is a valued partner but falls short on transparency and funding allocation

Next 2 years major review and setting out a next phase of CRPs – consolidated plans to lead to clear development outcomes

Combine / bring together the GFAR GCARD1 consultation principles with those of consultation by Centers in first round CRPs

Aim: more robust, transparent, legitimate consultations to draft CRP pre-proposals in each of the countries with high CRP presence

One consultation for all CRPs in that country, Regional consultations with SROs and others.
New CGIAR Strategic Results Framework (SRF) to be agreed November 2014

- **Nov 2014** Global kick-off meeting for GCARD 3 Process, with GFAR Constituent Assembly (Accra?)

- **Early 2015** – sub-national/national **multi-stakeholder consultations** on development priorities, roles desired of national research and innovation systems and where international research adds best value

- Driven by national development agenda, funded by a composite of CRPs as part of their Phase 2 concept preparation, organized with countries & GFAR partners

- Strong voice for research users: farmers, CSOs, private sector, women, youth, shaping demand for new international research programmes in next phase CRPs

- Focus on actions and commitments required for viable pathways to development impact
Regional dialogues, led through Regional Fora, build from national to explore intra-regional differences and common challenges

E-dialogues support national and regional processes, engaging openly and widely

Draw learning from outcomes of key global events: Research & IYFF-International Encounters and others

GCARD3 Summary Conference event (Africa, Q4 2015):

- Invitees directly representative from national, regional & global processes
- A Meta-event, wide learning from e-consultations & other conference processes
- CRP Phase 2 articulated through CGIAR learning from dialogues
- GCARD3 outcomes linked to national & international policy processes
- Innovation pathways to impact developed with mutual commitments
Impact of the CGIAR Reform – good progress but paths to impact remain under-resourced

A more open and inclusive system with shared responsibility for outcomes..

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of CGIAR funds to partners</th>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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- CGIAR SRF - need tripling of national investments by 2025
- In SSA, CGIAR is 12% of total ARD public investment but receives 2/3 of all donor support to AR4D
- Overall funding has greatly increased due to the reform, 5-25% now to partners, yet for Challenge programs 35% went to partners in 2007 & 2008
- What can the CGIAR do to help fund & leverage more?
Africa under-invests in agricultural R&D, limited operational budgets & aid project dependent

G20 is >75% of all public AR4D investments

22% global increase ($5.6 billion) in last decade: $3.2 billion was China, India & USA

Private sector is 21% of total $40 billion, 54% on food, 46% agriculture

NEPAD target: at least 1% of GDP to R&D
Roles required of a new Integrated Investment and Innovation for Impact Facility

- National delivery
  Innovation
  Platforms, PP&C
  partners &
  programmes,
  public accountability

- Investment Facility
  IFAD grants & loans,
  national multi-
  stakeholder priorities
  GFAR multi-stakeholder
  oversight

- Coordinated support
  using a coherent
  framework for
  mobilizing specific
  skills support,
  common language
  and methods
For resource-poor family farms to turn innovation into enterprise requires policy change & investment:

- Private sector: services are paid for by the client, rather than being paid for from public funds.
- Balanced by social and environmental considerations: agriculture & entrepreneurship are products of cultures and societies.
- Research into enterprise: Global market share, top 5 seed companies: **1995: 9.4%  2011: 45.9%**
- Small farmers and traders under-represented and vulnerable: lack of productivity and market gain, high cost of inputs and transport
- Need enabling business environment, Business Development Services, financing
- Need more participation of youth, women and poor
- Need innovation platforms, effective cooperatives/producer companies for scale & market access
Where we are now

- In last 4 years, GFAR stakeholders have aligned around the GCARD Roadmap principles
- GCARD 2012 has set out partnership, capacity and partnership focus from all concerned, GCARD3 sets out a participatory process for change and learns via meta-event
- Reform of CGIAR provides important change–enabling environment for collaboration and wider reform
- Need to leverage national investments alongside CGIAR into new outcome-focused national capacities (PP&C) and investments
- Achieving impact requires combined efforts, equitable processes and commitment to practical actions
- Need to foster greater coordination among users: farmer organizations, CSOs, small enterprises, cooperatives etc
- Resourcing is a collective responsibility, requires greater coherence & new thinking into national innovation systems
Implications for innovation systems

- Technological options are choices determined by, and need to be trusted by, societies.
- Need more coordinated/integrated analysis between sectors.
- Shape production and consumption by effective demand, nutrition awareness.
- Sustainability & resilience are essential – and make good business sense.
- Empower farmers (women!) to shape research & innovation investments & with resources and access opportunities.
- Transform education with new enterprise skills & approaches.
- Produce good, multi-factorial evidence of what works.
- Bring mutual accountability and learning via multi-stakeholder platforms.