



on Agricultural Research for Development  
**EFARD**

# **EFARD Contribution to GCARD Road Map**

**David Radcliffe  
Executive Secretary, EFARD**

European Agricultural Research towards greater  
impact on Global Challenges

**ERA-ARD SCAR EIARD International  
Conference**

**Brussels, 5th June 2013**

# What is EFARD?

- Informal network, established in 1997
- Focused on ARD in developing countries
- Inclusive of researchers, donors, NGOs, farmers organisations, youth, private sector, national fora
- Guided by strategy and action plan
- No dedicated funding, some support through GFAR and projects
- New Team from June 2013:
  - Chair: Prof Martin Kropff
    - Replacing Catherine Guichard
  - Exec. Secretary: Judith Francis
    - Replacing David Radcliffe
  - Vice Chair: Alessandra Giuliani

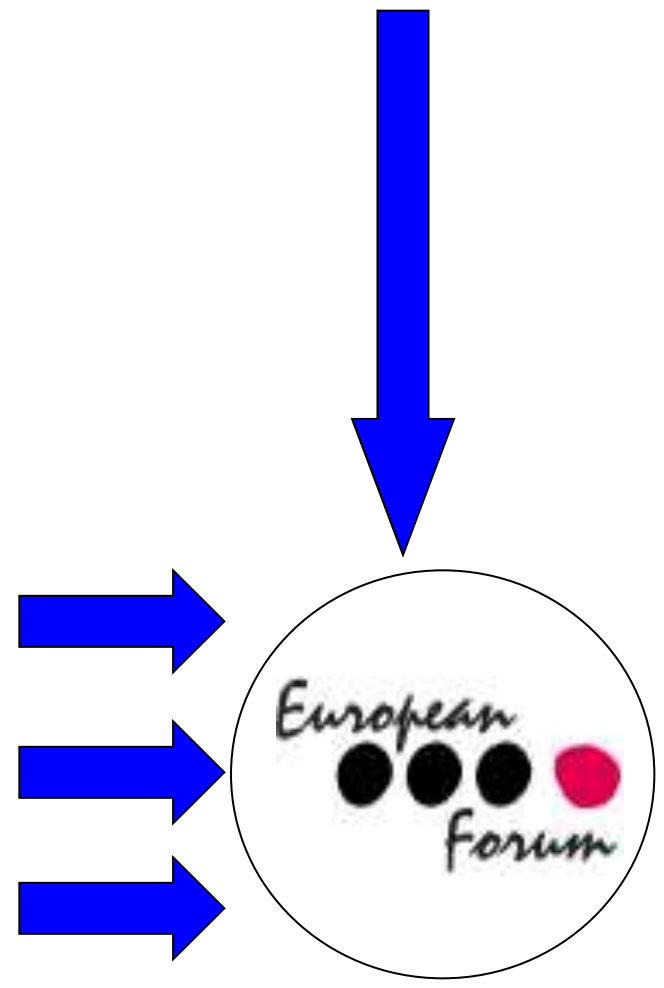


# European coordination mechanisms for International Agricultural Research

# Civil Society, Private Sector, National Fora,



	Industrialised Countries	Neighbouring Countries	Emerging Economy Countries	Developing Countries
<b>Policies</b>			<b>EIARD</b> European Initiative for Agricultural Research for development	
<b>Programmes</b>	<b>SCAR</b> Standing Committee on Agricultural Research		<b>ERAARD</b> The Agricultural Research for Development (ARD) Dimension of the European Research Area (ERA)	
<b>Projects</b>			<b>agnatura</b> The European Research Area (ERA) Dimension of the Agricultural Research for Development (ARD)	



5 June 2013



# EFARD's role in GCARD

- Prior to GCARD: Synthesis of European priorities
- Contribution to GCARD1(2010)
  - France host
- Development of Roadmap: EFARD's offer:
  - capacity building – CAPMAP initiative
  - Forward looking platforms - foresight academy
  - organisation of ARI's

contribution to ARD

- Mobilisation of civil society



# EFARD alignment with Roadmap

GCARD Roadmap outcomes	EFARD contribution
Define research and innovation <b>priorities</b>	Support to forward thinking platform and global foresight hub: French secondee to GFAR, workshops
Develop and foster equitable <b>partnerships</b>	Innovative models of Partnership – PAEPARD, INSARD, PROLINNOVA Inter-regional cooperation
Achieve increased <b>investments</b>	Europe largest donor to ARD
Develop essential human and institutional <b>capacities</b>	CAPMAP, support to Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP), TEAM Africa Strategy, participatory assessment of capacity building in horticulture, joint activities with CACAARI
Embed innovation in <b>development programmes</b> and policies	Support to innovation Platforms
Accountability and stakeholder involvement for <b>effective governance</b> and <b>impact</b>	Strengthened NGO constituency – CSO-GARD, Inter-regional cooperation



## EFARD and GCARD 2

- EFARD in 7 pre-conference events
- Contribution – innovative approaches in all 3 sessions:
  - Foresight
  - Partnerships
  - Capacity Building
- Challenges in follow-up
  - An informal mechanism with limited dedicated resources

## Some Lessons Learned

- **EFARD** - effective regional forum in mobilizing and coordinating European SH (research, CSOs, private sector, capacity development), to form partnerships in ARD and lobby for increased resources.
- **Understanding innovation processes** - awareness of mutual roles; individual/organizational capacity of different stakeholders to function in ARD partnerships – needs action learning.
- **Role of CSOs (NGOs, FOs)** and linkages with other SH groups (e.g. research/advisory) important to develop capacity/confidence, promote balanced/effective ARD partnerships. ARD partnerships need to allow space/support for **farmer-led innovation**
- **Traditional financing instruments** favour initiatives led by formal research organizations. Multi-stakeholder approaches have **higher transaction costs**
- **Incentives structures** of many formal North and South research organizations, typically focus on individual/published output
- **“Brokerage”** and **“facilitation”** vital in effective ARD partnerships

## What needs to be strengthened?

- Coordination in Europe – AR- ARD
- Coordination between regions
- Coordination between programme (and resourcing) global – regional – national
- Flexible financing instruments to promote ARD aligned to demand, particularly of smallholder farmers
  - Power relations and incentives
  - Critical gaps