

**ERA-ARD WORKSHOP**  
**ON SCOPING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**ANNEXES**



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**ANNEX 1**  
**WORKSHOP PROGRAMME**

## WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

### Wednesday, June 22, 2005

- 14:00 hrs. Welcome and participants' expectations. *Jeroen Rijniers (Netherlands' Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality; Work Package Leader WP 1) and Henk Smit (WING-Wageningen UR/Facilitator)*
- 14:15 Introduction to GDR (Group Decision Room) process. *Marion Bogers (WING-Wageningen UR/Facilitator)*
- 14:30 Scoping Agricultural Research for Development
- 14:45 Agriculture: Production categories
- 15:15 Agriculture: Dimensions
- 16:00 Tea break
- 16:30 Agriculture: Technological dimensions
- 16:50 Agriculture: Ecological dimensions
- 17:10 Agriculture: Socio-cultural dimensions
- 18:00 Session adjourned
- 19:00 Informal dinner at Garoeda Indonesian restaurant (*By invitation of the Netherlands' Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality*)

### Thursday, June 23, 2005

- 8:30 hrs Disentangling Agricultural Research for Development. *Wim Andriessse (Wageningen UR/Facilitator)*
- 9:00 Agriculture: Economic dimensions (finalizing yesterday's task)
- 9:30 Agriculture: Political/Institutional dimensions (finalizing yesterday's task)
- 10:00 Research: Production of (new) knowledge
- 10:45 Coffee break
- 11:15 Research: Dissemination of knowledge
- 11:45 Research: Utilization of knowledge
- 12:15 Development: Policy context
- 13:00 Lunch
- 14:00 Development: Target groups and target areas
- 15:00 Development: Future priorities
- 15:30 Tea break
- 16:00 Scoping ARD: What is, and what is not to be mapped in ERA-ARD
- 17:30 Participants' evaluation
- 18:00 Session adjourned

### Friday, June 24, 2005

- 8:30 hrs. Summary of Workshop days 1 and 2; *Henk Smit*
- 9:30 Information System for ERA-ARD: *Marc Bernard (ZADI/EARD/Infosys+)*
- 10:45 Coffee break
- 11:45 Conclusions and arrangements for finalization of Workshop Report; *Jeroen Rijniers, Henk Smit*
- 12:30 Workshop adjourned

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**ANNEX 2**  
**AGREED ARD CATEGORIES**

## DISENTANGLING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT: DISCUSSIONS AND AGREED CATEGORIZATION

### AGRICULTURE: Production Categories

#### Discussion issues:

Plant production: Especially staple crops, involves the biggest spatial area, but it is not the biggest category in terms of money generated. Developing countries are interested mainly in plant production because of the need to produce food for the under-fed populations. This may explain that presently the major efforts in research are in this area. In future it will be more important to focus on poverty reduction instead of production.

Animal production: In financial terms comes first –above plant production-. It is an important production category in Slovenia,

Forestry: Is also important in Slovenia. Large areas are under (production) forest. Belgium has quite a number of forestry projects in its development project portfolio and these include non-timber aspects. Payment for environmental services of forests plays a role in Switzerland.

Aquaculture: Was put first in ranking by Hungary. This concerns both fresh water and brackish water aquaculture (on land) and sea aquaculture/marine fisheries. Some participants (e.g. Italy claim that marine fisheries is outside the scope of the ERA-ARD definition of agriculture, as it does not occupy physical land area.

General: Many, if not most, farmers practice diverse activities on their lands. These can be sequential – following the seasons or following market opportunities-, or contemporary –as in mixed crop-livestock systems and in mixed systems including fishponds-.

### AGRICULTURE: Dimensions

#### Discussion issues:

In many countries *breeding* work is in the hands of private companies. The same applies to biotechnology/genetic modification studies.

*Access to land/resources* is important (Germany, France).

*Gender* is a particular area of importance (Italy and Belgium).

*Conflict management/resolution* may be linked to agriculture and agricultural research but not necessarily so. For example peacekeeping activities by Germany, are linked to development, the paradigm being that peace is required before any support to development can be effective. However, there is a scale issue at stake: conflicts may play at local level, but they may also be trans-border or regional in nature. Many local conflicts emerge from problems related to frustrated access to resources/land (for example: sedentary agriculture vs. transhumance livestock rearing). In the Netherlands a priority research and development issue called 'Competing claims on Natural Resources' is emerging within the national ARD program.

*CGIAR funding* is not always part of the national ARD program (e.g. in the Netherlands), whereas in others it is (e.g. in France and Germany). The Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland postulate that programming of their CG contribution is done through the CG centres themselves and, thus, beyond the control of the national ARD mandate holder. A discussion evolves on CG-related funding issues such as core funding, restricted funding, etc. France has many scientific staff placed at CG-centres that are involved in research programs.

Issue is to look at how much Europe and European countries are contributing to development aid e.g. in target percentage of GDP, and what part thereof is allocated to agricultural research.

It was agreed that all countries bring in figures on their contributions according to their individual national programs –i.e. either including or excluding the CG contribution-. It is not necessary to agree on one common nominator.

#### Production categories distinguished upon discussion:

- Plant production
- Animal production
- Forestry (including Non-Timber Forest Products)
- Aquaculture and fisheries

### **Research dimensions:**

- Technological
- Ecological
- Economic
- Socio-cultural
- Institutional-political

### **Technological dimension:**

Sub-categories for the technological dimension of agriculture are:

1. Biotechnology
2. Post harvest technology
3. Mechanization and infrastructure, including irrigation and drainage
4. Food technology and nutrition
5. Plant and animal health and diseases
6. Production systems (farming, cropping, livestock and mixed)
7. Breeding

### **Ecological dimension:**

Sub-categories for the ecological dimension of agriculture are:

1. Soil and land use
2. Water
3. Climate/weather
4. (Agro-) biodiversity, including gene conservation
5. Wildlife management and conservation
6. Chemicals/pollution
7. Landscape and ecosystems

### **Economic dimension:**

Sub-categories for the economic dimension of agriculture are:

1. Markets
2. Production and trade chains
3. Business management
4. Financial services

### **Socio-cultural dimension:**

Sub-categories for the socio-cultural dimension of agriculture were:

1. Gender
2. Access to resources
3. Public health
4. Conflicts
5. Values and beliefs
6. Consumer perceptions
7. Indigenous knowledge

### **Institutional-political dimension:**

Sub-categories for the institutional-political dimension of agriculture are:

1. Juridical/legislation
2. Institutional arrangements
3. Policy

## **RESEARCH: Dimensions**

Production and application of (new) knowledge

- Fundamental research
- Applied research

- Participatory/action research

#### Dissemination of knowledge

- Education (primary, secondary, tertiary)
- Vocational training
- Extension
- Individual capacity building
- Institutional capacity building (including knowledge institutions and governance/management)

#### Utilisation and up/out scaling of knowledge

- Experiential learning through networks/communities of practice/Farmer Field Schools (innovators)
- Social learning through multi stakeholder processes (government, private sector, FOs/NGOs, knowledge institutions)
- Knowledge and information management

## **DEVELOPMENT: Dimensions**

#### Policy context:

- Poverty alleviation (e.g. the Millennium Development Goals)
- Nature management and conservation (e.g. the Convention on Biodiversity)
- Sustainability (e.g. the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Kyoto Protocol)
- Hunger eradication (e.g. the Millennium Development Goals)
- Trade issues (the World Trade Organisation, Doha Round, etc.)
- Knowledge Economy (e.g. the Lisbon Agenda)

#### Target groups/clients (economic):

- Individual farmers (smallholders, medium scale or large scale/commercial/plantation farmers)
- Citizens (rural, urban)
- Farmers Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations (local, national, international)
- Private sector (national/multinational, banking, input-supply, processing, marketing, retail, etc.)
- Governments (local, national, international)

#### Target Areas (economic and geographic):

- Least Developed Countries
- Middle Income Countries
- Emerging market economies
- Countries in transition
- OECD/EU countries
- Eastern Europe (which countries?)
- Africa, Asia, Latin America, Middle East and North Africa
- Global



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**ANNEX 3**  
**RESULTS OF SURVEYS AND BALLOTS**

**AGRICULTURE: Production categories (survey results; table sorted by sum/mean of ranking)**

Category	1	2	3	4	Sum	Mean	STD	n
1 Plant production	8	2	0	1	39	1.45	0.93	11
2 Animal production	2	7	2	0	33	2.00	0.63	11
3 Forestry (incl. NTFP's)	0	2	8	1	23	2.92	0.54	11
4 Aquaculture & fisheries	1	0	1	9	15	3.64	0.92	11
<i>Total number of votes (n): 11; Group consensus 0.56. (1.00 = absolute consensus)</i>								

➔ *Plant production is by far the most important category in National ARD programmes (8 scores at first place), whereas animal production systems rank second. Forestry and Aquaculture both score low.*

**AGRICULTURE: Technological dimensions (survey results; table sorted by mean)**

Choices	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100	Total	Mean	Mode	High	Low	STD	n
Production systems (farming, cropping, livestock and mixed)	2	2	4	1							196	21.78	30	35	1	11.22	9
Plant and animal health and diseases	4	3	1	1							153	17.00	10	35	3	10.36	9
Breeding	4	3		1	1						146	16.22	??	50	0	18.05	9
Biotechnology	6	1		1	1						135	15.00	??	50	0	17.14	9
Mechanization and infrastructure including irrigation and drainage	5	3	1								105	11.67	??	25	0	7.07	9
Food technology and nutrition	7	2									90	10.00	10	20	0	5.59	9
Postharvest technology	7	1	1								75	8.33	5	25	0	7.91	9

➔ *Production systems are the most important focus within the technological dimension of agriculture: highest mean, and moderate STD. Plant and animal health and diseases, breeding and biotechnology rank 2, 3 and 4 respectively but breeding and biotech with high STD. Considerable importance was also given to the aspects of plant and animal diseases, breeding and biotechnology.*

**AGRICULTURE: Ecological dimensions (survey results; table sorted by mean)**

Choices	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100	Total	Mean	Mode	High	Low	STD	N
(Agro-)biodiversity including gene conservation	1	5	5	1							285	23.75	20	40	10	8.01	12
Water		9	2	1							270	22.50	20	40	15	6.57	12
Soil and land use	1	7	4								250	20.83	20	30	0	8.21	12
Landscape and ecosystems	6	6									150	12.50	10	20	0	6.22	12
Climate	8	4									100	8.33	5	20	0	7.49	12
Chemicals/pollution	10	2									95	7.92	10	20	0	5.88	12
Wildlife	12										50	4.17	5	10	0	3.43	12

➔ *Biodiversity, including gene conservation, water and soil and land use are the three most important aspects of ecology within the current Agricultural research programmes. There is a clear break in ranking of (total scores for) landscape/ecosystems, climate and chemicals/pollution. Wildlife absolute low*

**AGRICULTURE: Socio-cultural dimensions (survey results; table sorted by mean)**

Choices	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100	Total	Mean	Mode	High	Low	STD	n
Public health	3	5	2			1	1				294	24.50	20	70	0	20.72	12
Access to resources	1	6	2	3							282	23.50	20	40	0	11.70	12
Indigenous knowledge	6	4	1	1							172	14.33	10	40	0	11.03	12
Gender	6	4	2								151	12.58	0	30	0	10.23	12
Conflicts	6	4	2								144	12.00	??	30	0	9.76	12
Values/beliefs	8	4									87	7.25	??	15	0	6.73	12
Consumer perceptions	10	1	1								70	5.83	0	30	0	9.73	12

➔ *Public health and Access to resources are clearly the most important aspect (viz.: total scores) within the sociological dimension of Agricultural research. Public health has high STD, however. Of less importance but nevertheless of considerable importance are: indigenous knowledge, gender and conflicts. Values/beliefs and Consumer perceptions rank very low.*

**AGRICULTURE: Economic dimensions (survey results; table sorted by mean)**

Choices	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100	Total	Mean	Mode	High	Low	STD	n
Markets		2	3	4	1	1					390	35.45	30	60	20	11.93	11
Supply chains (filiaries)	1	2	2	5	1						350	31.82	40	50	10	12.30	11
Financial services	4	4	1	2							210	19.09	??	40	0	12.00	11
Business management	4	6	1								150	13.64	20	30	0	10.02	11

➔ *Markets and Chains score almost equally high in terms of current priorities. Business management and Financial services rank equally low.*

**AGRICULTURE: Political-institutional dimensions (survey results; table sorted by mean)**

Choices	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100	Total	Mean	Mode	High	Low	STD	n
International policies including donor policy		3	4	2	1						290	29.00	30	45	15	9.37	10
Institutional arrangements, institutional development	1	3	5		1						255	25.50	??	50	5	11.41	10
National policy	2	3	4	1							215	21.50	??	40	0	12.92	10
Juridical/legislation	5	4				1					135	13.50	0	55	0	17.17	10
Strategy	7	1	1	1							105	10.50	0	40	0	14.62	10

➔ *Regarding the Political-institutional dimensions of Agriculture, the international policies including donor policy and the institutional arrangements and national policy are the most important aspects in the current programmes. Clear break for juridical/legislation and strategy prominence in current programmes. Note one exceptional score (60%) in Juridical/legislation*

### AGRICULTURE: Research dimensions (Survey results: Table sorted by mean)

Choices	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100	Total	Mean	Mode	High	Low	STD	n
Technological	1	2	5	2	1						305	27.73	30	45	0	12.32	11
Ecological	2	1	7	1							265	24.09	30	40	0	10.91	11
Integrated approach	5	4		1						1	210	19.09	0	100	0	29.73	11
Economic	3	8									150	13.64	??	20	0	7.45	11
Socio-cultural	8	2	1								115	10.45	10	30	0	8.20	11
Political-institutional	10	1									55	5.00	0	15	0	5.48	11

➔ At an overall level, the technological and ecological aspects are by far the most important dimensions in the current ARD programmes. Individual exceptional score for integrated approaches (100%) was explained by respondents' inclusive interpretation of concept of integrated approaches.

### AGRICULTURE: Scale dimensions (survey results ; table sorted by number of votes in each ranking)

➔ The scales of the farm/family and that of the (individual) plant/animal are by far the most important scale levels in the current ARD programmes as shown not

Rank	Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sum	Mean	STD	n
1	Farm/family	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	89	1.91	1.04	11
2	Plant/animal	3	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	85	2.27	1.27	11
3	Landscape/municipality	1	1	0	4	3	0	2	0	0	62	4.36	1.80	11
4	Village	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	1	1	54	5.09	2.47	11
5	Regional	0	0	2	0	3	2	2	2	0	47	5.73	1.74	11
6	Plot	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	5	45	5.91	3.08	11
7	Global	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	43	6.09	2.02	11
8	Country/national	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	3	41	6.27	2.53	11
9	Province	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	0	29	7.36	1.03	11

Group consensus: 0.45 (1.00 = absolute consensus)

only by overall ranking but also by low STD. Surprisingly the emphasis being paid to the larger scale-levels. Surprisingly the participants indicated that the global scale has little emphasis in the current programmes. Relatively low overall group consensus (0.45) refers to all scale levels but farm/family and plan/animal mainly. High STD's can partly be caused by overlap in individual interpretation of scale levels (e.g. plot versus farm; village versus municipality)

Choices	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100	Total	Mean	Mode	High	Low	STD	n
Production and application of (new) knowledge			1	4	4			3			619	51.58	50	80	30	17.45	12
Dissemination of knowledge	1	1	5	3	2						373	31.08	25	50	10	11.66	12
Utilisation and up/outscaling of knowledge	4	4	3	1							208	17.33	20	33	0	10.26	12

**RESEARCH: Production, dissemination and utilization of knowledge (Survey results; Table sorted by mean)**

→ Knowledge production is much more important than research dissemination and utilisation. Note individual high scores (3 votes on 80%) resulting in high STD. However dissemination and utilization/outscaling are both clearly considered to have importance, when related to a concrete research project.

**RESEARCH: Scoping of research types in current ARD programmes (Survey results; Table sorted by mean)**

Choices	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100	Total	Mean	Mode	High	Low	STD	n	
Policy driven research	9	1									2	245	20.42	0	100	0	37.69	12
Applied research	2	5	5									240	20.00	30	30	0	11.08	12
Participatory/action research	7	5										120	10.00	??	20	0	7.39	12
Individual capacity building	9	2	1									110	9.17	0	30	0	9.96	12
Extension	9	1	2									110	9.17	0	30	0	10.84	12
Fundamental research	9	2		1								105	8.75	0	40	0	12.45	12
Institutional capacity (including knowledge institutions and governance/management)	9	3										85	7.08	0	20	0	7.22	12
Social learning through multi stakeholder processes (government, private sector, FOs/NGOs, knowledge institutions)	10	2										49	4.08	0	15	0	5.57	12
Knowledge and information management	11	1										48	4.00	0	20	0	6.19	12
Education (primary, secondary, tertiary)	10	2										45	3.75	0	20	0	7.11	12
Experiential	12											28	2.33	0	10	0	4.25	12
Publication	12											15	1.25	0	5	0	2.26	12
Production and application of (new)	12											0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	12

knowledge (category, no allocation)																	
Dissemination of knowledge (category, no allocation)	12										0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	12
Utilisation and up/out scaling of knowledge (category, no allocation)	12										0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	12

→ The type of ARD research can best be described by the terms applied research, policy driven research or participatory/action research. Two voters group all ARD under policy driven research category. Categories 'experimental', 'publication', 'dissemination' and 'utilization/out scaling' did not get any preferential votes

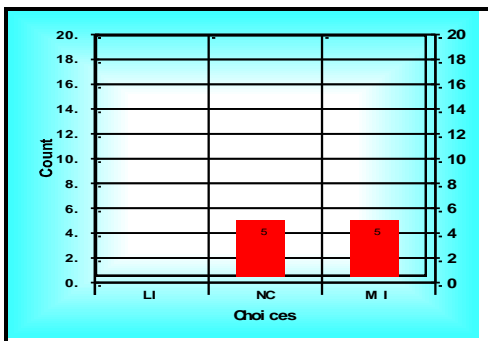
# AGRICULTURE : Future Priorities

## Scale levels

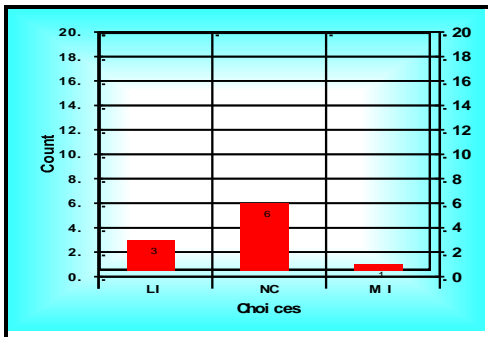
(Vote results: LI = Less Important, NC = No Change, MI = More Important)

➔ There was broad consensus that, amongst the scale levels that do not have a high priority yet, the regional level in particular will become more important. Half of the participants indicated that the global level is becoming more important as well. Future emphasis on individual plant/animal level (see Graph 1, page 25) may refer to fundamental research, but this is not matched by the results of voting in the subsequent ballot on types of research: see Graph 2 on page 29.

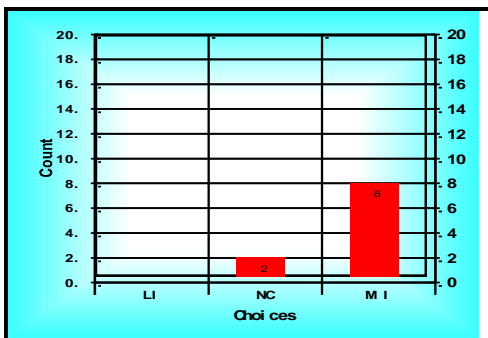
### 1. Plant/animal level



### 2. Plot level

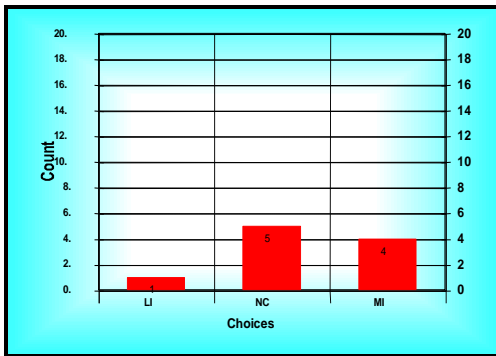


### 3. Farm/family level

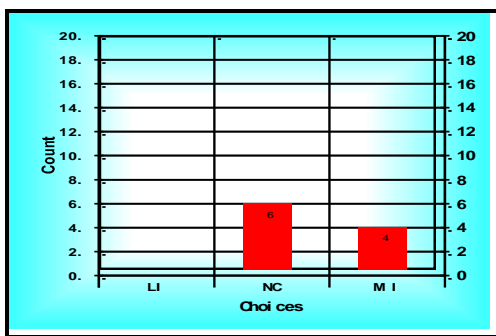




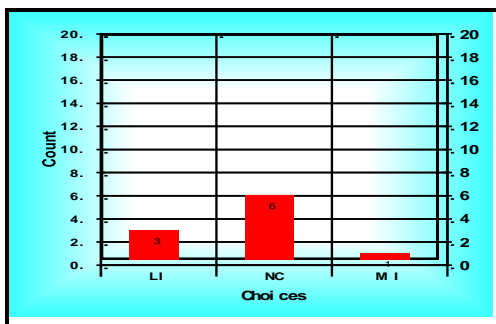
#### 4. Village level



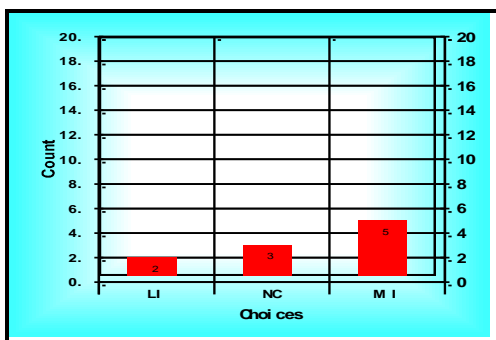
#### 5. Landscape/municipality level



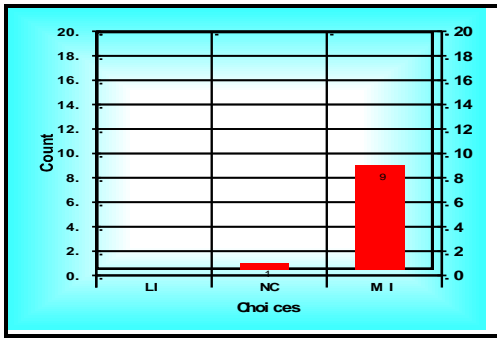
#### 6. Province level



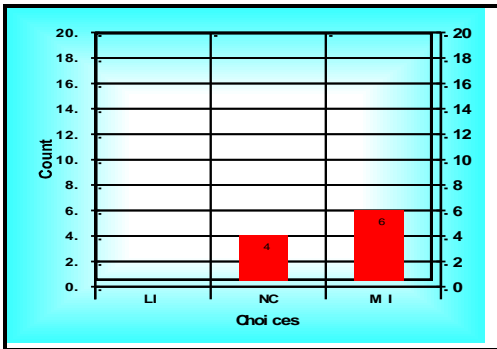
#### 7. Country/national level



## 8. Regional level



## 9. Global level



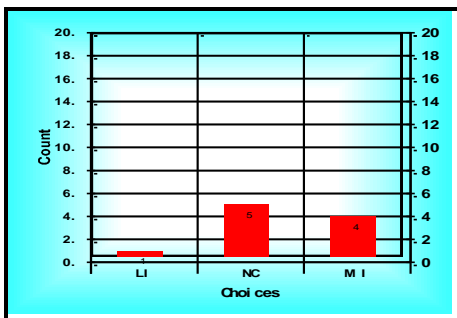
## RESEARCH: Future priorities

### Research categories

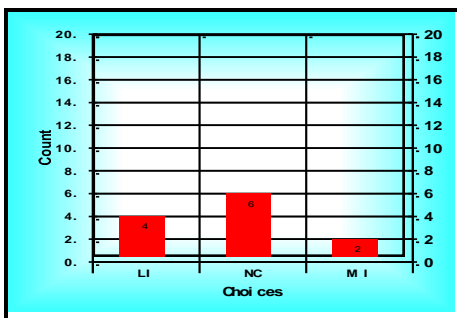
(Vote results: LI = Less Important, NC = No Change, MI = More Important)

➔ *In the future two categories of research will become more important, besides the three types mentioned above: institutional capacity development (including knowledge institutions and governance/management) and knowledge and information management. What about applied research and up-/out scaling categories?? Education will become less important.*

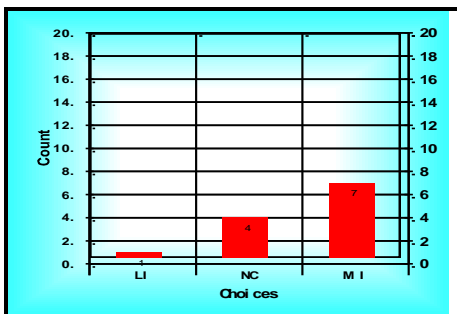
#### 1. Production and application of (new) knowledge (category)



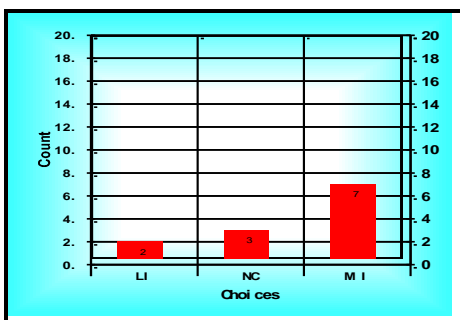
#### 2. Fundamental research



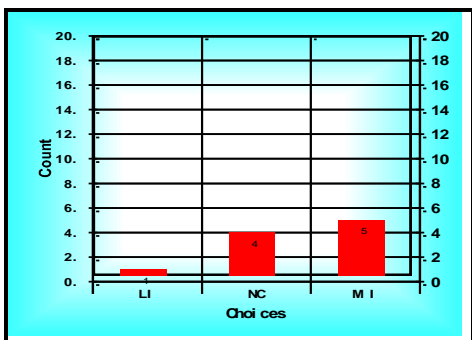
#### 3. Applied research



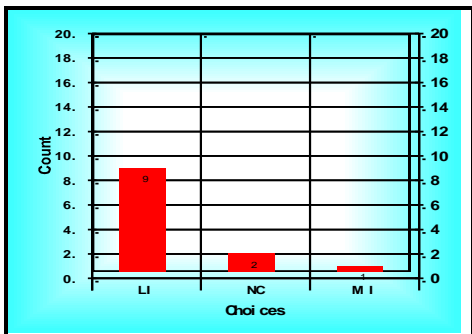
#### 4. Participatory/action research



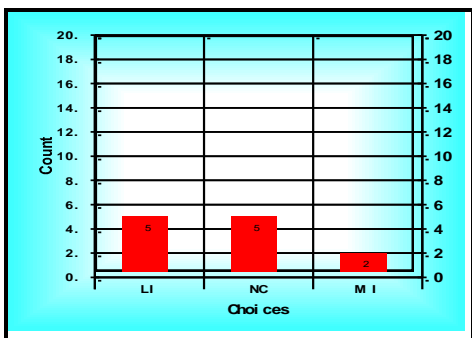
#### 5. Dissemination of knowledge (category)



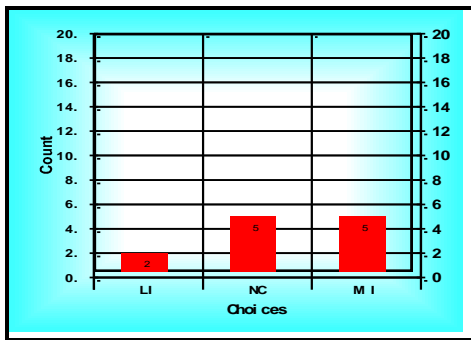
#### 6. Education (primary, secondary, tertiary)



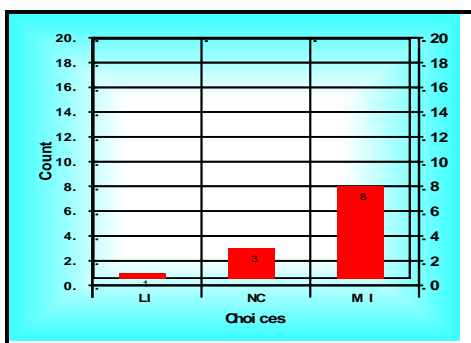
#### 7. Extension



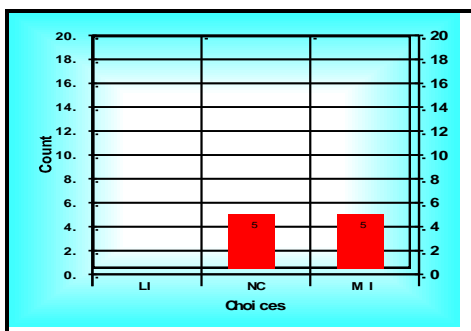
### 8. Individual capacity development



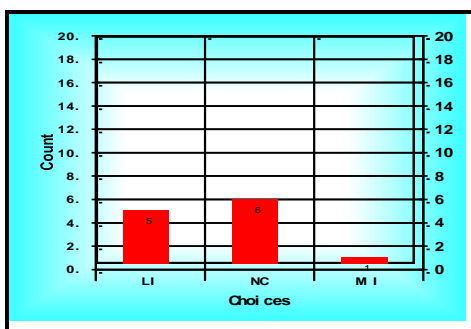
### 9. Institutional capacity development



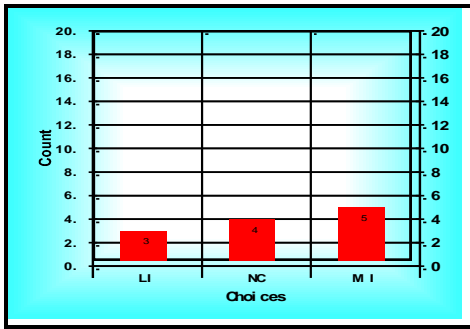
### 10. Utilisation and up/out scaling of knowledge



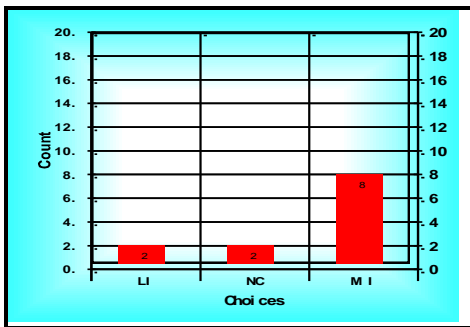
### 11. Experimental



## 12. Social learning through multi-stakeholder processes



## 13. Knowledge and information management



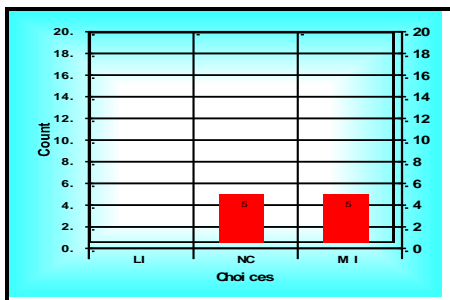
## DEVELOPMENT: Future priorities

### Policy context

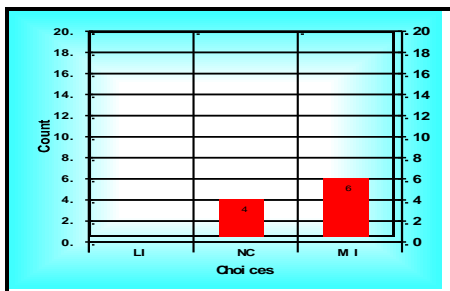
Vote results: LI = Less Important, NC = No Change, MI = More Important)

→ With regard to the political context the participants did not indicate to expect major shifts, except –maybe– an increase in importance of poverty alleviation. This result largely reflects the current attention that is being paid to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

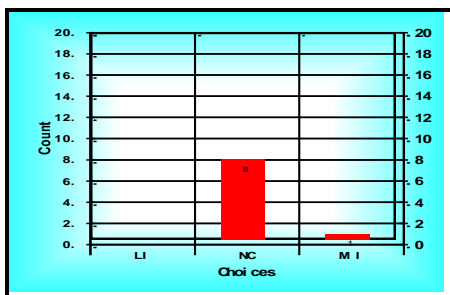
#### 1. Nature/environment



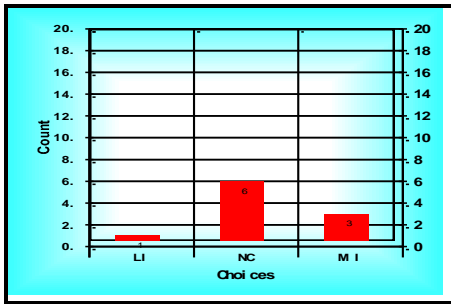
#### 2. Sustainability



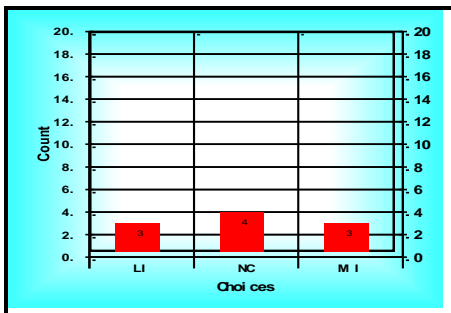
#### 3. Hunger eradication



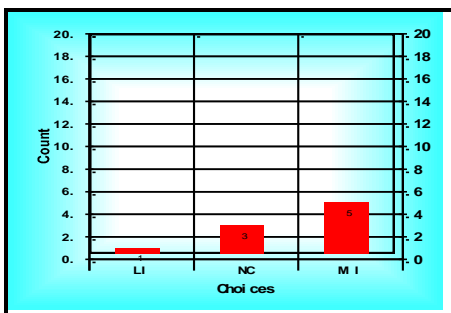
#### 4. Trade



#### 5 Knowledge economy



#### 6. Poverty alleviation





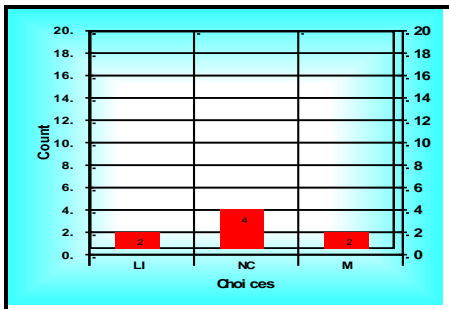
## DEVELOPMENT: Future priorities

### Target groups

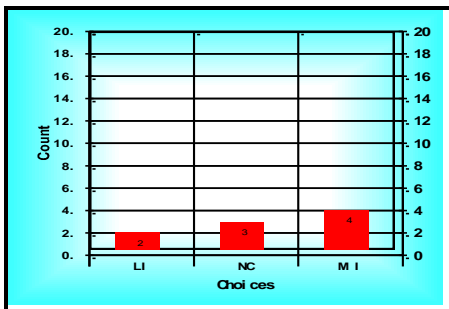
(Vote results: LI = Less Important, NC = No Change, MI = More Important)

→ No major shifts expected in target groups. Remarkably current policy shift toward involvement of private partners in ARD is not reflected in the respondents' ballots.

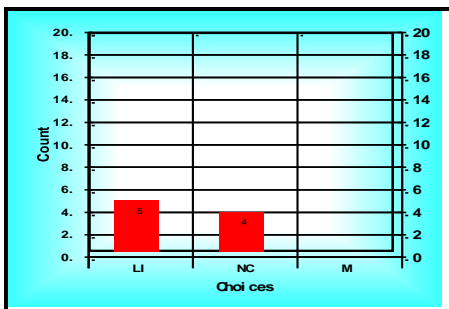
#### 1. Civilians



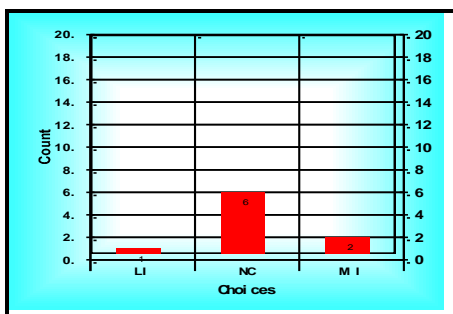
#### 2. Individual small farmers



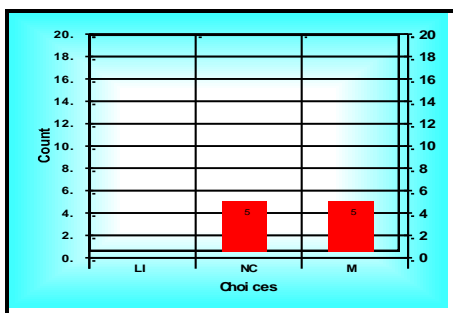
#### 3. Large scale/commercial/plantation farmers



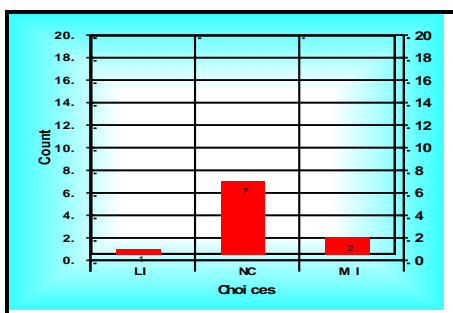
#### 4. Farmers Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations (local, national, international)



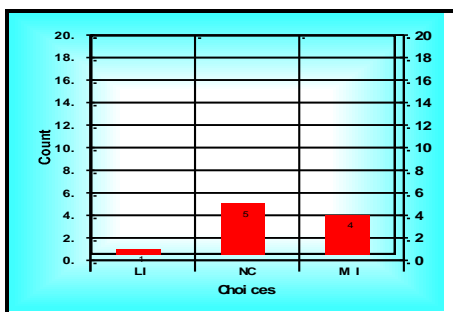
#### 5. Researchers/NARS



#### 6. Private sector (national, multi-national)



#### 7. Government (local, national, international)



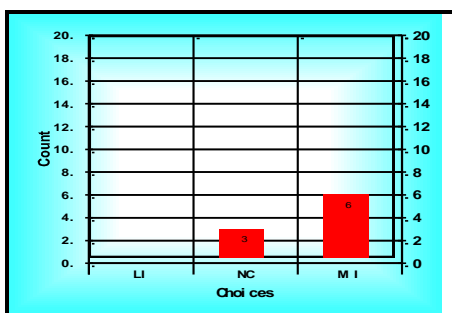
## DEVELOPMENT: Future priorities

### Target areas (economic)

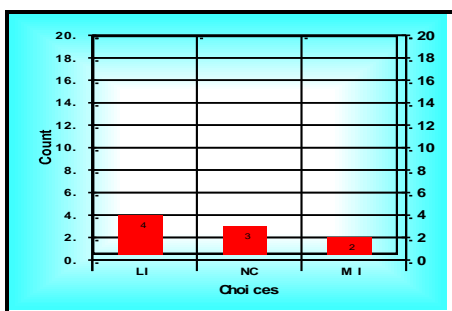
Vote results: LI = Less Important, NC = No Change, MI = More Important)

→ Least developed countries will have further increased focus under ARD programmes. No major shifts in other (economic) target areas.

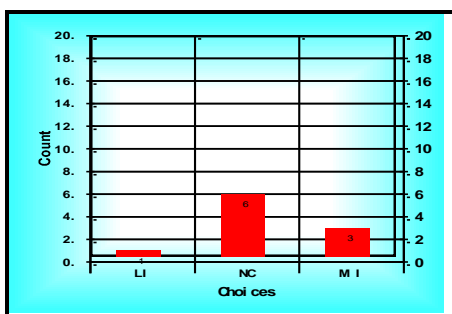
#### 1. Least Developed Countries



#### 2. Middle income/transition countries



#### 3. Emerging market economies/countries in transition



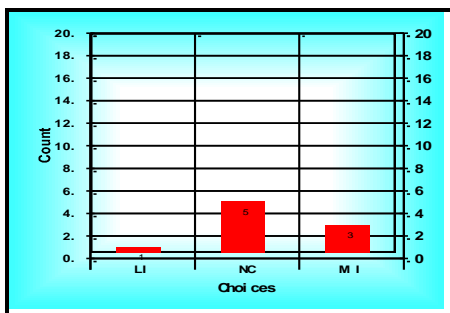
## DEVELOPMENT: Future priorities

### Target areas (geographic)

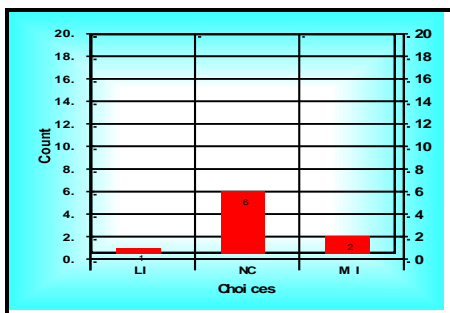
(Vote results: LI = Less Important, NC = No Change, MI = More Important)

→ There are no major shifts expected in (geographic) target areas.

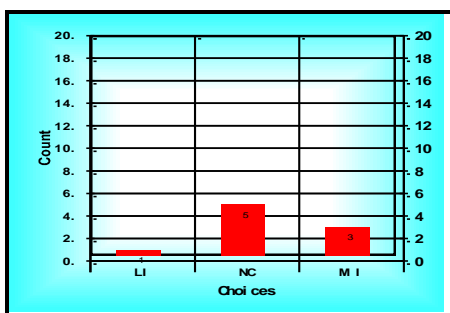
#### 1. Sub-Sahara Africa



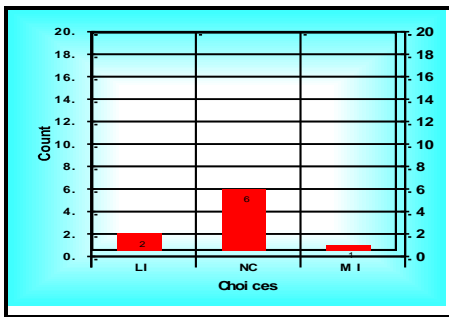
#### 2. South-east Asia



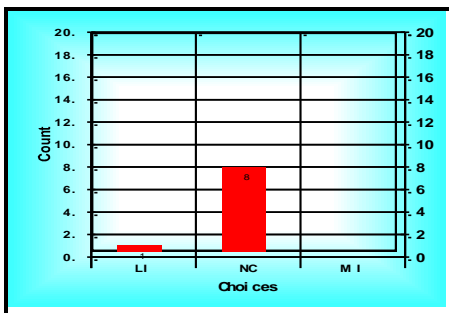
#### 3. South Asia



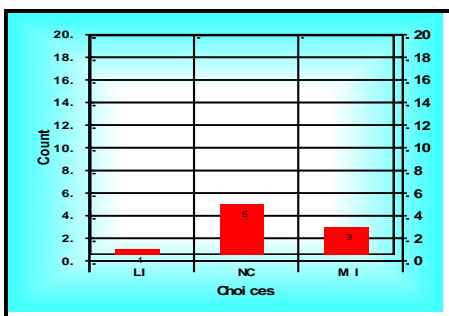
#### 4. Latin America



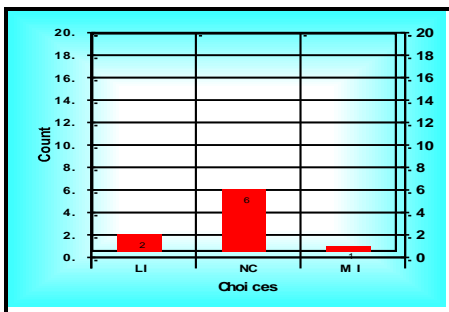
#### 5. Oceania/Pacific



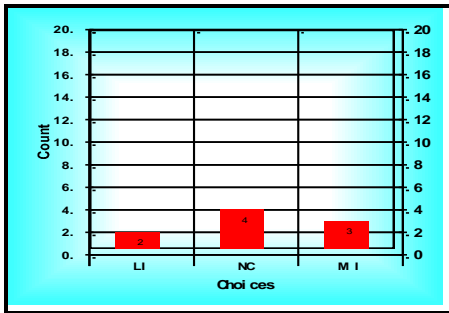
#### 6. North Africa and Middle East



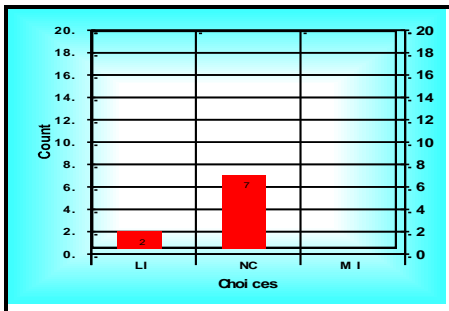
#### 7. New Independent States



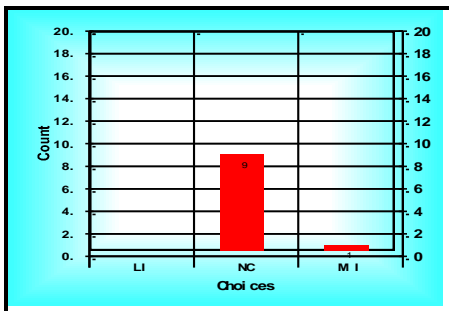
## 8. Eastern Europe



## 9. EU/OECD incl. New Member States



## 10. Global



**ERA-ARD WORKSHOP**  
**ON SCOPING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**ANNEX 4**  
**(NOT) TO BE MAPPED ARD CATEGORIES**

## MAPPING ARD

### Not to be mapped under ERA-ARD

1. Public health (not in ARD as a specific cooperation item)
2. Wildlife
3. Extension
4. Basic education
5. Conflicts
6. Fisheries
7. Research not directly related to problems in developing countries
8. OECD/EU countries as target area
9. Trade (limited to local and regional implications)
10. Values, beliefs (exclude or to be clearly defined)
11. Large scale/commercial farming
12. Climate
13. Marine fisheries
14. Vocational training

### To be mapped anyway

1. Agricultural interface with:
  - public health
  - wildlife
  - conflicts
  - trade
  - education
  - values, beliefs
  - large scale/commercial for specific development goals
  - vocational training
  - climate
2. Location-specific (small scale) research
3. Rice
4. Landless animal husbandry
5. Agricultural biotechnology
6. Fundamental research

In mapping, there should not be overlap with other ERA-NETs (like on biotechnology, genomics, food safety, biodiversity, organic farming, health).

### Countries can decide themselves (whether or not to join mapping of):

1. CGIAR programs/projects supported by ERA-ARD country members
2. ARD not programmed in ERA (e.g. CGIAR unrestricted)
3. ARD that is not related to developing countries and countries in transition

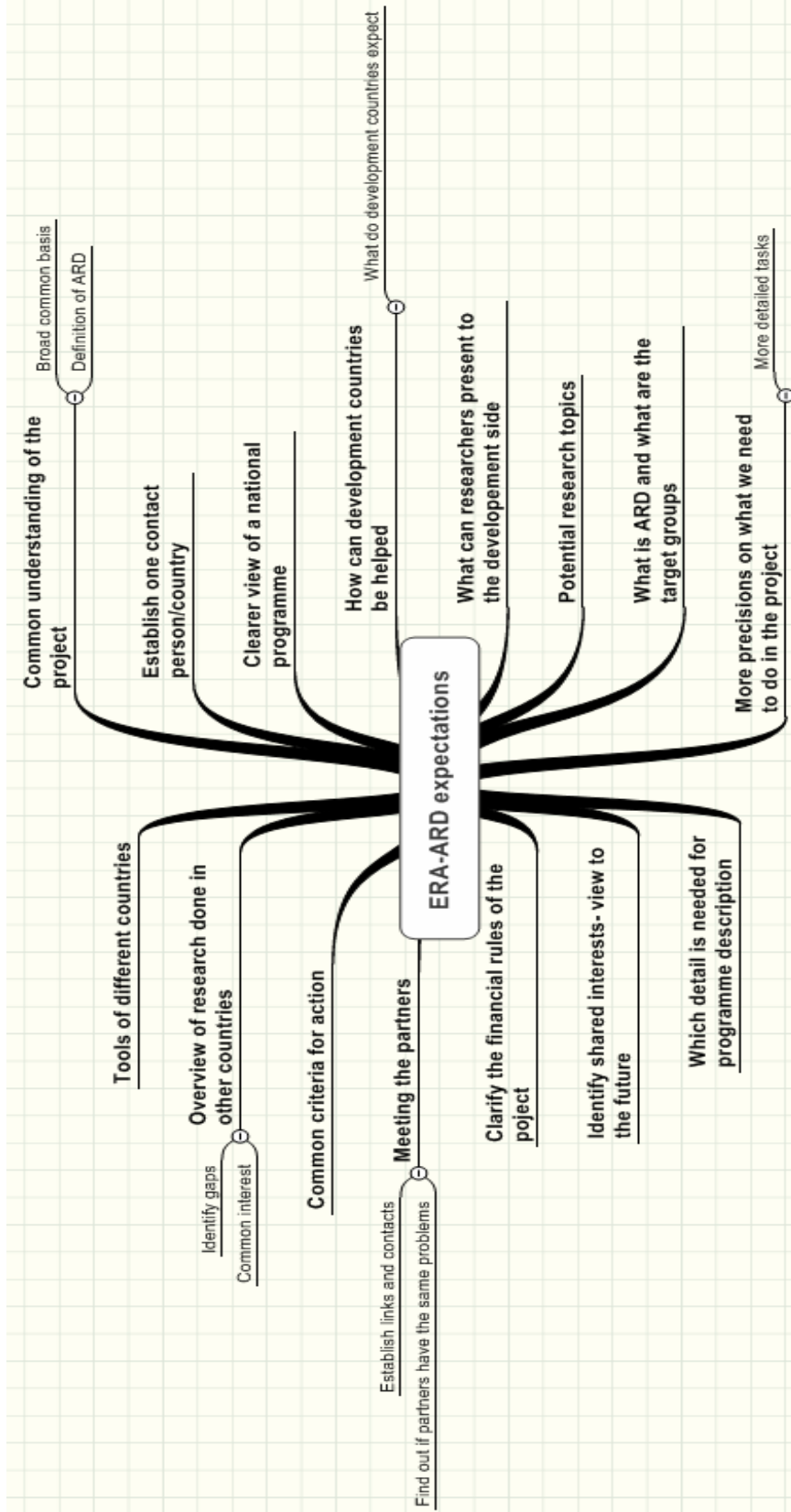


**ERA-ARD WORKSHOP**  
**ON SCOPING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**ANNEX 5**  
**PARTICIPANTS'**  
**EXPECTATIONS AND EVALUATION**

# PARTICIPANTS' EXPECTATIONS

At the start of the Workshop, the participants' expectations were inventoried in a mind-mapping exercise, as



## **PARTICIPANTS' EVALUATION OF WORKSHOP CONTENT, INTERACTION/ DISCUSSIONS AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY/COMPUTERS**

### **General:**

1. Confusing and difficult
2. Very good

### **Content:**

1. Without coherence
2. Not sufficient information on the structure of our discussions
3. We should have started from existing typology to describe ARD instead of inventing a new one from scratch
4. A better focus could have been achieved from the start by starting with setting delimitations of the various categories and dimensions
5. Most useful seems to be the common ground on A (Agriculture)
6. Issues and questions to be addressed should be defined in advance by a team composed by the 11 consortium members
7. Maybe it was better to start with D (Development)
8. We achieved to have a basis for discussion but not a basis of decision
9. The delimitations of the D should have been done before A and R (Research)
10. Difficult and tough (too high ambition in relation to level of ARD information available/managed within this group)
11. When added categories to the ones given first, are always in the lowest priorities after voting, they should be discarded from the overall picture
12. Guiding the discussions was not an easy task
13. Rich and informational but complicated
14. More technical back-up for the professional facilitator

### **Interaction/Discussion:**

1. Not so good
2. OK
3. Good
4. Not structured
5. The moderation was not focused enough on the relevant issues
6. There was interaction only at the end when many were tired of exercises
7. Managing the discussion was not an easy task but was well done
8. Lack of clarity of issues for discussion
9. Good, necessary and useful; despite some non-conformist tendencies

### **Use of technology (ICT):**

1. Democratic, gives equal voice to everybody
2. Good
3. Ok, but it should have been connected with clearly drawn conclusions
4. Very useful tool
5. The technology chosen was too cumbersome for the task
6. An interesting tool for getting everybody involved in the discussions
7. Cost/benefit ratio?
8. The technology is good but shows its limits when there is not a minimum consensus on the questions to be addressed
9. Good - keeping people awake
10. The tool is not to blame for any disappointments!



**ERA-ARD WORKSHOP**  
**ON SCOPING AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**ANNEX 6**  
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