

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

**Annual General Meeting
Stakeholder Meeting
October 27-28, 2004
Mexico City, Mexico**

**Summary Record
of
Proceedings**



*CGIAR Secretariat
(A CGIAR System Office Unit)
The World Bank
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Abbreviations and Acronyms Used

AARINENA	Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa
AATF	African Agricultural Technology Foundation
APAARI	Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
CBC	CGIAR's Committee of Board Chairs
CDC	CGIAR's Center Directors Committee
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CP	CGIAR's Challenge Program
DG	Director General
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
ExCo	CGIAR's Executive Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FORAGRO	Forum for the Americas on Agricultural Research and Technology Development
GFAR	Global Forum for Agricultural Research
GRPC	CGIAR's Genetic Resources Policy Committee
IAC	Inter-Academy Council
IAASTD	International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development
IARC	International Agricultural Research Center
ICAR	Indian Council for Agricultural Research
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MTA	Materials Transfer Agreement
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
NGOC	CGIAR's Non-Governmental Organizations Committee
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PRGA	Participatory Research and Gender Analysis
PSC	CGIAR's Private Sector Committee
RWC	Rice-Wheat Consortium
SAGARPA	Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca Y Alimentacion
SC	CGIAR's Science Council
SO	CGIAR's System Office

SPs	System Priorities
SROs	Sub-Regional Organizations
SPIA	Science Council's Standing Panel on Impact Assessment
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa

International Agricultural Research Centers Supported by the CGIAR

The Africa Rice Center (WARDA)

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT)

Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP)

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF)

WorldFish Center (WorldFish)

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Timed Agenda

CGIAR AGM 2004—Stakeholder Meeting (October 27-28, 2004)

Wednesday, October 27

09:00 – 11:00

Agenda Item 1. Opening Session

- (a) Inaugural Remarks by H.E. Vicente Fox, President, Estados Unidos Mexicanos
- (b) Chairman's Opening Remarks
- (c) Adoption of Agenda

Agenda Item 2. 2004 CGIAR Awards

Agenda Item 3. Briefing on Developments in the CGIAR

11:00 – 11:30

Coffee Break

11:30 – 13:00

Agenda Item 4. Centers' Forum

- (a) Recent Achievements (2003-2004)
- (b) Expected Achievements (2005-2006)
- Discussion

Agenda Item 5. Meet Your New Center DGs and Science Council

- (a) Introduction of New DGs
- (b) Introduction of SC Standing Panel Members and Executive Director

13:00 – 14:30

Lunch Break and Luncheon Meetings

14:30 – 16:30

Agenda Item 6. Strategic Directions in CGIAR Research for Development

- (a) CGIAR Priorities and Strategies
- (b) Role of research in shaping development policies and practices
- (c) Implications of the Millennium Project Global Plan on the CGIAR agenda
- (d) Comments from panel of Center DGs
- Discussion

16:30 – 17:00

Coffee Break

17:00 – 18:30

**Agenda Item 7. Stakeholder Interaction on Key Issues
(Parallel Sessions)**

- (a) Dialogue on CGIAR Priorities and Strategies
- (b) CGIAR Partnership Committees: Next Steps
- (c) Towards a More Productive and Sustainable African Agriculture
 - i. Africa Agricultural Technology Foundation and Public Intellectual Property Resources for Agriculture
 - ii. Consultations by CGIAR Task Forces on Programmatic and Structural Alignment in Sub-Saharan Africa
 - IAC Panel Report: Realizing the Promise and Potential of African Agriculture
- (d) Advances in Social Research and Development
 - i. Participatory Research and Gender Analysis
 - ii. Directions in Social Development

19:00

Crawford Lecture

Hernando de Soto, President, Institute of Liberty and Democracy, Peru

Thursday, October 28

08:30 – 10:30

Agenda Item 8. Updates

- (a) Genetic Resources Policy Committee
- (b) Private Sector Committee
- (c) GFAR
- (d) International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology

Agenda Item 9. CGIAR and Civil Society

- (a) Innovation Marketplace: Meet the Winners
- (b) Farmers' Dialogue : Farmers Perspectives on Impacts of Agricultural Research

Agenda Item 10. Other Business

10:30 – 11:00

Coffee Break

11:00 – 13:00

Agenda Item 11. Ministerial Roundtable: *Public-Private Partnerships for Innovation: What does the future hold for the rural poor?*

Co-Chairs: Hon. Javier Usabiaga, Secretary of Agriculture, Estados Unidos Mexicanos, and
Dr. Usha Barwale-Zehr, Chair, CGIAR Private Sector Committee

Ministerial Statements

Perspectives from the Private Sector

Agenda Item 12. Closing Session

-- Chairman's Closing Remarks

CGIAR AGM 2004—Stakeholder Meeting

(October 27-28, 2004)

Agenda Item 1. Opening Session

The stakeholder meeting opened on October 27, 2004 at Hotel Sheraton Centro Historico in Mexico City with over 700 participants attending.

(a) Inaugural Remarks

Secretary of Agriculture Javier Usabiaga delivered the inaugural address on behalf of H.E. Vicente Fox, President, Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Secretary Usabiaga welcomed the participants and expressed appreciation to the CGIAR for choosing Mexico as the venue for AGM04.

In his message, Secretary Usabiaga lauded the work of the CGIAR and cited the Group as an example of how countries and international institutions together can set common objectives and achieve results that benefit the international community particularly the developing countries. He said that the participation of international and national networks for research in the different regions of the world is of utmost importance in a time when many developing countries do not have adequate budgets for the development of the agricultural sector. He mentioned specifically the contributions to food security of CGIAR centers based in Latin America and the Caribbean (CIMMYT, CIAT, and CIP). Improved maize and wheat varieties developed at CIMMYT were just a few examples of the products that resulted from CGIAR's work, benefiting many countries like Mexico.

Citing priority areas for agricultural research in Mexico, Secretary Usabiaga emphasized that promoting knowledge, developing scientific research, and transferring agricultural technology to the farmers/producers are the foundation on which Mexico's farming sector would develop. The globalization of agriculture is shaping up most of Mexico's top agricultural research priorities, i.e. food safety, plant health, post-harvest management, and others, including biotechnology. He encouraged the national and international scientific community to work together in harnessing new techniques for the benefit of the developing world.

(b) CGIAR Chairman's Opening Remarks

(For the full text, please see

http://www.cgiar.org/pdf/agm04/agm04_chairman_opening_speech_final.pdf)

(c) Adoption of Agenda

The draft agenda was adopted.

Agenda Item 2. 2003 CGIAR Awards

The following awards which recognize scientific achievements by Center staff and partners, and excellence in science communications and journalism, were presented by the CGIAR Chairman:

Promising Young Scientist: **P. Lava Kumar, Special Project Scientist, ICRISAT** for work leading to the characterization of the causal agent responsible for sterility mosaic disease in pigeonpea. His research has led to the development of more effective control strategies for managing a disease that causes over \$300 million globally in lost yield .

Outstanding Scientist: **Brian Perry, Coordinator, Livestock Resources Group, ILRI**, for innovative work on controlling tick-borne diseases that has generated new approaches and strategies for their control at farm and national levels. He has pioneered the integration of quantitative veterinary epidemiology and agricultural economics to improve animal health in developing countries, and these techniques have recently been applied to halt the spread of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) with global benefits.

Outstanding Partnership: **Community Based Fisheries Management**, a partnership coordinated by **WorldFish Center in Bangladesh** aimed at empowering communities to make informed decisions on the use and management of the fisheries upon which they depend. The results are reduced poverty and more productive and sustainable fisheries in several fishing communities in Bangladesh. Under the project cooperative relationships coordinated by WorldFish Center have grown to include 11 NGOs and private organizations, and more than 23,000 households living near 113 water bodies in Bangladesh.

Outstanding Scientific Support Team: **FishBase Team of WorldFish Center** for helping build FishBase, an internationally recognized premier database and information system on the world's fishes. The team is composed of biologists, computer programmers and web developers, and has produced over 50 publications, posters and presentations and helped in the organization and delivery of capacity-strengthening courses. **Christine Casal, Research Associate, WorldFish Center** received the award on behalf of the team.

Outstanding Scientific Article: The journal article "*Enhanced iron and zinc accumulation in transgenic rice with the ferritin gene*" by **Marta Vasconcelos, Karabi Datta, Norman Oliva, Mohammad Khalekuzzaman, Lina Torrizo, Sellapan Krishnan, Margarida Oliveira, Fumyuki Goto, and Swapan K. Datta**. Published in *Plant Science*, 2003, this contribution from IRRI reports on the expression of the soybean ferritin gene in a transformed indica rice line and demonstrates the accumulation of higher levels of iron and zinc in polished rice grains. The research shows the potential of using rice to deliver improved nutrition to the world's millions of poor rice consumers. Harnessing the ferritin gene from soybean for increasing iron content in rice grains may help solve iron deficiency anemia that afflicts billions of people worldwide. **Marta Vasconcelos** received the award on behalf of the authors.

Outstanding Journalism: **Natasha Loder** for her article *“The Promise of a Blue Revolution”* published in *The Economist* of August 9, 2003 that demonstrated how aquaculture might meet most of the world’s demand for fish without ruining the environment. The article was instrumental in raising global awareness on this critical topic.

Outstanding Communications: The **Smallholder Dairy Project**, jointly implemented by **ILRI, Kenya Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development**, and the **Kenya Agricultural Research Institute** for an innovative communication strategy that helped raise awareness among key policymakers about strategic and pro-poor issues in reforming East Africa’s dairy sector. **Hezekiah Muriuki** of the Kenyan Department of Agriculture received the award on behalf of the project.

King Baudouin Award: CIMMYT (Convening Center), IRRI, ICRISAT, IWMI, CIP and their NARS partners (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan) – for combining their efforts, through the Rice-Wheat Consortium, in developing and fostering productivity-enhancing, resource-conserving technologies and practices that are benefiting large numbers of farm families in the Indo-Gangetic plains of South Asia. Zero tillage is now practiced on over 1.3 million hectares. Lower land preparation costs and increased income resulting from application of other technologies resulted in estimated net benefits of \$100 million in India and Pakistan in the winter of 2003 alone. RWC is also promoting diversification of cropping systems by adding crops like quality protein maize, pigeonpea, mungbean, chickpea, lentil, faba beans, potatoes and vegetables, thereby enhancing farm incomes and household nutritional security. **Mangala Rai**, Director General, ICAR and last year’s Chair of the Rice-Wheat Consortium Steering Committee, and **Raj Gupta**, RWC Facilitator, received the award on behalf of the Consortium.

The Chairman thanked the Chair and members of the two Panels who evaluated and selected the winners. The evaluation and selection panel for the Science Awards was composed of Per Pinstrup-Andersen (SC Chair and Panel Chair), Lucia de Vaccaro (Ret. Professor of Animal Breeding, Universidad Central de Venezuela) and Thomas Egwang (Director General and Scientific Director, Med Biotech Laboratories, Uganda). The panel who selected the winners of the communications and journalism awards was composed of Robert Lamb (Executive Director, TVE International, UK, and Panel Chair), Monica Chibita (Head, Department of Mass Communications, Makerere University, Uganda), and Sergio Jellinek (ComPlus Coordinator).

Agenda Item 3. Briefing on Developments in the CGIAR

Presenting an update on the developments in the CGIAR, Francisco Reifschneider, CGIAR Director, said that the past year had been another busy and productive year for the System. He summarized the major developments as follows:

- Transfer of ISNAR as a program to IFPRI was smoothly accomplished with the full cooperation of the two Centers;

- Science Council became fully operational early in the year and has adopted a rich agenda;
- Two task forces - one on programmatic alignment and the other on structural/organizational alignment initially focusing on Sub-Saharan Africa - were established, and currently halfway through their work;
- Development and adoption of a CGIAR Charter ;
- Highly significant growth of the CGIAR in terms of level of investments, i.e. from \$268 million ten years ago to \$424 million in 2004;
- Challenge programs (CPs) have been making major contributions to the overall growth in financial support for the CGIAR agenda. Three pilot CPs (Water and Food, HarvestPlus, and Generation CPs) are currently being implemented, and the first CP under the regular process (Sub-Saharan Africa CP) has been recommended by the Executive Council for approval at AGM04;
- Successful holding of important outreach events: e.g. support to DFID in an important briefing to the British Parliament, dialogue with the new European Union member states with the help of the French government, support for the launching of the Japanese Forum on International Agricultural Research as well as establishment of a Japan-CGIAR fellowship program, briefings to parliamentarians in India and Uganda where the CGIAR marketing group played a key role. Other outreach activities included production of many publications and participation in media events, e.g. BBC World Earth Report. Strongest statement of support to CGIAR's work came from the G-8 summit held in the US in June 2004.

The CGIAR Director also outlined key activities in the business agenda, all of which are being undertaken to better support CGIAR's research for development. In closing, he thanked all stakeholders for their contribution and support for a stronger CGIAR.

Agenda Item 4. Centers' Forum

Victor Villalobos (Mexico) and Franklin Moore (US) co-chaired this session. The session involved two overview presentations, one on recent achievements and the other on expected achievements of Centers' research. Jason Yauney (CGIAR Secretariat) served as recording secretary.

(a) Recent Achievements (2003-2004)

CDC Chair Kanayo Nwanze highlighted research achievements of Centers in the past two years. He noted the history of the CGIAR and presence of some of the founders at the meeting, in particular Norman Borlaug.

He highlighted the benefits of the CGIAR research by noting the finding of the impact study on the CGIAR that for every dollar invested in CGIAR, US\$9 additional benefits are produced in the developing world. This catalyzes additional "multiplier effects" for poor producers and consumers. CGIAR's public goods research is helping achieve the MDGS.

Specific examples of achievements and recent impacts of CGIAR research were highlighted in the following areas: reducing poverty and hunger (NERICA's high potential for Africa); improving human well being (e.g., lentils as "poor man's meat"); developing sustainable systems (e.g., exponential growth of farmers benefiting from agroforestry in southern Africa); improving policies that impact on agriculture (e.g., benefits of investing in research on water, food and environment); strengthening national capacity (e.g., post-conflict and disaster relief through strengthening of local seed systems); and developing innovative R & D tools (innovative informatics platform).

The CDC Chair then highlighted the call for collective action among the Centers and outlined some of the issues that make such action necessary in a rapidly changing environment. He said today's challenges are more complex, and require more complex collaboration models for inter-Center interaction and among broader groups of partners.

A retreat held in July 2004 and attended by DGs and Board Chair representatives made a set of recommendations, which were subsequently discussed by SC and ExCo, and unanimously agreed to by the CBC and CDC at their October 2004 meetings.

The key decisions were to:

- Create an Alliance of Future Harvest Centers
- Transform CDC into an Alliance Executive
- CBC to serve as Board for the Alliance
- Adopt a robust set of guiding principles

The meetings also identified the following "quick wins" with priority on SSA:

- SSA programmatic alignment with East and Central Africa as pilot sub-region and formulation of sub-regional MTP
- Choosing Kenya as country coordination pilot
- Working with FARA through SSA CP and SSA TFs to gain convergence on SSA processes
- Enhancing integration in other regions

He pointed out that the achievements of the Centers would not have been possible without the support of all stakeholders, and called on all to pull together to further the mission.

(b) Expected Achievements (2005-2006)

William Dar began his presentation by thanking his colleagues for the opportunity to serve the CGIAR System in a new role as the incoming CDC Chair, following the several roles he has had in the System in the past.

He highlighted the outlook for the Centers in 2005-2006 which centered on the Centers' commitment to contribute to CGIAR reforms, and to create more impacts locally and globally; the key thrusts of which would be in the following areas:

- Partnerships for hunger, poverty eradication and wealth creation:
 - Improved seed systems: vital for improving agriculture in SSA
 - Bioscience in Africa: increased in East and Central Africa in 2004; new initiatives will follow for Southern and West Africa in 2005
 - South-South Collaboration: potential payoff is vast, but needs fostering and brokering
 - Science Parks: dynamic platforms for inter-sectoral alliances
 - Global Open Agriculture and Food University: next steps highlighted
 - ICT-KM Program: collaborate, create, communicate: creating unified access to information, partnership networks with the developing world, online consultation.

- Promoting human health, nutrition, and food security:
 - Crop biofortification and nutrition trials
 - Trade-offs in human health and food production: decision support systems for assessing trade-offs between agricultural production and human/environmental health impacts
 - Malaria and water management: Systemwide Initiative on Malaria and Agriculture,
 - HIV AIDS: Centers have role to play: improve knowledge, improve nutrition, reduce labor burden, and build partnerships
 - New initiatives for SSA: FARA SSA CP, TerrAfrica, Desert Margins Center-UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Sudan Consortium

- Exploiting lucrative markets:
 - New cassavas increase farmers profits: breeding for diverse uses, post harvest for all scales

- Protecting the environment:
 - Poverty environment network
 - Improves aquatic resources governance and management
 - Replenishing low soil fertility

He concluded by noting the allegiance of the CGIAR is to the poor and stressed the importance of working together towards improving their lot.

Discussion. The following points were made in the discussions that ensued:

- The concept of the Centers working together in the Alliance was welcomed, and the use of the term ‘Alliance’ was particularly appreciated. Plans for an Alliance Secretariat and the potential for overlap with the CGIAR Secretariat were questioned and it was explained that the strengthened Alliance Office would build on the existing Future harvest Alliance Office and would be an integral part of the System Office just as for the present Office.
- Support was expressed for a collective Centers focus for LAC and this was welcomed. It was pointed out that the first focus was on SSA given the CGIAR

priority actions in SSA. The Centers' collective action would be aligned with the work of the Task Forces on SSA and the Centers envisaged a two-way street in this regard.

- Collaboration on crops and their various uses, e.g. maize for human food and livestock feed, were being increasingly treated in a holistic way and the Centers, FAO and, in some cases, the private sector, such as through the AATF, were collaborating to assist research for the poor.
- The role of the Centers in training and capacity strengthening were discussed, especially in light of development such as the decline in training funds, development of the Open University concept and the remaining high priority for capacity development.
- There was strong support expressed for the direction the Centers are taking and for more frequently describing their work in terms of progress and contributions towards the MDGs.

Agenda Item 5. Meet Your New Center DGs and Science Council

(a) Introduction of New DGs

Robert Kearney, Chair of the WorldFish Center Board of Trustees, introduced Stephen Hall, the new Director General of the Center. The new DG provided a brief description of his vision and the directions in which he is leading his Center. He noted that it was a daunting and challenging task to take over after Meryl Williams and understanding the complexity of the CGIAR, as well as the complexity and challenges of the work and focusing on achieving goals. He noted the importance of aquatic resources to development and some of the challenges faced in this area of research. He stated that aquaculture is fast growing and has potential to help a very large number of poor people. He is confident that WorldFish, with the help of its partners, can meet the challenges that lie ahead. He concluded by thanking the CGIAR for the opportunity to serve as WorldFish DG.

(b) Introduction of SC Standing Panel Members and the SC Executive Director

Per Pinstrup-Andersen, SC Chair, informed the CGIAR of new appointments aimed at building further a strong Science Council. He first introduced Ruben Echeverria, the new Executive Director of the Science Council, and then informed the meeting of the following composition of the four standing panels of the Science Council:

Standing Panel on Priorities and Strategies (SPPS): Michael Gale (UK, Chair), Alain de Janvry (France), Onesmo ole-Moi-Yoi (Kenya), Christopher Barrett (USA), and Reynaldo Martorell (Honduras).

Standing Panel on Monitoring and Evaluation (SPME): Ken Fischer (Australia, Chair), Richard Harwood (USA), Virender Lal Chopra (India), Beatriz del Rosario (Philippines), and Leslie Cooksy (USA).

Standing Panel on Mobilizing Science: Keiji Kainuma (Japan, Co-Chair), Lisa Sennerby-Forsse (Sweden, Co-Chair), Maggie Gill (UK), and S.S. Acharya (India).

Standing Panel on Impact Assessment: Hans Gregersen (USA, Chair), Jim Ryan (Australia), and Hermann Waibel (Germany).

The Co-Chairs warmly welcomed all the individuals introduced on behalf of the CGIAR.

Agenda Item 6. Strategic Directions in CGIAR Research for Development

Presided over by the CGIAR Chairman, this session consisted of presentations on three congruent themes, followed by brief commentaries and an open discussion. Ernest Corea (CGIAR Secretariat) served as recording secretary. The presentations were:

- CGIAR Priorities and Strategies – Per Pinstруп-Andersen, Science Council (SC) Chair,
- Development, Agriculture and Poverty Reduction: Achievements and Challenges – Francois Bourguignon, Senior Vice President and Chief Economist, the World Bank, and
- Millennium Project Global Plan: Implications for the CGIAR Agenda – Glen Denning, Director, MDG Technical Support Centre, Nairobi, Kenya.

Comments were made by Joachim Voss, DG of CIAT, David Kaimowitz, DG of CIFOR, and Carlos Sere, DG of ILRI.

(a) CGIAR Priorities and Strategies

Per Pinstруп-Andersen said that the goal of the SC is to help develop a more cohesive and better-focused, high quality research program to alleviate poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. The strategy that finally emerges from the SC's current deliberations and consultations is expected to encompass the following five components: (i) More focused System priorities (ii) Better monitoring and evaluation – to be developed by the SC in collaboration with the CGIAR Secretariat (iii) Appropriate performance measurement geared to goals, milestones, and what is actually achieved annually in relation to what the CGIAR is trying to achieve (iv) Stronger, more realistic MTPs and logframes, and (v) Better regional programmatic alignment beginning with Sub-Saharan Africa.

The process followed by the SC in seeking to redefine CGIAR Priorities and Strategies included an assessment of emerging challenges, future food situations, links to poverty, and the current CGIAR research portfolio. The SC has also examined the availability of alternate suppliers of public goods research. Widespread consultations have taken place through the dissemination of position papers, the establishment of regional and global panels, an electronic forum with some 800 participants, and internal SC deliberations.

Consequently, the SC has outlined a preliminary set of ten priorities: (i) Conserve and characterize genetic resources, (ii) Genetic improvement of specific crop traits, (iii)

Improve water management in agriculture (iv) Better management of forests and forest landscapes (v) Better soil and land management (vi) Improved production and process systems for high-value commodities and products (vii) Improved management and development of livestock systems (viii) Improved management of aquatic resources (ix) Policy and institutional innovation to reduce poverty and hunger and to enhance competitiveness of smallholders, and (x) Strengthened national and regional capacities for agricultural research and rural institutions.

The preliminary list will be further developed, with specific sub-priorities and other details. The SC's output will be the subject of further consultation – with CGIAR Member and Centers, for instance – before a final listing is submitted to the CGIAR for discussion and decision.

The SC Chair expects that with a newly sharpened focus, some 80 to 90 % of the CGIAR System's resources will be used to support research directly aligned with the new Priorities and Strategies. This will probably result in the number of projects supported dropping from the current 200-plus to between 50 and 100. Approximately 10-20 % of resources will be left undedicated to specific System priorities, so as to maintain flexibility and encourage innovation.

(b) Development, Agriculture, and Poverty Reduction: Achievements and Challenges

Francois Bourguignon traced the evolution of development thinking, describing the overall trend as being a shift from a doctrinaire approach to one of pragmatism. The initial emphasis on centralized planning, with the state as the main player, and the emphasis on the market and “getting prices right” have been superseded by complementarity between the state and markets. The centrality of poverty reduction as the goal of development is established, and the need to integrate the social and economic aspects of development is both understood and acknowledged. The importance of institutions, and the overarching influence of global interdependence, have also emerged as important aspects of development.

The World Bank Chief Economist also added that effective development assistance required some reforms such as improved delivery mechanisms, as well as a sharp focus on country specificity and carefully selected programs. He emphasized the need for improvements in all aspects of governance.

Against this background, he traced the achievements of recent years, pointing out that in many sectors, the trends in developing countries were positive. Despite some fluctuations, average growth rates and GDP per capita had accelerated. The incidence of “dollar-a-day” poverty – i.e. the number of people living on the equivalent of US\$1 per day – had dropped sharply. Significant improvements were achieved in non-economic dimensions of poverty, such as health and education. The situation in Sub-Saharan Africa, however, generally ran counter to these trends. Growth was stagnant although it has begun to show slight improvement in recent years. In other aspects as well, conditions in Sub-Saharan Africa posed major challenges.

In the low income countries, including in most of Sub-Saharan Africa, agriculture continues to be the key to continued improvements. Poverty is 75 % rural, and there is substantial evidence to show that development in general is preceded by gains in agricultural growth. Moreover, the importance of agriculture applies particularly to Africa where poor agricultural productivity has been a forerunner of unsuccessful experiences in development.

The way ahead has many challenges including the dualism of the agricultural sector (favorable versus less favorable areas), population growth, and the possibility of rural-urban migration reducing poverty although the latter is a time-consuming process.

Agricultural research can increase productivity and growth directly, through the development of suitable crop varieties, and indirectly, by enabling farmers to switch to cash crops and other activities.

(c) Millennium Project Global Plan: Implications for the CGIAR Agenda

Glenn Denning outlining the work program of the UN Millennium Project – an independent advisory group commissioned by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan – explained that the Project works through ten Task Force. Subjects covered by several Task Forces are compatible with the CGIAR research agenda. However, the closest congruence is with the Hunger Task Force, jointly chaired by M. S. Swaminathan and Pedro Sanchez. (They are both World Food Prize laureates, and each at one time headed a CGIAR Center.) The output of the Task Forces will form a Global Plan for reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for presentation to Mr. Annan next year.

Denning explained that while most countries are off track in progress towards achieving the MDGs, the goals are attainable but not by a “business as usual” approach. Many changes are required on the development scene, including improved governance, combined efforts by the public and private sector, planning through MDG-based national poverty strategies, and a doubling or tripling of ODA.

The MP Global Plan acknowledges the centrality of agriculture in development, and the role of agricultural productivity improvement in generating growth, increasing incomes, and improving food security. CGIAR Centers, major producers of global public goods, have a critically important role to play in this process. This would require an increased CGIAR budget, and expanded partnerships with non-traditional partners as a contribution to implementing MDGs. Denning suggested that the CGIAR should use the MDGs as their own targets. He urged the CGIAR to prepare a balance sheet showing how much the CGIAR had and would contribute to the MDGs. This should be done in advance of the UN Summit in September 2005 which will review global, regional, and national progress towards attainment of the MDGs.

(d) Comments from a Panel of Center DGs

David Kaimowitz said that DGs welcomed the fact that the CGIAR had strengthened the SC, and appreciated the participatory process through which it was seeking to redefine Priorities and Strategies. Among matters that still need to be clarified were the priority that should be given to the needs of the urban poor, the relative balance of favored versus marginal or fragile areas, and the needs of mountainous or arid areas. He stressed that the importance of institutions should not be underestimated. He agreed with the view that governance issues – including peace and security issues — have a bearing on strategic directions. Joachim Voss reiterated his appreciation of the work being done by the SC. He recommended that the relationship between agriculture and human health should be added to the research agenda. Sharpening of the agenda, he added, should be used to enable the Centers to contribute towards global attainment of the MDGs. Carlos Sere suggested that the traditional role of the CGIAR should be challenged. Many issues needed to be confronted including the relationship between development banks and the CGIAR. He said that the challenge posed by the MDGs was daunting. The challenge could be met only through strong and relevant partnerships.

Discussion. The main points made by meeting participants during a brief period of open discussion from the floor included the following:

- Rice research in favorable areas brings higher rates of return, but not much of this is possible in Africa;
- Agricultural subsidies in OECD countries could offset the research-based gains of developing country agriculture;
- ODA needs to be reviewed so that huge sums of money are not wasted on consultancies;
- New technologies should be adapted for the long term as soon as possible, and not restricted to “piloting”;
- Internal migration as a means of alleviating poverty could involve substantial costs;
- In contributing to the attainment of the MDGs, the CGIAR should consider the possibility of marketing research results to entrepreneurs;
- The CGIAR needs to engage more closely with NGOs who could play an invaluable role in extension work.

Presenters and discussants concluded the session with brief remarks reinforcing the strategic approach of the CGIAR System to research and development, as well as the congruence between the goals of the international community and those of the CGIAR.

Agenda Item 7. Stakeholder Interaction on Key Issues

The following key topics were discussed in parallel sessions. Brief reports from the sessions are given in Annex 1.

Parallel Session A. Dialogue on CGIAR Priorities and Strategies.

Parallel Session B. CGIAR Partnership Committees: Next Steps.

Parallel Session C. Towards a More Productive and Sustainable African Agriculture: (i) *Facilitating Access to Agricultural Technologies/Innovations*; (ii) *Consultations on Programmatic and Structural Alignment of CGIAR in SSA*.

Parallel Session D. Advances in Social Research and Development: (i) *PRGA: Looking at Poverty Through a Gender Perspective*; (ii) *Directions in Social Development*.

Agenda Item 8. Updates

This session was co-chaired by Hamid Narjisse (Morocco) and Gildardo Villalobos (CONOCYT, Mexico). Maria Iskandarani (CGIAR Secretariat) served as recording secretary. The meeting received brief reports from the Genetic Resources Policy Committee, Private Sector Committee, Global Forum on Agricultural Research, and International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development

(a) Genetic Resources Policy Committee

Emile Frison, Secretary of the GRPC and Director General of IPGRI, reported on behalf of Carlos Correa, Chair of the GRPC, on the work progress of the reconstituted GPRC. During the past 6 month the committee addressed five issues, which will continue to be the focus of its work within the coming month:

- *Implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.* The GRPC wishes to support the successful implementation of the Treaty, particularly by agreeing in principle on a policy for the development of a MTA to be used by Centers for the distribution of the products of their research. This policy was adopted by the CDC and CBC. The GRPC will continue to monitor the progress of the development of the draft MTA associated with this policy.
- *Promotion of farmers' rights and non-monetary benefit sharing through technology transfers under the International Treaty.* The GRPC will support the development of a questionnaire to be sent to the Center Directors concerning their activities to promote a) farmers' rights and b) non- monetary benefit sharing in the form of technology transfers, as set out in the Treaty. Survey results may call for policy-related responses by GRPC.
- *The state of intellectual property-related practices of the Future Harvest Centers.* The GRPC and the Science Council are jointly supporting the Central Advisory Service on Intellectual Property (CAS) to undertake a study of Centres' use of proprietary technologies from outside the CG system. The GRPC will analyze whether or not the conclusions of the study call for the formulation of policy recommendations.
- *Long-term conservation of plant genetic resources.* The GRPC expressed strong support for the Global Crop Diversity Trust. GRPC recommended IPGRI to contact

the Norwegian Government to investigate the possibility for establishing a Global safety duplication genebank in the permafrost in Svalbard.

- *Possible unintended presence of transgenes in IARC's ex situ collections.* Based on a workshop that GRPC held in partnership with the Science Council, the GRPC developed a first draft of "Guiding Principles for the Development of Future Harvest Centres' Policies to Address the Possibility of Unintentional Presence of Transgenes in Ex situ Collections." A planned stakeholder consultation will help to further develop the draft guiding principles.

(b) Private Sector Committee

Usha Barwale Zehr, PSC Chair, reported on a three year planning initiative of the Committee, which comprises (1) alliance building, (2) a policy dialogue initiative, and (3) a communication initiative.

Alliance building activities particularly relate to interactions with two of the CPs – HarvestPlus and the Generation CP; the development of an Center Interface Program called "Scientific and Know-how Exchange Program; and the strengthening of product delivery systems that link product development to markets. The policy dialogue initiative completed the organization of a CEO-CGIAR-WB dialogue that took place in Washington DC earlier this year. PSC plans to follow-up the dialogue with CEO and to initiate a closer dialogue with CDC. Furthermore, PSC plans to introduce new initiatives on how to incorporate the private sector in value added agriculture.

Finally, the PSC Chair addressed the review results of the Partnership Committees by indicating that PSC supports the "market testing" of its work plan and by pointing out that it would like to see formal mechanisms in the CGIAR for considering PSC inputs.

(c) Global Forum on Agricultural Research

Mohammad Roozitalab, Chair of GFAR, reported on the development and implementation of GFARs Business Plan 2004-2006, which results from the GFAR 10-year Strategy 2004-2013. The business plan identifies four pillars and two cross cutting issues in support of achieving GFARs goals. The four pillars are :

- *Interregional collaboration.* Inter-regional collaboration is seen to be core to the value adding contribution of GFAR to the global research system through the fostering of strong linkages amongst the Regional Fora (e.g. AARINENA, APAARI, FARA, FORAGRO).
- *Collaborative research partnerships.* GFAR will continue to facilitate the initiation of multi-stakeholder programmes in priority areas that were defined by their stakeholders and are reflected in the Global Partnership Programmes (GPP);

- *Advocacy, public awareness and strategic thinking.* Strengthening this area is seen to be crucial for GFAR as it helps to add the voice and perspective of GFAR to global and regional debates on policy, institutional and other critical emerging issues that shape and affect agriculture and agricultural research; furthermore it contributes to ongoing efforts to sensitize decision and policy makers to the need for a long term commitment to, and support for agricultural research.
- *Management information systems.* The development of a management information system will help to foster information exchange and knowledge sharing as a central part of GFAR's responsibility for ensuring effective communication and understanding among its stakeholders, and particularly the Regional Fora.

The two issues that are considered important across the four pillars are: (1) active involvement of civil society organizations and (2) engagement of the private sector.

(d) International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development

Robert Watson, Chief Scientist at the World Bank, reported on the decisions made at the first inter-governmental meeting of the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) in Nairobi, Kenya (August 30-September 3, 2004). Stakeholders decided on (1) the scope including objectives, goals, and key questions of the assessment, (2) the design and implementation, (3) the organizational and governance structure and (4) the timetable and budget for the assessment.

It is intended that IAASTD will include global and five sub-global assessments: Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC); North America and Europe (NAE); Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA); Central and West Asia and North Africa (CWANA) and East and South Asia and the Pacific (ESAP).

Secretariat functions will be distributed among the World Bank, UNEP and UNESCO. In addition, the IAASTD will be conducted as an intergovernmental process, with a multi-stakeholder Bureau. 60 members were elected to the Bureau, including 30 government representatives and 30 representatives from civil society and international institutions

Mr. Watson also reported that a baseline budget of US\$10.76M was approved at the IAASTD plenary meeting, which is comprised of cash and in-kind contributions from the co-sponsoring agencies, the Global Environment Facility and governments, as well as from civil society.

Agenda Item 9. CGIAR and Civil Society

This session was co-chaired by Jim Harvey (DFID) and Mohammad Roozitalab (GFAR). Maria Iskandarani (CGIAR Secretariat) served as recording secretary.

(a) Innovation Marketplace – Meet the Winners

The Innovation Marketplace was an exhibition and competition designed to acknowledge and promote civil society organizations (CSO) partnerships with the CGIAR Centers in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Nine examples of innovative partnerships were exhibited throughout the AGM week. They were judged by an international jury of experts on significance of the program for developing research capacity of the CSO partners, degree of influence of the CSO partnership in the CGIAR and NARS research and development agenda setting, relevance of CSO partnership in the adoption and /or adaptation of research results, and the degree of innovation and replicability. The panel of judges, composed of Jonathan Wadsworth (DFID, Panel Chair), Sebastiao Barbosa (Embrapa), Franklin Moore (USAID), and Usha Barwale Zehr (PSC), selected two winners:

Fedeplatano won the CGIAR Innovation Marketplace Award for outstanding Innovative Partnership Program. The price was awarded for its innovative partnership with CIAT and CORPOICA in Colombia to develop measures to control the Moko disease of banana through joint research with farmers. Silverio Gonzalez, President of Fedeplatano, received the award on behalf of the organization.

CICAFOC (Coordinadora Indígena Campesina de Agroforesteria Comunitaria de Centroamérica) won the CGIAR Innovation Marketplace Award for outstanding Potential Innovative Partnership Program. CICAFOC received the award for its works in partnership with CIFOR on participatory research with the Association of Forest Communities of Petén (ACOFOP) in northern Guatemala and the Campesino a Campesino movement (PCaC) in Siuna, in northern Nicaragua, two grassroot organizations renowned for their self-management. Ruben Cedeño (Coordinator of the project) and Marcedonio Cortave (Executive Director of ACOFOP) received the award on behalf of all partnering organizations.

The Peoples Choice Award went to CIRNMA for their work in partnership with CIP and the INIA in Peru to analyze products with comparative advantages by posing technological alternatives that require few inputs and are the outgrowth of bio-economic and social research. Roberto Valdivia, one of the founding members of CIRNMA and current executive Director received the award on behalf of CIRNMA.

Each winner of the Innovation Market Place awards received a scroll and \$10,000 cash prize. The other finalists each received \$1000 cash award.

(b) Farmers' Dialogue: Farmers Perspectives on Impacts of Agricultural Research

The Farmers' Dialogue, chaired by Jim Harvey (DFID), was the first one held at a CGIAR AGM. It was intended to provide a pilot forum for farmers and producer organizations to share their perspectives on and experiences with products of agricultural research and their impacts on livelihoods. It also provided an opportunity for other

CGIAR stakeholders to engage in dialogue with farmers and producer organizations who are key beneficiaries of their work.

Six farmers/producers from different parts of the world participated in the dialogue. They were:

- Delphine Koudoub is a NERICA farmer from Cote d'Ivoire. Ms. Koudou expressed her appreciation of rice research in her region and pointed to the importance of markets and price regimes for the locally produced rice in order to encourage more farmers to produce NERICA rice.
- Arun Kumar Bhakoo is a farmer-collaborator of the Rice-Wheat Consortium for Indo-Gangetic Plains in India. Mr. Bhakoo reported on regional experiences with farming systems and practices over the past 35 years and on how the traditional techniques used in the past led to declining yields. Three years ago he learned about resource conservation techniques promoted by researchers at the Rice-Wheat Consortium for Indo-Gangetic Plains (RWC). Guidance and advice on soil conservations and direct seeding techniques received from the RWC helped to improve soil quality and raise yields again.
- Yulbek Kushmanov is a farmer from Uzbekistan. Mr. Kushmanov reported about farm trials conducted on his farm in collaboration with ICARDA and the national water management institute and subsequent visits to the Middle East, which helped him and other farmers to learn about the use and benefit of water saving technologies in cotton production.
- Pedro López Ignacio is a farmer from Oaxaca, Mexico. Mr. López described his participation as a farmer in the development of new maize varieties under a maize research program led by CIMMYT in the Central Valley of Oaxaca. He learned about pest protection and the prevention of post-harvest losses and how it can positively effect the livelihood of farm households. He asked that maize researchers should consider the importance of flavor for the consumers and the suitability of forage resulting from new maize varieties.
- Mr. Rodrigo Avelano Salazar is a producer from Mexico. Mr. Avelano elaborated on the importance of maize in the diet of the Mexican population, but also pointed out evidence of nutrition problems within the population. He described how CIMMYT research on high-protein quality maize can help solve nutrition problems in Mexico. He pointed out that adequate technology transfer mechanisms would be necessary and that local farmer foundations/associations are key for accomplishing this. Like Mr. Lopez, he expressed the importance of flavor for ensuring that new maize varieties are adopted.
- Mr. Alejandro Delfino is a producer from Argentina and also a CGIAR PSC member. Mr. Delfino described the transformation that Argentina experienced due to the technological advancement in the agricultural sector, e.g. zero tillage practices, biotechnology. He said it was possible only through scientific research, private and public extension, and the involvement of producers. Mr. Delfino also suggested the establishment of a CGIAR committee of producers.

Mohammad Roozitalab, Co-Chair of the session, thanked DFID on behalf of the meeting participants for providing support that enabled the holding of the dialogue.

Agenda Item 10. Other Business

No additional items were considered.

Agenda Item 11. Ministerial Roundtable: *Public-Private Partnerships for Innovation: What does the future hold for the rural poor?*

A Ministerial Roundtable on public-private partnerships was a major highlight of AGM04's stakeholder meeting. Convened by the CGIAR Chairman, the roundtable was co-chaired by Hon. Javier Usabiaga, Secretary of Agriculture, Estados Unidos Mexicanos, and Usha Barwale-Zehr, Chair of the CGIAR Private Sector Committee. Sarwat Hussain (CGIAR Secretariat) served as recording secretary.

The roundtable brought together four Ministers, three of them from countries hosting CGIAR Centers (Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia and Mexico), and the fourth was from Venezuela. A Chief Executive Officer of a private seed company in Mexico provided perspectives from the private sector.

Designed as an open forum, the principal objective of the roundtable was to highlight the importance of public-private partnerships for generating agricultural innovations that increase the productivity, profitability and sustainability of agriculture in Latin America and beyond.

Ian Johnson, CGIAR Chairman, welcomed participants. Secretary Usabiaga said agriculture is a fundamental sector and science and technology are critical to improve competitiveness of the rural sector. Knowledge and know-how of the private sector must be mobilized to improve small-holder agriculture. Usha Barwale-Zehr's comments covered the role of CGIAR private sector committee and how a true public-private partnership resulted in the formation of her company, Mahyco, and subsequently led to the creation of a thriving private sector seed industry in India.

Minister Gustavo Carlo Cano of Colombia began by noting what Sir Francis Bacon had said 400 years ago, i.e. that the basis of power is found in knowledge, and there is a strong relationship between knowledge and competitiveness. Therefore, knowledge, in the public domain, has to be at the core of our activities to promote a more equal world and improve the well-being of poor people.

Minister Marlene Yadira Cordova of Venezuela presented her country's efforts in mobilizing science and technology for development. For Venezuela, poverty is about exclusion. The government's efforts are focusing on giving poor people control and possession of assets such as land, and creating different modalities for mobilizing knowledge to serve national development.

Minister Mamadou Koné of Côte d'Ivoire described his government's efforts, noting that science and technology was seen as the most important component of overall development strategy, including meeting the first MDG of eradicating hunger and poverty. He urged the participants to play an advocacy role in helping increase spending on agriculture in Africa. He cited the example of Kenya's efforts in developing virus-resistant potatoes in partnership with the private sector, and WARDA's efforts to mobilize public goods science to support agricultural development in Africa.

Providing the perspectives of the private sector, Mr. Eduardo Stern of Papalotla Seeds spoke about how his company developed improved forage grass species in close partnership with CIAT.

A brief question-and-answer session concluded the roundtable.

Agenda Item 12. Closing Session

The CGIAR Chairman thanked the Ministers and the other speakers who participated in the roundtable, and those in the Farmers' Dialogue. He said he was impressed by the participants' commitment to agriculture, to poor farmers, and their affirmation of the role that science can play in addressing the pressing problems of agriculture.

In reviewing the agenda covered in the stakeholder meeting and the related events that took place, he noted that the first one and a half days of AGM04 were much more than plenary sessions, parallel meetings, presentations, and exhibitions. The stakeholder meeting was a place and time for interaction and discussion of issues, and where agreements and disagreements can be aired in a genuinely open and convivial atmosphere. In closing, he pointed out that in today's research world, broad-based alliances, partnerships and profound relationships with public, private, and civil society organizations are essential to meeting the CGIAR's goal of being in the service of the world's farmers and the poor.

The Chairman thanked all the participants and those involved in organizing the stakeholder meeting.

Box 1. Sir John Crawford Memorial Lecture 2004

Sir John Crawford Memorial Lecture 2004

The 2004 Sir John Crawford Memorial Lecture, “The Mystery of Capital: Role of Property Rights in Creating Wealth and Alleviating Poverty” was delivered by Hernando de Soto, Founder and President, Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD), based in Lima, Peru.

“In the fight against poverty, property rights matter” was the central thesis of Hernando de Soto’s stimulating lecture delivered to a capacity crowd at the Hotel Sheraton Centro Histórico in Mexico City.

To make his case, he brought along an apple, ordered from room service, paid for in cash, and showed the receipt that certified the transaction. His point was simple. The receipt conferred on him ownership of the apple, opening up a wide array of options such as the freedom to sell, lease, pledge, or even consume the apple. Because poor people lack such precisely-defined “ownership” of assets, they get locked out of two great benefits – private property rights and the rule of law common – that are common in industrialized societies.

Credit, he explained, is drawn from the Latin “credere” which is “I believe in you, and I believe in you because you have something to lose. And if you have nothing to lose, you have no credit.” For poor people, including millions of farmers who lack tenancy rights, the lack of credit translates into a gloomy future with no possibility of breaking free from the viselike grip of poverty. The answer, he said, lies in empowering poor people with access to finance and ensuring enforceable property rights.

Painting a broad canvas, the speaker noted that creation of wealth depends on an interplay between people, institutions, laws, and trust. Increasing productivity, whether in manufacturing or farming sector, depends on people being ‘inside’ the legal system, and therefore having access to efficient markets, just laws, transparency, accountability, and enforceable property rights. All these are key to creating wealth. Poor people lack both the legal capacity to organize the division of labor essential for increasing productivity as well as the legal capacity to represent the value of their assets. In essence, these are the people who run the risk of being bypassed by the benefits of globalization.

Hernando de Soto has been called a “Hero of Third World Capitalism” for being a tireless advocate on behalf of the world’s poor people. “The Economist” has hailed de Soto’s book “The Mystery of Capital” as “the most intelligent book yet written about the current challenge of establishing capitalism in the developing world.” His earlier book, “The Silent Path” published in 1989 has also received rave reviews. The raison d’être of the Crawford Lecture is simple – it seeks to challenge all those involved in agricultural research and development to think outside the proverbial box. Hernando de Soto’s talk fulfilled that criterion admirably.

Annex 1. Reports from Parallel Sessions

Stakeholder Interactions on Key Issues

Reports from Parallel Sessions

Parallel Session A. Dialogue on CGIAR Priorities and Strategies

- Convener: Per Pinstруп-Andersen (SC Chair)
- Co-Chairs: Clayton Campanhola (Brazil) and Denis Despreaux (France)
- Recording Secretary: Ruben Echeverria (SC Secretariat)
- Panelists: Philippe Viallate (EC), Romano Kiome (Kenya), Luis Arango-Nieto (Colombia), William Dar (Incoming CDC Chair), Michael Gale (SC).

General Comments

- General support for the Science Council's Priorities initiative.
- Good to see competitiveness issues back in the research agenda, particularly re NARS agenda.
- Improve the link of the proposed priorities with grand themes (MDGs), using current development language. Improve link of system priorities (SP) with climate change.
- Ensure that systems research is accommodated within or across the essentially disciplinary, present SPs.
- Need much more research to address rural development issues, including a strong environmental sustainability agenda.
- Explain that the CGIAR is not moving upstream but it is focusing on the middle ground, between the more basic fundamental science and the more applied end of the spectrum.
- Explain how a regional program for LAC can be assembled from the current list of priorities; as well as other geographic and thematic research programs (utilizing the 10 proposed SPs as elements).
- SP10 is a key research area, explain better what the CG will do. It should not be just training, look at what NARS are already doing and promote the idea that some NARS can strengthen other NARS.
- Utilize existing post-harvest research frameworks if the CGIAR is to move into that research area.
- Specify the transition period from current to proposed new system.
- Will it be possible for donors to fund SPs or system-wide projects directly once the priorities are established? Can SC be involved in the allocation process without losing independence.

On partnerships

- This priority exercise could be useful to develop more effective partnerships with

NARS, integrate them into the global research agenda, understanding their increased research capacity.

- Explain the need to focus CGIAR priorities on regional demands and need better partnerships to make international and national research more efficient.
- When starting new areas (e.g. fruits and horticulture) there will be a need to specify partnerships with new players.

On the need to focus on a smaller set of well defined priorities

- There is a general consensus that there is “mission creep” at the CGIAR, and too many research items, some of which are essentially small research contracts, that do not add up to a small cohesive set of system priorities.
- There is not enough expertise at the CGIAR to cover everything that is being proposed.
- The CGIAR is part of a research community, needs to evolve and to be able to focus on fewer key global research issues, limit number of priorities to a core list, particularly by looking at what NARS are already doing well. 400 U\$M is too small to cover all challenges ahead, so there is need to concentrate on shorter list of items to make a difference.

On the addition of possible new SPs or sub-priorities.

- Agriculture and human health.
- Post-conflict rehabilitation (a sub-priority perhaps).
- More soil fertility research issues (inorganic fertilizer).
- Seeds systems and crop/tree/livestock systems.
- More animal products and organic food research items on SP6.
- More research on marginal lands.
- Communication and knowledge management.
- Innovation systems and learning.

On the process to define sub-priorities during consultations

- Include experts, specially those coming from NARS
- Check overlaps, define sub-priorities and rank research areas
- Will proposed consultations be enough to set research priorities? Define the criteria and indicators to rank sub-priorities.
- Use the following criteria to prioritize: MDG connection, chance of success, comparative advantage of CG, partnerships.
- How could we be more systematic if workshops will be organized by SP area?
- Keep being inclusive in the next steps when sharpening sub-priority areas, and utilize an ex-ante evaluation framework to define them.
- Keep the effort in the near future by preparing a rolling document, improving over time

Parallel Session B. CGIAR Partnership Committees: Next Steps

Co-Chairs: Ruth Haug (Norway) and Mohammad Roozitalab (GFAR)
Recording Secretary: Sarwat Hussain (CGIAR Secretariat)

Panelists: Usha Barwale-Zehr, Chair, Private Sector Committee
Monica Kapiriri, Vice Chair, GFAR

In April 2004, the independent external review commissioned by CGIAR Executive Council (ExCo) completed its report. The findings of the review were discussed by ExCo, and ExCo has provided recommendations to the CGIAR on actions to be taken. This parallel session sought additional comments from CGIAR stakeholders on the review of both Private Sector (PSC) and Non-Governmental Organizations Committees (NGOC), the outcome of which is intended to serve as an input to the discussion at the business meeting to chart next steps.

Over 27 CGIAR stakeholders attended the parallel session. In his opening remarks, Mohammad Roozitalab, noted that public-private partnerships (taken to include civil society) are necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. He outlined GFAR's strategy and outreach to three distinct stakeholders: farmers' organizations, non-governmental organizations, and private sector.

Ruth Haug gave an overview of the genesis of CGIAR's partnership committees (PSC and NGOC), noting that both committees had faced problems because roles and expectations had not been well defined. She summarized the nine main recommendations of the external review report and gave an overview of the recently-concluded United Nations' report on civil society.

Usha Barwale-Zehr presented discussants' remarks on behalf of CGIAR Private Sector Committee. She noted that PSC is developing a plan of action in key areas of activities (Staff Exchange Program, Challenge Programs, and CEO dialogue) and reiterated PSC's role and commitment to bringing broader private sector perspectives to the CGIAR so as to serve better serve the needs of the farmer community. She stressed that PSC provides a platform for dialogue.

Monica Kapiriri, Vice Chair of GFAR, reported on the GFAR-sponsored meetings held in Mexico, noting that GFAR's role as a stakeholder platform could help in facilitating the process of initiating dialogue between NGOs and the CGIAR. The role of GFAR-NGO facilitation group is to facilitate meaningful linkages between actors, facilitate transfer of useful technologies, providing feedback, linking field experience into decision-making processes and policy, facilitating joint learning, documentation, and sharing of experiences. The current facilitating group will continue until 2006 with a specific mandate to produce democratically nominated representatives from the regions. The group resolved to facilitate mobilization of NGOs into the GFAR structure: from NARS, sub-regional fora to regional, to global level. The facilitating group will nominate an individual to provide a link from the mobilization process to the CGIAR for

information and participation in on-going activities. The group will also develop mechanisms for NGO involvement with individual CGIAR Centers.

Summary of discussion

Comments from the floor focused on new mechanisms necessary to facilitate effective and fruitful dialogue between civil society organizations (CSOs) and CGIAR, including the recommendation to CGIAR to set up a Farmers' Committee, the possibility of including a farmer in the PSC, maintaining the distinction between NGOs and farmers, importance of field level linkages, need for precise terms-of-reference, clear rules of engagement and responsibilities, need to focus on governance, expanding the role of CSOs as members of CGIAR Center Boards of Trustees (BOTs), placement of farmers on BOTs, and ensuring wider geographic coverage (e.g. North Africa) in discussions of CGIAR-CSO linkages.

Outcomes

In summarizing the discussion, Co-Chairs noted that the meeting was fruitful and offered meaningful ways in which the CGIAR could move forward in strengthening linkages with CSOs including the private sector. There was recognition that quick solutions are needed and GFAR can assist in building up this constituency. There was uniform recognition that CSOs are needed both at the system/policy and Center levels. Principal outcomes include:

- Clear wish for a separate Farmers' Committee at CGIAR system level to be established
- Continuation and expansion of outreach activities already underway (Innovation Marketplace, Farmers Dialogue, Farmers Exchange) including a CSOs Forum to precede the Annual General Meeting
- On Private Sector Committee, adopt the recommendation of "marketing testing" for 2-4 years
- Consider establishing a focal point in CGIAR System Office to facilitate CGIAR-CSO-Farmers-Private Sector linkages and provision of budget for this activity
- Interim arrangement for CSO representation at system level until 2006 when the NGOs have finalized their assessment
- Ensure precise terms-of-reference, clear rules of engagement, and responsibilities for partnership at System and Center levels
- Support for an inventory of lessons learned and best practices both at System and Center levels

Parallel Session C. Towards a More Productive and Sustainable African Agriculture

Co-Chairs: Jochen de Haas (Germany) and Paco Sereme (CORAF)
Recording Secretary: Xiaoping Wang (CGIAR Secretariat)

Presenters: Mpoko Bokanga, Executive Director, AATF
Deborah Delmer, Associate Director, Food Security
Program, Rockefeller Foundation
Manuel Lantin (for Rudy Rabbinge, Co-Chair, IAC Panel)

(i) Facilitating Access to Agricultural Technologies/Innovations

The first part of this session focused on access to intellectual property (IP) resource for agriculture. Two innovative initiatives were presented: African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF), by Mpoko Bokanga, and Public Intellectual Property Resource for Agriculture (PIPRA), by Deborah Delmer .

AATF is a private-public partnership led and managed by Africans and focusing exclusively on African priorities while PIPRA is a public partnership based in the US. AATF's mandate is to facilitate access to and delivery of intellectual property-linked agricultural technologies addressing smallholder farmers' constraints. PIPRA's vision is to strategically manage the present and future public intellectual property estate related to the agricultural life sciences to enable the widest possible commercial adoption and to promote access for research, development, and distribution of subsistence crops for humanitarian purposes in the developing world and speciality crops in the developed world.

It was clarified that AATF focuses on both crop improvement and post-harvest technologies. It was pointed out that there is a need for SSA to strengthen national institutional capacity of implementation provided with affordable access to new technologies. SSA can not only directly benefit from PIPRA but also share its own IP information with the rest of the world through PIPRA.

(ii) Consultations on Programmatic and Structural Alignment of CGIAR in SSA

The second part of the session included two presentations related to the CGIAR's programmatic and structural alignment in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The first presentation was a summary of the Inter-Academy Council (IAC) Panel's report given by Manuel Lantin (on behalf of Rudy Rabbinge, Co-Chair of the study panel, who was not able to participate in the session.) The following were presented as the major conclusions of the report:

- There are ample opportunities for science and technology to increase food security, alleviate hunger and strengthen development

- The African situation requires specific instead of generic scientific and technological solutions
- There is a need of not just one green revolution but a multitude of rainbow evolutions
- Full power of science and technology will be unlocked only when scientific development is accompanied by adequate enabling conditions (including the international community)

The full report of the IAC Panel is available at: <http://www.interacademycouncil.net> .

The second presentation provided an update on the work of the two CGIAR task forces (TF) on programmatic and structural alignment in SSA. Jochen de Haas, one of the TF Co-Chairs, presented the progress report. The task forces have completed field visits and consultation with stakeholders and the draft consultants report had been presented in a meeting of the TF members. The field visits and stakeholder consultation suggested both significant progress achieved by CGIAR in SSA and a number of concerns expressed by the stakeholders. The initial findings from the CGIAR Centers and stakeholder perception surveys were also presented.

The following guiding principles for realignment in the CGIAR were suggested:

- ◆ Strengthening NARS Institutions
- ◆ Broadening the CGIAR Mandate and Research Agenda
- ◆ Joint Priority Setting, Program Development and Implementation
- ◆ Mechanisms for Integration and Coordination of CGIAR activities
- ◆ Sustained Funding

The final recommendations on programmatic and structural alignment by the TFs are scheduled to be discussed in their March 2005 meeting.

The following issues regarding the TFs were discussed:

- ◆ Is consultation with the CGIAR stakeholders sufficient?
- ◆ Has full attention been given to the existing experience, both positive and negative, in reforming African agriculture?
- ◆ While CGIAR is realigning itself with the NARS priorities, should or shouldn't NARS also reexamine their priorities and realign with the CGIAR?

The above questions are being addressed by the TFs and that the TFs welcome further feedback and comments from CGIAR stakeholders.

Parallel Session D. Advances in Social Research and Development

Co Chairs:	Anne Germain (Canada) John Monyo (FAO)
Panelists:	Barun Gurung, Coordinator, PRGA Issac Minde, Coordinator, ECAPAPA Steen Lau Jorgensen, Director, Social Development, The World Bank
Recording Secretary:	Vicki Wilde (CGIAR Gender & Diversity Program)

(i) The Gender Dimension of Poverty: Responding to the Challenges

This session focused on the pressing question of why the response of agricultural R&D organizations to gender issues remains inadequate. The question was framed in relation to the Millennium Development Goals, six of which require attention to gender inequalities for achievement. Presented by Barun Gurung, coordinator of the system-wide Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA) Program, the key constraining factors were outlined as follows:

- Limitations in the dominant approaches to poverty analysis
- Deficiencies in data on gender and poverty
- Stereotypes which narrow the perspective through which poverty is conceptualized and addressed
- The organization and management of innovation systems, including organizational ‘gender blindness’, lack of capacity development for gender analysis skills, the predominance of a functional use of gender-sensitive participatory research and inadequate gender equity in the R&D workplace.

Barun outlined PRGA’s new strategy and recommendations for moving forward. The key direction in terms of methodological capacity is moving from diagnosis to implementation. PRGA will put strong emphasis too on strengthening organizational capacities, including an increase in stakeholder representation, policy change, incentives/disincentives and staff diversity. The focus will be on strengthening organizational partnerships for action research, capacity development and assessing impacts for learning and change.

Isaac Minde presented the example of ECAPAPA’s partnership with PRGA. ECAPAPA is the agricultural policy analysis program of ASARECA. ASARECA is a partnership of 10 East African countries with the mission of increasing productivity, value-added and competitiveness of the regional agricultural system. ECAPAPA has identified gender mainstreaming in agricultural research as a strategic priority and will work with PRGA for the following purposes:

- Enhancing capacity in the use of gender analysis and mainstreaming these approaches through organizational change
- Establishing and supporting a core group of change agents in gender analysis and its mainstreaming in the East and Central Africa (ECA)

- Establishing a network of trained members in the ECA region for mainstreaming gender analysis

(ii) Action 2015: Transforming Institutions to Empower Men and Women

This session focused on the social development strategy of the World Bank. The presentation by Steen Lau Jorgensen included concepts, case examples and recommendations. The Bank's work in this area is framed by three principles fundamental to positive social change (and thus abilities to reduce poverty):

- *Inclusion*: Putting people at the center of development, providing equal access to opportunity. (Contrast with discrimination.)
- *Cohesion*: Strengthening communities so people can work together for common objectives and overcome divisions. (Contrast with conflict.)
- *Accountability*: Developing ways for people to exercise voice to authorities, and for authorities to respond.

Steen emphasized that without inclusion, cohesion and accountability in institutions the processes of development may not result in increased well-being and may create even larger differences among groups of people, including women and men. To support Action 2015, the Bank's activities include an increased focus on social analysis, participation and civic engagement, community driven development, conflict prevention and social safeguards. The strategic priorities for social development work are:

- More macro: improve strategies, policy dialogue and policy lending by incorporating social development into macro-level processes, analysis and content.
- Better projects: improve development effectiveness of investment lending through more comprehensive and efficient integration of social development into project-level process, analysis and content.
- Better grounding: improve research, capacity building and partnerships to solidify the grounding for better operations.

(iii) Highlights of Questions and Discussions Between Panelists and Audience

- How can gender and social development be operationalized into research from the beginning? Not enough was said about involving women in program design. What are the implications for organizational culture, including our incentive structures?
- Social research in the CGIAR goes beyond gender issues, including also issues of governance, social capital, markets and poverty and social impacts. How can we better support the partnerships between scientists and grass roots organizations?
- Greater integration of organizational gender and diversity and field level gender analysis is needed. Will PRGA and G&D be working more closely in future?
- If we don't change the way we are working, we will not be able to achieve the MDGs (with possible exceptions of India and China). Is the CGIAR putting enough emphasis on gender issues in its MDG work? How can we make our leaders more accountable for social-gender results?