

Africa Agriculture Science Week &

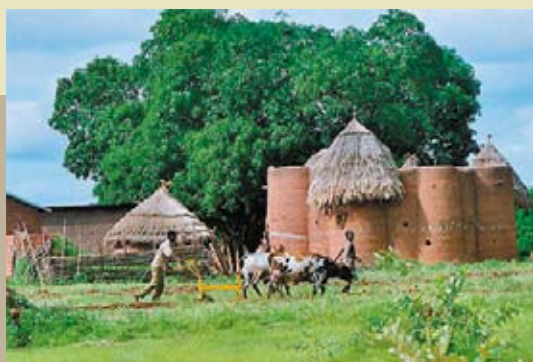
FARA General Assembly 2007

10–16 June 2007

Johannesburg, South Africa

Theme: Promoting the productivity and competitiveness
of African agriculture in a global economy

Program of events



Africa Agriculture Science Week &
FARA General Assembly 2007

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Program of events

Africa Agriculture Science Week & FARA General Assembly 2007

10–16 June 2007

Sandton Convention Centre
Sandton City, Johannesburg, South Africa

Theme: Promoting the productivity and competitiveness
of African agriculture in a global economy

Side-Events (10–11 June 2007)

Themes	Subthemes	Dates	Time	Rm Ref	Side-events	Organizers	Contact
1	Identifying and exploiting Africa's competitive advantages in agricultural production, agribusiness and related industries	10 June	14:00-16:00	7	Pan African private sector consortium as leverage for impact networking and agribusiness development	Private sector	Lucy Muchoki
2	Developing Africa's capacity for agricultural commerce and innovation	11 June		9	NEPAD Cassava initiative	IITA/SARRNET	N.M. Mahungu
2		11 June	15:00	4	Official Launch of Naturally African Platform	ICRAF/FARA	Boipelo Freud
3	Learning from past success of research in influencing agricultural policies	11 June	09:00-17:00	10	SADC dialogue	SADC-FANR	Joseph Sebola
3		11 June	17:00	2	SADC-MAPP	SADC-FANR	Patrick Tawonezi
		11 June	08:30-18:00	11	NEPAD partnership platform	NEPAD Secretariat	Richard Mkandawire
4	The status of the five requirements for turning Africa's agriculture around	11 June	15:00	4	Overcoming challenges in scaling out agricultural research successes	RIU/FARA/PROlinnova	Kerry Albright
4		11 June	09:00-17:00	6	Fostering partnership in SSAARD	FARA	Freddie Kwesiga
4		11 June	17:00–18:00	2	RAILS taskforce meeting	FARA	Myra Wopereis Dady Dembi

continued...

Side-Events (10–11 June 2007), continued...

Themes	Subthemes	Dates	Time	Rm Ref	Side-events	Organizers	Contact
		10 June	09:00-16:00		SSA CP program steering committee meeting	FARA	Freddie Kwe-siga
5	Positioning agricultural research institutions to be fully effective	10 June	09:00-17:00	6	Platform for African and European Partnership in Agricultural Research and Development (PAEPARD) transcontinental consultation	FARA-EFARD	Myra Wopereis
6	Learning lessons from responding to risks and disasters	10 June	14:00	2	Landcare International	ICRAF	Joseph Tanui
6		11 June	12:30	4	Oasis Challenge Programme to Combat Desertification	ICRISAT	Mark Winslow
7	Africa's capacity to build human and institutional capacity for the agricultural industry	10 June	08:30	1	COL-FARA Meeting on Tech-MODE for Agricultural Education	COL-FARA	Krishna Alluri
7		10-11 June	09:00-18:00	8	Capacity strengthening, information exchange, learning, foresight and S&T policies for agricultural innovation	CTA/RUFORUM/FARA	Judith Francis
8	Mobilizing civil society for agricultural development	11 June	09:00-17:00	8	Participatory approaches to empower local communities in non-tropical dry areas of Africa: the ICARDA experience	ICARDA	Khaled Makkouk
8		10 June	09:00-14:00	5	Promoting CSOs inclusiveness in Africa ARD	FARA/GFAR	Sidi Sanyang

continued...

Side-Events (10 –11 June 2007), continued...

Themes	Subthemes	Dates	Time		Side-events	Organizers	Contact
8		10 June	14:00-17:00	5	SSA NGOC side-event	SSA NGOC/ FARA	Sylvie Mbog
8		10 June	16:00-18:00	6	Farmer's organization side-event	Farmer's organization/ FARA	Desire Poquet
9	Peri-urban agriculture	11 June	09:00-11:00	5	Agricultural biodiversity initiative for Africa	FARA/ Bioversity	Kwesi Attah-Krah
9			13:00	2	Urban horticulture for Africa	GlobalHort	Remi Kahane
10	Capturing indigenous knowledge for development while respecting IPR rights, ethical & moral integrity and biosafety	11 June	14:00	3	Public Research and Regulation Initiative (PRRI) MOP4/COP9 preparatory meeting	PRRI	Piet van der Meer
10		11 June	08:30	1	Innovative pathways for commercialising agricultural research results in Africa	AATF	Nancy Muchiri
	Open space	10 June	14:00	3	Open space for thematic paper presentation	Open	Myra Wopereis and Boipelo Freud
		11 June	11:00-12:30		PROTA Awareness creation	Open	Elizabeth Omino

12 June 2007

South Africa Day

09:00 – 15:00	Field visit to the Agricultural Research Council - Irene Campus
10:00 – 10:15	Opening and Welcome address by Director General, Masiphula Mbongwa
10:20 – 10:50	Role of research in Agricultural Development in South Africa by ARC President & CEO, Shadrack Moephuli
11:00 – 11:45	Keynote address on 'The role of agriculture in the economy of South Africa' by Hon. Lulu Xingwana, Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs.
11:45 – 12:00	Performance by cultural group
12:00 – 12:15	Closing remarks By Hon. Dirk du Toit, Deputy Minister of Agriculture
12:15 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:50	Exhibitions
15:00	Departure
16:00 – 18:00	Ministerial Roundtable discussions
	Chairperson: South Africa Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs, Hon. Lulu Xingwana
	Rapporteur: Anne Acosta, FARA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lessons learnt in promoting economic growth through agricultural productivity programs from:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ghana Minister of Food and Agriculture, Hon. Ernest Debrah• Uganda Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Hon. Hilary Onek• Ministerial roundtable discussions• Conclusion and Summary by the Chairperson
19:00	Gala dinner
19:00 – 19:30	Opening and welcome address by Chairperson of FARA, Njabulo Nduli
19:30 – 19:40	Cultural performance
19:40 – 20:10	Agricultural research landscape in South Africa by ARC President & CEO, Shadrack Moephuli
20:10 – 20:50	Keynote address by Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs, Hon. Lulu Xingwana
20:50 – 21:10	Closing remarks by Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Dirk du Toit

13 June 2007

Opening Ceremony

Master of Ceremony: Mr Kgabisi Mosunkutu, Member of the Executive Council (MEC)
for Agriculture, Conservation and Environment in Gauteng Province
Rapporteur: Anne Acosta, FARA

08:30 – 09:30	Cultural presentation
09:30 – 09:40	Welcome address by SADC Executive Secretary, Tomaz Augusto Salomao
09:40 – 09:50	Introduction of FARA by FARA Chairperson, Njabulo Nduli
09:50 – 10:00	African Development Bank initiatives on agricultural research, by Mrs. Zeinab El Bakri, Vice President of African Development Bank
10:00 – 10:05	The European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development, Mariana Puccioni
10:05 – 11:00	Presidential address from South Africa
11:00 – 11:30	Tea break and Official photo with the Head of State and Heads of Delegates
11:30 – 12:30	Keynote address: Rosebud Kurwijila, African Union Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch break

FARA Update: from Entebbe to Johannesburg
Chairman: Masiphula Mbongwa, DG of Department of Agriculture
Facilitator: Shadrack Moephuli, DG of ARC
Rapporteur: Anne Acosta, FARA

13:30 – 14:00	FARA Secretariat progress report, Monty Jones
14:00 – 15:00	The Subregional research organization update (@10 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ASARECA (Seyfu Ketema)• CORAF/WECARD (Paco Sereme)• SADC-FANR (Cris Muyunda)• North Africa (Hamid Narjisse/Adnan Gibriel) Discussion (20 minutes)

13 June 2007

Opening Ceremony

- 15:00 – 15:50 The civil society group (@10 minutes)
- NGO (Sylvie Mbog)
 - Private sector (Lucy Muchoki)
 - Farmer's organization (Desire Poquet)
- Discussion (20 minutes)
- 15:50 – 16:10 Tea/coffee break
- 16:10 – 16:30 Scientific partners (Dennis Garrity)
- Discussion (10 minutes)
- 16:30 – 17:30 GFAR and Regional fora sharing of experiences and inter-regional collaboration (@10 minutes)
- GFAR (Adel El Beltagy)
 - AARINENA (Ibrahim Hamdan)
 - EFARD (Christian Hoste)
 - FORAGRO
- Discussion (20 minutes)
- 17:30 – 17:40 Summary of day's discussion by the Facilitator
- 19:00** **Tour of Exhibits, Poster Session and Cocktail**

14 June 2007

Plenary Session 1

SubTheme 1: Identifying and exploiting Africa's competitive advantages in agricultural production, agri-business and related industries

Chairman: John Lynam, Kilimo Trust, Uganda

Facilitator : Joyce Cacho, Agribusiness Initiatives; the Corporate Council for Africa

Rapporteur : Ralph von Kaufmann, FARA

08:30 – 09:00	Keynote speaker: Bongiwe Njobe , Corporate Affairs Director: SAB Miller
09:00 – 09:20	Respondents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oumar Niangado, Syngenta Foundation, Mali• Vangie Titi, Department of Agriculture, South Africa
09:20 – 09:30	Report from side-events <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pan African Private Sector Consortium as leverage for impact networking and agribusiness development
09:30 – 09:50	General discussion
09:50 – 09:55	Summary of discussions by the Facilitator
09:55 – 10:10	Tea/coffee break

SubTheme 2: Developing Africa's capacity for agricultural commerce and innovation

Chairman: Uzo Mokwunye, Consultant

Facilitator: Seyfu Ketema, ASARECA

Rapporteur: Aggrey Agumya, FARA

10:10 – 10:40	Keynote speaker: Banji Oyeyinka , UNU-Intech
10:40 – 11:00	Respondents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chuks Ogbonnaya, Abia State University, Nigeria;• Mandi Rukuni, W.K. Kellogs Foundation
11:00 – 11:10	Report from side-events <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NEPAD Cassava Initiative• Naturally African Platform
11:10 – 11:30	General Discussions
11:30 – 11:35	Summary of discussions by the Facilitator

14 June 2007

Plenary Session 1

SubTheme 3: Learning from past success of research in influencing agricultural policies

Keynote paper abstract

Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, FANRPAN

The role of policy research in developing a conducive environment for agricultural growth is acknowledged rhetorically, yet available evidence suggests research outputs are rarely used by African agricultural policy makers. Thus, research has at best limited influence on policy. Consequently, there are few examples of past success of research in influencing agricultural policies. This is unfortunate, since policy reform is critical to encourage agricultural growth and transformation, but needs to be well-informed to avoid mistakes of the past. Using three selected examples of how research findings have been translated into and used in policy development at local, national and regional levels, we demonstrate how research can effectively influence policy processes, the context within which policy is made, and the facilitation mechanisms that are necessary. Reviews of past successes suggest a regular confluence of three key ingredients necessary for research-based evidence to influence policy. These are:

- (i) Research-based evidence must fit within the political and institutional pressures of policy makers, and resonate with their assumptions, or sufficient pressure is exerted to challenge them;
- (ii) The evidence must be credible and convincing, provide practical solutions to pressing policy problems, and should be packaged to attract policy makers' interest;
- (iii) Researchers and policy makers must share common networks, trust each other and communicate effectively.

Chairman: Majorie Pyoos, Group Executive for Socio Economic Partnerships

Facilitator: Michael Waithaka, ECAPAPA

Rapporteur: Myra Wopereis, FARA

11:45 – 12:15	Keynote speaker: Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, FANRPAN
12:15 – 12:25	Respondents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlos Sere, ILRI • Isaac Minde, ICRISAT
12:25 – 12:35	Report from side-events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADC dialogue • SADC MAPP • NEPAD Partnership platform
12:35 – 12:55	General Discussions
12:55 – 13:00	Summary of discussions by the Facilitator
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break

14 June 2007

Plenary Session 1

Subtheme 4: The status of the five requirements for turning Africa's agriculture around

Keynote paper abstract

Monty Jones, FARA

In terms of economic development and human welfare indicators, Africa tragically lags far behind the rest of the world. The region's average per capita income is the lowest in the world; almost half of the continent's 700 million people live with less than US\$0.65. Africa's share of the world's absolute poor rose from 25 to 30% during the 1990s. It is possible to reverse these trends, but only with the highest level of political commitment. With African population expected to grow at 2.8% per year, simply preventing an increase in the number of Africa's absolute poor will require annual growth of at least 5%, almost twice the level achieved since 1973. Under the rubric of the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), African heads of state have pledged their efforts to meet an even higher growth rate of 6% per year, in order to make inroads into improving poverty and malnutrition on the continent. Achieving this growth target will require sustained investment rates of 10% of GDP, which in turn will require an extended period of concessional financing. It will also require significant effort to improve the performance of the agricultural sector, which will continue to be the cornerstone of poverty reduction efforts in Africa.

To reverse the poor performance of African agriculture, a process of institutional strengthening and reform of agricultural research and technology dissemination systems is needed throughout the region. NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) specifically calls for a doubling of the current level of public funding of agricultural technology generation and dissemination by 2013.

With only 10 years to go, Africa is well behind schedule for achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving poverty by 2015 and this is in large measure due to the poor performance of agriculture and related industries and services.

Taking the CAADP as the agricultural framework, FARA identified five requirements to enhance continental impact on livelihoods and economic development. These include:

- A supportive environment for regional agricultural research and development
- Broad-based stakeholders have access to the knowledge and technology necessary for innovation
- Strategic decision making options for policy, institutions and markets
- Human and institutional capacity for innovation
- Platforms for agricultural innovation

14 June 2007

Plenary Session 1

Chairman /Facilitator: Shadrack Moephuli , DG of ARC
Rapporteur: Sidi Sanyang, FARA

14:00 – 14:30	Keynote speaker: Monty Jones , FARA
14:30 – 14:50	Respondents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paco Sereme, CORAF/WECARD• Papa Abdoulaye Seck, WARDA
14:50 – 15:10	Report from side-events <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SSA CP• SCARDA• RAILS• Overcoming Challenges in Scaling Out Agricultural Research Successes
15:10 – 15:30	General discussions
15:30 – 15:40	Summary of discussions by the Facilitator
15:40 – 16:00	Tea/coffee break

14 June 2007

Plenary Session 1

Subtheme 5: Positioning agricultural research institutions to be fully effective

Keynote paper abstract

Prof. Frans Swanpoel, University of the Free State, South Africa

Agriculture accounts for 57% of total employment, 17% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 11 % of export earnings in Africa (FAO, 2005). Over the past few decades experiences and research have shown that an agricultural revolution in Africa has to necessarily focus on smallholder family farms to address rural poverty and development. This paper will analyse case studies in this regard. Within the last number of years, high profile reports outlining new visions, priorities and directions for African agriculture have emerged. These include the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development, 2002), the InterAcademy Council Report (2004) commissioned by the United Nations, and a study on new directions for African agriculture (IDS Bulletin, 2005). African governments have made serious commitments through NEPAD and CAADP to support agricultural research for development. In a more recent study by FARA on "Agricultural Research Delivery in Africa" (FARA, 2006) it is recognised that effective National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) are the principal providers of agricultural research for Africa's development. This paper adopts the definition of Engel (1997) that NARS are networks of actors capable of constituting a "theatre of innovation". Within this context a review of the status of NARS in Africa is assessed based on the FARA study. A pipeline approach of technology development is not appropriate in enabling change in the complex and highly diverse smallholder and pastoral production systems of Africa. Technical innovation in African agriculture must be accompanied by institutional change to provide an appropriate context for innovation, supported by the prospects of a sustainable and equitable "Green Revolution" in Africa; one that will dramatically increase the productivity of smallholder farms. Specific recommendations are made with respect to improved governance and management; financing of agricultural research institutions; strengthening human and institution capacity and strategic alliances and partnerships, in order to enhance the positioning of agricultural research institutions to be fully effective.

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Plenary Session 1

Chairman: Richard Mkandawire, NEPAD

Facilitator: Paco Sereme, CORAF

Rapporteur: Myra Wopereis, FARA

- 16:00 – 16:30 Keynote speaker: **Prof. Frans Swanpoel**, University of the Free State, South Africa
- 16:30 – 17:00 Respondents:
- **Emanuel Owusu-Bennoah**, CSIR, Ghana ;
 - **Jean Daniel Ngou Ngoupayou**, IRAD, Cameroon;
 - **Hamid Narjisse**, INRA, Morocco
- 17:00 – 17:10 Report from side-events
- PAEPARD
- 17:10 – 17:30 General discussions
- 17:30 – 17:35 Summary of discussions by the Facilitator

Launching of Research into Use

- 17:35 – 18:30 Research into use video**
- Opening comments from South Africa Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs, Hon. Lulu Xingwana**
- Comments by Minister of Agriculture & Food Security of Sierra Leone, Hon. Sama Monde**
- Final Comments from The Rt Baroness Amos of Brondesbury, Leader of the House of Lords**
- Cocktail offered by Research into use (Details to be announced later)**

15 June 2007

Plenary Session 2

Subtheme 6: Learning lessons from responding to risks and disasters

Keynote paper abstract

Modibo Traoré, Director AU-IBAR

Among zoonotic diseases threatening the African continent, due attention should be paid to the highly pathogenic avian influenza as this disease causes high mortality among poultry population. Humans are highly sensitive to the H5N1 strain (high mortality rates), but not susceptible to the disease.

The African continent recorded its first HPAI outbreak in Nigeria on 8th February , 2006 in domestic poultry. Since then Egypt, Niger, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire and Djibouti have reported outbreaks of the disease in domestic poultry. The threat of further spread in Africa is real and it could occur through many ways, including poor bio-security in poultry farms, movement of poultry and poultry products, the live bird market trade, licit and illicit trade in wild birds.

Insufficient logistics and financial resources, inadequate veterinary services, laxity of control of animal movements at borders and conflicts contribute to the spread of the HPAI and other transboundary animal diseases. Moreover, the risk of the disease becoming endemic in domestic poultry or wildlife should be considered as a threat in future. The HPAI situation that is evolving rapidly needs therefore an adaptation of the global strategy to comply with the African specificities.

The strategy for the control of avian influenza in Africa was defined in September 2005 by AU/IBAR in collaboration with OIE and FAO. Prior to the 4th International Conference on HPAI (Bamako, December 2006), the African Strategy was reviewed and updated; a Continental Action Plan was prepared in the framework of the ALIVE Partnership by a multi-institutional Task Force (AU/IBAR, FAO, OIE, UNICEF and WHO) to update the assessment of financial needs and gaps for its implementation. Actions to be implemented have been designed for a period of three years to cope with the present crisis. The longer term actions will have to be initiated in due time as they will consolidate those implemented in the short term through the strengthening of veterinary services to a level that is sustainable and compatible with OIE standards, and also through the improvement of health institutions.

The adopted strategies are based on properly coordinated communication, disease prevention and control at the animal source and on public health strengthening programmes. The control of HPAI is to be achieved by reducing the amount of virus circulating in poultry and on farms and thereby limiting the exposure of humans to the HPAI virus.

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Plenary Session 2

Regarding the prevention and control of the disease at its animal source, a combination of strategies is a better option than a reliance on a single strategy e.g. slaughtering :

- Surveillance and monitoring are key elements for the prevention and control of HPAI.
- Stamping-out is the preferred option for an outbreak of HPAI, but in most cases the modified stamping out strategy has given better results on the ground.
- Compensation is a prerequisite for slaughtering. It should meet some criteria such as affordability, acceptability, accurate pricing and simple payment methods.
- Compartmentalization and zoning are concepts which could be applied when complete eradication cannot be achieved in a country.

Vaccination may have to be used as 'targeted' or in modified stamping out strategies. A strategy of preventive de-stocking can be suggested to be applied for countries, which are not yet adjacent to infected countries.

Chairman: Simeon Ehui, World Bank
Facilitator: Margaret Nyirenda, SADC
Rapporteur: Jean-Claude Legoupil, FARA

08:30 – 09:00	Keynote speaker: Modibo Traoré , Director AU-IBAR on HPAI and other zoonotic threats
09:00 – 09:15	Respondents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ousmane Badiane, IFPRI-NEPAD;• Linda Makuleni, The Managing Director: Onderstepoort Biological Products
09:15 – 09:30	Report from side-events <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Landcare International• Oasis Challenge Program
09:30 – 09:45	General discussions
09:45 – 09:50	Summary of discussions by the Facilitator
09:50 – 10:10	Tea/coffee break

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Plenary Session 2

Subtheme 7: Africa's capacity to build human and institutional capacity for the agricultural industry

Keynote paper abstract

Anthony Youdeowei

Agricultural research and the application of science and technology to agricultural development play pivotal roles in effectively addressing the challenges of Africa's sustainable socio-economic development and meeting the objectives of the MDGs. The foundation of efficient and effective agricultural research that can make the desired impact on community development rests on the availability of human capital and institutional capacities that are properly harnessed to address pressing national and sub-regional problems. Recent developments are emerging, through dramatic changes in the aspirations and needs of African rural and urban societies, to address issues of food insecurity, poverty reduction, and wealth creation.

Restoring and expanding Africa's agricultural innovation capacities requires radical modifications and changes in human and institutional capacity strengthening. The approaches to capacity strengthening must be directly tailored to the needs of rural and urban societies to address issues of food insecurity, poverty reduction, and wealth creation. These changes demand new dimensions and paradigm shifts in the models for conducting agricultural research for development as well as new and more appropriate approaches to agricultural education and training to empower individuals and institutions to more adequately address national and sub-regional agricultural development issues. Furthermore, the linear research-extension-adoption approach must give way to a holistic and inclusive innovation systems approach involving all actors in the agriculture value chains. This requires high calibre specialized individuals who also have the systems skills needed to work with colleagues from other disciplines and occupations. As members of multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional and multi-stakeholder endeavours, the individuals and institutions must be highly competent in their specialisations and also able to communicate and negotiate effectively with other actors and partners.

Strengthening Africa's capacity to build the required individual and institutional capacities requires concerted actions in a range of critical issues including:

- the political will and actions of African national governments to provide adequate support for agricultural research for development so that African countries can break their current high donor dependence.
- creating a conducive research climate to enable trained scientists and other professionals to function effectively.
- more effectively harnessing the available agricultural research and scientific manpower and resources, and adopting the innovation systems approach and ICT for implementation of strategic research programmes

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- establishing professional recognition and reward systems at institutional, national and sub-regional levels.
- developing scientific and research management mentoring mechanisms for young scientists.

Above all, Africa must address its needs for capacity strengthening across the whole agricultural and related industries. Radical changes need to be made in education, training and related opportunities so that deserving African agricultural professionals can obtain high-quality and up-to-date education and training. This requires major and dramatic improvements in research funding, improved research facilities and equipment as well as revised curricular and teaching and learning methods and aids, improvements in terms of service and working conditions of teachers and trainers and the application of modern distance education techniques for all agricultural professionals including farmers.

Africa already has the institutional framework for radical departures from outdated/inappropriate agricultural research, education and training and learning practices and that the time has come for concerted and collaborative actions in capacity strengthening.

Chairman: Onesmo Ole MoiYoi, JKUAT
Facilitator: Adipala Ekwamu, RUFORUM
Rapporteur: Ralph von Kaufmann, FARA

10:10 – 10:40	Keynote speaker: Anthony Youdeowei
10:40 – 11:00	Respondents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- August Temu, ANAFE;- Aldo Stroebel , University of the Free State
11:00 – 11:20	Report from side-events <ul style="list-style-type: none">- CTA/RUFORUM/FARA- COL/FARA
11:20 – 11:40	General discussions
11:40 – 11:45	Summary of discussions by the Facilitator

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Plenary Session 2

Subtheme 8: Mobilizing civil society for agricultural development

Keynote paper abstract

Monica Kapiriri, Kampala

This paper discusses three main areas: The varying working definitions of civil society that have implications on how other development actors relate with the sector, motivating and de-motivating factors to Civil Society Organisations mobilization in general with examples from personal experiences from working with the sector.

Various actors in development have grouped a wide range of citizen organisations into what is now commonly called civil society. Although seemingly not important, names dictate how others relate and work with you. In agricultural research, there are attempts to develop typologies of CSOs in an attempt to ease association and targeting. The varying working definitions of CS by others, and efforts to sub-group the sector, both point to a problem that probably is at the heart of whether or not mobilisation is successful.

Besides the name implications, there are generic factors that motivate or de-motivate self mobilization. This paper highlights a few:

- Issues around which mobilization is required address broader thematic areas that speak to the visions and aims of the sector; When there are shared values and practices; genuine appreciation and respect for differences; where they are not being forced to change for the convenience of the others; when they are proud to be associated with the cause; they are encouraged to do better, to give their best; when they know that they matter.
- De-motivating discussed include: When they feel the relationship is for convenience and are exploited; if the requirements for engagement are too technical; time requirements and conflicting interests; when others participating are seen as foes and negative power relations; prior experiences that were negative; constant frustrations; when others come in for personal gain; when there is no short term value addition, relevance to sustain interest and when they feel there is no respect.

The paper concludes with a proposal for FARA to upscale its support to the young SSA-NGOC, farmers and private sector efforts for self mobilisation, and to launch an applied research process that will explore in depth the motivating and de-motivating factors the various CSO categories face engaging with research at the different levels and through a participatory process devise mechanisms to deal with the major ones to feed into the self mobilisation efforts of the sector.

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Plenary Session 2

Chairman: Hanjorg Neun, CTA Director General
Facilitator: Eusebius Mukhwana, SSA NGO Consortium
Rapporteur: Sidi Sanyang, FARA

11:45 – 12:15	Keynote speaker: Monica Kapingiri , Kampala
12:15 – 12:35	Respondents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Litha Musyimi-Ogana, Gender & Civil Society Org;• Adnan Gibriel, North Africa
12:35 – 12:45	Report from side-events <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CSO inclusiveness in African ARD• Farmer's organization consultation• NGO Sub Saharan Africa consortium consultation• Participatory approaches to empower local communities
12:45 – 13:05	General discussions
13:05 – 13:10	Summary of discussions by the Facilitator
13:10 – 14:10	Lunch break

15 June 2007

Plenary Session 2

Subtheme 9: Peri-urban agriculture

Keynote paper abstract

John Pender, IFPRI

There are major opportunities for smallholder farmers and others in peri-urban areas of SSA to increase and diversify their incomes, improve their diets, and manage natural resources in a more sustainable manner by pursuing production, processing and marketing high value perishable commodities such as fruits, vegetables, milk, meat and eggs. The driving forces leading to successes in peri-urban areas of Kenya and other countries in the region – population and per capita income growth, urbanization, increased foreign demand, liberalization of trade and foreign investment flows – are expected to continue to provide growing demand for these commodities. However, to take advantage of these opportunities, many challenges and constraints must be addressed, including maintaining and improving security and the macroeconomic environment, reducing policy uncertainty and corruption, investing in infrastructure, and assuring smallholders secure access to productive assets, technologies, information, markets, and appropriate institutions.

This paper reviews the opportunities and some success stories, and considers issues and challenges to realizing these opportunities. Some issues of particular importance to high value peri-urban agriculture include:

- Unlike the Green Revolution, the “silent revolution” for high value commodities is being driven more by changes in demand than changes in productive technology;
- Access to sufficient and suitable quality land and especially water for intensive agricultural operations in peri-urban areas is likely to be an increasingly binding constraint as a result of rapidly growing demand for water for competing uses;
- Much of the challenge facing African smallholder producers is how to become integrated into the value chains for high-value commodities, which are increasingly dominated by a small number of global retail firms whose demands for product reliability and quality involve high barriers to entry to international markets; and
- The health and environmental risks posed by peri-urban agriculture are very serious and will become increasingly so.

15 June 2007

Plenary Session 2

Given the demand-driven and privately led nature of the silent revolution, a different model for research and development success from the Green Revolution model is needed. Agricultural researchers and extension agents will need to pay much more attention to market demand and the functioning of the entire value chain than was necessary for storable staple crops. Private sector perspectives, including viewpoints of input suppliers, traders, exporters and retailers, as well as those of farmer organizations and civil society, need to be incorporated into the process of defining the priorities of agricultural research for development. More attention must be given to addressing issues of product quality, durability, traceability, etc., rather than the primary focus on increasing yields in the Green Revolution. Increases in productivity cannot be based on dramatic increases in use of irrigation, as during the Green Revolution; efficient use of water as well as labor, land and other inputs must be emphasized. Potential social and environmental impacts must be considered as new technologies are developed and promoted.

The role of public research and extension organizations is likely to be more limited in promoting high value agriculture in SSA than it is in promoting staple food production. However, public research and extension agencies still have critical roles to play, particularly in helping to ensure that smallholders have access to suitable technologies and market opportunities in high value agriculture. These agencies can help facilitate the development of effective farmer organizations and provide linkages to varied sources of information about technological and market opportunities.

Chairman/ Facilitator: Esther Mwangi, IFPRI
Rapporteur: Aggrey Agumya, FARA

14:10 – 14:40	Keynote speaker: John Pender , IFPRI
14:40 – 15:00	Respondents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patricia Kameri-Mbote, University of Nairobi; • Adama, Traore, Mali
15:00 – 15:10	Report from side-events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Biodiversity initiative for Africa • Urban Horticulture for Africa
15:10 – 15:25	General discussions
15:25 – 15:30	Summary of discussions by the Facilitator
15:30 – 15:50	Tea/coffee break

15 June 2007

Plenary Session 2

Subtheme 10: Capturing indigenous knowledge for development while respecting intellectual property rights, ethical and moral integrity and biosafety

Keynote paper abstract

Mogege Mosimege, Dept of Science & Technology, South Africa

Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) has seen significant recognition and acceptance into the main stream of knowledge in the past 10 years. This recognition has resulted in development of policies, strategies, draft legislation and establishment of more IKS Centres for the advancement thereof. IKS has equally been used increasingly to address developmental issues, especially in various African countries. The increased interest has resulted in challenging issues related to intellectual property rights as well as problems associated with ethical and moral integrity. Communities in which most of the Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is located and IK holders still feel marginalized and not playing a significant role in these developments. This paper addresses developments in IKS – with special reference to agriculture – in various parts of the world and how these developments have given rise to intellectual property challenges. The paper also reflects on the attempts by the World Intellectual Property Organization through the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) to move towards a common understanding, recognition, promotion and protection of IKS and the progress that these attempts have made.

Chairman: Glyvyns Chinkhuntha, Malawi smallholder farmer organization

Facilitator: Malose Kekana, Umsobomvu Youth Fund CEO

Rapporteur: Boipelo Freude, FARA

15:50 – 16:20	Keynote speaker: Mogege Mosimege , Dept of Science & Technology, South Africa
16:20 – 16:50	Respondents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kazhila Chinsebu, University of Namibia• Maikut Chebet, Uganda• Monique Salomon, University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa
16:50 – 17:00	Report from side-events <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparations for biosafety protocol meeting and biodiversity convention• Innovative pathways for commercializing agricultural research results in Africa
17:00 – 17:20	General Discussions
17:20 – 17:25	Summary of discussions by the Facilitator

Plenary closing

17:25 – 17:45	Closing of Plenary, Mme. Njabulo Nduli
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16 June 2007

Business meeting

Chairperson: Ms. Njabulo Nduli, FARA Chair
Facilitator: Dr. Denis Kyetere, FARA Vice Chair
Rapporteur: Anne Acosta, FARA

09:00 – 09:15	Opening of the Business session, Mme Njabulo Nduli
09:15 – 09:30	Presentation of Plenary recommendations, Anne Acosta
09:30 – 10:00	Review & Endorsement of major recommendation from JEE and EPMP
10:00 – 11:00	Review and endorsement of FARA <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategy• Five-year Implementation Framework• 3-year rolling work program & business plan
11:00 – 11:10	Review and endorsement of FARA constitution and governance manual
11:10 – 11:20	Presentation of the Joint Funding Arrangements and the Memorandum of Understanding between FARA and FARA donors' group
11:20 – 11:40	Tea/coffee break
11:40 – 12:00	Nominations and Election of new Executive Committee Members, i.e., Chairperson, vice-Chairperson, ExCo members
12:00 – 12:40	Statements from: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SROs represented by Paco Sereme• RECs represented by Cris Muyunda• Africa Union represented by Commissioner Rosebud Kurwijila• the Development Partners represented by Janine Cocker
12:40 – 13:00	Closing remarks, FARA New Chairperson

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Annex 1

Keynote Address

Promoting the productivity and competitiveness of African agriculture in a global economy

H.E. Commissioner Rosebud Kurwijila
Commissioner For Rural Economy and Agriculture
African Union Commission

Protocols.....

1. One of the characteristics of the time we live in is the rapid advance of communications that is bringing individuals, communities, nations and even continents closer together and raising awareness of what is going on around us. Ongoing massive investments in undersea and terrestrial high-speed cables to link African capitals with their provinces is a true testimony. Kenya, for example, is committed to linking all the district headquarters this year and to use the network to create rural learning communities and 1500 agricultural information centres. African nations are also committed to linking with each other through a range of projects to facilitate intra continental connectivity.
2. Another characteristic of our time is the formation of economic communities of nations. For instance the African Union recognizes 8 regional economic communities that are striving to free up and increase intra-African trade and region intergration. Africa is also forming links with other regions as exemplified by the Africa- India South America collaboration, which is expected to be a powerhouse in international trade. The difficulties being experienced in World Trade Organization negotiations are symptomatic of the tensions that will come with the competition that accompanies freeing up of trade. Cognizant of this danger, Africa is determined to get its trade share by advocating for a level playing ground for the entry of its agricultural products into international markets and that includes the ability to capture more of the value addition from processed products, which are still subject to higher tariffs in many markets.
3. The prospects of advances in communications and the freeing up of trade must focus our attention on Africa's agricultural productivity and competitiveness. As our markets become more exposed and less isolated we have to be better prepared to prevent the competition from overwhelming us. The African Union therefore congratulates FARA on the choice of *Pro-*

moting the productivity and competitiveness of African agriculture in a global economy as the theme for this General Assembly. This is the challenge of our times. We must get prepared and equipped to face it.

4. Improved productivity and competitiveness is the only way that Africa can be prepared to fend off the competition. But, of course, our aim must be to do more than just fend off the competition. We must also regain and exceed our lost market share. However, our past record indicates that this is a very substantial challenge because between the 1960s and 1980s the value of agricultural production grew at only 2% per year and the value of crop production grew by a paltry 1.85%. The population on the other had grew by 3% annually resulting in declining agricultural production per capita. As a result, in 2005 seventy five percent of the World Food Programme's development and relief resources were allocated to 41 African countries (WFP 2005). It is apparent that, for Africa to reach the Millennium Development Goals and achieve the objectives of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) we will have to do very much better than we have in the past.
5. The African Union is pleased to note that the programme for this assembly has been carefully crafted to address the key issues related to enabling African agriculture to be fully competitive in the global market place. This is inline with the African Union's vision, and CAADP- Sirte implementation framework where issues of agriculture productivity and market access are addressed and well articulated. I am aware that a number of issues in this regard will be tabled for discussion and deliberations during this meeting. I have gone through the issues with kin interest they deserve and I would like to underscore my viewpoint as follows:
6. The first session will address the essential first step to towards enabling Africa's Agriculture to be fully competitive in global market. That is, is to identify and prepare to exploit Africa's competitive advantages in agricultural production, agri-business and related industries. Africa has a number of advantages that we have not exploited as much as we could. For instance, the continent has a great diversity of ecological zones from the highlands of East Africa, where temperate crops such as wheat and barley and exotic livestock breeds can flourish, to the hot and humid lowlands of West Africa that are suited to tree crops such as palm oil and cocoa, to the arid zones where date palm can produce crops in different seasons to the Mediterranean zone and products such as Gum Arabic whose market has not yet fully exploited. In a nutshell, Africa can produce a wide range of crops from temperate to tropical products whose markets are untapped worldwide including growing demand of Africa Diaspora. The irony is that while we are all aware of these opportunities we have not made good use of them. I therefore look forward to learning from the proceedings of this assembly how we can take better advantage of our natural assets.
7. Not only have we failed to take full advantage of our natural assets, but we have also lost market share in many areas in which we have performed well in the past and were world leaders in several agricultural communities in the 60s but now we are a world leader in only

Cocoa. The main underlying reason for this is not hard to determine. It is obvious, from the annual importation bill of USD 20 billion in agricultural products and the continuing reliance of the majority of our farmers on old practices and manual labour, that we have very weak capacities for commerce and innovation.

8. We should no longer deceive ourselves that the islands of success that our research institutions and development agencies have achieved are going to make a real difference in the lives of the majority of Africans. Consistent with the title of the second theme of this assembly we must address the failure of our teaching and learning institutions to deliver the kind and caliber of human capacity on which innovation and therefore development depends. Innovators also need policy environments that are conducive to commerce and innovation. For that, our policy makers need to take on board and internalize the fact that the degree of success in innovation is characterized by the degree of openness and the ease with which different actors in the value chains can exchange information. We still have hierarchical traditions that we need to break out of because they are not conducive to the free movement of information and learning on which innovation thrives.
9. Equally important is the aspect of this assembly addressing Africa's capacity to learn from our past successes in influencing agricultural policies. Africa needs policies that are pro-poor and enabling, however, our policy makers often have to make decisions without the benefit of thorough prior analysis of the likely outcomes of different options. The agricultural research community should be more proactive in redressing this deficiency and in providing science-based evidence for policy making.
10. At the last FARA General Assembly we approved FARA's proposals for pursuing five inter-linked programmes that could take advantage of FARA's continental perspective to contribute to the Subregional Research Organizations' (SROs) programmes for supporting National Agricultural Research Systems' (NARS) priorities. These respectively cover: validating an innovations systems approach to agricultural research for development; strengthening Africa's capacity to disseminate new technologies; creating enabling conditions for Africa to take safe advantage of advanced biosciences; establishing interlinked systems for providing all actors in agricultural value chains with access to information; and lifelong learning that is necessary for innovation and strengthening Africa's capacity to build capacity. We look forward to hearing, in the 4th session, how these programmes have progressed.
11. Perhaps the most critical area in which we are in need of new knowledge is in how to respond to risks and disasters. Climate change is making well tried and tested systems obsolete and forcing our farmers to engage in practices for which they are not prepared. This is aggravating the problems farmers are already facing due to being forced, by increasing human pressure, to move into more and more marginal areas. This is causing them to encroach on fragile water catchments and threatening our unique and invaluable wealth in biodiversity.

12. The recent outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in widely spread locations in 8 African countries and the unprecedented spread of Rift Valley Fever in Kenya herald the likelihood of more incidences of zoonotic diseases that could imperil human communities. With these concerns in mind we look forward to the outcome on learning lessons from responding to risks and disasters.
13. Ladies and Gentlemen, a session has been devoted for you to address the fundamental question of Africa's capacity to build human and institutional capacity for the agricultural industry. I have already intimated that all our ambitious development plans will flounder unless Africa builds the human and institutional capacity it needs for implementing them. In saying that, I want to emphasise that we cannot count numbers of graduates as indicators of success. What matters is how well they are prepared to be **innovators** in the industry they are entering. They must be equipped with the disciplinary and systems skills that they need to function effectively in holistic innovation systems. We also need to remember that the greatest bank of human ingenuity is not resident in research stations but in the minds of the hundreds of millions of our citizens. In this respect Africa has most neglected its tertiary education systems a fact that President Kagame has described as one of the greatest tragedies to befall his country. That is not unique to Rwanda. I look forward to learning about the major studies and initiatives that are being taken to strengthen tertiary agricultural education.
14. We have in the past underestimated what civil society can contribute to agricultural development. We have tended to regard civil society institutions as watchdogs that tell us when we are going wrong in respect of the interests of the poor, the environment and biodiversity etc. But they are much more than that and should be integrated as vital actors in agricultural innovation and I hope that the 8th session will inform us about how that can be better achieved. I expect to learn how civil society can be engaged as allies of the extension and research services and how they can facilitate and empower farmer innovation.
15. Despite the fact that many of the oldest cities in West Africa grew up from settlement around inland valleys and irrigation systems and that livestock and cultivation are accepted parts of many African city landscapes, we still tend to focus solely on rural agriculture. Hopefully your deliberations in this session will redress that view and inform us how we should view peri-urban and even urban agriculture. The reference to zoonotics that I made earlier adds urgency to the general need to learn how such systems can be accommodated and regulated in the context of the needs of the majority of city dwellers who deserve to have safe food, unpolluted water and clean streets. These are sensitive issues that require planning based on good knowledge because the majority of our city dwellers are poor and they spend most of their incomes on food. This means that they place a higher premium on the cost of food than other residents who may be more concerned about pollution.
16. I have already stated the obvious, but not often acknowledge fact, that the greatest reservoir of ingenuity is in the minds of the millions of our citizens, most of whom are farmers and live-

stock keepers. It is heartening therefore that the world is becoming aware of the successful innovations that have sprung from indigenous knowledge and innovation. It is fitting that this assembly, in the 10th theme, should take heed of many unheralded successes such as the Zwai cultivation pits in Niger and Burkina Faso. The application of this technology has, on what was perceived to be almost totally degraded land, led to significant increases in crop yield, the reintroduction of tree cover and even rising water levels in wells. I look forward to learning about more such successes and how they can be out- and up-scaled.

17. In conclusion, I would like to restate my appreciation for not just the main topic for this 4th FARA General Assembly, but also for the choice of sub-themes that will facilitate discussion on the main issues related to promoting the productivity and competitiveness of African agriculture. I also congratulate FARA for assembling such a distinguished list of session chairs, keynote speakers and respondents. They certainly have the human capacity to make this assembly a landmark event in promoting Africa's capacity for agricultural innovation.

The Commission of the African Union, AU-NEPAD and the Regional Economic Communities are fully in support of FARA and the SROs efforts to strengthen Africa's national and regional agricultural innovation systems and we are looking to you, the participants of this assembly, to inform and advise us how we can contribute with you most effectively to promoting the productivity and competitiveness of African agriculture in a global economy.

I thank you for your attention.

Annex 2

Concept notes on some side-events

Title of meeting	Pan African private sector consortium as leverage for impact networking and agribusiness development
Responding to Theme 1	Identifying and exploiting Africa's competitive advantages in agricultural production, agri-business and related industries
Organizers	Private Sector in Africa
Date and Time	10 June, 14:00-16:00
Contact person	Lucy Muchuki

Background

The need for a vibrant private sector consortium in agribusiness is an important step towards ensuring food security and improving of livelihoods in Africa. The private sector activity has hitherto been uncoordinated and inward looking. As a first step, a private company has been identified that will be the rallying point for the establishment of a continental platform. 'African Natural Products' is hence a first step towards achieving the greater goal.

"African Natural Products" is a Company dedicated to mobilization, training, production, processing, value addition and marketing of indigenous natural agricultural, body, and health products in Africa. The company is situated in Nairobi.

It is working together with small and medium enterprises in rural and pastoral Kenya to provide a sustainable market place for local produce.

African Natural Products endeavours to provide leverage for impact networking and low cost of collaboration for rural African community stakeholders in agriculture and natural products.

The company so far has established collaborative networks with public universities in Kenya, pharmaceutical companies, CGIAR centres, SRO centres, governmental institutions and donor organizations.

Purpose and objectives

- Discuss the new role of private sector in spearheading pinpoint research decisions in collaboration with producers, extension and research organizations.
- Evaluate the emerging role of the private sector product development, value addition and market development in agriculture.
- Explore modalities of empowering primary small and medium enterprises in product development and value addition.
- Highlight the role of the private sector in influencing government policies affecting the agricultural production and supply chain stakeholders.
- Initiate a partnership between the private sector and development partners in agribusiness development financing.

- Discuss an emerging role of the sector on information dissemination and capacity strengthening for stakeholders in the agricultural supply chain.
- Discuss the role of the private sector in promoting user friendly technology in agribusinesses.
- Create a Pan African private sector agribusiness consortium.

Outputs and milestones

- Create market awareness and intelligence for African agricultural products.
- Initiate impact networks of multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional, and multi-national agricultural stakeholders.
- Ensuring innovative product development, processing and marketing in agribusiness.
- Provision of market development services to the producers.
- Spearhead emerging technology transfer in the agricultural industry.
- Launching of a Pan African private sector agribusiness consortium.

Approach and activities

- Introduction by the convenor-Ms Lucy Muchoki.
- Presentations by the stakeholder representatives.
- Sharing of experiences from various stakeholders.
- Display of posters.
- Exhibition of products.
- Discussions of the draft resolutions and way forward.
- Closing remarks.

Impact and beneficiaries

- Producers, processors and marketers of agricultural inputs in Africa.
- Small and medium agribusiness enterprises.
- Marginalised segments of the community i.e. women, youth and the pastoralist communities.
- Collaborating institutions.
- Shape government policy in agricultural research and development.

Title of meeting	Overcoming challenges in scaling out agricultural research successes
Responding to Theme 4	The status of the 5 requirements for turning Africa's agriculture around
Organizers	Research into use, FARA, Prolinnova, Pico, NEPAD, WrenMedia
Date and Time	11 June, 4 pm
Contact person	Kerry Albright

Introduction

In recent years, the potential contribution of agricultural research for development to the attainment of the MDGs, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, has once again been recognised and has re-emerged as an area of importance on national government and donor agendas. However, it is also acknowledged that the maximum poverty-reducing impact of existing 'best-bet' technologies, policies and processes produced as a result of agricultural research has not yet been attained. Whilst there are undeniably lots of successes, these are often small scale and relatively isolated. How to replicate and scale these up and out is an incredibly complicated issue, but there are lessons that can be shared from elsewhere.

This side-event aims to utilise the experiences of three recently instigated programmes (Research Into Use, Prolinnova and DONATA) which aim to scale out agricultural successes and enhance the agricultural innovation process in order to stimulate discussion and sharing of lessons amongst side-event participants. In so doing, it will help increase understanding of how the promotion and widespread use of research outputs developed by a variety of actors can contribute to poverty reduction and equitable economic growth. Whilst all three programmes agree on the importance of strengthening partnerships between farmers, researchers, policymakers and other intermediaries using innovation system approaches, each has different starting points and approaches to maximising the effectiveness of agricultural research.

We propose that the side-event is comprised of two separate but inter-linked sessions:

(i) The Side Event Debate

An interactive debate and workshop at which representatives of the three programmes will give a brief introduction to their programmes and key lessons and challenges emerging from their work to stimulate discussion in the plenary. Informal smaller working groups will then be initiated using an independent facilitator to identify a) stakeholder experiences in overcoming common challenges to scaling up successes and b) some key components necessary to consider in any framework for scaling-up successes (see section on key outputs) possibly including the importance of factors such as

- The extent of replicability in different geographic and socio-political environments
- The power of champions
- Economic, social and environmental factors and trade-offs
- Differences between scaling out technologies and methodologies/processes
- Required timeframe for impact (quick wins and big numbers vs. lesson-learning and sustainability)
- How to best ensure long-term institutional and policy change

This side-event is hoped to stimulate inter-country learning about approaches to enhancing innovation systems and the scaling up of successes with an emphasis on analysing the gap between theory and practice. If successful and deemed useful, we would hope an outcome of the FARA General Assembly would be formulation of a longer-term 'learning alliance' between the three core partners and other interested parties for more regular and formalised exchange of experiences and lessons learned.

(ii) An Innovation Marketplace

We note that part of the FARA GA 2007 will be a "South Africa Agricultural Science day at which agricultural innovations will be exhibited to raise awareness amongst participants and the public about the relevance and impact of agricultural research in alleviating poverty, promoting food security and protecting the environment". We propose that the key stakeholders associated with the three programmes will also be sponsored to participate in showcasing technologies during this event in an 'innovation marketplace'. This would build upon discussion in the side-event and enable more sharing of practical experiences by a wider group of stakeholders. Such a marketplace would include practical demonstrations of technologies and participatory multi-stakeholder innovation activities of particular interest and relevance to South/Southern Africa.

We anticipate farmers to showcase local innovations in medicinal plant use and soil and water conservation from the KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces using tools such as posters, participatory videos and demonstration of transportable materials³. We will also showcase researcher-led innovations in forestry, fisheries, crops, livestock and other aspects of natural resource management through demonstration of a simple interactive database of available technologies of local relevance, easily searchable and adaptable to the needs of specific users.

We would also anticipate the use of innovative feedback mechanisms within the marketplace to ensure that visitors' comments on the utility of exhibits are captured and subsequently synthesised by us. PROLINNOVA would take the lead on organisation and facilitation of this innovation marketplace event.

In addition to the interest expressed by the three partners, informal dialogue with other stakeholders including the Sub-Saharan Africa NGO Consortium, PELUM and the NEPAD Fisheries Advisor⁴ has confirmed that others would also be interested in sharing space if such an innovation marketplace were commissioned in order to participate in practical demonstrations of technologies.

We would therefore request that a collective space⁵ for the innovation marketplace be set aside at the South Africa Agricultural Science Day in order to ensure continued feedback and interaction, at least between the three core partners on differing approaches to scaling up and showcasing agricultural innovations for the purpose of lesson-learning.

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3. The farmer delegation will include 4 farmer innovators from the listed provinces, 2 community facilitators, a representative of the East and Southern African Small-Scale Farmers Forum (ESAFF) and a support person from the Centre for Rural Community Empowerment. Costs for their participation will be fully covered by the three partners.
 4. Dr Sloans Chimatiro from the NEPAD Secretariat has expressed interest in organising his own side event and a separate concept note will be submitted to FARA in this regard. However, should the 'innovation marketplace' concept be endorsed, he would also be keen to share this space to include practical demonstration of appropriate technologies by women fisherfolk from the Limpopo region.
 5. A collective open space for an innovation marketplace to enable inclusion of other partners with an interest in practical demonstration of technologies would be preferable. However, if this is impossible due to room logistics, we would at least request three consecutive stalls to enable interaction amongst the three core partners.

Links to the FARA 2007 GA Theme

We anticipate a cross-section of policy makers, donors, NGO representatives, farmer associations and researchers to be interested in participating in this side event and innovation market. Several have already expressed an interest in the concept. We feel that these events would make a very relevant contribution to the FARA General Assembly 2007 main theme of “Promoting the productivity and competitiveness of African agriculture in a global economy “, as well as particularly to the following sub-themes outlined on the website www.faraweek.org:-

Sub-themes

- c) ‘Learning from past success of research in influencing agricultural policies’,
- d) ‘The status of the five requirements for turning Africa’s agriculture around in a way and on a scale that will make a real difference’,
- e) ‘Positioning agricultural research institutions to be fully effective’,
- h) ‘How can civil society be better mobilised for agricultural development?’ and
- i) ‘How can indigenous knowledge systems be accommodated to maximise sustainable social and economic development?’

Contributing Partners to the Side-Event

The side event will focus on presentations by three current programmes involved in scaling out agricultural successes to stimulate discussion and lesson-learning on these issues amongst a wider selection of stakeholders. The three core partners are:

- the Research Into Use programme (RIU)
- the Promoting Local Innovation programme (PROLINNOVA)
- the Dissemination of New Agricultural Technologies in Africa programme(DONATA)

The three partners will provide initial speakers as well as rapporteurs for the break-out groups.

The session will be introduced and chaired by Professor Richard Mkandawire of the NEPAD Secretariat. The working groups and remainder of the side event will be facilitated by Dr Juergen Hagmann of Picoteam based in South Africa. The key partners will be assisted in the write-up and production of communication and promotional materials from the side-event/innovation marketplace by Ms Susanna Thorp of WRENmedia, UK. For a brief introduction to all the main partners and their proposed roles, see below.

Proposed Side-Event Chair: Professor Richard Mkandawire, Agriculture Advisor NEPAD Secretariat

The African Union’s New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) has developed the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as an Africa-owned vision to reform African agriculture that has high-level political endorsement and a continent-wide focus. FARA has been commissioned as the lead technical support agency to deliver pillar four on improving and reforming agricultural research systems. A key aim of CAADP is to facilitate sharing of agricultural success stories in order to help document and share lessons and enable scaling up and regional spillovers from national efforts to promote agricultural and economic growth. Professor Mkandawire will introduce the aims of the side event and the three programmes and explain how their activities are contributing to AU-NEPAD, CAADP and FARA objectives.

Main Contact: Professor Richard Mkandawire RichardM@nepad.org www.nepad.org

Core Partner 1: DONATA

DONATA is a flagship programme under the Forum for Agricultural Research In Africa (FARA). The purpose of DONATA is to build the capacity of stakeholders in African agricultural research and development in the learning and skills experience needed to effectively and efficiently facilitate the adoption of 'islands' of successful agricultural technologies across countries and sub-regions throughout Africa. The Programme will be implemented under the leadership of the sub-regional research organisations (CORAF/WECARD, ASARECA, SADC/FANR) with partial funding from the African Development Bank. The programme aims to build a portfolio of existing high impact technologies, assemble resources and best-bet approaches/methodologies for dissemination, build capacity of stakeholders and stimulate joint learning by doing. It will concentrate on dissemination of priority technologies such as NERICA rice, tissue culture banana, improved cassava varieties, IR maize and high beta-carotene sweet potato.

Main Contact: Dr Sidi Sanyang ssanyang@fara-africa.org www.fara-africa.org

Proposed Speaker: Dr Sidi Sanyang, DONATA Coordinator, FARA

Rapporteur for Working Group 1: As above

Core Partner 2: PROLINNOVA

PROLINNOVA is an NGO-initiated multi-stakeholder programme to build a global learning and advocacy network on scaling-up and promoting local innovation in ecologically-oriented agriculture and NRM. It is funded by a variety of donors including DGIS, IFAD and DURAS. The focus is on recognising the dynamics of indigenous knowledge (IK) and learning how to strengthen the capacities of farmers (including peasant/family farmers, forest dwellers, pastoralists and artisanal fisherfolk) to adjust to changing conditions – to develop and adapt their own site-appropriate systems and institutions of resource management in order to gain food security, sustain their livelihoods and safeguard the environment. Understanding and documenting the rationale behind local innovation transforms how researchers and extensionists view local people. This experience stimulates interest, on both sides, to enter into joint R&D. Local ideas can then be further developed in a participatory innovation process that integrates the dynamics of IK and formal scientific knowledge.

PROLINNOVA will share lessons regarding field-tested methods of discovering and stimulating local innovation processes, experiences in supporting policy and institutional change so that the formal ARD sector can support local initiative and lessons about building partnerships at local level and higher institutional levels, forging alliances and engaging in policy dialogue to create enabling conditions for enhanced local innovation. It will also include challenges and lessons from the Local Innovation Support Funds (LISF) mechanism being piloted in South Africa among other countries.

Main Contact: Dr Ann Waters-Bayer waters-bayer@web.de www.prolinnova.net

Proposed Speakers: Ms. Monique Salomon, Member of PROLINNOVA-South Africa Steering Committee and Ms Nono Ngubane, South African Coordinator for the 'Farmer Access to Innovation Resources' (FAIR) project's Innovation Support Funds

Rapporteur for Working Group 2: Dr Ann Waters-Bayer

Core Partner 3: Research Into Use (RIU) programme

The Research Into Use programme is a new DFID-funded programme which aims to maximise the poverty-reducing impact of the research outputs of the previous 11-year DFID agricultural

research strategy (and others) and in so doing, to increase understanding of how the promotion and widespread use of research outputs can contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth. It is managed by an independent consortium of Natural Resources International Ltd (NRIL), Nkoola Institutional Development Associates (NIDA) and the Performance Assessment Resource Centre (PARC).

It aims to integrate the supply of technologies, policies and processes (the 'push') in agricultural research with the demand (or 'pull') exerted by actual or potential research users using an innovation systems approach. Its approach to scaling up agricultural successes includes five inter-locked strands of supporting innovation platforms, policies and partnerships, communication and information markets, capacity strengthening and monitoring, impact and learning. The RIU will share key lessons learned from approaches to scaling out in the past few years of the RNRRS⁶ which led to the development of the proposed new strategic approach under the RIU. It will also share challenges and lessons encountered in the recent country assessment process to match potential supply of technologies, policies and processes with existing/potential innovation platforms for scaling out in Rwanda.

Main Contact: Ms. Kerry Albright k.albright@nrint.co.uk www.researchintouse.com

Proposed Speakers: Dr Dan Kisauzi, Director of Capacity-Strengthening, Research Into Use Programme and Dr Sam Kanyarukiga, Member of RIU Country Assessment Team, Rwanda Rapporteur for Working Group 3: Ms Kerry Albright

Independent Facilitator: Dr Juergen Hagmann, PICOTEAM Ltd

In order to maximise the lesson-learning component of this side event including analysis of commonalities and key challenges in scaling up encountered by the three programmes as well as incorporating the views and experiences of invited participants, we feel this process would be best managed by using the services of a respected and independent facilitator. This individual should also have a good knowledge of innovation systems approaches and the current political and donor climate regarding agricultural research. Dr Juergen Hagmann from PICOTEAM Ltd in South Africa has been approached and has expressed interest in being involved.

PICOTEAM's areas of expertise include transformation of research towards effective innovation systems, coaching and mentoring of learning, and change interventions and facilitation of workshops and seminars. Dr Hagmann has recently facilitated strategic workshops and advised on subsequent follow-up processes for the FARA SSA-CP and for the AU-NEPAD CAADP amongst many others.

Main Contact: Juergen Hagmann Jurgen.Hagmann@picoteam.org www.picoteam.org

Communications and Promotion: Ms Susanna Thorp, WRENmedia Ltd

The majority of stakeholders in agricultural research and development are still debating and learning about the most appropriate approaches and methodologies to scaling up successes, particularly on how best to enhance agricultural innovation. For this reason, it will be important to ensure as many lessons as possible from the side event and innovation marketplace are captured and shared with a wider set of stakeholders. Ms Susanna Thorp of WRENmedia is a communications professional with a good knowledge of current debates in the sector and has

6. The DFID Renewable Natural Resources Research Strategy (RNRRS) ran from 1995-2006. It encompassed research in forestry, fisheries, crops, livestock and other aspects of natural resource management.

agreed to partner with us to provide publicity and promotional expertise. (see key outputs section for more detail).

On air, on-line, in print and in person, WREN*media* is a specialist communication company with over 20 years experience of disseminating agricultural news, views, information and innovation, as well as lessons on the challenges and constraints of scaling up and disseminating agricultural research, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. On radio- local, national and international- in publications and new/virtual media, WREN*media* products provide networks of readers, listeners and subscribing journalists with useful, readable or listenable and ready-to-use broadcast material of interest and use to a broad range of stakeholders in the agricultural development process from policy-makers to practitioners.

Main Contact: Ms Susanna Thorp s.thorp@wrenmedia.co.uk <http://wrenmedia.co.uk>

Key Outputs

We anticipate three (possibly four) sets of key outputs to be produced from the side event and innovation marketplace:

- Utilising the experiences and lessons shared by the three programmes and other stakeholders present in the side-event workshop to identify **key building blocks of any necessary framework for scaling-up agricultural successes**. This in no way implies a blueprint approach is possible but instead aims to identify initial factors needing consideration when contemplating scaling up (and out). We anticipate that this will be of use to donors and other stakeholders interested in scaling out successful agricultural technologies, policies and processes.
- A **report** containing a synopsis of key lessons learned as a result of this side event will be presented back at the FARA GA Plenary session upon request and subsequently be written up more formally and shared with interested parties on behalf of FARA.
- **Publicity and promotional** outputs arising out of both the side event and the innovation marketplace are likely to include the following: (i) coverage in the New Agriculturalist, WREN*media*'s bi-monthly online magazine including *Points of View*, a collection of various viewpoints on scaling up/out agricultural research; *Perspective*, personal viewpoint from a key participant on an aspect on enhancing innovation; a *feature article* covering some of the innovation successes highlighted at the innovation marketplace and a *podcast* recorded at the event including farmers' and other key stakeholders' views on innovation. See www.new-ag.info (ii) coverage in Agfax radio service to Africa including recording of a selection of *radio interviews* with farmers and other key stakeholders focusing on innovation and the challenges of scaling up research. These would be distributed to radio broadcasters across Sub-Saharan Africa in WREN*media*'s monthly Agfax radio service and uploaded to the radio portal One World (previous interviews recorded by WREN*media* on innovation can be seen at <http://radio.oneworld.net/article/archive/5018/>) (iii) a news item on the side-event and innovation marketplace will also be written for DFID's Research4Development (R4D) portal (<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/research/portal.asp>) (iv) additional materials from the participating partners including policy briefs will also be made available during the side event and innovation marketplace.

- Subject to the level of interest by the meeting participants, a more formalised **'learning alliance'** for continued interaction and exchange of information on scaling up agricultural successes between the core partners and other interested parties will also be explored in more detail. This could be developed further through subsequent workshops with a wider selection of African and Asian stakeholders to facilitate South-South learning. Other partners with a likely interest in membership could include the ASARECA Technology Uptake and Upscaling Initiative (TUUSI) and the Oxfam Global Agricultural Scale-Up Initiative (GASUI). It is anticipated that such a 'learning alliance' and subsequent documentation produced by the stakeholders concerned would be of great interest to a variety of donors but this can be gauged from the initial side event/innovation marketplace.

Logistical Arrangements : Timeframe for the Pre-Plenary Side Event

We would like to **request a three hour slot on Monday 11th June between 15.00 p.m and 18.00 p.m.**⁷ We would then propose that this side event be followed by a one-hour drinks reception where participants are able to follow up on discussions more informally.

- Session Chair: Professor Mkandawire, Introduction to aims of the side-event and link to CAADP and FARA activities (10 minutes)
- Speaker 1a: Dr Sidi Sanyang, Introduction to DONATA aims and objectives (10 minutes)
- Speaker 1b: Dr Sidi Sanyang, DONATA in practice and key challenges/lessons to date (10 minutes)
- Speaker 2a: Ms Monique Saloman, Introduction to Prolinnova aims and objectives (10 minutes)
- Speaker 2b: Ms Nono Ngubane, Prolinnova in practice, the Local Innovation Support Funds (LISF) Mechanism in South Africa and key challenges/lessons to date (10 minutes)
- Speaker 3a: Dr Dan Kisauzi, Introduction to RIU aims and objectives (10 minutes)
- Speaker 3b: Dr Sam Kanyarukiga, RIU in practice, the findings of the Rwandan Country Assessment exercise and key challenges/lessons to date (10 minutes)
- Plenary question and answer session with panel and event participants (20 minutes)
- Independent Facilitator: Dr Juergen Hagmann, Introduction to terms of reference for three working groups (10 minutes)
- Discussion by three working groups (1 hour)
- Feedback by three rapporteurs (20 minutes)
- Collection of materials for promotional purposes will take place throughout the side event as well as at the innovation marketplace on South Africa Day.
- Informal drinks reception/canapés and interview recording (1 hour)

7. This is presuming that this time slot does not clash with side-events already commissioned by FARA such as the SSA-CP, RAILS, SCARDA and PAEPARD events

Title of meeting	Capacity strengthening, information exchange, learning, foresight and, science and technology policies for agricultural innovation
Responding to Theme 4 and 7	The status of the 5 requirements for turning Africa's agriculture around Africa's capacity to build human and institutional capacity for agricultural industry
Organizers	CTA, FARA, RUFORUM
Date and Time	10 -11 June, 08:00-18:00
Contact person	Judith Francis, Ralph von Kaufmann, Adipala Ekwamu and Myra Wopereis

Background

Africa is not meeting the food needs of 27% of the estimated 900 million people who live on the continent. Her population is expected to reach 1.3 billion by the year 2020 and agricultural production must increase by at least 4 – 6 % in order to meet present and future needs. Africa is further challenged to remain competitive in regional and international markets but resources are limited and the policy machinery is not responding in a timely fashion. To meet the challenges of a dynamic sector in which the environmental and market conditions are changing rapidly, Africa must have sufficient human and institutional capacity for innovation. The innovators need access to information and opportunities for lifelong learning and enabling evidence-based and responsive science and technology policies and strategies.

Innovation is a continuous process of learning and managing knowledge, whether old or new, in a creative manner to respond to market demands and other social needs. In this globalized world, the production of goods and services is even more knowledge-intensive with increasing reliance on the application of science and technology and a highly skilled workforce. Innovation is not invention but focuses on making ideas and knowledge economically useful. In February 2007, the World Bank President called on developing nations to invest more in science to fuel the innovation required for achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Agricultural innovation systems require actors at all levels in the value chains, including smallholders and pastoralists, processors, traders, extension workers and scientists to be well informed and able to contribute to joint learning about how to solve problems and seize opportunities. The rapid advances in communications in Africa are opening up new and exciting opportunities for exchanging information and enabling lifelong learning that are especially critical to Africa because of the vast distances, poor infrastructure and lack of resources for traditional extension systems.

Successful and sustained innovation depends on the existence of substantial human and institutional capacity. For many reasons, this is an area in which Africa is in most urgent need. For Africa to catch up with other developing regions, African universities must be enabled to adopt modern approaches to learning underpinned by training materials that are not only up-to-date but also relevant to the circumstance in which the graduates will pursue their careers. The graduates must also be equipped with the systems skills they will need to function effectively in holistic and diverse innovation systems.

Foresighting is a participatory process for creating shared long-term vision of science, technology, the economy, the environment and the society. The process brings together key stakeholders

and experts to share knowledge and ideas and to look beyond the present. It mobilizes them to create broad-based support for enabling policies. Developing and using foresight capabilities, should assist Africa in directing its science, technology and innovation agenda for making optimum use of its resources and responding to emerging threats and opportunities to spur growth and development in the agricultural sector.

The mission of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP- EU (CTA) is to strengthen information and communication management capacities of agricultural and rural development organizations in the 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States. It is also charged with policy and institutional capacity development. CTA is committed to supporting the ACP region in building capacity and strengthening information and knowledge networks to participate in and lead the policy processes on Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) to achieve sustainable and measurable impact in the agricultural and rural sectors.

The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) is the apex organization for African agricultural research and is a coalition of all stakeholders involved in African agricultural research and development. FARA plays a key role in complementing the activities of the sub-regional organizations in supporting national agricultural research systems, which include universities and regional and international organizations working in the countries to deliver more responsive and effective services to their stakeholders. FARA's primary roles are to advocate for investment in agricultural research for Africa's development, to promote value adding partnerships, and to enhance the exchange of agricultural information and learning.

The Regional Universities Forum for capacity building in Africa (RUFORUM) is an umbrella organization of twelve (12) universities based in seven (7) countries in East and Southern Africa. It serves to promote integration of university research, training and outreach into national and regional research for development. This task is addressed not only through better trained graduates entering the rural development workforce, but also by conducting more relevant and development-oriented research that is directly linked to participatory outreach programmes.

CTA, FARA and RUFORUM will convene this Side-Event on "Capacity Strengthening, Information Exchange, Learning and Foresight for Agricultural Innovation" with emphasis on addressing Africa's capacity to build capacity and to enable all actors in agricultural innovation to participate and be empowered by enabling strategies and policies to complement FARA's 4th General Assembly meeting. Recommendations from the Side-Event will feed into the deliberations of the FARA GA and the wider African development agenda. This conference builds on the outcomes of the 5th Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for ACP Agricultural and Rural Development and the 2006 African regional S&T meetings, which focused on enhancing the participation of Women and Youth in the ST&I processes.

Workshop Objectives:

The overall objective is to boost agricultural competitiveness, improve food and nutrition security and contribute to poverty alleviation in Africa. More specifically:

- To discuss the nature of agricultural innovation and the enabling requirements for rapid development of African agriculture
- To bring to the attention of African stakeholders the urgency and the means of strengthening Africa's capacity to build capacity
- To raise awareness of the potential and means of enhancing the exchange of information and learning by all actors in agricultural value chains across the continent

- To bring to the attention of African stakeholders and facilitate dialogue on the relevance of foresight in charting the future of African agricultural scientific endeavours.
- To identify strategies for strengthening the African ST&I and agricultural research and development infrastructure and learning and knowledge networks to meet the challenges.
- To strengthen inter and intra-regional partnerships in Africa to advocate for increasing investments in ST&I for African agricultural and rural development and advanced training in science and agriculture.

Expected Outcomes:

- African stakeholders committed to building the human and institutional capacity for agricultural innovation
- A commitment to raising the quality of teaching and learning in tertiary agricultural education
- An awareness of ongoing developments that will enable African's to both use and to contribute to agricultural knowledge
- Using foresight as a tool in developing agricultural and rural development policies and strategies.
- Partnerships strengthened and new alliances forged for capacity strengthening, increasing information, learning and knowledge networks and improving advocacy on ST&I issues for agricultural and rural development.
- Programmes launched for increasing the participation of women and youth in ST&I processes for agricultural and rural development in Africa.

June 09 Registration

June 10

8:00

Registration

8:30 – 12:30

Opening Plenary

Focus – Innovation and Foresight

Chairperson – Dr. Hansjörg Neun (Director, Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP- EU (CTA), The Netherlands

8:30 – 9:00

Welcome & Opening Remarks – **Dr. Monty Jones**, FARA, **Prof. Adipala Ekwamu**, RUFORUM, **Dr. Hansjörg Neun**, CTA

9:00 – 9:30

Keynote Presentation – National Growth and Innovation System – Commercial Best Bets in Agriculture using Foresight, **Dr. Neill Allan**, Managing Director, Partners in Performance, United Kingdom

9:30 – 9:45

Discussion

9:45 – 10:30

Strengthening Research Policy Linkages: Engaging Researchers in the Policy Process – **Dr. Fletcher Tembo**, Research Fellow, Research and Policy in Development, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), United Kingdom

10:30 – 10:45

Discussion

10:45 – 11:15

Coffee Break

11:15 – 13:00

Focus – Agriculture Science, Technology and Innovation System / Going Beyond Agricultural Research & Development

Chairperson – Dr. Michael Madukwe

Dean, Department of Agriculture, University of Nigeria, Nigeria

11:15 – 11:35	Experiences in Building ACP Capacity on Agricultural, Science, Technology and Innovation (ASTI) Systems – Judith Ann Francis , Senior Programme Coordinator S&T Strategies, CTA
11:35 – 11:55	The Maize ASTI System / Lessons from a National ASTI Case Study – Dr. Andy Safaloah , RPC Chairman, Bunda College of Agriculture, Malawi
11:55 – 12:15	Demand-Led Research Priority Setting in the Kenyan Floriculture Sector / Lessons from a National ASTI Case Study – Maurice Bolo , Senior Research Officer, African Technology Policy Studies (ATPS) Network, Kenya
12:15 – 12:35	Farmer Innovation in the Rice Sub-sector in Senegal / Lessons from a National ASTI Case Study – Dr. Mbene Dieye Faye , Agro Economist, ICRISAT, Mali
12:35 – 13:00	Discussion
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 18:00	Focus Strengthening Africa's Capacity to Build Capacity
	Chair Person - Prof John Kaboggoza
	Dean, Faculty of Forestry Nature Conservation, Makerere University & Chair of African Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education (ANAFE), Uganda.
14:30 – 15:15	Keynote Presentation - The Outcomes of the World Bank's Assessment of Post-Secondary Agricultural Education and Training in Sub-Saharan Africa, Dr. William Saint , Consultant on Higher Education to the World Bank, United States of America (USA)
15:15 – 15:40	Discussion
15:40 – 16:00	FARA's Programme for Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Research and Development in Africa (SCARDA), Mr. Ralph von Kaufmann , FARA
16:00 – 16:45	Panel Discussion - Strengthening Africa's Capacity to Build Capacity in Agriculture and Natural Resources Panelists: Dr Bill Delauder , NASULGC Prof August Temu , ANAFE Prof Adipala Ekwamu , RUFORUM Prof Kay Muir Leresche , Economics Africa Prof Kwadwo Asenso-Okyere , IFPRI -ISNAR Dr Helga Recke , CGIAR Gender and Diversity Programme
16:45 – 18:00	Open Question and Answer Session
June 11	
8:30 – 12:00	Focus – Regional Agricultural Information and Learning Systems / Strengthening Knowledge Networks Chairperson – Mrs. Dorothy Mukhebi ASARECA-RAIN Coordinator & RAILS Taskforce Leader, Uganda
8:30 – 9:00	Keynote Presentation - Learning to Make Change - Developing Innovation Competence for Recreating the African University of the 21 st Century – Dr. Paul Kibikwa , Makerere University, Uganda
9:00 – 9:30	Keynote Presentation – Towards an Integrated Strategy for Strengthening the Agricultural, Science, Technology and Innovation System / The Role of

	ICTs – Dr. Hansjörg Neun , Director & Mr. Thierry Doudet , Head, Information and Communication Skills and Systems Department (ISSD), CTA, The Netherlands
9:30 – 9:45	Discussion
9:45 – 10:00	Panel Discussion - Experiences in Developing National Strategies on Agricultural ICTs (Kenya, Uganda, Ghana, Cote d' Ivoire, Namibia, South Africa)
10:00 – 10:30	Panel Discussion - Defining Sub-regional Priorities for Agricultural Information (ASARECA-RAIN, CORAF-WECARD, SADC-FANR-AIMS/CART, North Africa)
10:30 – 10:45	Discussion
10:45 – 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 – 12:00	Building the Regional Agricultural Information and Learning Systems in Africa: Key Components – Myra Wopereis , FARA
12:00 – 12:30	Discussion
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 18:00	Focus – Planning for the Future / Innovation & Foresight Chairperson – Mr. Peter Otim Odoch , Executive Director, Uganda Oil Seed Producers and Processors Association
14:00 – 14:30	Panel Discussion - Enhancing the Participation of Women in Agricultural Science, Technology and Innovation Panelists: Dr. Alsácia Atanasio , Executive Director, Ministry of Science, Mozambique Chief Ya Alimany S. Turay , Coletown Women Farmers' Cooperative Association, Sierra Leone Dr. Ruvimbo Chimedza , Consultant, Zimbabwe
14:30 – 15:00	Discussion Chairperson – Dr. Rufaro Madakadze Senior Lecturer, University of Zululand, South Africa
15:00 – 15:30	Panel Discussion - Enhancing the Participation of Young Professionals in Agricultural Science, Technology and Innovation Maurice Bolo , Senior Research Officer, ATPS Network, Kenya Boipelo Freude , FARA Augustin Wambo , FAO Associate Agriculture Policy Expert, NEPAD Secretariat
15:30 – 16:00	Discussion
16:00 – 16:30	African Agriculture – New Threats, New Opportunities, New Approaches, Dr. Dannie Romney , CABI-Kenya, Kenya
16:30 – 16:50	Presentation of Draft Communiqué of CTA/FARA/RUFORUM Side Event
16:50–17:00	Discussion
17:00 – 17:15	Closing Remarks, Mr. Thierry Doudet , Head ISSD, CTA
June 12	South Africa Day – South Africa Agricultural Exhibits and Field Visits
June 13–16	FARA General Assembly

Title of meeting	Fostering partnerships for ARD⁸ in Africa
Responding to Theme 4	The status of the 5 requirements for turning Africa's agriculture around Africa's capacity to build human and institutional capacity for agricultural industry
Organizers	FARA/CGIAR
Date and Time	11 June, 09:00-17:00
Contact person	Freddie Kwesiga

Background

Agricultural research is experiencing a paradigm shift towards increasingly collaborative / partnership modes of engagement among research actors. This move is driven by the recognition of the important contributions that various actors (people, institutions and organisations) in the agricultural system including value chains bring to the research-to-development process. It is also informed by decades of pursuing linear and largely fragmented research approaches whose impact has been unsatisfactory, especially in heterogeneous, dynamic and complex environments that characterise developing regions, and in particular Sub-Saharan Africa. Furthermore, agricultural research for development organisations at all levels (international e.g. CGIAR and national e.g. NARS) are increasingly acknowledging the fragmentation as well as the duplication of their activities. In response, these organisations are making efforts towards collective action and integration of their programmes. Partnerships in ARD can be grouped into those: (i) among actors in specific value chains, agro-ecologies, watersheds etc; and (ii) among research organisations, typically with mandates that span numerous value chains, agro-ecologies, watersheds, etc.

It is well known that collaboration requires effort and entails investment, which therefore implies that incentives are required to drive it. The incentives include the promise for the actors in agricultural research and development to (i) get more out of scarce resources; (ii) increase the relevance and consequently the impact of research; and (iii) contribute to the creation of products/services they are unable to generate/deliver on their own. The growing emphasis on leveraging partnerships in the conduct and management of agricultural research and in the delivery of its outputs is spawning initiatives to test and promote multi-stakeholder ARD approaches and collective action among institutions.

The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) is the apex organisation for African agricultural research and is a coalition of all stakeholders involved in African agricultural research and development. FARA plays a key role in complementing the activities of the sub regional agricultural research organisations (SRO) (ASARECA, CORAF/WECARD, SADC-FANR, AARINENA⁹) in supporting national agricultural research systems, which include national agricultural and forestry research and extension institutions, universities, non-government organisations, farmer organisations and the private sector, to deliver more responsive and effective services to their stakeholders. FARA's primary roles are to advocate for investment in agricultural research for Africa's development, to promote value-adding partnerships, and to enhance the exchange of agricultural information and learning.

8. ARD (Agricultural Research and Development)

9. ASARECA—Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa; CORAF/WECARD—West Africa Council for Agricultural Research and Development; SADC-FANR—Southern Africa Development Community-Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Division; AARINENA—Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa

FARA coordinates the Sub Saharan Africa Challenge Programme (SSA CP), which aims to transform the way agricultural research is carried out in order to improve its impact on livelihoods in SSA. The extensive consultations that led to the formulation of the SSA CP concluded that the principal constraint of African agricultural research is not the lack of scientific excellence or expertise, but rather a failure to translate research outputs into developmental impact at significant scales. Thus, the SSA CP seeks to contribute to increasing the impact of agricultural research by testing and promoting Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (IAR4D)—an action research approach for investigating and facilitating the organisation of stakeholders (including researchers) for innovation in response to changing agricultural and natural resources management contexts.

Agricultural research for development (IAR4D) builds on four components:

- interventions that address the interfaces between productivity enhancement, sustainable natural resource management, efficient markets, and policies and institutions;
- working from a value-chain perspective;
- taking a watershed or agro-ecosystems approach; and
- working through innovation platforms.

In testing IAR4D, the SSA CP aims to develop principles for investigating and facilitating the organisation of stakeholders in agriculture and natural resource management to generate and use innovations that are relevant for their needs and opportunities and subsequently result into livelihood outcomes. Clearly, partnerships feature strongly in IAR4D, but they may take different forms, serve different functions, address different issues, and face different kinds of challenges.

The CGIAR's Regional Plans for Collective Action in SSA are the response of the CGIAR System to recommendations and criticisms from the Inter Academy Council and the CGIAR's own Sub-Saharan Africa Task Force (Tervuuren Consensus), among others. The two Regional Plans in Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) and in West and Central Africa (WCA) are institutional innovations designed to foster the emergence of a coordinated, cohesive program of agricultural research that produces clear economies of scale and scope at low transaction costs, in order to successfully address regional priorities. These priorities range from complex problems of stagnant or falling agricultural productivity and poverty, to impacts of climate variation. The Regional Plans work closely with sub-regional organizations and national partners as they seek to deliver research that adds value, assures impact and engenders the emergence of a cohesive research agenda through collective action. These Plans are the only form of collective action within the CGIAR that explicitly address regional development goals, reflecting the importance of the development agenda set by the African Union (CAADP¹⁰) and African partners (FARA's FAAP¹¹ and SRO strategies) for the Centres. Each Regional Plan is carrying out a focused research program which is an outcome of widespread consultations with all stakeholders.

The side-event will serve as a forum for identifying conceptual partnership issues and practical actions that should be taken at the level of the regional collective action initiatives and the SSA CP to ensure that partnership issues are adequately addressed in African agricultural research and development. This objective will be informed by brief reports of case studies of IAR4D in practice – what is the partnership dimension, what factors contribute to successful partnerships, what are the challenges, and what lessons can be learned.

10. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

11. Framework for African Agricultural Productivity

Objectives of the Side-Event

The overall objective of the workshop is to share experiences and lessons that will contribute towards increasing the impact of agricultural research and development on livelihoods in sub Saharan Africa by leveraging the latent benefits of effective partnership among agricultural research for development actors in the region. The specific objectives of the workshops are to:

1. Identifying challenges in commencing the SSA CP's research and reaching agreeing on how the challenges should be addressed;
2. Joint planning for actions by the CP's principal research actors, up to June 2008.

Expected Outcomes of the Side-Event

1. Increased awareness and a common understanding of the SSA CP and the CGIAR's regional plans for collective action
2. Issues that need to be addressed to promote partnership and synergies among agricultural research and development actors in SSA
3. A broad action plan for fostering partnerships particularly between the SSA CP and the CGIAR's regional plans for collective action
4. Networking among side event participants

Side-event Program

Time	Item	Session/ Chair
09:00 – 09:30	Opening Remarks by the Executive Secretary of FARA, <i>Monty Jones</i> Remarks by the PSC chair, <i>Joseph Mukiibi</i>	Session I Joseph Mukiibi
09:30 – 10:30	Highlights of the SSA CP's research plan (2007/8-09/10) including its M+E plan and the CRST's roles and rules of engagement. <i>Freddie Kwesiga</i>	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee/Tea Break	
11:00 – 13:00	Very brief presentations of taskforce sub-projects (maximum of 8 minutes each). Each presentation will focus on only the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The problem to be addressed by the sub-project and entry points • What the first innovation platform will be addressing and the actors envisaged to constitute it. • Challenges expected in establishing the said innovation platform and skill gaps for example in facilitation of platforms, establishing baseline, selection of comparison sites, monitoring of processes, etc Synthesis of presentations to identify cross cutting challenges for research implementation and proposition of strategies for addressing them.	Session II Christian Hoste
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break	

Side-event program contd...

14:00 – 1530	<p>Lessons from ongoing IAR4D / agricultural innovation systems initiatives: brief presentations (maximum of 15 minutes each) on experiences and lessons in conducting IAR4D by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning INnovation Knowledge (LINK), <i>Andy Hall</i> • IAR4D within National Agricultural Research Organisation (Uganda), <i>Emily Twinamatsiko</i> • IAR4D approach by Royal Tropical Institute of The Netherlands (KIT), <i>Willem Heemskerk</i> • PROLINNOVA: <i>Ann Walters-Bayer</i> <p>Synthesis of lessons from ongoing IAR4D initiatives that can inform the SSA CP's research</p>	<p>Session III Leonard Msemakweli</p>
1530 – 1545	Coffee/Tea Break	
1545 – 1715	<p>Planning for immediate actions (up to June 2008) including the identification of principal activities, how they will be carried out, who will be responsible, when they will be started and completed, milestones at end of 2007, resources, and management and use of data generated by all actors in the research.</p>	<p>Session IV Sylvester Oikeh</p>
1715 – 1730	Closing remarks, <i>Joseph Mukiibi</i>	

Title of meeting	Transcontinental consultation to develop the mechanisms for PAEPARD
Responding to Theme 5	Positioning agricultural research institutions to be fully effective
Organizers	EFARD and FARA
Date and Time	10 June, 09:00-17:00
Contact person	Myra Wopereis and Jacky Ganry

Background

Due to the poor performance of its agricultural sector, Africa is well behind schedule for achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDG 1) of halving poverty by 2015. Agriculture is a key sector for sustainable development in Africa (MDG 7). Agricultural Research for Development (ARD) has a major role to play to reverse this deteriorating African food security and poverty situation.

In late 2006, the European Commission under its 6th Framework Program 6 (FP6): Specific Support Action, awarded a one year grant to support the building-up of a Platform for African European Partnership on Agricultural Research for Development (PAEPARD). The general objective is to enhance collaboration between the African and the European agricultural research stakeholders by enabling mutual learning and knowledge sharing. It aims to assist in increasing the number and efficiency of joint research projects for African ARD aimed at achieving the MDGs, to be financed through FP7 (2007-2013), 10th EDF (2008-2012) and Food Security Thematic Program (FSTP).

The main actors of PAEPARD are the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and the European Forum on Agricultural Research for Development (EFARD), through two of its institutional networks, ECART¹² and NATURA¹³.

This African-European agricultural research partnership mechanism will be based on existing frameworks or agreements such as the Cotonou Agreement, the European Consensus on Development Cooperation, the EU Strategy for Africa, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and NEPAD's Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP).

The Strategic Partnership will go beyond research institutions and networks. It will strengthen the role of different types of stakeholders (farmers' organisations, non-governmental organisations, private sector, consumers) as key partners. It will also include universities and other scientific academies or networks to fully integrate the capacity building dimension.

The proposed partnerships will be developed through the following work packages: i) assessment of current situation, ii) transcontinental consultations, iii) setting-up and launching of the platform, and iv) information & communication strategy.

As part of the second work package, a transcontinental stakeholder consultation will be organized during the 4th Agriculture Science Week and FARA General Assembly that would gather major actors in ARD from both continents, who will share their ideas on how to improve their partnerships. This concept note describes how this transcontinental consultation will be organized.

12. European consortium for Agriculture Research in the Tropics

13. Network of European Agricultural (Tropically and Subtropically oriented) Universities and Scientific Complexes Related with Agricultural Development

Purpose and objectives of the transcontinental consultation

The purpose of this consultation is to interact with the African and European stakeholder in order i) to identify the major past and current limitations, constraints and bottlenecks that are responsible for the weakness of the partnership between both continents, ii) to look at priorities, opportunities and mechanisms that could be relevant for enhancing the partnership through the implementation of PAEPARD.

Expected output

The consultation will define the mechanisms and tools on how PAEPARD could operate as an efficient platform for building-up bridges between the two continents. A framework of operation and strategy for its sustainability will also be developed.

Approach and program

As a platform, PAEPARD must be thought as a way to add value to different and diverse ongoing initiatives from the two continents, defining, catalyzing and promoting an effective balanced partnership mechanism between both continents. It profits by being spearheaded by the regional organization from each continent i.e. FARA and EFARD. As such it will take the opportunity of important gatherings of these fora to consult with relevant stakeholders on how it could effectively assist in building bridges that could open new partnerships between researchers and civil society such as the private sector. It will also need to find the appropriate mechanisms to broker partnerships between existing institutions or organizations from the two continents.

In Africa, most of the sub-regional organizations such as ASARECA, CORAF and SADC-FANR have conducted, or are currently conducting, assessments on priorities for each sub-region. PAEPARD should profit from these assessments, but also from other studies or programs such as the IAASTD¹⁴, region-wide system support to the CGIAR and other initiatives in Africa.

The 4th Agriculture Science Week and FARA General Assembly will provide space for all FARA Stakeholders to organize side-events that could be considered as a priority for the region. It will gather major players not just from Africa, but all stakeholders working in African ARD whether they are based in Africa or elsewhere.

One of these side events, the “PAEPARD transcontinental consultation” will be held for one day on the 10th of June. The draft program is as shown below:

Session one: Setting the scene (08:30 – 09:00)

Opening and welcome by FARA

What is PAEPARD? by Monty Jones

The European perspective, EFARD by Christian Hoste

The African perspective, FARA by Monty Jones

Discussions

14. International assessment of agricultural science and technology for development

Session two: Lessons learnt from past and current partnerships (09:00-10:45)

The European experience by NATURA (Didier Pillot) and ECART (Christian Hoste)

The African experience from the SROs and NARS

- ASARECA's competitive funding mechanism, Michael Duerr
- CORAF/WECARD (PARAO and Jachere) by Paco Sereme
- SADC/FANR (ICART), Margaret Nyirenda/Krishna Bheenick
- NARS/Universities

Tea break (10:45-11:00)

Session three: Analysis on the most appropriate mechanisms and tools for PAEPARD (10:45-12:00)

An analysis of the African-European partnership funded by FP5&6, EDF8&9 by J.Ganry

Group discussions

1. Forward-looking analysis of the process leading to an active collaboration or leading to the end of the initial idea of the project
 - a. What are the key factors to ensure the successful collaboration?
 - b. What are the potential tools that could be used to facilitate the collaboration?
 - c. What were the failures and at what stage (information stage, writing-building –submitting stage, submitted but rejected, etc)?
2. Analysis of the quality of the partnership between institutions involved i.e. actors, roles they play, activities they were involved in, etc.
 - a. Who are/were the major actors of the partnership: research institutions, universities, civil society organizations?
 - b. Is/was there a leading institution/organization in the collaboration (Is/was it from Europe or from Africa) or are the responsibilities equally shared? (between Africa and Europe)
 - c. If there is/was a leading institution, how effective is/was it in mobilizing all key players for an active engagement?
 - d. What role did the funding mechanisms mobilized (i.e. FP5 or FP6, EDF, special budget lines as the Food security budget line...) played on the final result of the project preparation?
 - e. Impact achieved or not achieved i.e. has this changed the working relationships between the two institutions? Were the institutions strengthened?

Lunch break (12:00-13:00)

Session four: Group discussion on how the PAEPARD framework will be implemented (13:00-15:00)

Define PAEPARD priorities and corresponding activities

- Based on ARD stakeholders' (from Africa and Europe) priorities and lessons learnt, what should be the priority areas of collaboration between Africa and Europe for ARD?
- What are the emerging issues that should be considered by PAEPARD as crucial to increase the impact and contribution of agriculture research to African economic development?

- What is the added value of PAEPARD to FARA and EFARD existing mechanisms and initiatives?
- What are the major constraints of African stakeholders in participating in any competitive mechanisms that PAEPARD could respond to?

Tea break (15:45-16:00)

Session five: Opportunities for PAEPARD sustainability (16:00-17:00)

Opportunities from the European Commission funding mechanisms FP7, EDF10 and Food Security Thematic Program.

Are there opportunities from European Member States or African governments?

Session five: Conclusion (17:00-17:30)

Way forward

Title of meeting	Tech-MODE for agricultural education and improved livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa
Responding to Theme 7	Africa's capacity to build human and institutional capacity for agricultural industry
Organizers	COL, FARA
Date and Time	10 June, 08:30-17:30
Contact person	Krishna Alluri, K. Balasubramanian and Rainer Zachmann

The objectives of this side-event is to contribute to FARA's BASIC and RAILS programmes. The approach is by analysing:

1. an inventory of national educational and training institutions, facilities, capabilities and potential for Tech-MODE on diverse levels in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) through a few country case studies (linking with BASIC); and
2. the experiences on Tech-MODE, life-long learning (L3) for farmers, and forward linkages (linking with RAILS).

Analysis of Tech-MODE potential. The recent Commonwealth of Learning (COL) initiatives on Tech-MODE for agricultural education for improved livelihood look promising and COL is committed to share its experiences for the benefit of SSA. To enhance collaboration and synergy, COL wishes to identify opportunities for a complementary and catalytic role with strategic partners such as the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) on the following levels:

- formal degree and post-graduate education
- continuing professional education
- life-long learning for farming communities
- agricultural education at primary and secondary schools

The need to use modern information and communication technologies (ICT) and Tech-MODE for promoting education and training for agriculture at all levels including academic, research, policy, development and grassroots communities is becoming increasingly urgent in developing countries. COL is undertaking a few country case studies with the objective of documenting an inventory of local institutions, facilities and capabilities for Tech-MODE, as well as describing the learning needs for improving livelihoods that can be addressed through Tech-MODE. The country studies will be presented and discussed for further action on 9 June.

Forward linkages. More often the discussions about the agricultural education and extension are confined to universities, research institutions and NGOs that often relate to backward linkages stressing on the "supply side" of knowledge. Issues relating to "demand driven" forward linkages receive minimal attention in defining the agricultural education and extension. There is considerable pressure and interest in enabling the subsistence farmers to move towards semi-commercial or commercial farming in the context of globalization. Such a process requires strong forward linkages with various stakeholders representing industries, trade, banks, insurance sector, NGO and CBO etc.

Tech-MODE and L3 would sustain only when all the stakeholders are able to relate to the process. The objectives of the present meeting are to understand and identify:

1. the role of various stakeholders in forward linkages in Tech-MODE and L3 in Africa.
2. expectations of the stakeholders and assess their role in knowledge flow and networking
3. the framework for a win-win situation in Tech-MODE and L3

The workshop with various stakeholders in forward linkages is an attempt to evolve a perspective for self-sustaining, self-replicable, self-generative L3 process in Africa.

Title of meeting	Promoting inclusiveness of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Agricultural Research and Development (ARD)
Responding to Theme 8	Mobilizing civil society for agricultural development
Organizers	FARA and GFAR
Date and Time	10 June, 09:00-14:00
Contact person	Sidi Sanyang

Introduction

The role of civil society in agricultural research for development has been widely recognized by governments, international institutions and agencies. Resolutions from United Nations conferences in the last decade, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), call for the full integration of civil society in the implementation of agriculture programmes and projects. They call for inclusiveness, transparency and participation of all stakeholders. In turn, the civil society organizations have contributed to national development through interventions in different sectors. These non-state actors have also been accepted at the international level as genuine partners for sustainable development.

Because African agriculture is becoming increasingly unattractive, the children of farmers do not seem to see a future in farming and agriculture. This results in the migration of rural people to urban areas adding to the growing numbers of hungry people.

The active involvement in agricultural research for development by civil society organizations particularly the disadvantaged groups could over time, reverse the trend and make agriculture a viable enterprise for the resource-poor as well as foster social cohesion and environmental conservation.

Civil society organizations such as Non-government organizations (NGOs), farmer's organization (FOs), private sector in agriculture (PSA), are very active at the informal levels of economic activities. For instance, NGOs have been quick to point out implications or impacts of particular policies and or programmes especially on the poor, whether home grown or promoted by external agencies and interests.

Although a number of CSO stakeholder groups exist, the strongest voice being heard are the NGOs. The other groups such as farmer's organization and small-medium enterprises are still weak to provide a coordinated position at different levels i.e. national, subregional or regional. Therefore FARA with the support of GFAR would like to propose capacity strengthening of these two groups while at the same, nurture and mentor the coalition of regional NGO Consortium known as the Sub-Saharan Africa NGO Consortium (SSA NGOC) with a view to provide stronger representation and participation in ARD programs.

FARA and GFAR facilitated a number of CSOs in agriculture consultations such as the 3rd FARA General Assembly and Science Week 2005 in Uganda followed by a regional meeting for CSOs in October 2005 at FARA where all three groups ie NGOs, FOs and PSA developed action plans for implementation. The SSA NGOC East and Southern Africa (ESA region) met in April 2006 in Pretoria, South Africa while the West and Central Africa (WCA) group met at FARA in May 2006 in Accra, Ghana and developed activities in (i) typology/profiling of NGOs in agriculture in order to increase membership of the consortium; (ii) case studies to promote the success stories

of local NGOs in African agriculture; (iii) a code of conduct to guide and assist the leadership and members behaviour; and, (iv) a communications strategy to secure high level visibility and enhance information exchange and learning both within and outside the consortium. The FOs and PSA on the other hand, lack the institutional organization and capacity to strategically move in a similar direction.

This concept note aims to strengthen the success of the SSA NGOC in organizing itself at the regional level. The Consortium is still weak in functional institutional mechanisms that are needed to drive its planned sub-regional and regional activities. Equally, FOs and PSA will be supported to define realistic functional mechanisms and capacity that will be strengthened to facilitate sub-regional and regional programme development and implementation. The FOs have fairly organized sub-regional umbrella organizations, i.e., EAFF in East Africa, ROPA in West Africa, PROPAC in Central Africa and SACAU in Southern Africa. The PSA on the other hand, does not have well known identifiable sub-regional umbrella organizations. However, an African business fora operates through the CAADP/RECs process.

Description of Activities

Based on our early experience in working with the SSANGOC, a twin-tack approach will be used to strategically build a strong and relevant CSO group in African agriculture. Firstly, realistic and lean institutional mechanisms will be determined by CSO groups (FOs, NGOs, PSA) themselves, by examining existing structures and mechanisms and targeting those that are realistically ideal for regional linkages and learning. The parallel sessions of the three groups will mainly focus on *'the mechanism'* for the effective and efficient implementation of planned programs and activities. There is no difficulty in defining doable activities but the *'how'* to implement remains a fundamental challenge.

The SSA NGOC: As earlier indicated, the SSANGOC is relatively well organized but has focused much more strongly on activity planning and implementation than 'informal' functional institutional mechanisms that would be needed for the realization of the planned activities. The result is that very good activities ie (i) typology/profiling of NGOs in agriculture with a view to increase membership of the consortium; (ii) case studies to promote the success stories of local NGOs in African agriculture; (iii) a code of conduct to guide and assist the leadership and members behaviour; and, (iv) a communications strategy to secure high level visibility and enhance information exchange and learning both within and outside the consortium were developed but these were seriously undermined by the lack of strong and functional informal institutional mechanisms. Although the Consortium identified focal points within the membership for the facilitation and coordination of the planned activities, these have not really worked. Thus, key issues that must be resolved for the smooth operation of the SSA NGOC include:

- Practical mechanisms that can be used to facilitate linkages and learning among and between consortium members across Africa?
- How, and what is needed to get these mechanisms functional?
- Resource(s), if any, that are needed to operationalize the mechanisms?
- The level and type of voluntary service that selected members can offer to the consortium?

Farmer Organizations (FOs): African farmer organizations suffer from weak institutional organization and capacity and are therefore not able to sufficiently influence the agricultural research agenda. FOs are weak in organizational management as well as their ability to retain the interest of its members and therefore sustainability. The existing FARA/GFAR facilitated FO, some of which are members of the regional FOs will be broadened to include representation of

all three SSA sub-regional umbrella FOs, i.e., EAFF, ROPA, PROPAC and SACAU. In the past however, attempts have been made to invite the executives of these umbrella farmer organizations, in particular SACAU, to the October 2005 CSO meeting at FARA without success. Linkages with Northern Africa CSOs in agriculture will be explored initially to foster information exchange and learning. Because farmer groups suffer from weak institutional and managerial capacity, as well as representativeness, etc., some of the key issues to be determined through consultation and planning will include:

- Mechanism(s) required to facilitate regional FO activity planning and implementation.
- Existing linkages/representation at the SRO level.
- The existing capacity ie leadership and managerial skills, group management skills, trade issues, adult education, etc. are needed to strengthen farmer organizations
- The information and knowledge platforms/systems appropriate for FOs.
- Mechanisms needed to attract young people back to farming.
- Level of engagement of FOs in biotechnology and biosafety.
- The role of FOs and how they engage in advocacy in African agriculture

Private Sector in Agriculture (PSA): The private sector in agriculture is comparatively well organized as individual entities and can access resources but their capitalization on research outputs, and collaboration with research in general, is very limited. This is due primarily to the PSAs genuine desire for “quick gains”. Thus, the technology generation process including consultations has not been attractive enough to the local PSA. They remained largely ‘too busy’ to effectively engage with the research sector.

Although FARA/GFAR including the SSA CP is already working with small to medium scale (SMEs) private sector in African agriculture, we are yet to make significant in-roads in this area. The challenge therefore is how to raise the commitment of the existing membership while at the same time, improving on the number and diversity of the existing group. The CIAT/IITA/Rockefeller/Gates Foundations 2006 consultation on a ‘*viable commercial cassava sector for Africa*’, offer an opportunity to embrace another level of highly organized private sector operators in African agriculture into the FARA/GFAR PSA group. The Nigerian Starch Mill (NSM), Ihiala, Nigeria led by Chris Okeke, Cassava Starch Manufacturing (CSM) in South Africa headed by Jim Casey, and Mohammed Enterprises (T) Ltd, in Dar es Salaam managed by N. Subbaiah, as well as the SSA CP private sector stakeholders among others, will be encouraged to join the FARA/GFAR PSA group. The PSA group will discuss:

- Strategies needed to capture and retain the interest of PSA in African agriculture considering the “quick gains” needs and “busy schedules” of this particular stakeholder group.
- Mechanisms to use for sub-regional and regional programs/activities including market information.
- Activities that can be undertaken at the regional level.
- Mechanisms for regional information and learning exchange (eg use of RAILS)
- Existing linkages with FOs and other end user groups
- The role (if any) of the private sector in trade negotiations

Schedule of Activities

This concept note addresses the short to medium term issues of actively involving CSOs in African agricultural research for development. It is recognized that the funding level proposed in the GFAR support through FARA will be able to effectively cover activities for the planning and review. The planning and review meeting will be held as side-event of the African Agriculture

Science Week and General Assembly in Jo'Burg, South Africa 10-16 June 2007. Follow-up will be mainly by e-mail and phone calls, as well as taking advantage of opportunities during other mission travel to destinations where CSO members are located.

Expected Outputs from the Activities

The expected outputs indicated here are for 2007 only and these will be reviewed based on progress from one year to the next.

- Realistic, lean and practical mechanisms for the implementation of the SSA NGOC, FO and PSA planned activities determined
- Outcomes of the on-going SSA NGOC planned activities reported and reviewed and 2007 activities determined
- Regional approach to FO institutional mechanisms and representation at SRO level determined and their capacity strengthening activities for 2007 identified.
- Nurturing of a regional PSA structure and strategic approach determined

Title of meeting	Preparation for the 4th mtg of the parties to the biosafety protocol & the 9th Conference of the parties to the Biodiversity Convention
Responding to Theme 10	Capturing indigenous knowledge for development while respecting IPR rights, ethical & moral integrity and biosafety
Organizers	PRRI
Date and Time	11 June, 14:00
Contact person	Piet van der Meer

Introduction

Countries and organisations throughout the world invest considerably in public research in modern biotechnology to strengthen the sustainable production of food, feed and fibre, to address water shortage, to improve health care and environmental protection. The extent to which modern biotechnology will be able to contribute to these goals depends to a large extent on the regulations that apply. National regulations are strongly influenced by international agreements, such as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. During the development of these international agreements, the public research sector, which counts tens of thousands researchers in several thousand governmental, academic and international research institutions in developing and developed countries, has not been represented in any organised way.

PRRI

The Public Research and Regulation Initiative (PRRI) offers public researchers involved in modern biotechnology a forum through which they are informed about and can participate in relevant international negotiations, such as Meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (MOPs). Primary goals of participating in such meetings are: informing the negotiators about the objectives and progress of public research in modern biotechnology, bringing science to the negotiations, and informing the negotiators about concerns of the public research sector. PRRI participated in MOP2 and MOP3, as well as in the 8th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP8), with many scientists from public research institutions from countries all over the world. In a period of less than two years, PRRI has become a well-recognised organisation in the international arena.

Organisation and Funding

The 'heart' of this initiative is the PRRI Forum, which connects public researchers who wish to be informed about and actively involved in the activities of PRRI. Public researchers involved in modern biotechnology are encouraged to register as a Forum member, so that they can be informed about and involved in relevant developments. PRRI is coordinated by a Steering Committee of eminent public researchers from all corners of the world, and a foundation has been established for the organisation's financing. The day-to-day activities and communications are handled by a Secretariat. Working Groups of Forum members work on specific topics such as '*Updates on Public Research*', '*Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety*', '*Convention on Biological Diversity*', '*Århus Convention*', '*Liability*', '*Risk Assessment*', '*GURTs*', '*GM Trees*', etc. PRRI has initiated special information activities in French, Russian, Spanish, Arabic and Chinese.

PRRI has received financial support from governments, international organisations and the private sector. The European Commission has recently decided to fund a 3-year project that will allow PRRI to conduct its basic activities in the period 2006 - 2009.

Planned activities for 2007-2008

For 2007-2008, PRRI will focus on participation in MOP4 and COP9 (May 2008, Germany) and relevant inter-session meetings leading up to MOP4 and COP9.

The inter-session meetings in which PRRI aims to participate include:

- Meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Liability and Redress in the context of Protocol.
- Third Coordination Meeting for Governments and Organizations implementing and/or funding Biosafety Capacity-building Activities, and the Fourth meeting of the Liaison Group on Capacity-building for Biosafety, Lusaka, Zambia, 26 February - 2 March 2007
- Second International Meeting of Academic Institutions and Organizations Involved in Biosafety Education and Training, 16 - 18 April 2007 - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- Twelfth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, 2 - 6 July 2007 - UNESCO, Paris, France.

Subject to the availability of funds, PRRI will organise in 2007, regional preparatory meetings for public researchers to introduce the background, objectives and activities of PRRI, to introduce the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and seek input from public researchers on the topics on the agenda of COP9 to the CBD, and to seek input on PRRI positions for specific topics at MOP4 and COP9. For these meetings, PRRI will as much as possible collaborate with regional organisations and hold the meetings in conjunction with existing meetings. PRRI intends to invite government officials to these meetings to initiate an informal exchange of views.

PRRI regional preparatory meetings currently under discussion are:

- Anglophone Africa, in collaboration with FARA, IITA, ASARECA, in conjunction with the Fourth African Agricultural Science Week and FARA General Assembly (June 10-11, 2007, Johannesburg, South Africa).
- Francophone – West Africa, in collaboration with IITA. Collaboration with organisations such as CORAF /WECARD is being explored.
- Middle East - Central Asia: Collaboration with ICARDA is being explored. Tentative dates Autumn 2007.
- South East Asia: in collaboration with IIRRI
- Latin America: in collaboration with ANBio and in conjunction with the “V biosafety congress + Latin American Symposium on Transgenic Products”, 18-21 September, Belo Horizonte, Brazil.
- Western Europe: in collaboration with the EFB and in conjunction with European Conference on Biotechnology (16-19 September 2007, Barcelona, Spain)
- Eastern Europe: in collaboration with the BSBA, Tentative dates: September - October 2007.
- North America, in conjunction with the international symposium “Translational Seed Biology: From Model Systems to Crop Improvement”, 17-20 September 2007, Davis, California.

In addition to participating in international negotiations, PRRI will continue to approach governments, organisations and other stakeholders directly to address some of the persistent misperceptions - and sometimes even misinformation – about science that have muddied the public debate for too long. Letters that PRRI has sent to the other stakeholders in this respect are published on the PRRI web site.

Title of meeting	A call for establishment of an Agricultural Biodiversity Initiative for Africa (ABIA)
Responding to Theme 9	Peri-urban agriculture
Organizers	FARA and Bioversity International
Date and Time	11 June, 09:00-11:00
Contact person	Kwesi Attah-Krah

Purpose:

To seek views from stakeholders and discuss possible elements of a strategic and coordinated action on agricultural biodiversity resources management in Africa.

Background:

Africa's agricultural biodiversity resources could play a central role in efforts to meet development challenges and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on poverty, hunger, malnutrition, health and environmental health. Indeed, agricultural biodiversity remains central to the livelihood and survival strategies and well-being of the rural poor. It also remains the basis for the genetic enhancement of agricultural plant and animal species.

Currently, strategic and coordinated action on agricultural biodiversity and genetic resources management in the continent is generally weak. The focus of agricultural research is on just a few crops and commodities, ignoring the larger pool of agricultural biodiversity resources. Research and development activities to enhance understanding and deployment of this rich resource have consequently been declining. As a result, even though Africa is rich in agricultural biodiversity resources, the continent is yet to optimize benefits from them. Even more alarming is the increasing threat of extinction of these biodiversity resources, both in fields and farms, as well as in gene banks.

The above analysis shows the need for a strategic and coordinated plan to change mindsets in relation to agricultural biodiversity, to increase awareness of its potential for development, galvanize policy support and action towards its conservation and use, and promote regional collaboration in its conservation and management. To address the above-mentioned issues, FARA has initiated discussions towards development of an agricultural biodiversity initiative for Africa (ABIA), and held preliminary discussions with Bioversity International to outline the idea. This side event at the FARA AGM was recommended to deliberate further on this issue and seek wider stakeholder input and consensus in its development.

Participants at side-event:

Participation is open to ALL, particularly representatives of Sub-regional organizations (SROs), Regional Economic Communities (RECs), NARS including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Universities, Farmer Organizations, Private Sector, Advanced Research Institutions (ARIs), CGIAR Centres, and donor agencies.

Schedule of Events:

- **Facilitator:** Dr Kwesi Atta-Krah, DDG, Bioversity International
- **Rapporteurs:** Sidi /Jojo/ Raymond

Time	Topic	Chairperson/Facilitator/ Speaker
(5 minutes)	Opening & welcome remarks	Chairperson: Dr. Babagana Ahmadu, African Union Commission
(25 minutes)	Agricultural Biodiversity Initiative for Africa (ABIA) within the context of the FAAP (a joint FARA-Bioversity presentation)	Dr Monty Jones, Executive Secretary, FARA
(5 minutes per SRO)	Responses on proposed ABIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Regional Organizations • CGIAR Centres Alliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASARECA, CORAF, SADC-FANR, AARINENA-N. Afr. • Ravi Prabhu, CG Alliance
(1 hr)	General Discussion on the proposal Synthesis and next steps: Report to Plenary, FARA GA 2007	

Pertinent questions to be considered for discussion at side-event:

1. What should the initiative cover, and how could it be operated?
2. Value addition of the initiative, complementarity to other initiatives and roles of FARA, SROs, NARS, networks, IARCs and other parties.
3. Resource mobilization strategy

Key Outputs Expected

- Consensus on establishing the ABIA initiative.
- Awareness on initiatives on agricultural biodiversity conservation and use.
- Next steps determined including recommendation on the ABIA initiative to the FARA GA 2007
- Text on ABIA, for submission to FARA GA 2007 for approval.

Title of meeting	Horticulture: an economic engine for urban and rural balanced development
Responding to Theme 9	Peri-urban agriculture
Organizers	Global Horticulture Initiative, FARA
Date and Time	11 June, 13:00 – 16:30
Contact person	Remi Kahane

Purpose:

This workshop aims at sharing experiences, establishing networking bases and preparing a program of projects and initiatives like the first International Symposium on Urban Horticulture in Africa (2008).

Background:

More than fifty per cent of the world population is now living in cities, with a high urbanization rate. That leads to the growth of urbanized areas, competition for natural (land, water) and human resources, and to new demands and priorities towards food and environment. GlobalHort vision is to address these requirements as new opportunities for horticulture, as its perishable products must be produced close to the cities, through intensive cropping systems that are constrained by space and market.

Three major issues make horticulture a key sector for the future of city supply and well balanced development of urban and rural areas:

- High-value products: The small scale farmers will have a place and an access to the market if their products meet a demand. A role for research would be to develop methods and skills to analyse the demand, to convert it into farming, trading, marketing or processing recommendations, generating thus well-distributed added value.
- Food quality and safety: The consumers' requirements are connected to supply, freshness and diversity. Education and capacity building on one hand, information and control systems acknowledged by the stakeholders on the other hand, are the main strategic tools to target this issue.
- Multifunctional role of horticulture: Horticulture is not only a food provider to urban citizens, it also provides green and open space, job employment and opportunities to women, to low educated people and the poorest population, as well as to the richest one. It is essential to include and consider horticulture in the urbanizing strategy, as environmental moderator and as socio-economic factor.

GlobalHort is promoting research for development in horticulture, and for city supply, urban as well as rural horticulture shall complement rather than compete. This is the main message we would like to deliver, in order to gather all partners and put together all the forces to alleviate poverty, increase wealth and improve health every where. And horticulture has a great potential to be the agro-economic engine that can achieve this. Together with FARA, ISHS and Urban Harvest, we will contribute to the first international symposium on Urban Horticulture to be held in Africa next year, and this will also be discussed during the side-event.

Participants at the Side-Event:

Participation is open to ALL, particularly representatives of Sub-regional organizations (SROs), Regional Economic Groupings (RECs), NARS including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Universities, ARIs, CG Centres, and donor agencies.

Schedule of Events:

Time	Topic	Speaker/Moderator
(5 minutes)	Opening Welcome Remarks by Chairperson/ Moderator	Dr. Paco Sérémé, Executive Secretary of CORAF/WECARD
(10 minutes)	Horticultural issues for planning African city supply in harmonized development of urban and rural areas	Dr Monty Jones, Executive Secretary, FARA
(10 minutes)	GlobalHort will contribute to gather, network and synergize the forces in horticulture for development	Dr Rémi Kahane, Executive Secretary, GlobalHort
(60 minutes)	Experiences in urban horticulture in Africa: lessons and prospective	Representatives for Urban Harvest, Eco-Cité, IAGU, CAUPA ¹⁵
(40 minutes)	Facilitated discussion and exchange of views and experience in plenary	Led by Moderator
(10 minutes)	Opportunity offered by the new platform Europe-Africa (PAEPARD)	Dr Jacky Ganry
(15 minutes)	Synthesis of the session and agreement on key outputs to be presented at FARA General Assembly	Rapporteurs

Pertinent questions to be considered for discussion at side-event:

1. How to highlight the horticultural sector as an engine for urban development project?
2. How to promote horticulture as a link to the other agricultural and economic sectors, and as a link between rural and urban areas?
3. How to link anglophone and francophone communities working on urban agriculture?
4. What should the Global Horticulture Initiative cover, and how could it be operated complementarily to other initiatives and roles of FARA, SROs, NARS, various networks, IARCs and other parties?

Key Outputs

- Consensus on the role of GlobalHort in combination with PAEPARD, Urban Harvest, RUAF and other “platforms” for an integrated strategy on urban horticulture.
- Agreement on sub-regional hub and coordination promoting urban horticulture and networking all concerned communities.

15. each speaker will have 15 minutes

- Next steps determined including recommendation on the PAEPARD project and GlobalHort initiative to the FARA GA 2007
- Agreement on a schedule for concerted activities like an international symposium on urban horticulture next year in Africa.

Co-Conveners

This side event is co-sponsored by FARA and GlobalHort (the Global Horticulture Initiative, www.globalhort.org). Because of their global mandate, GlobalHort and Urban Harvest will moderate the side-event while FARA and the SROs will lead and coordinate the management of this theme at the regional and sub-regional levels. The NARS will be directly engaged with the hands-on work on production, marketing, transformation, consumption and governance aspects of Africa's horticultural products in and for urban areas.

Convener Contacts:

<p>Dr Monty Jones Executive Secretary FARA Secretariat Accra, Ghana Email: mjones@fara-africa.org</p>	<p>Dr Rémi Kahane Executive Secretary GlobalHort, the Global Horticulture Initiative c/o AVRDC-RCA Arusha, Tanzania Email: rkahane@globalhort.org</p>	<p>Dr Gordon Prain Global Coordinator, URBAN HARVEST c/o CIP Lima, Peru Email: g.prain@cgiar.org</p>
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Title of meeting	Innovative pathways to commercializing agricultural research results in Africa
Responding to Theme 10	Capturing indigenous knowledge for development while respecting IPR rights, ethical & moral integrity and biosafety
Organizers	AATF
Date and Time	11 June, 08:30-12:30
Contact person	Nancy Muchiri

Background

In most fields of human endeavour, including agriculture, progress comes from innovations derived from the application of knowledge of how to do things better. The use of innovative agricultural technologies is paramount for reviving agricultural development in Africa and is recognized as a pathway to economic development for the continent. For the past 20 years, the introduction of DNA-based technologies in agriculture has led to the development of crops possessing traits that were not available before and to a surge in productivity. Indeed, since 1996, biotechnology-derived crops have been commercially planted and their adoption has been increasing steadily year after year in both the developed and the developing world.

Agricultural research is one of the key factors contributing to agricultural innovations because it creates new products and processes for greater performance in agriculture. However, these products and processes can only contribute to farm productivity if they are taken up by farmers. Impact of new technologies in farmers' fields has often been difficult to achieve due to low uptake of technologies, particularly when technology deployment is solely left to extension agencies and other public sector approaches. Increasingly, the private sector has been involved in developing and delivering new technologies to farmers in the form of seeds and other farm inputs, and has been recording greater success than the public sector. The implication of this new paradigm is that research results from both private and public institutions are increasingly being protected by patents and other forms of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), making it difficult, but not impossible, to share technological innovations around the world.

To realise the full potential of new technologies in Africa where the bulk of agricultural production is in the hands of smallholder farmers, there are pertinent aspects of the technology transfer continuum that would benefit from greater understanding and a concerted effort by players in the agricultural development field: the management of IPRs, regulatory compliance, technology acceptance, strategic public/private partnerships, the facilitation of market access for farmers' surpluses, and the domestication of new technologies for Africa are some critical factors towards successful technology adoption by smallholder farmers.

Because a critical mass of human resources and infrastructure for new technology development and deployment may not be optimum in Africa in the immediate future, it is essential that creative approaches are sought to enable access to technologies and to the necessary research and development capacity and expertise. Public-private partnerships for technology access, product development and deployment organized into agricultural innovation platforms designed to convert technologies into products that are deployed to smallholder farmers hold great potential for increasing farm productivity in Africa. Indeed, these innovation platforms constitute opportunities for bringing together a range of expertise spanning the entire technology/product value chain, including research and development, product manufacturing and commercialization, product

use by smallholder farmers, and market access by farmers, and may involve participants spread around the world.

The African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF) has a mandate to access and deliver proprietary agricultural technologies for sustainable use by African smallholder, and in particular resource-poor farmers, through innovative partnerships and effective technology/product stewardship along the entire food value chain. It negotiates access to IPR for agricultural technologies and assembles public-private partnerships for the purpose of using such technologies to create products that are then deployed to smallholder farmers. AATF has obtained licenses to technologies from private and public sector institutions and sub-licensed them to relevant institutions in Africa, and is facilitating the conversion of these technologies to products for use by smallholder farmers.

AATF invites you to a side event on *“Innovative Pathways to Commercializing Agricultural Research Results in Africa”* and *“Identification and Prioritization of Intractable Biotic and Abiotic Constraints of African Agriculture”* on **11th June 2007 from 8.30 am to 12.30 pm** during the General Assembly meeting of the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) in Sandton City, Johannesburg, South Africa. The session will be addressed by experts who will share their experience in the process of bringing technological innovations to smallholder African farmers. The meeting will also be an opportunity to brainstorm on hitherto intractable biotic and abiotic challenges of African agriculture that may need greater research attention in the next 20 years.

Tentative Programme

**“Innovative Pathways to Commercializing
Agricultural Research Results in Africa”
and
“Identification and Prioritization of
Intractable Constraints to African Agriculture”**

Chair: Dr. Josue DIONE, UNECA

11th June 2007 - 8.30 am to 12.30pm
Sandton Convention Centre, Sandton City, Johannesburg

Time	Item	Discussant/Presenter
08h30 - 09h00	Registration	
09h00 - 09h10	Setting the scene: Agricultural Innovation Platforms for Technology Delivery	Mpoko Bokanga (AATF)
09h10 – 09h20	Discussion	
09h20 -09h30	Managing IPR in Technology Development and Delivery	Robert Lettington (Bioversity)
09h30 – 09h40	Discussion	
09h40 – 09h50	Strategies for Effective and Efficient Regulatory Compliance	Willy De Greef (IBRS)
09h50 – 10h00	Discussion	
10h00 -10h15	Coffee break	

10h15 – 10h25	Managing Public Acceptance of New Technologies in African Agriculture	Adrienne Massey
10h25 – 10h35	Discussion	
10h35 – 10h45	The role of small private seed companies in the dissemination of new agricultural technologies in Africa	Ed Mabaya, Danie Jordan (SODP, Market Matters, inc.)
10h45 – 10h55	Discussion	
10h55 – 11h30	Wrap up	Chair: Josue Dione (UNECA)
11h30 – 12h20	Panel discussion: Identification and Prioritization of Intractable Biotic and Abiotic Constraints of African Agriculture – NRC/Gates study	Alice Pell (Cornell U.) Jonathan Gressel (Weizmann I.)
12h20 – 12h30	Wrap up and Closing	Chair: Josue Dione (UNECA)

List of posters

A. African Country Profiles — 53 posters

B. Thematic posters

1. Ahmed Mazid, et. Al. *Developing and Promoting viable options for sustainable livelihood improvement in Africa- ICARDA Experience*. ICARDA and ARC, South Africa
2. ARC-LNR. *Quality maize seed at the smallholder farmer's doorstep*. South Africa
3. *Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa – Strengthening research capacity in the region*
4. *Borlaug Fellowship???*
5. Celeste Espach & Marina E Coetzee. *Land cover mapping in support of land reform in Namibia*,
6. Directorate of Agricultural Research and Training, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Namibia.
7. Chermiti, Amor. *The role of agricultural research to improve the productivity of the farming systems in North Africa*. National Agricultural Research Institute of Tunisia (INRAT). Tunisia.
8. Department of Agricultural Research. *Conservation of Indigenous Livestock Breeds for Sustainable Productivity*. Gaborone, Botswana
9. El Mourid, M. et al. *Participatory Natural resource management in Sahel Mauritania*. ICARDA
10. Grando, Stefania. *Improving Water Productivity in Eritrea: an Example of Integrated Participatory Research*. ICARDA
11. ILRI. *Better Policy and Management options for pastoral lands*
12. ILRI. *Improving Productivity & Market success of Ethiopian Farmers*
13. ILRI. *Research – based 'innovation systems' help shift Kenya's Dairy Policies to Benefit millions of poor people*
14. ILRI. *Safe Food fair food*
15. Institut de technologie alimentaire. *Atelier Poissons et Produits Halieutiques. Sénégal*
16. Institut de technologie alimentaire. *Domaine de compétence en biotechnologies. Sénégal*
17. IWMI. *Improving agricultural productivity while building capacity*.
18. K. Shideed, et. Al. *Fighting land degradation in the drylands- NRM technologies for crop-livestock farming in Morocco and Tunisia*. ICARDA and INRA-Morocco
19. Kajobe, Robert. *Ugandan Honey: From the beekeeper to the market*. NARO, Uganda
20. Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers. *Mobilising farmer Groups for Agricultural development*. Kenya
21. Mubiru, S. *Improving production, ecological sustainability and profitability of peri-urban smallholder dairy systems in Uganda – Forages Project*; National Crop Resources Research Institute, Uganda.

22. Mukuralinda, A., Tenywa, J.S., Verchot, L. *Predicting phosphorus mineralization and maize yield in high P adsorption soils using plant quality indices*; ISAR, Rwanda and ICRAF.
23. Nefzaoui, A and El Mourid, M. *Community development plans: experience gained in North Africa region*. ICARDA
24. Okogbenin, E. et al. *Bridging the Cassava Productivity Gap Between Africa and the World: Identification of Elite Latin American Lines Adapted to Nigerian Agro-ecologies*
25. Osiru, M. *Management of Groundnut Rosette Disease in East and Southern Africa*. ICRISAT. Malawi
26. SADC. *Multi-country agriculture productivity program*. SADC.
27. Sasakawa Global 2000. *Food and income security for small-holder farmers: an innovative approach for farmer empowerment*.
28. Sheehamandje, Ipinge. *Promoting the Sustainable Utilization of Namibia's Indigenous Plant Resources*. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Namibia
29. Simon, J.E. *Sustainable development of African natural plant products*. ASNAPP
30. *Village based Seed Enterprises, (VBSEs)*. ICARDA.
31. AATF. *Public - Private Partnerships to Access and Deliver Agricultural Technologies to Smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa*
32. AATF. *Partnership for Reducing Striga Damage in Maize fields in Sub-Saharan Africa*
33. AATF. *Partnership for Delivery of Insect Resistant Cowpea to Smallholder Farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa*
34. AATF. *Partnership for Improving Banana and Plantain Productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa*.
35. AATF. *Enhancing New Rice for Africa (NERICA) with Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) traits through Public-Private Partnerships*
36. ARC. *Beekeeping for poverty relief*. South Africa
37. Tenya, M. *Lessons from strengthening agricultural and environmental capacities using tech-mode: Partnership between Makerere University, University of Nairobi in East Africa, University of Florida and CIAT*.
38. Zachmann, R., et al. *ICT/ICM Human Resource Capacities in Agricultural Research for Development in Eastern and Central Africa*. COL
39. Zachmann, R., et al. *Distance Learning for Agricultural Development in Southern Africa*. COL
40. Zachmann, R., et al. *Tech-MODE for agricultural education and improved livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa*. COL
41. Mukandiwa, L. *Improving Farmers' Livelihoods through Improved Goat Production Based on Sustainable, Tree Legume-based Feeding Systems*.
42. *Linking Farmers to Market: Participatory agroentreprise development*. PABRA/CIAT
43. *Pan-Africa Bean Research Programme*. PABRA/CIAT