



EIARD Strategy 2008-2012

"A strategy for European policy makers supporting ARD"



1. What is EIARD ?
2. EIARD mandate
3. Process of strategy development
4. Context of the new EIARD Strategy
5. New strategy for 2008-2012
6. EIARD Guiding Principles
7. Four outputs and main activities of the new strategy
8. Final steps for the strategy development



What is EIARD ?

 The European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD) is a permanent informal policy coordination platform for the European States and the European Commission, in the area of Agricultural Research for Development (ARD).



What is EIARD ?

EIARD's Members & Representatives

-  EIARD Members are :
 - The EU Member States plus Norway & Switzerland.
 - The European Commission
-  EIARD Member States representatives are ARD policy makers from Ministries of Foreign Affairs & Cooperation, Ministries of Research, and Ministries of Agriculture, and their advisers (research agencies or universities).
-  EIARD European Commission representatives are from Direction Generals Development, Research and Aidco.



What is EIARD ?

Origin of EIARD

-  In 1995, the European Commission presented a Working Paper to the Research Council proposing an European initiative on international agricultural research for development (EIARD)
-  EIARD was launched in Vienna in October 1995, during a high level meeting of the European States and the European Commission.
-  In 1997, the Communication of the European Commission on EIARD (COM(97)126) was recognised by the Council and European Parliament.



What is EIARD ?

Governance of EIARD

- EIARD is implemented under the guidance of the European Coordination Group (ECG), which comprises all EIARD Members and meets once a year for the general assembly.
- The ECG:
 - Nominates, for 2/3 years, the EIARD Chair from one of the European states (currently UK). The EC being permanent Vice-Chair .
 - Nominates, for 3/4 years, the EIARD Executive Secretary, seconded on a rotation basis by one of the European states and hosted by the EC DG Research.
 - Designates, for 1 year, the EIARD Working Group composed of several EIARD Members.



Communication from the Commission to the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on EIARD (1997)

Purpose:

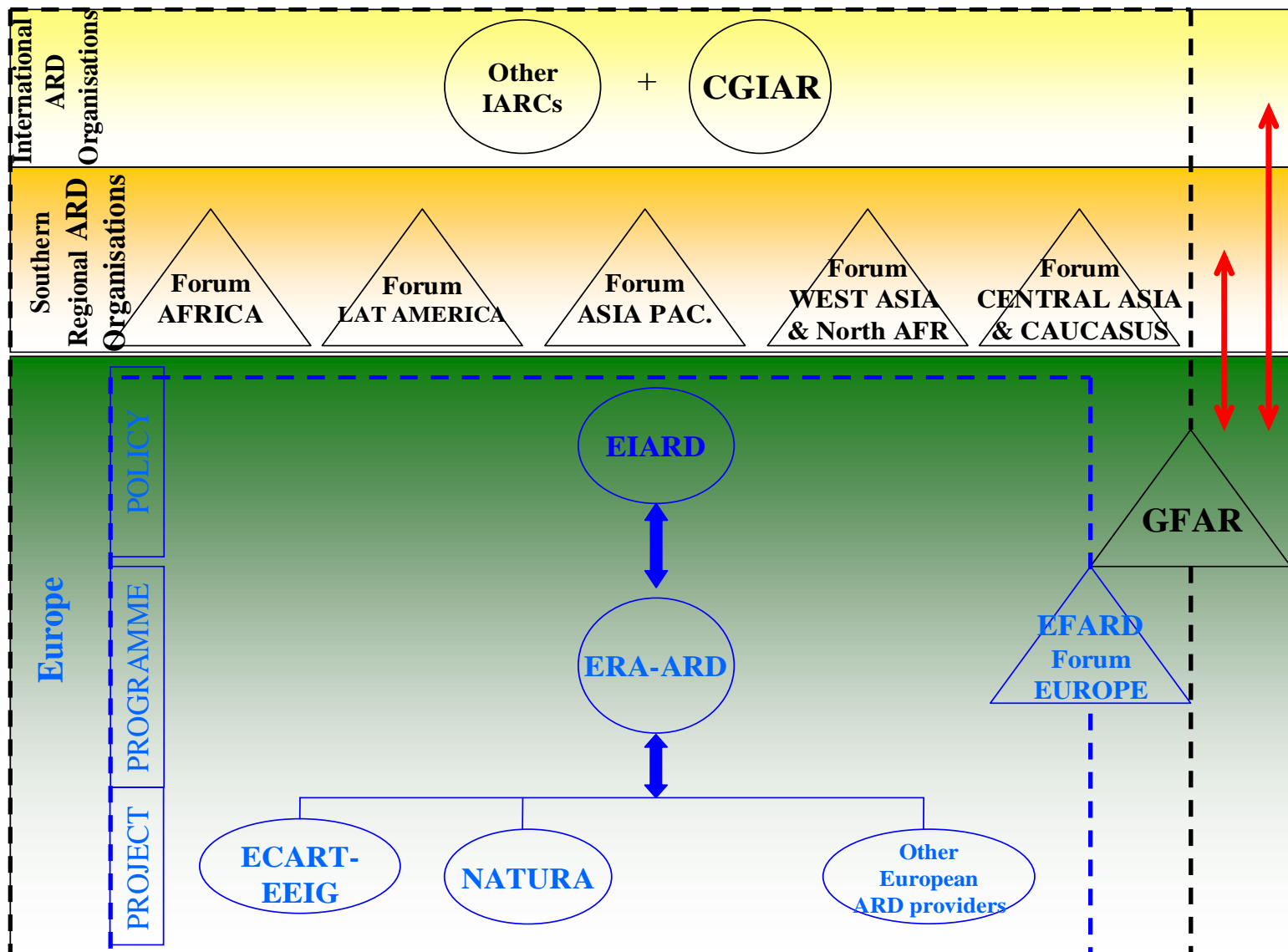
Improve the impact of European investments in Research and Development by more efficient coordination between European members, and within the States and the Commission, both at policy and operational levels.

(Comment: Very broad mandate covering policy, program and project levels. Even apply for within EIARD Member coordination)



EIARD within the global coordination mechanisms of ARD

Coordination of Agricultural Research for Development



What is EIARD ?

EIARD Mandate

Two Roles

1. Coordination at various European levels:

1. Information exchange within Europe

1. Concertation [among Europeans and with other actors] with respect to developing countries and international fora (e.g. CGIAR, Global Forum, Regional and Subregional Fora, Agenda 21), at policy and institutional levels; improved European visibility, presence and participation.

1. Coordination of activities (e.g. programmes, policy development and formulation); coordination of various ARD policies within and between the European Commission and the European States; facilitating the elaboration of coordinated positions where feasible, and to voice the views of all partners of EIARD, with a global, regional and subregional approach.

1. Formulation of common European policies for ARD

(Comment: Increasing coordination levels from 1.1 to 1.4)



2. Increased partnerships with Developing Countries:

Direct partnerships between Europe and the DC's

In the context of the Global Forum, Regional and Subregional Fora and the CGIAR. In the emerging Global Forum all the relevant actors should have their proper place, for which new modalities of partnerships are needed. A major effort of concertation is required on a global scale, that draws upon the resources of all parties involved, based on their comparative advantages. Europe is already involved in supporting the discussions in the Regional and Subregional Fora of the developing countries and their role in the Global Forum. But in this context it should also organize itself in an (regional) European Forum, both at policy and institutional level, as part of the Global Forum. European partnerships in relation to ARD should be promoted by enhancing concertation between the relevant universities and other higher education establishments, research institutes, NGO's and the private sector



- Members decided during the **EIARD 2006 Annual Meeting** of EIARD to revise the strategy to cover the period 2008-2012.
- A **task force** was nominated by EIARD Members beginning of 2007. **Consultation** of high level international ARD experts.
- Important elements for the revision of the strategy come from the **ERA-ARD mid-term conference** and the **SCAR Foresight conference** in June 2007.
- Important elements for the revision of the strategy come from the 2nd Rural Forum in Berlin organised by **GDPRD** in June 2007.
- A **workshop** among EIARD Members on the revision of the strategy was organised in Bonn in September 2007
- Extensive discussion during the last **EIARD 2007 Annual Meeting** in Firenze in November 2007.
- Etc...



Background

- Importance and challenges for agriculture in development
- Role of ARD
- A leading but dispersed contribution of Europe to ARD
- A changing and enhancing context for ARD
- Comparative advantages of European ARD
- Limitations concerning ARD impacts on development
- EIARD achievements and lessons learned



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1. Policy and strategic developments.
2. Emergence of global development challenges.
3. New institutional elements affecting ARD.
4. New financial instruments and funding trends.



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- New major global scientific breakthroughs & Strong European competencies in key ARD areas.
- Strong capacity in capacity strengthening.
- Strong political and funding weight.



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Limitations concerning ARD impacts on development

4 main limitations:

1. The weakness of research institutions in many countries and the lack of researchers, in particular in most of Sub-Saharan Africa.
2. A lack of liaison between ARD and broader rural development efforts.
3. The lack of involvement of users of research results in the definition, implementation and monitoring of research.
4. The impact of European policies and investments in ARD from European States and the European Commission still suffers from a lack of coordination which leads to fragmentation and duplication.



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1. Good records for the coordination of European supports to the CGIAR at policy level (driving force for the reform of the system), but still need improvement at funding and monitoring levels.
 2. More limited records for the coordination of European supports to ARD organisations of developing and emerging countries.
- ... *at a time where the emergence of stronger regional and national ARD capacities, requires a much more comprehensive and coordinated approach of European investments in ARD at global (CGIAR), regional and national levels, compared with the past.*



4. EIARD's Strategic Plan for 2008-2012

EIARD Goal

EIARD Purpose

EIARD's Guiding Principles

EIARD Outputs



We seek to reduce poverty, promote economic growth, food security (i.e. MDGs), sustainable management of natural resources in developing & emerging countries; and contribute to global development issues (e.g. climate changes), and knowledge generation ...

... though more effective European investments in ARD, and increased European ARD partnership with developing & emerging countries.



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... while giving a stronger voice to DEEC in the European and international decision making processes.



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The same as the 5 current EIARD principles...

1. **Relevance** (= *demand driven*)
2. **Complementarity** (= *between bilateral and multilateral actions*)
3. **Subsidiarity** (= *between regional, sub-regional and national levels*)
4. **Partnerships** (= *between Europe and Southern partners*)
5. **Participation** (= *involvement of all ARD stakeholders*)

... but

These principals need to be translated into concrete mechanisms and indicators at all levels of European support to ARD.

e.g. “Dissemination strategy and plans for future research results”, which are now requested by the EC as part of a research proposal. “



Four Outputs :

Output 1 - Effective coordination of European ARD Policies

Output 2 - Effective coordination of European investments in CGIAR

Output 3 - Effective coordination of European investments in strengthening ARD organisations, especially at global level and in Africa

Output 4 - Effective coordination between European investments in ARD and investments in rural development



Output 1 - Effective coordination of EU ARD Policies

- *Develop relevant joint policies and strategies at European level on ARD issues, to address proficiently MDGs at global, regional, sub-regional levels, and national levels.*
- *Support **EFARD** in linking together the different European ARD stakeholders (farmers organisations, NGOs, private sector, research institutions, policy makers), and with ARD stakeholders from DEC, for policy formulation and collective actions.*
- *Develop coordination actions with other major non-European ARD policy makers.*
- *Linking with the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research (**SCAR**), in particular in the context of the 7e Framework Programme.*
- *Set up an annual reporting process toward the Council and the Parliament on the progress of European Support to ARD*



Output 2 - Effective coordination of EU investments in CGIAR

- *Develop a common vision and a collective action on the CGIAR reform toward a more effective system.*
- *Support a coordinated and streamlined M&E System for the CGIAR. .*
- *Develop common positions on CGIAR issues.*



Output 3 - Effective coordination of EU investments in strengthening ARD organisations, especially at global level and in Africa

- *Link with the coordination of member states national ARD programmes through **ERA ARD**.*
- *Coordinate support to GFAR.*
- *Coordinate support to FARA and the sub-regional African ARD fora.*
- *Develop 2-3 concrete cases of joint support to African ARD institutions (e.g. ICIZE).*
- *Support the African-European alliance on ARD between **EFARD** and FARA (PAEPARD), and launching similar alliances between EFARD and **FORAGRO** & AAPARI.*



Output 4 - Effective coordination between EU investments in ARD and investments in rural development

- *Linking with Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (**GDPRD**).*
- *Linking with the group of Heads of Agricultural and Rural Development Sector (HARDS).*



What next ?...

- *Internal consultation on Version 2* → *July - September 2008*
- *External consultation on Version 2*
(EFARD, CGIAR, GFAR, FARA, FORAGRO, ...) → *July - September 2008*
- *Final Version* → *November 2008*



Thank you very
much for your
attention!

