DEVCO Approach Paper

Research & Innovation for Food and Nutrition Security / Sustainable Agriculture
Why Research and Innovation is needed

Challenges

- Persistent poverty and hunger (>800 m undernourished)
- Increasing demand +60% by 2050
  - But a lot of food is lost or wasted
- Increasing pressure on land, water, biodiversity
- Climate change

Need to improve agriculture and food systems:

- New knowledge
- New technologies, appropriate to needs
- Evidence - what works in particular contexts?

Research to generate public goods
Why a new approach?

New policy Communications:
- Agenda for Change
- Food Security
- Nutrition, focusing on children and women
- Resilience to food security crises

New budget cycle/financial instruments
- Global public goods and challenges
- EDF and DCI geographical
- Locate DEVCO's research support in context of RTD programmes, Horizon 2020

Builds on lessons from our programmes to date
Which research themes?

Towards a portfolio balanced between research themes that reflect DEVCO development priorities

Need to build pipeline of research directed to nutrition outcomes, while seeking to capture and enhance synergies with sustainable agriculture and resilience and cross-sectorial links with health and social sciences.

Current portfolio of CGIAR supported research

- Sustainable agriculture: 38%
- Resilience: 44%
- Nutrition: 18%

Total: EUR 80 million
Which research and supporting activities?

Balance between strategic, adaptive and policy research should be coherent and based on an understanding of impact pathways.

Researchable questions formulated based on foresight and stakeholder participation.

Proportionate investment in complementary activities such as knowledge management, extension and capacity building, to maximise potential research impact.

2010-2013 funding:
- Strategic: 12%
- Adaptive: 33%
- Policy: 10%
- Institution/capacity Building: 32%
- Information management/extension: 9%
- Governance: 4%

Total EUR 320 million.
Where should research be carried out?

Food Security a global, but geographically differentiated challenge, AR4D can contribute at 3 levels:

- Global,
- regional, with Africa as priority,
- sub-regional and country, noting Sahel and Horn of Africa

Priorities are not exclusive of other regions and countries with food security challenges.

Linkages, synergies to be sought between ‘levels’.
Rationale for selecting partners

European leadership in major international AR4D initiatives such as GFAR, CGIAR, African AR4D institution building (governance and support programme).

flexibility to select implementing partners based on comparative advantage

Identify and promote opportunities to engage more with European researchers and research stakeholders

Total EUR 320 million
TAKING THE APPROACH FORWARD

• Ensuring the success of global and regional AR4D initiatives:

• Improving European leadership, coordination and influence:

• Exploring new strategic directions to put research into use and achieve impact

• Ensuring that AR4D delivers impact at country and local level
GLOBAL AND REGIONAL AR4D INITIATIVES

Funding and influencing governance

CGIAR
- Reforms align priorities to development goals (beyond international public goods)
- EU in top 10 donors and member Fund Council/ Governance Working Group

GFAR (Global Forum on Agricultural Research)
- Mobilises stakeholder and regional constituencies in setting the research agenda
- EU is lead donor and has place on Steering Committee

FARA (Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa) & Sub-regional organisations
- EU lead donor, supporting medium term plans linked to performance management frameworks
- Science Agenda for African Agriculture

G8 New Alliance and Technology Platform
EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND INFLUENCE

Working with other DGs – RTD, AGRI, JRC
- Horizon 2020
- High Level Policy Dialogue of Science and Technology
- JRC foresight and policy initiatives

Coordination across Europe
- EIARD (European Initiative on Agricultural Research for Development) – donors
- EFARD (European Forum on Agricultural Research for Development) – multi-stakeholder

Creating opportunities for European researchers/ stakeholders
- Intense Africa, PAEPARD – European – African research initiatives
- Agrinatura (pan-European research institutes/ Universities)
- Linkages to CGIAR Programmes
### EXPLORING NEW STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

**Innovation and value chains, engaging with new partners**

**Examples from current programmes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Programme/project</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partnerships that are internal to the research programme</td>
<td>FARA, CORAF, CGIAR centres, farmers organisations, private sector</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme</td>
<td>Innovation platforms identify opportunities to build value chains and link farmers to markets.</td>
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<td>ICIPE, KARI, Heifer International</td>
<td>Push-pull mechanism (control of <em>Striga</em> and insect pests of maize)</td>
<td>Both government and NGO partners, media (radio), farmer to farmer exchange</td>
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<td>Dissemination through extension service</td>
<td>FARA, CORAF, national extension systems</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge programme</td>
<td>Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso adopted innovation platform model of SSA-CP in extension services</td>
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DELIVERING IMPACT AT COUNTRY AND LOCAL LEVEL

Supporting EU Delegations through

- Technical support to management of regional AR4D projects
- Identifying priority needs for strengthening the NARS and or extension system.
- Identifying opportunities for taking up or up-scaling successful research products
- Obtaining feedback on national priorities
- Advising on innovation, particularly in relation to the supporting platforms and value chains promoting the uptake of tried and tested research products.
Some examples of impact

What evidence do we have?
Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme
FARA, CGIAR, CORAF, ASARECA

Does IAR4D work?
Average income of individuals participating in innovation platforms is $1,362.72 yearly (an average of $3.73/day)
Compared to the baseline annual income of $588.44 ($1.61/day)
Percentage increase = $231%
IAR4D is spreading in various countries.
SSA CP Award (2011)

Africa College 1st price for best practice on translating research results into impact on food security and human health in sub-Saharan Africa

http://www.africacollege.leeds.ac.uk/conf2011/prize.php
A local example of impact from Kenya

*Sabina Tsehlo – Mkongani location*
“before icipe came with the collars, selling price was about Ksh Kshs10-12,000/= per animal. Now with the collars and weight increase we can sell animals above Ksh 35,000/=”.

Tsetse Repellent Technology – science-led innovation changing the livelihoods of poor livestock keepers in Africa

**Project Reference**: DCI-FOOD/2009/200240  
**Country**: Kenya  
**Title of Project**: Validation and Initiation of Diffusion of Pro-poor and Poor Environment Tsetse Repellent Technology

- A reduction in disease incidence of >90% in the coastal areas of Kenya where the technology is being tested.

- More than 90% of the farmers report that the repellent technology is effective in protecting their cattle.
Aquaculture Options for Livelihoods: Adivasi Fisheries Project in Bangladesh

- The AFP lifted the average income of participating Adivasi households from Tk44,075 (US$647) in 2007 to Tk52,035 ($763) in 2008, largely by quadrupling the contribution of fish.
- The increased income improved the food security of households, reducing their food deficit period from 1.7 months in 2007 to 1.4 in 2008.
- Adopting a household approach increased the share of women among active participants to 40% in 2008 from 28% in 2007.

Lead: World Fish Center
Thank you