

**28th GFAR Steering Committee
Istanbul, 29-30 April 2013**

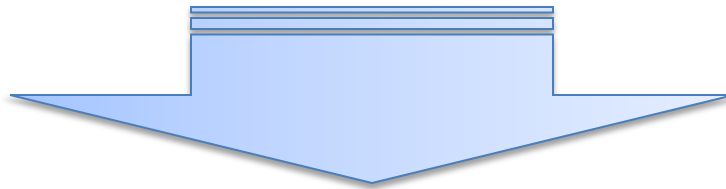
Presentation by CACAARI

CACAARI at Regional level

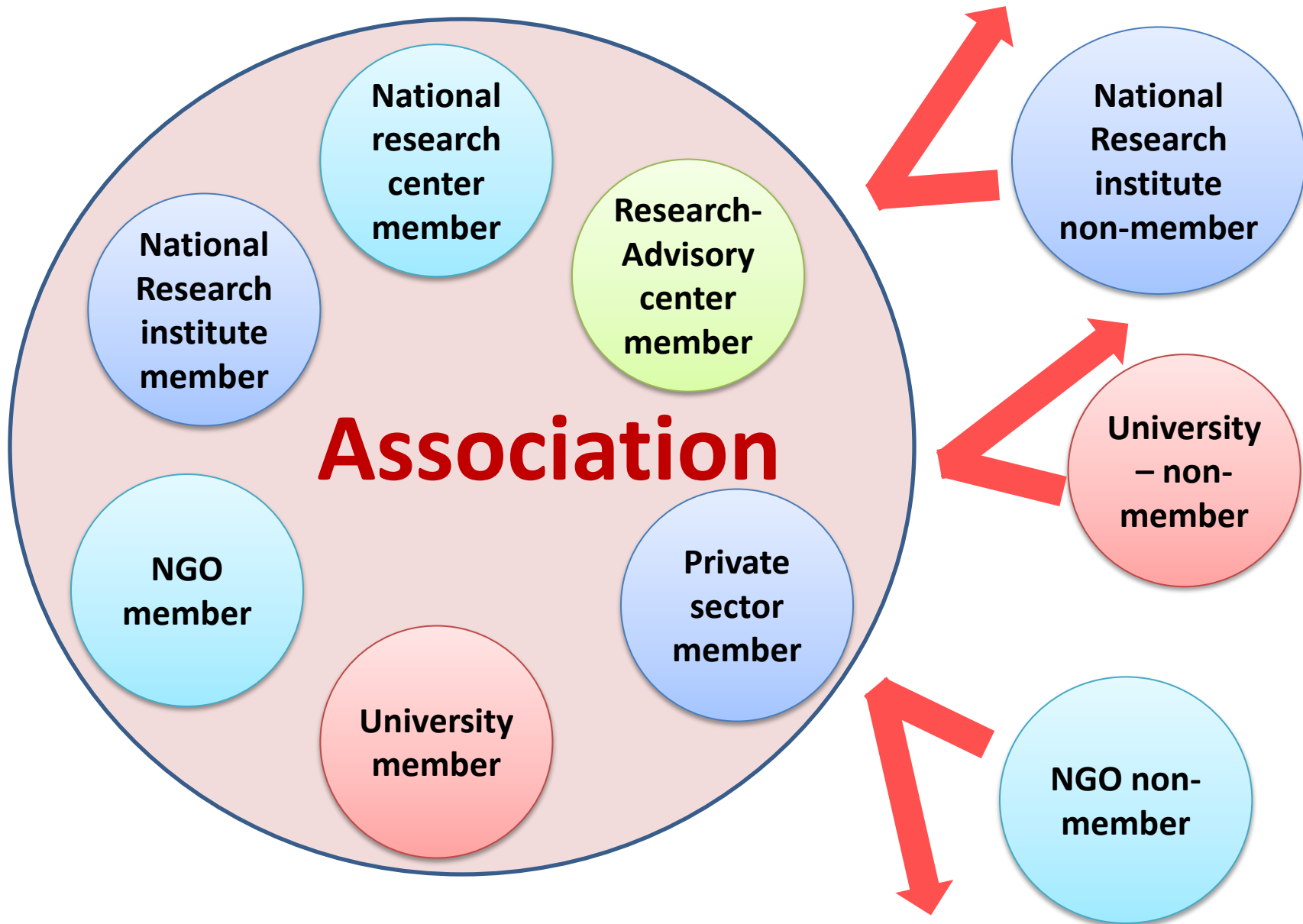


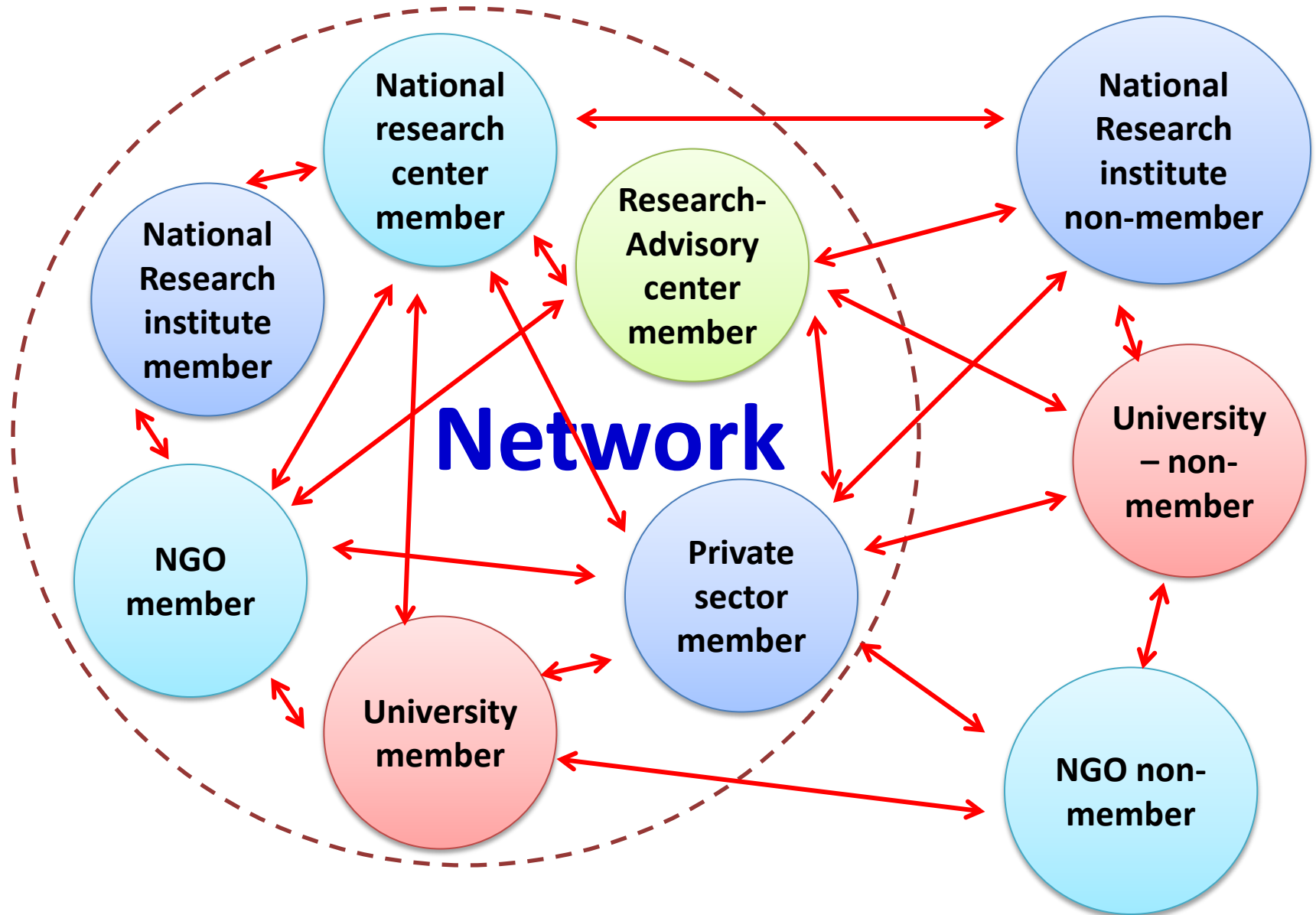
Association vs. Forum

Central Asia and the Caucasus Association of
Agricultural Research Institutions



Forum on Agricultural Research and
Innovation in Central Asia and the Caucasus

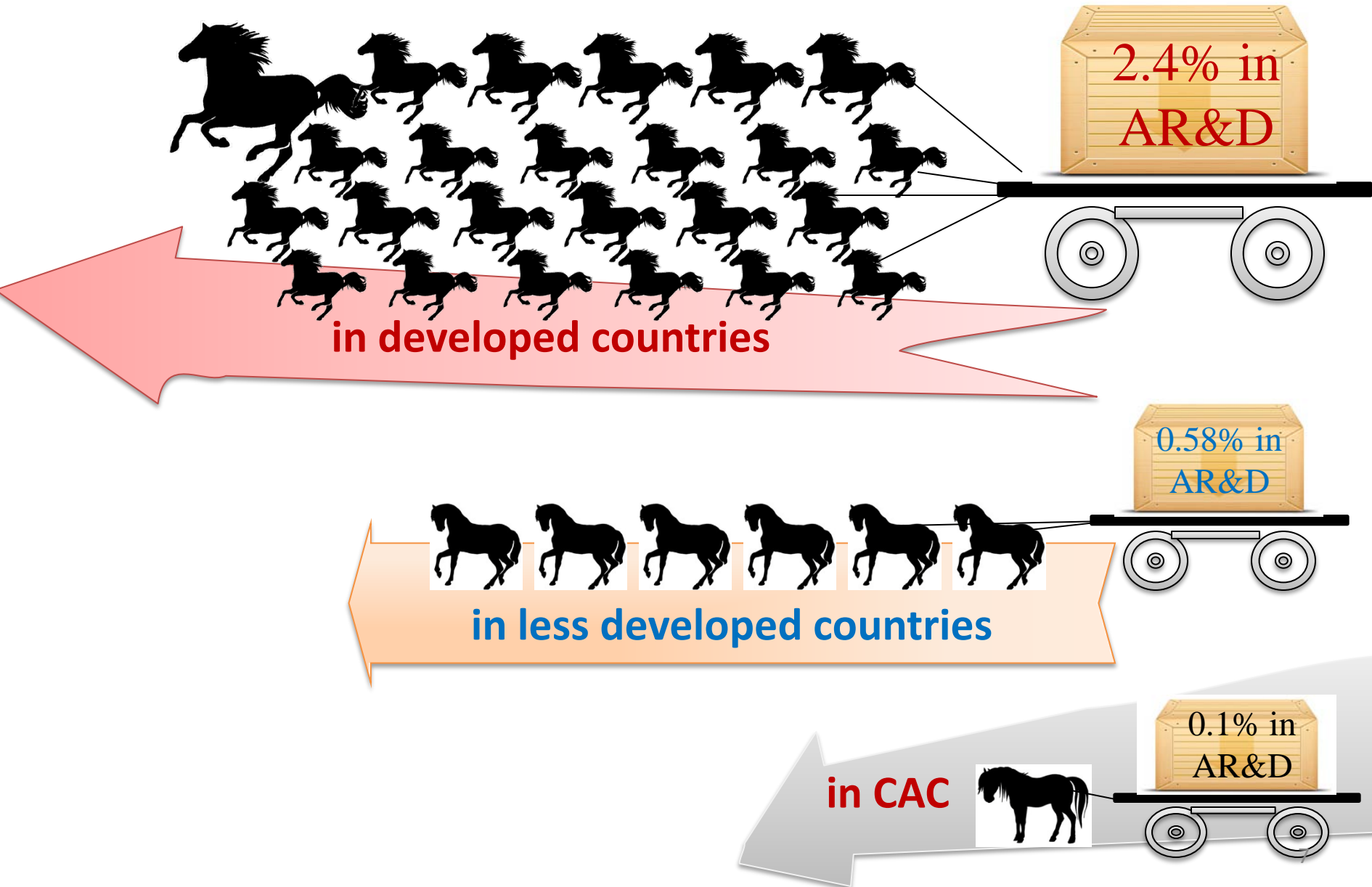




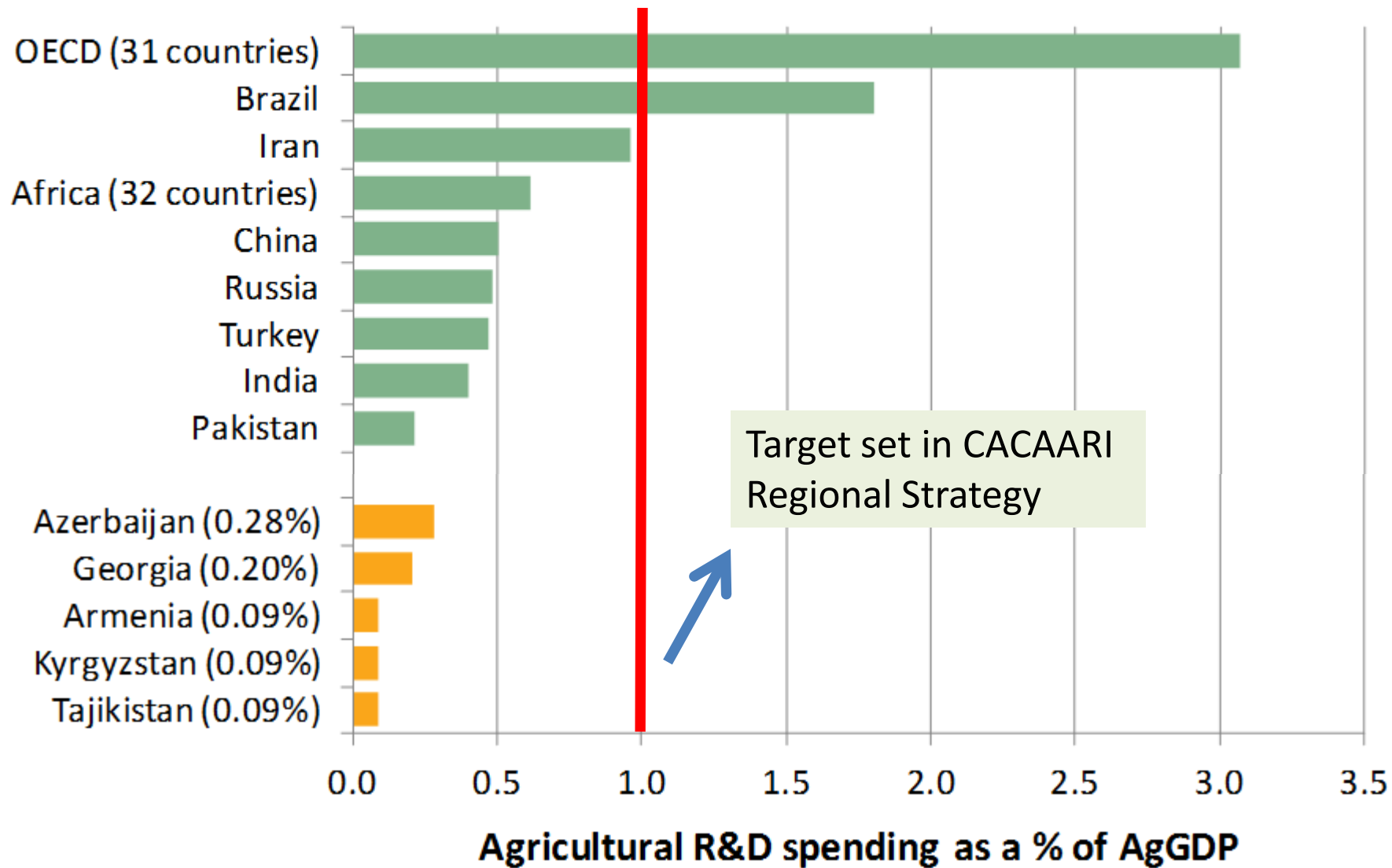
CACAARI & Global

1. Comparative Under-resourcing of AR&D in the CACAARI
2. Implementation of AR&D processes and policies of global@regional.national level
3. Need for better **DIP** – **D**elivery, **I**nclusiveness, **P**articipatory

Agricultural Research System Potential for Development



Severe Underinvestment in Agricultural R&D



Implementation of AR&D processes and policies of global@regional.national level

At the regional and national levels, key NARS actors have accepted in principle, the GCARD Road Map and CACAARI Regional Strategy and transformative principles it contains.

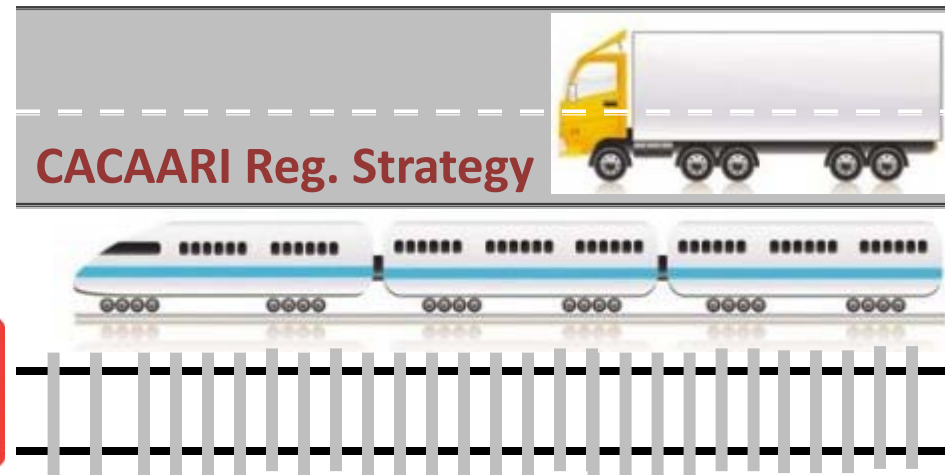
However:

- when it comes to implementation, this becomes the task/mission of **CACAARI Secretariat only**. More actors and stakeholders should be involved. More efforts, resources and global support needed.
- GCARD Roadmap is very thoroughly developed document, but it is **oriented mostly to those who actively involved** and aware of concept of International AR&D. For example, the meaning of “*The GCARD Road Map aims to transform AR&D globally, from its current fragmented status to more coherent and cohesive systems for greater impact*” – is not clear for ordinary researcher;
- **Logical framework, M&E mechanism, performance indicators, and an implementable Program** should developed to achieve objectives set up in GCARD Road Map and CACAARI Regional Strategy.

Implementation of AR&D processes and policies of global@regional.national level (continue)

AR4D Stakeholders:

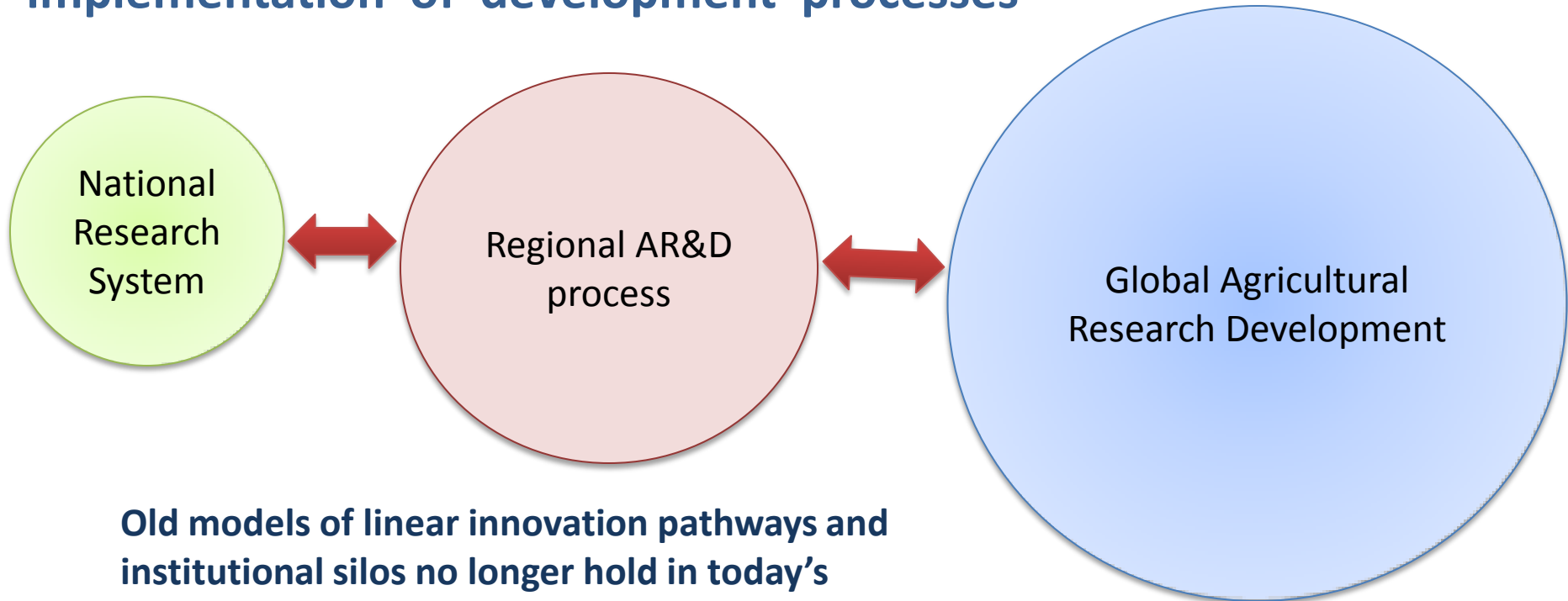
- National Research institutions and Researches
- Universities
- Farmer Organizations
- NGOs
- Civil Society
- Private Sector
- International Centers & Agencies for AR&D
- Women & Youth organizations
- Poor and Smallholders



GCARD Road Map

There are obstacles in implementation of strategic processes, such as: • low commitment of managers • fragmentation & duplication • poor awareness among potential beneficiaries • low motivation • low capacity • language barrier • under-resourcing • no system approach

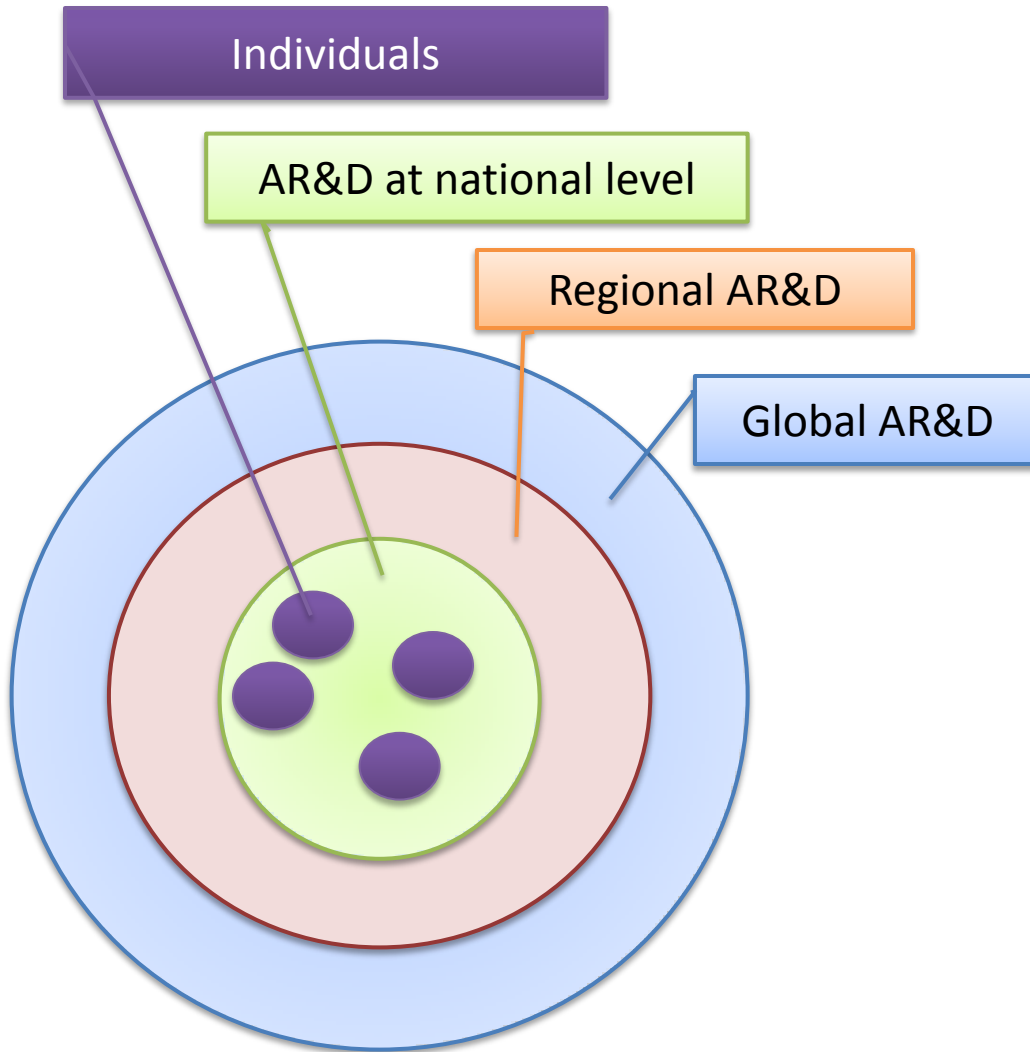
The role of **DIP** – **D**elivery, **I**nclusiveness, **P**articipatory in implementation of development processes



Old models of linear innovation pathways and institutional silos no longer hold in today's rapidly changing agricultural systems and stakeholders are interconnected in multiple directions and pathways across a spectrum of interactions, depending on the context concerned.

The GCARD Road Map

The role of **DIP** – **D**elivery, **I**nclusiveness, **P**articipatory in implementation of development processes (2)



Farmers, NGOs, Universities, policy-makers, smallholders, advisory services, researches have to be considered as drivers and beneficiaries of AR&D process. GFAR and Regional fora should not limit their area of activity with Regional and National Research systems. Global and Regional processes should be inclusive and participatory, and deliver understandable policies, goals, objectives, outputs and outcomes to individuals' level, thus providing transparency, accessibility, integrity and avoiding fragmentation and selective approach.

CACAARI at national level

- **Definition:** *NARS is a **system** encompassing all institutions public or private devoting full time or partially their activities to agricultural research and committed to a national research agenda (Gora Beye, 2002)*
- One of the **objectives** of CACAARI according to its current constitution is: *strengthen cross-linkages between national, regional and international research and development centers and ARD stakeholder organizations, including civil society organizations, universities, farmers' organizations, women's organizations, non-governmental organizations, professional societies, private sector organizations in agriculture, etc. through involvement in jointly-planned research, training, education and extension programmes.*
- Therefore CACAARI is working with NARSs at the national level; and NARS became an institution authorized and responsible for national AR&D.

CACAARI at national level (2)

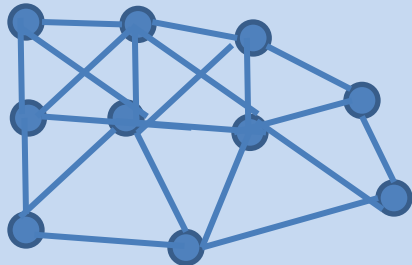
Considering the grounds for transformation in GFAR, CGIAR, and new challenges and tendencies in AR&D, we suggest the developing new concept of NARIN to meet the challenges and needs for immediate actions and better performance.

Thus, **NARIN** would stand for **National Agricultural Research and Innovation Network**.

NARIN vs. NARS

NARIN - National Agricultural Research and Innovation Network:

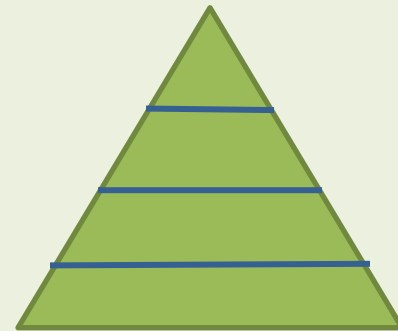
- Inclusiveness
- Transparency
- Flexibility
- Capacious
- Participatory



vs.

NARS - National Agricultural Research System:

- Governance
- Accountability
- Orderliness
- Procedurality
- Unity



Some, **Real** example of bottlenecks in facilitation of AR4D in CAC Region



Dear users of the [REDACTED] portal!

Hereby we notify you that since [REDACTED] 2012 **free access to certain sections of the portal will be closed**. To access them, you need to be authorized.

Access will be still free for the following sections: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], etc.

Free access, through a special password, will be granted to all members [REDACTED] Commission [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

For other categories of users wishing to get information from our portal, we offer to conclude contracts for information services with us. **These services will be paid.**

Please, [contact us](#) regarding conclusion of the contracts.

Some, **Real** example of bottlenecks in facilitation of AR4D in CAC Region (continue)

1. The note on previous slide has been taken from Real web-portal from CAC region. **In order to avoid misunderstanding and mis-purpose, we hid some information.**
2. **CACAARI does not criticize not supports** the commercialization of information for wider range of information users, but stress on the **problem which is relevant on the System level.**
3. Perhaps, Web-portal administration took this action to keep sustainability and operation of web-portal, but pulling **some incentives to web-portal and research personnel**, But...
4. Field and labs level **researchers with their very low salaries can not access** to the information i.e. some research output.
5. If the access to information is limited, it is not public information. **Low awareness** about existing of such information would lead to initiate a separate research with the same expected outputs.

Some, **Real** example of bottlenecks in facilitation of AR4D in CAC Region: System level causes and sequences:

- ✓ Under-resourced AR4D system in CAC Region
- ✓ Insufficient inter-action between AR and Innovation actors, for which the current approach of CACAARI has not enough potential to support
- ✓ Low commitment among Research managers and researches to pursue higher goals, such as development and improving livelihoods
- ✓ Continuous competition between donors agencies, which projecting on increasing competition between research programs and implementing institutions
- ✓ Continuous duplication, fragmentation, gaps in research areas and processes
- ✓ Low national governments' awareness and commitments to support research for development
- ✓ AR4D processes should involve not only Agriculture and AR professionals, but experts and researchers on social, legal, economic, finance, local & international marketing, and policy aspects

Some, **Real BEST PRACTICE** in facilitation of AR4D in CAC Region:

In Jan, 2013 CACAARI initiated the active **involvement of young professional in AR4D**. The pilot event was planned to be implemented in Kyrgyzstan. Particularly, at this time, CACAARI started the **dialogue with various stakeholders**, such as:

- YPARD,
- Ministry of Agriculture,
- Ministry for Youth Affairs,
- Local youth,
- NARS

As results of such multi-stakeholders dialogues, YPARD provided methodological support, Ministry of Youth affairs decided to provide the venue, Ministry of Agriculture nominated an official who will support activities, local youth suggested wide range of insights how better organize the events and achieve better impacts.

Recognizing the efficiency of such approach, CACAARI decided to use it for promoting and vitalizing the networks of other stakeholders, and **strengthen the interface between those networks with linkages to international networks**.

CACAARI in 2011-2012

Main events:

- **2011, June 21-22 - Experts meeting, Tashkent, Uzbekistan**
- **2011, November 29 – December 3 - Brainstorm meeting, Tashkent, Uzbekistan**
- **2011, December 12-16 - ICM-ICT Training, Tbilisi, Georgia**
- **2012, October 22-24 - Climate change Workshop, Tashkent, Uzbekistan**
- **2012, October 23 – CACAARI Steering Committee, Tashkent, Uzbekistan**

Other works:

- **National strategies for AR&D development and Regional Synthesis**
- **Regional Strategy for Transforming and Strengthening Agricultural Research and Innovation System**
- **CACAARI Secretariat hired Technical Advisor**
- **National Agro-information centers are established**
- **ASTI program has been conducted in 6 of 8 countries, and etc.**

CACAARI in 2013-2014

Main directions:

- I. Strengthening, revitalizing and integration of CACAARI stakeholders
 - II. Women, Youth and Smallholders
 - III. Well-established Monitoring & Evaluation, and Reporting
 - IV. Technical Governance Modernization
 - V. Strengthening cross-linkages between global, regional and national ARD
 - VI. Transition of CACAARI (Association) into Forum on Agricultural Research and Innovations for Development in CAC
- Regional Conference on "Women of Agricultural Innovation", May 20-22, 2014. Bukhara, Uzbekistan