



Reform & Renewal MEETING REPORT

GFAR Constituent Assembly 24-26 August 2015

Report of the GFAR Constituent Assembly

GFAR Constituent Assembly, 24-26 August 2015

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Background and Process

The GFAR Constituent Assembly brought together over 100 representative stakeholders (**Annex 1**) from all sectors and all regions, to consider and renew the role, purpose and governance of GFAR. This landmark Assembly formed a key step in a process of governance review, reform and renewal of the Global Forum, responding to the fact that much has changed in the world of agricultural research and innovation since the Forum was first established in 1996.

Participants in the Assembly were selected from each region by Regional Fora and networks, and globally, as involving a legitimate and representative cross-section of organizations and networks, as identified by the multi-stakeholder Strategic Governance Working Group. They included farmers' organizations, consumer associations, NGOs/CSOs, the private sector in various forms, national public research and rural advisory services, higher education, Regional Fora for agricultural research and innovation, FAO and other multilateral organizations, international agricultural research centres, women's groups, youth groups, development banks and foundations, and financing and technical partners. Participants included those long familiar with the Global Forum and those new to the forum and its partners. The GFAR Constituent Assembly was made possible through financial support from the European Commission and the support of FAO as host of the GFAR Secretariat.

The Assembly was structured around four Discussion Papers made available prior to and during the Assembly:

Renewing GFAR's Role and Purpose

Redefining Collective Action

Reframing Governance

Resourcing the Global Forum

Together, the participants explored and considered the strategic role and direction, mechanisms, and future governance and resources, required of the Global Forum. Short dynamic talks, by speakers covering the spectrum of participants, introduced and framed each of the working sessions, based around the four Discussion Papers. These were followed by very active and participatory round table sessions, exploring and brainstorming each segment, with participants rotating around to inspire new ideas. These sessions delivered really useful outputs in relation to GFAR's role and purpose, collective action, governance and resourcing, that then formed the re-shaping of GFAR.

Using an anonymous electronic voting system, participants were able to vote on whether they agreed with the changes proposed by the Assembly. In the final votes, over 90% of votes cast by participants, from very diverse sectors, agreed with the changes and with GFAR's renewed role, a very strong endorsement of the changes proposed and a great recognition of the value and 'ownership' of GFAR among all those involved in agricultural research and innovation. For full transparency, any individual opinions that did not concur with a particular decision were expressed in plenary and are noted in the Annexes of this report.

Renewing GFAR's Role and Purpose

After opening remarks from Juan Lucas Restrepo (GFAR Steering Committee Chair), the Assistant Director General of FAO (Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department) Dr. Ren Wang took the floor to address the Assembly. He spoke on how the continuing changes in technologies, economies, societies and cultures make agricultural innovation supremely important for our common future. He noted that GFAR is uniquely placed to face these transformations as a multi-stakeholder forum, which is inclusive, open and convenes all parties concerned in the food and agriculture sectors. Dr. Wang pointed to FAO's long-standing relationship as part of the Global Forum, as an active partner, in its role of hosting the GFAR Secretariat and contributing to the Forum's governance. FAO views GFAR as having a particularly important role in advocating for, catalyzing and shepherding the kinds of novel perspectives and alliances necessary to fulfil the multiple objectives in the SDGs.

Four framing presentations were given to set the context for this session. Presentations are available on the GFAR website (<http://www.egfar.org/news/report-gfar-constituent-assembly>). The first was from Ms Bongive Njobe (Zanac, South Africa), who spoke on the strong possibilities offered from GFAR's reform and renewal in addressing the consequences of uncoordinated actions in agricultural research for development.

The second speaker, Patrick Caron (Director General in Charge of Research and Strategy, CIRAD) gave a presentation highlighting the functions of knowledge production that go far beyond the design of technology. He also spoke on the power asymmetry in partnerships and the role of multi-stakeholder forums – like GFAR – in providing an open and equitable space for dialogue and action.

The third presentation was from Ms Esther Penunia (Secretary General of the Asian Farmers Association). Ms. Penunia focused her talk emphatically on meeting the needs of smallholder farmers. The fourth speaker was Dr. Yemi Akinbami (Executive Secretary, FARA) who presented on the intersection and complementarity of the [Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa](#), the [Science Agenda for Africa](#), the [CAADP Pillars](#) and the [Malabo 3AGT Commitments](#).

With the framing remarks concluded, the working groups discussed the role and purpose of GFAR as outlined in the [Discussion Paper #1](#), with particular focus on the definition of agricultural innovation (as described in the paper) as a central focus of the Global Forum.

At the conclusion of the working group discussions, the participants (individually) indicated their agreement to two questions (through the electronic voting system)

1. Their commitment to engaging in discussion on renewing and reforming our Global Forum.
2. Agricultural innovation, as defined in Discussion Paper 1, is now the central focus of our Global Forum.

There was 100% agreement from all those voting, to continue to engage in the discussion on renewing and reforming GFAR. This endorsed the Constituent Assembly and the willingness of the participants to contribute to the reform and renewal of GFAR.

The response to the proposed definition of agricultural innovation, in relation to the Global Forum's was much more mixed, 53.1% agreed and 46.9% disagreed that it effectively captured GFAR's role. (The difference was mostly around differences in interpretation of the term innovation) As a result, research and innovation were both retained in subsequent usage. Individual points noted during discussion of the definition and the role and purpose are included in [Annex 2](#) of this report.

The Global Forum works through the 'soft power' of personal/institutional commitment, mutual persuasion and self-reflection, to ensure that agricultural research and innovation serve the desired futures of local communities and are responsive to the needs of resource-poor farmers and poor consumers, primarily in developing countries. **Agri-food research and innovation are therefore**

fundamental to the vision and mission of GFAR. With this in mind the GFAR Steering Committee and volunteers from the Assembly participants crafted a new Vision and Mission statement that reflected the views of the Assembly in better reflecting the Global Forum’s view of agricultural innovation. This was reviewed and endorsed in the final day of the Assembly (see [Results and Conclusions](#)).

Redefining Collective Action

In the first of two sessions on redefining collective action, three framing presentations were given Dr. Kwesi Atta-Krah (Director of the Humid Tropics CGIAR Research Program) on the collective action approach used by [CGIAR Research Programs](#); Ms Bi Jieying (Asia Coordinator, China representative, YPARD) on enabling youth for the future, and Mr Md Aziz Darghouth (President, [IRESA](#), Tunisia and Chair, [AARINENA](#)) on the successes, challenges and practical realities of creating a multi-stakeholder national innovation system in Tunisia. Presentations are available on the GFAR website (<http://www.egfar.org/news/report-gfar-constituent-assembly>).

Through café style discussions of what collective action means in practice, participants, drawing from their own experiences and expectations, explored four inter-related questions:

1. How do Collective Actions add value in this theme?
2. What are the kinds of outcomes desired?
3. What are the ingredients of success?
4. What is the role expected of the Global Forum?

The contextual themes explored, to give greater practical substance to the discussions, addressed climate change and NRM; Gender; Knowledge Access and Use; Youth; Farmers Rights and Resources; Foresight and future needs; Capacity Development; International Advocacy; Consumption, nutrition and health. Reports from different groups are attached as [Annex 4](#). In [Annex 5](#) there is a list of the success factors for collective action as identified under each theme.

The second part of the session on Collective Action was focused on the Value Proposition as articulated in [Discussion Paper #2](#). The session started with a talk from Hon Prof. Ruth Oniang’o, the Vice-Chair of the GFAR Steering Committee. In her comments to the Assembly Prof Oniang’o championed the role and value of GFAR from the grassroots and research perspectives, in giving voice to the people and challenging/ changing conventional thinking and institutional walls.

The focus of this session was on the Value Proposition and Principles of Collective Action (as outlined in [Discussion Paper #3](#)). In working groups, participants discussed the value proposition and principles of collective action. The intent was not to wordsmith but rather to consider the intent and essence of these statements and suggest modifications.

The points made on the value proposition noted, very positively, that “Collective action” seems appropriate for the value proposition as well as responding to “development needs”. The point about “Mutual accountability” indicated respect and was applauded.

Some issues were raised on use of the definitive terms “unique” and “assures”. Further comments noted the need for clarification and emphasis on:

- People – constituencies – organizations – partners – stakeholders
- Agri-food research and innovation systems (not losing research focus)
- Inclusive/advocate/convene/synthesize/represent

In addition, it was expressed that further consideration be given to farmers/beneficiaries/needs of the poor in terms of results, value addition, the participation of policy/decision makers, the role of

education and the idea of how GFAR engages through constituencies vs. how GFAR listens and responds to issues raised by regional networks.

The comments received on the definition and principles of collective action are included in [Annex 6](#). It was resolved that there would be additional work done, based on the comments received, to refine the definition and principles of collective action and return these to the Assembly on the following day to decide upon (see [Results and Conclusions](#)).

Reframing Governance

Prof. John Hailey from MANNET introduced the session on Reframing Governance with an overview of the GFAR governance review and the conclusions that were drawn from that review. His presentation also outlined the five “M’s” of governance (mission, monitor, money and risk, manage and must) and the current thinking and trends around governance. His presentation is available on the GFAR website (<http://www.egfar.org/news/report-gfar-constituent-assembly>).

The presentation outlined the strategic priorities that GFAR governance would need to consider including:

- Supporting Collective Action
- Dialogue & Interaction
- Resourcing
- Accountability & Transparency

The presentation highlighted the elements of GFAR governance – the Partners Assembly and its subsidiary committees and governance options (two of which were described in [Discussion Paper #3](#) and a third option presented by the GFAR Steering Committee Chair). John Hailey brought to the participants’ attention some issues to consider when thinking about the membership of the Partners Assembly and introduced a Membership Framework and proposed cycle of rotation ([Annex 7](#)).

Participants discussed the governance options presented, the challenges involved and the specific issues around membership. This was followed by a question and answer session. Questions and comments have been collated in [Annex 8](#).

In consideration of the three governance options, there was an initial majority of over ¾ in favour of Governance Option 1. This was further refined through discussion, resulting in 96% of votes being in favour of the revised governance proposition, as shown below (see also [Results and Conclusions](#)):



Governance

Partner Assembly

- The Partner Assembly –PA- every three years as part of GCARD.
- Stakeholders from national, regional and global organizations identify themselves as national, regional and global partners of the Global Forum by expressing formally their alignment with GFAR’s Mission and Vision
- Constituencies of partners coming from the regions nominate participants to the PA
- PA is composed of global partners, Regional Fora partners, and partners nominated by regional constituencies.
- All partners are accountable to their constituencies

Steering Committee

- The Steering Committee –SC- meets every year between meetings of the PA
- SC is composed of global partners, Regional For a and partners form other constituencies selected by the PA
- SC will organize itself as a body and through standing committees (including exco)

Transition

Until this new governance comes into place the current SC maintains its role & responsibility

Resourcing the Global Forum

GFAR’s work is centred on delivering change in national systems through inclusive multi-stakeholder processes and collective actions. Although actions are voluntary, making such transformations requires resources. As articulated through the GCARD Roadmap and GFAR Medium Term Plan and subsequent documents, there are three types of resources relevant to GFAR’s role:

1. The operational core resources enabling GFAR’s governance and catalytic actions
2. Financial, human and other resources to catalyze and support international/regional collective actions among GFAR partners,
3. Mobilization and multi-stakeholder governance through GFAR of integrated financing and capacity development for national innovation platforms and actions

These points were elaborated in **Discussion Paper #4** and further framed by three presentations.

The first presentation came from Dr. Shadrack Moephuli, (Director General Agriculture Research Council, South Africa) who related the experience of the ARC in South Africa in funding options for development and potentially for GFAR. Dr. Ann Waters-Bayer, (Senior Associate, ETC and Prolinnova Secretariat) spoke on the Prolinnova experience, including Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs) in support of local innovation and their role as a complementary funding mechanism giving communities direct access to resources for locally-prioritized research and innovation. The final framing presentation was from Ms. Monique Calon, (Senior Policy Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands). Ms. Calon described the “Dutch Diamond” approach, linking government, knowledge institutions, civil society and business in realizing development outcomes.

To further clarify an approach fostered by GFAR, Dr. Mark Holderness presented the rationale and details of the Agricultural Innovation and Enterprise Facility, which had been mentioned in Discussion Paper #4. Presentations are available on the GFAR website (<http://www.egfar.org/news/report-gfar-constituent-assembly>).

Participants then discussed in groups the challenges at a national level of generating resources for GFAR collective actions and how can these be overcome. At the conclusion of their discussions they voted on whether they agreed (or not) with the the need for additional and new forms of investment in national agri-food research and innovation systems to be considered a priority for advocacy through and by the Global Forum (see [Results and Conclusions](#)).

“(The Assembly) was able to deliver some really useful outputs in relationship to role and purpose, collective action, governance and resourcing. There also seemed strong endorsement and willingness for all partners to be engaged in the ongoing process to deliver what we all want to achieve – a world with less poverty and hungry where agriculture plays a central, impactful role. So, an excellent step forward on the path to reform– a path ACIAR will remain interested in staying involved.”

Australian Centre for Internatoinal Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

The GFAR Name

In light of these discussions, the Assembly also discussed whether to change the Global Forum’s name to better reflect the revised Vision and Mission. It was decided not to change the Global Forum’s name at present, but rather to retain the acronym and find a supporting ‘tagline’ that would more accurately reflect the reformed Forum. Participants’ comments and suggestions are contained in [Annex 9](#).

Results and Conclusions

The Assembly strongly confirmed the legitimacy, governance, role and purpose of the reformed Global Forum. The results of this landmark Assembly provided a resounding endorsement of the reform and renewal of GFAR:

The participants voted on several key points and made decisions on the way forward for the Global Forum. These included:

1. The Assembly redefined the role and purpose of the Global Forum through strong agreement (94% agreement¹) on a new **Vision**:

“The Global Forum makes agri-food research and innovation systems more effective, responsive and equitable, towards achieving Sustainable Development outcomes”

And **Mission**:

“Partners in the Global Forum, at national, regional and international levels, advocate for, and catalyse Collective Actions that strengthen and transform agri-food research and innovation systems”

2. A formal basis was agreed (91% agreement) for the definition and basis of **GFAR Collective Actions**², a key strategic and operational mechanism for the Global Forum, with strategic

¹Of those who voted

priorities to be determined through the Partners Assemblies and implemented by the Partners in delivery of successive MTPs and annual plans. Specifically, it was agreed that:

“A GFAR collective action is a multi-stakeholder programme of work at national, regional or international level, initiated by three or more partners and prioritized by the Global Forum, always including producers and with a particular focus on women and youth.

Partners agree to commit and generate resources together, in actions or advocacy that strengthen and transform agri-food research and innovation systems towards shared demand-driven development aims and which add value through their joint actions.

The Global Forum’s collective actions and their outcomes must be publicly recognized as contributing to the objectives of the Global Forum and the GCARD Road Map. Progress must be reported and shared with other partners through the Forum.”

3. Composition of the Global Forum: The issue of membership of the Forum, including the possibility of paying fees was discussed, but a fee payment basis was ultimately considered inappropriate, given the need to retain the open and inclusive nature of the Forum and the transaction cost of operating such a scheme.

Instead, institutions will now be directly encouraged to become Partners in GFAR. Stakeholders from national, regional and global organizations will identify themselves as national, regional and global Partners in the Global Forum by expressing formally their alignment with GFAR’s Mission and Vision.

4. A new Governance structure is now agreed (96% agreement) that includes:

The GFAR Partner Assembly, meeting every three years as part of the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD). Constituencies of Partners from each region and globally will nominate participants to the Partner Assembly. The Partner Assembly will be composed of Global Partners, Regional Fora Partners and Partners from other sectors, as nominated by their regional constituencies. All Partner representatives are thus themselves accountable to their wider constituencies for their actions in GFAR and have mutual accountability with other sectors through GFAR Collective Actions and governance.

A multi-stakeholder Steering Committee will meet every year between meetings of the Partner Assembly. The Steering Committee is composed of global partners, Regional Fora and Partners from other constituencies, selected by the Partner Assembly.

The Steering Committee will organize itself as a body and through standing committees. The reformed Steering Committee will decide what sub-committees it may, or may not, require to ensure effective operation and accountability in all respects.

Until the new governance comes into place, the existing Steering Committee will maintain its role and responsibilities.

5. GFAR’s role in regard to resourcing the transformation and strengthening of national research and innovation capacities was discussed , agreed upon (92% agreement) and recognized as a major avenue for GFAR transformational role and Collective Action. ***Participants in the Assembly recognized the need for additional and new forms of investment in national agri-food research***

²These are a group’s steps or actions taken while working toward a common goal. When individuals engage in collective action, the strength of the group’s resources, knowledge and efforts combines all parties to more readily achieve the shared goal.

and innovation systems and consider this a priority for advocacy through and by the Global Forum. Mechanisms for putting this into practice will now be explored with a range of funding partners.

Follow-up

The mandate of GFAR is now strongly approved, with broader representation and a clear, strong basis for GFAR Collective Actions. A series of follow-up actions will now be put in place to implement these reforms. These include:

- All participants are encouraged to confirm their institutions as GFAR Partners and encourage others to do so. A web-based system for signing up as a Partner in the Global Forum will be implemented.
- Systematic follow-up with invitees to the Constituent Assembly, and with other Partners in GFAR, will mobilise constituencies at global and regional levels for the Partners' Assembly, drawing from relevant parties at national, regional or global levels.
- The functional linkage between FAO and GFAR, reinforced through the Assembly, will be further elaborated through discussion and action at high level in FAO and with Member Nations.
- GFAR's agreed role in advocating and promoting greater and better investment in national research and innovation systems will be pursued as a collective action in demand-driven national contexts, with a range of funding and implementing partners.
- The existing Steering Committee will meet prior to the GCARD3 (probably in Rome, in early December), to agree plans for the Partner Assembly.
- The Partner Assembly will be planned as an intrinsic part of the GCARD3 event in early 2016.
- The GFAR Charter will now be revised and presented for consideration by the Partner Assembly.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the efforts of the Strategic Governance Working Group and Secretariat in organizing the meeting and preparing the Discussion Papers, APAARI for managing the logistics on the ground, and our sponsors, particularly the EC and FAO, for their support. Thanks go to each and every participant, particularly our speakers during the event, for really engaging and contributing such valuable points to the discussion. This was a truly international, multi-stakeholder meeting, where everyone could participate equally, exemplifying the spirit and value of being part of GFAR.

Annex 1: GFAR Constituent Assembly Participant List

NAME	Constituency	Region
Abu-Basha , Ehab Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Jordan University of Science and Technology	Higher Education	Near East North Africa
Ahmed , Mahfuz Advisor, concurrently Practice Leader (Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development), Asian Development Bank	Development Bank/Foundation	Asia-Pacific
Ahumada , Mario Representative of NGOs in the FORAGRO Executive Committee, Comité para la Soberanía Alimentaria América Latina y el Caribe	NGOs/CSOs: Agricultural/Rural Development, Advocacy, INGOS	Latin America & Caribbean
Ajlouni , Mohammad M. Executive Secretary AARINENA	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	Near East North Africa
Akinbamijo , Yemi Executive Director FARA	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	sub-Saharan Africa
Akter , Nasrin Senior Programme Specialist, SAARC Agriculture Centre	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	Asia-Pacific
Al Jobor , Mariam Secretary of the Rural Development Women Group in the Arab Countries	NGOs/CSOs: Agricultur/Rural Development, Advocacy, INGOS	Near East North Africa
al Momany , Zeinab President Arab Network for Women Farmers	Women's representative bodies	Near East North Africa

NAME	Constituency	Region
Al-Saady, Nadiya Executive Director Animal & Plant Genetic Resources Center The Research Council, (TRC)	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	Near East North Africa
AstulMejía, Germán President CCC-CA (Confederación de Cooperativas del Caribe, Centro y Suramérica)	Private Sector: Agri-Food industries networks; Input sector networks; SME networks	Latin America & Caribbean
Ata, Yasmin Mahmoud NENA Group Representative, Young Professional Platform	Youth	Near East North Africa
Atta-Krah, Kwesi Humid Tropics CRP Leader	International Agricultural Research	Global
Barasa, Elicah Social Media Communicator	Social Media Communicator	Global
Bi, Jieying Asia Coordinator, China Representative, YPARD	Youth	Asia-Pacific
Bisht, Sonali Director INHERE GFAR Steering Committee	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Boly, Hamidou Agricultural Education and Training Coordinator, NEPAD	Higher Education	sub-Saharan Africa
Bonsu, Nana Osei CEO Ghana Private Enterprise Foundation	Private Sector: Agri-Food industries networks; Input sector networks; SME networks	sub-Saharan Africa

NAME	Constituency	Region
Browne, Paddy Head of Crops and Environment Research Program, TEAGASC	Regional Advisory Services	Europe
Burak, Masum Director General, General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Turkey	Advanced Research Institutions	Global
Calon, Monique Senior Policy Advisor at Ministry of Foreign Affairs The Netherlands	Donors	Global
Caron, Patrick Director General in charge of Research and Strategy CIRAD	Advanced Research Institutions	Global
Chandler, Fiona Program Delivery Manager	GFAR Secretariat	Global
Dahan, Rachid Directeur de Recherche Secrétaire Général Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	Near East North Africa
Dargouth, Aziz Chair of AARINENA GFAR Steering Committee	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Davis, Kristin GFRAS	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Djibo, Bagna West Africa Network of Farmers and Producers Organizations (ROPPA) Niamey, Niger	Farmer Organizations & Coops	sub-Saharan Africa

NAME	Constituency	Region
Djumabaeva , Nabira Uzbek Scientific Production Center for Agriculture	Women's representative bodies	Central Asia & Caucasus
Dosov , Botir ICARDA	Regional Advisory Services	Central Asia & Caucasus
Fall Tall , Khady President of the West African Women Associations/Association des Femmes en Afrique de l'Ouest (WAWA-AFAO) Senegal	Women's representative bodies	sub-Saharan Africa
Fan , Shenngen Director General, IFPRI	International Agricultural Research	Global
Fauvao , Vili Deputy Regional Representative for Asia Pacific, FAO Regional Office, Bangkok	UN Agencies	Asia-Pacific
Friederich , Hans Director General, INBAR	International Agricultural Research	Global
Geronimo , Jimmy Extinado	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Asia-Pacific
Ghodake , Raghunath Executive Secretary, APAARI	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	Asia-Pacific
Hailey , John Consultant (MANNET)	Consultant	Global
Hansen , Anja Hansen Faculty of Science, Secretariat for Development Cooperation University of Copenhagen	Women's representative bodies	Europe

NAME	Constituency	Region
Holderness, Mark Executive Secretary	GFAR Secretariat	Global
Hoste, Christian AGREENIUM & Chair Tropical Agricultural Platform	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	Europe
Huang, Dandan Project Officer Department of International Cooperation Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences(CAAS)	Advanced Research Institutions	Global
Hushagen, Judith Consultant (MANNET)	Consultant	Global
Jakhar, Ajay Vir Chairman, BKS	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Asia-Pacific
Jeksembekova, Manshuk Director of "Private Agrofirm"	Private Sector: Agri-Food industries networks; Input sector networks; SME networks	Central Asia & Caucasus
Johm, Ken B. Agriculture and Agro-Industry Department (OSAN) African Development Bank	Development Bank/Foundation	sub-Saharan Africa
Joradze, Mariam ELKANA - Biological Farming Association	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Central Asia & Caucasus
Karasartov, Shaibek Training, Advisory and Innovation Center	NGOs/CSOs: Agricultur/Rural Development, Advocacy, INGOS	Central Asia & Caucasus
Keatinge, Dyno AIRCA Chair, Director General WorldVegetable Center	International Agricultural Research	Global

NAME	Constituency	Region
Kennelly, John GCHERA	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Kim, Gwang-Jo Director UNESCO Regional Office, Bangkok	UN Agencies	Asia-Pacific
Kiroo, Philip President Eastern Africa Farmers Federation	Farmer Organizations & Coops	sub-Saharan Africa
Knoth, Joachim DEVCO.C.1 European Commission	Donors	Global
Krasilnikov, Pavel Head of Land Resources Department, Lomonosov Moscow State University Acting Deputy Director Eurasian Center for Food Security	Higher Education	Central Asia & Caucasus
Kruger, Charity Chair of FARA GFAR Steering Committee	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Linibi, Maria SenarLinibi President PNG Women in Agricultural Development Foundation	Women's representative bodies	Asia-Pacific
López, Fernando General Secretary of COPROFAM, Uruguay	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Latin America & Caribbean
Macoloo, Chris Regional Director - Africa World Neighbors	NGOs/CSOs: Agricultur/Rural Development, Advocacy, INGOS	sub-Saharan Africa
Marker Kabraji, Aban Regional Director IUCN Asia	NGOs/CSOs: Agricultur/Rural Development, Advocacy, INGOS	Global

NAME	Constituency	Region
Marquez, Nathaniel Executive Director of ANGOC	NGOs/CSOs: Agricultur/Rural Development, Advocacy, INGOS	Asia-Pacific
Maru, Ajit Senior Knowledge Officer	GFAR Secretariat	Global
Marzouki Ben Aziz, Salima COFO-WANA Consortium of Farmers Organizations for Agriculture Research for Development in West Asia-North Africa Region	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Near East North Africa
Moephuli, Shadrack Agriculture Research Council (ARC) Pretoria, South Africa	Advanced Research Institutions	Global
Montiel, Danilo Pérez Centre for Consumer Defence, El Salvador	Consumers	Latin America & Caribbean
Muchoki, Lucy CEO, Pan African Agribusiness and Agro Industry Consortium GFAR Steering Committee	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Muturo, Stephen Secretary General Consumers Federation of Kenya (COFEK)	Consumers	sub-Saharan Africa
Mwongera, Eunice CEO Hillside Greens Ltd., Kenya	Private Sector: Agri-Food industries networks; Input sector networks; SME networks	sub-Saharan Africa
Nahdy, Silim Executive Director AFAAS	Regional Advisory Services	sub-Saharan Africa
Nakato, Margaret Executive Director World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Global

NAME	Constituency	Region
Nelles, Wayne Regional Coordinator Higher Education for Sustainable Agriculture (HESA) and Food Security in Southern Asia Project Swedish International Agricultural Network Initiative	Higher Education	Southeast Asia
Njobe, Bongwiwe	Private Sector: Agri-Food industries networks; Input sector networks; SME networks	Global
Nurse, Carmen President of Caribbean Network of Rural Women Producers (CANROP), President St Lucia Network of Rural Women Producers (Micoud Cluster), St. Lucia	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Latin America & Caribbean
Oniang'o, Ruth Vice-Chair, GFAR Steering Committee	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Paisley, Courtney YPARD	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Palmier, Harry Senior Partnerships Expert	GFAR Secretariat	Global
Partanen, Kati COPA-COGECA	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Europe
Pedersen, Henning Country Program Manager Vietnam, IFAD	GFAR Foundation Member	Global
Penunia, Estrella (Esther) Secretary General, Asian Farmers Association GFAR Steering Committee	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Plummer, Charles Office Administrator	GFAR Secretariat	Global

NAME	Constituency	Region
Price, Thomas Senior Officer-Agricultural Innovation and Society	GFAR Secretariat	Global
Restrepo, Juan Lucas Chair, GFAR Steering Committee	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Rijsberman, Frank CEO, CGIAR Consortium	International Agricultural Research	Global
Rokhaya Gaye, Sokhna Louis Sénégal	Youth	sub-Saharan Africa
Saikia, Anshuman IUCN Regional Programme Support Coordinator, Asia	NGOs/CSOs: Agricultur/Rural Development, Advocacy, INGOS	Global
Saiyed, Ibrahim Md. Acting Director (Research), CIRDA	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	Asia-Pacific
Saparmuratov, Ashyr Head of Agricultural Science Department Academy of Science	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	Central Asia & Caucasus
Sharipov, Azizbek National Association of Dekhan Farmers (NADF)	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Central Asia & Caucasus
Shearer, David General Manager, Corporate ACIAR	Donors	Global
Simalenga, Timothy Executive Director Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA)	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	sub-Saharan Africa
Stice, Kyle General Manager, Pacific Islands Farmers Organization Network (PIFON)	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Asia-Pacific

NAME	Constituency	Region
Sulaiman , Rasheed Coordinator for Agricultural Extension in South Asia (AESAs) network	Regional Advisory Services	Asia-Pacific
Suleymanova , Makhinakhon Neksigol Consulting	Youth	Central Asia & Caucasus
Swaminathan , Umadevi Self Employed Womens Association	NGOs/CSOs: Agricultur/Rural Development, Advocacy, INGOS	Asia-Pacific
Tan Siang Hee Executive Director CropLife Asia	Private Sector: Agri-Food industries networks; Input sector networks; SME networks	Asia-Pacific
Tashmatov , Alisher Executive Secretary CACAARI	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	Central Asia & Caucasus
Thomas , Pamella Agricultural Coordinator, CaFAN (Caribbean Farmers Network)	Private Sector: Agri-Food industries networks; Input sector networks; SME networks	Latin America & Caribbean
Turok , Jozef ICARDA Regional Coordinator for Central Asia and Caucasus, Head of PFU	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	Central Asia & Caucasus
Urutyán , Vardan International Center for Agribusiness Research and Education	NGOs/CSOs: Agricultur/Rural Development, Advocacy, INGOS	Central Asia & Caucasus
Van Damme , Patrick Chair of EFARD GFAR Steering Committee	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Virapat , Cherdasak Director-General, Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific	Regional Fora of Public Agricultural Research (for Development) institutions	Asia-Pacific

NAME	Constituency	Region
Volpe, Luisa Policy Officer World Farmers Organization	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Global
Wang, Ren Assistant Director General, FAO	GFAR Foundation Member	Global
Waters-Bayer, Ann Senior Associate, ETC	NGOs/CSOs: Agricultur/Rural Development, Advocacy, INGOS	Europe
Wyss, Rahel YPARD Country Rep	Youth	Europe
Yoovatana, Margaret Department of Agriculture, Thailand	GFAR Steering Committee	Global
Yuldashev, Mirzohid Agro-Information and Innovation Center under Farmers Council of Uzbekistan	Farmer Organizations & Coops	Central Asia & Caucasus
Zaein, Mohamed Abdullah Mohamed Secretary General Arab Fertilizer Association	Private Sector: Agri-Food industries networks; Input sector networks; SME networks	Near East North Africa
Zammouri, Abdelhamid Président ADD du C.C du Remadel	NGOs/CSOs: Agricultur/Rural Development, Advocacy, INGOS	Near East North Africa
Teunis van Rheenen Head of Partnerships and Business Development Director General's Office	International Food Policy Research Institute	
Susan Vize UNESCO, Bangkok Thailand		

Annex 2: Individual points noted/clarification issues raised during discussion on Renewing GFAR's role and purpose

Comments and feedback on Roles and Purpose of GFAR

- Now GFAR is focused on the needs and shortcomings
- Involving different stakeholders, views, needs, voices will help to link science to the grass-root needs
- What is/will be uniqueness of GFAR? What is the difference between GFAR and other institutions?
- How we /GFAR can orient institutions / sectors to the needs of the countries, regions, farmers, beneficiaries. This is the role of GFAR.
- Many non-research institutions doing studies, Baseline surveys, while Research centers/institutes can do it the best of all. Non-research institutions doing studies, baseline surveys, because of the lack of visibility, positions and results of scientific institutions in the development process.
- Science in CAC regions has a long roots / history. But, the science is not far-reaching. Research System generates the knowledge and technology and transferred to the farmers (maybe on not sustainable way). But, here the role of the research systems is limited.
- Multidisciplinary research should be implemented at the country level and the address the needs revealed by NARS. Ownership should be assured at country and level.
- What kind of platform should we have to ensure those impacts? Such National and regional platforms should communicate both ways, bottom-up and top-down/ needs and actions to address those needs. Platforms should be set-up. There are attempts in the regions. Ministries should play a coordination role. Local to National to Regional to Global and vice-verse.
- The GFAR should have a clear and solid strategy of working and supporting regional fora.
- Research should be located where national institutions are working. International research should support the local system, not be standalone. GFAR should advocate and facilitate this. Each region has it specific patterns, history and nature, and socio-economic environment.
- We agree those role and purpose, but we can't see strategies. The linkage to the enabling environment is not seen.
- GFAR and platforms should create and nurture the young generation of AIS actors.
- It is essential that research is directed by and responds to the needs of agricultural stakeholders.
- Education actors need to be better included in the process and listed in the short paragraph.
- Gender should be included in the short explanation of the of the discussion point.
- Who are the GFAR stakeholders, they need to be better defined and known (what is "multistakeholder", "sector", "actor"?)
- When there are proven research concepts, there need to be targeted interventions to put these in place. There needs to be an effective regional approach for GFAR. Regional level decisions are very important.
- Agricultural Innovation Systems is too large of a concept.
- Multi-stakeholder, multi-sector, multi-actor agricultural innovation systems is a repetition.
- Must recognize the uniqueness of different regions and the differences within.
- GFAR needs a high political endorsement and clear mandate for actions.

Vote on definition of innovation (53.1% agree and 46.9% disagree): Contrary views on definition of innovation

- Current mandate is too broad and as such be less effective
- More originality is required in the definition
- More about agri-food innovation (not just agriculture innovation)
- GFAR should be more about capacity of research
- Concerns on Innovation system as a network – being a network doesn't make you an innovation
- Are there measurable tools for GFAR?
- How do you determine what is an innovation and what is innovative for GFAR?
- How does GFAR follow up on those innovations?
- GFAR shouldn't do everything. The purpose of GFAR in innovation should be giving farmers the voice and addressing obstacles in taking up innovations
- The goals and role described in the documents seem ambitious. Now GFAR sets up new framework, which is not only AR4D, but more multidisciplinary development, including different sectors and areas
- Is it too broad? No – not if you consider the work of all the different organizations, who make up the Global Forum. GFAR Forum is all of us, as the implementers, to come together and share; relying on each other to make a difference.
- Different levels of GFAR – in order to be effective we need to be on the ground (with stakeholders). Yet as global forum there are national and regional dialogues – better for the global forum to focus on a few big issues and let them trickle down to the local level.
- Should we argue with the precise definition? Rather do we need multi-stakeholders and a global forum e.g. GFAR's work
- Not to get caught up on the definition too much - Innovation is something everybody is doing

Annex 3: List of Participants in Collective Action Working Groups

Theme: Consumption, Nutrition and Health

1. Patrick Van Damme
2. Stephen Mutoro
3. Cherdsak virapat
4. Chris Macoloo
5. Danilo Perez Montiel
6. Marzouki Salima
7. Kristin Davis
8. Jimmy e Geronimo
9. Esther Penunia
10. Ruth Oniang'o
11. Uma Swanminathan
12. Mahfuz Ahmed
13. Nana Osei Bonsu

Theme: Gender

1. Anja Hansen
2. Margaret Nakoto
3. Nadiya Al-Saady
4. Maria Linibi
5. Monique Calon
6. I shady Fall Tall
7. Ann Waters Bayer
8. Cherdsak virapat
9. Chris Macoloo
10. Masum burak
11. Marzouki Salima
12. A. Saikia
13. Nasrin Akter
14. Eunice Mwangera
15. Rugh Oniang'o
16. Kati Partanen
17. Shadrack Moephuli
18. Uma Swamanithan

Theme: Climate change and NRM

1. Tan Siang Hee
2. Nadiya Al-Saady
3. Yemi Akinbamijo
4. Vardan Urutyun
5. Cherdsak Virapat
6. Christ Macoloo
7. Mario Ahumaja

8. Margaret C. Yoovatana
9. Pavel Krasilnikov
10. Aziz Dargouth
11. Sonali Bisht
12. A. Saikia
13. Mariam Josjadze
14. Jimmy Extinado Geronimo
15. Charity K Kruger
16. Nasrin Akter
17. Dyno Keatinge
18. Mahfuz Ahmed
19. Nana Osei Bonsu

Theme: Youth

1. Ken Johm
2. Sokhna Robhaya Gaye
3. Rahel Wyss
4. Ann waters Bayer
5. Cherdsak Virapat
6. Moh'd Ajiouni
7. Ibrahim Saiyed
8. Esther Penunia
9. Ruth Oniang'o
10. Eunice K. Mwangera
11. Charity K Kruger

Theme: Knowledge Access and Use

1. Boly Hamidou
2. Maria Livini
3. Philip M Kiriro
4. Paddy Browne
5. Jozef Turok
6. Pavel Krasilnikov
7. Rasheed Sulaiman V
8. Kristin Danis
9. Kristian Hoste
10. Kyle Stice
11. Nasrin Akter
12. Ibrahim Saiyed
13. Mario Ahvmaja
14. Ren Wang

Theme: Farmers Rights and Resources

1. Nathaniel Marquez
2. Nakato Margaret
3. Ndiya Al-Saady
4. Monique Calon
5. Philip M Kiriro
6. Varoan Urutyan
7. Rahel Wyss
8. Cherdsak Virapat
9. Mohammad Ajloui
10. Sonali bisht
11. Jimmy E Geronimo
12. Mariam Josjadze
13. Esther Penunia
14. Eunice K. Mwongera
15. Charity K Kruger
16. Uma Swaminathan
17. Mario Ahumada

Theme: Foresight and future needs

1. Tan Sieng Hee
2. Ken Johm
3. Monique Calom
4. Aziz Darghouth
5. Sonali Bisht
6. Rachid Dahan
7. Abolelhamid Zammouri
8. A. Saikia
9. Ibrahim Saiyed
10. David Shearer
11. Shadrack Moephuli
12. Raghunath Ghodake
13. Dyno Keatings
14. Luisa Volpe

Theme: International Advocacy

1. Tan Siang Hee
2. Ann Waters Bayer
3. Rasheed Sulaiman V
4. Christian Hoste
5. Shadrack Moephuli
6. Dyno Keatinge
7. Ren Wang
8. Luisa Volpe
9. Hans Frederich

Theme: Capacity Development

1. Boly Hamidou
2. Margaret Hakato
3. Philip M. Kiriro
4. Vardan Urutyan
5. Rahel Wyss
6. Cherdsak virapat
7. Mohammad Zain
8. Masum Burak
9. Rasheed Sulaima V
10. Pavel Krasilaikov
11. Christian Hoste
12. Krisin Davis
13. Mariam Al Jobor
14. Joachim Knoth
15. John Kennelly
16. Uma Swaminathan
17. Nana Osei Bonsu
18. David Shearer
19. Silim Nahdy
20. Mirzokhid Yoldashev
21. Manshuk Jeksembekova

Annex 4: Reports from the Collective Action Working Groups

Theme: International Advocacy

- GFAR should strengthen the linkages between the different level of the Forum: Global, Regional and National and strengthen the capacity of each of these levels for information flow and advocacy;
- At each level, the role of GFAR is to;
 - Facilitate dialogue and convene state and Non-State actors in agricultural research, including representatives from industry, farmer representatives and educational bodies;
 - Engage with non-agricultural stakeholders to ensure that the debate is not focused on our own constituency;
 - Focus the agenda on priority issues;
 - Convince industry and commerce about the value added that GFAR brings.
- GFAR should make efforts to engage more actively with the UN community, especially UNGA, FAO Congress and relevant Conventions.
- GFAR should have a strategic advocacy role for agricultural research, to help identify priority issues for future research, and create partnerships to respond to these priorities, including representatives from industry and multinationals.
- GFAR should engage more actively with the donor community.

The outcomes are

- Stronger GFAR;
- A voice in the International Policy arena, and not only in the agricultural world;
- Money.

Ingredients of success are

- 1% of Agricultural GDP should be allocated to Agricultural Research for Development.

Role of GFAR

- See above

Theme: Climate Change – NRM

Successful examples of collective actions

- Needs effective communication between stakeholders as common people may not understand as they see this is the role of the government. Requirement for early warning, additional value for collective action, role of someone to communicate to the community to be able to respond.
- Getting agriculture on the table is a big issue for negotiation. COP Meeting in Madrid – one issue on migration for pastures, Copenhagen – agriculture in the Agenda, Cancun South Africa – interest between agriculture and climate change, COP 21 in Paris. The story has not moved because there is no global policy for collective action. The science is there but no farmers' participation. UNFCCC, negotiators from Africa interested in temperature change.
- Agriculture needs a political will and long term policy that show how we mitigate and adapt to CC. An example is irrigation,
- Water is the main factor of concern, so what is the agricultural R&D focus?
- Policy is the challenge in the COP, the countries are responsible to commit themselves.
- El Nino drought, enter in the dry season, and then government intervenes. Government did not say anything; left the farmers on their own.

- Collective action needed. The ASEAN Climate Resilience Network is an example
- Not enough information has been disseminated.
- Traditional knowledge – history of adaptation, evidence may be there, but data maybe missing, what data is needed for policy advocacy.
- Action needs to be taken at the local level, and these actions could aggregate to form a collective action. It may not exist yet in the world.
- Climate change is real but the problem is the management system, production system, monitoring system. Should change the system to find solutions to climate change.
- The government has to be increase investment on R&D to be responsive to CC
- Briefed on the history of the COP on CC. Some refused to sign because no agriculture. Climate change is not a number but CC is about livelihoods and about life.

How collective action adds value for Climate Change (CC)

- Bring all stakeholders at the lowest level to create more awareness, as an issue and bring it to higher level.
- Many organizations have many CC programs; the theme is cross-cutting and should draw on many actors beyond the CGIAR. Thematic WGs on Hunger and poverty reduction. Zero hunger challenge, work in partnership. Farmers' organizations, not only agencies, needed in building partnership.
- Grassroots understanding on the CC and policy advocacy.
- Implication of CC, outbreak of pests and diseases, production effect, bring all the scientists. Policies that will enforce these associations. Negotiators in the COP do not talk to agriculturists, who has to move the policy?
- Pool resources to effectively address the issue on CC.
- The main thing is the root problem of policies to drive this initiative.
- Put these issues as a thematic agenda put forward to the Global Forum
- Farmers need adaptation papers, indigenous knowledge and documentation of this knowledge.

What collective action could bring to GFAR

- What drivers are behind producing milk in Egypt and vegetable salads in the desert?
- Experience from the grassroots level in Himalayas in India, where there are a lot of climatic variations, depending if fields are North or South facing. Now climate change then adds further dimensions to adaptation to the change. CC creates uncertainty, unpredictability of the CC, which affects the agriculture, people, farmers resilience and coping mechanism. There are 2 major things, we know that farmers, when faced with uncertainty, always think on what to do, continue planning on how to adapt, needs leadership by farmers.

What kind of outcome do we desire:

- Have to start from the bottom – village group, long chain of communication with the farmers, farmers are empowered with Climate resilience option, then the conglomeration of these options are examples of collective action.
- Monitoring of CC, no communication with the people, the system in which CC information is monitored and who monitors? Government or the people? Quality of information.
- Taking responsibility in the collection, monitoring,
- Agriculture has to be precise. Large scale farmers have the means but not the small farmers, smart phones, send data to officers, to provide information to the authority.
- Outcome we need is the two way communication, to be a two-way system,
- Education, training and access to information.

- Arrange fora for government and the local level to meet and discuss the gaps and see whether the existing system is effective or not and to find alternative way to respond and implement action as a pilot and serve as a valuable data
- Organize a global CC adaptation forum for fisheries.
- Management of resources,
- Conservation of genetic resources
- Diversification of production system - traditional knowledge, indigenous varieties of plants
- Data collection, evidence is there but data is not
- Land and water resources management – successful adaptation strategy made in all levels, adaptation of water use to management of genetic resources. Stop use of land, or abandon use of land and use alternative practices e.g.. Saline condition, deserts, extreme salinity, planting of tolerant species, adaptation strategies. Technology transfer South-North cooperation. Exchange of information.
- Early warning systems
- Conversion of agricultural lands, find a middle way to solve this scenario.
- Collective action for mitigation strategy, but we do not have the right science to mitigate climate change. Where in a system there is science then production level is maintained. Mitigate CC against science but we do not have that yet now.
- The prime element in water, and how water is managed for human, industrial, irrigation, and there is competition to this – what to do?
- Alternative models on adaptation, access to information, early warning, risk management, agricultural insurance, access to water and genetic landrace, and control of biodiversity, focus on family farmers.
- More climate resilience adaptation

Ingredients for success:

- Increase climate specific communication strategies – government or NGOs e.g.. In Africa to empower the organizations for early warning
- Research funding :Put food security as the theme for CC Adaptation policies

NRM

- Increase the adaptive capacity of local breeds both livestock and fisheries
- Conservation of biodiversity genetic resources and plant, livestock breeds.
- Regional Water collaboration

What is expected from GFAR:

- Facilitate links with donor countries
- Reconnect the involvement with IPCC: Most critical COP was in Copenhagen, with debate on the future of agriculture : initiatives on CSA, but the issue is what is it that we put on the table for GFAR

Theme: Gender

How do Collective Actions add value in gender:

- Collective Action not possible without both gender.
- How can we use collective action to solve gender issues.
- Some problems at the moment:
 - Land use planning
 - Decision making
 - Recognition
 - Building capacity

- Economic Empowerment
- Leadership empowerment
- Access to finance
- Access to land
- The role women play in the value chain
- Cultural education and attitude
- Integrated farming – holistic approach

What kind of outcomes desired?

- Convince the policymakers that investing in women is good business.
- Success stories of women as actors of change instead of victims.
- Not to utilize women's input would be a waste.
- Moving cultural barriers.
- Gender-balanced sensitive financing systems/possibilities.
- (Some places the girls "outpower" the boys – gender balance has to be looked upon).
- Very concrete collective action is needed: gender has been politics in many years, but not much has changed = implementation of legislation and policies has to be demanded.
- High-light good practices in GFAR.
- GFAR: Give women a voice in the agricultural research agenda.
- Outcomes of the gender equality:
 - Increased income and poverty reduction across gender
 - Social security
 - Food and nutrition security
 - Resilient livelihoods of society

Ingredients for success:

- Enabling environment for gender.
- Empowerment of women.
- Political and cultural will to achieve real gender equality.
- Access to: Land, finance, policy, education/training, independency = Solving the problems defined above.

Expectations for GFAR

- Who is the representative of gender issues in GFAR?
- Mainstreaming gender in GFAR
- Have a women platform
- Implementation and political will
- Advocacy
- Financing gender issues
- Gender responsive indicators in performance outcomes. Outcome: Increased income and poverty reduction across gender, social security, food and nutrition security, resilient livelihoods of society
- Catalyzing partnerships for action
- Women participation in the priority setting development
- Effective governance framework for gender equality
- Policies into action
- Raise awareness of gender equality even in cultural issues (very sensitive in many cultures)
- Mentoring programmes.
- Use existing instruments (Women empowerment in agriculture index) in pushing gender issues.

- Document and share success stories.
- Exchange of information between different women organisations/groups.
- How to attract young women to agriculture? Resilience, farms, alternative livelihood in rural areas. Gender organized technology.

3 most important points success criteria for collective action:

- Political and cultural will to achieve real gender equality
- Demanding the implementation of the policies
- Enabling environment of empowerment of women

Theme: Foresight and Future Needs

Background

- Forum discussing what are the factors affecting the future of agriculture.
- Methodology – multi-stakeholder group, grassroots representation (women, youth, extension, government, researchers, businessmen) come together to think of a range of factors that affect future of agriculture.
- Then think about external (policy, climate change etc) and internal (can do something about these) factors. Examples - farmers are disorganised without a single voice. There is some correlation software that looks at influences. Grouped into 4 sectors - strong, weak, dependent, interdependent. Enables factors to be prioritised that will have an influence on others and identifies areas of priorities.
- Then look at what can be the future state. Create different scenarios, which are real and possible, in different time frames and look at if no actions are taken or clear action.
- Foresight - should look at current situation that may grow, where action now can avoid future issue.

How do collective actions add value in foresight and future needs

- Great way of getting grass roots in to identify issues.
- Inclusion is critical to identify problems, own activities and outcomes Able to choose what the future looks like and choose actions to take to address the future Need to understand time horizons

What are the kinds of outcomes desired?

- Validation of the process and robustness of outcomes
- Diversity of scenarios (consensus is questionable) management of risk, with specific focus on intervention at the appropriate point (e.g. how to address climate change) political commitment linking key domestic issues (e.g. cyclones) that become key strategic issues (disaster management and recovery) that GFAR are able to increase prominence and drive advocacy to influence AR4D agenda. Generate report on 10-15 year timeframe and this becomes the basis of all action

What are the ingredients of success?

- Need to take in a whole range of factors It needs to be holistic, including the youth. Having institutional and individual diversity is important for political engagement, but watch out for the political blind spots. Need to include risk analysis (risk of global issues) advocacy stimulates engagement in the issues and solutions, look at a 10-15 year process

What is the role expected of the Global Forum?

- Acknowledge there is a lack of future planning Regional Fora to use and endorse support modelling capacity in the NARS. Consider the basic issues that have been discussed at the

grassroots levels, to be put in the process for the research community to address National level to regional body, move to GFAR, checks with other regional bodies and if there is alignment then GFAR gets out and shouts that message.

- Capacity development of regional and national institutions to enable the process to occur effectively. What tools do GFAR bring to the process to enable effectiveness. Mobilisation of research to provide evidence to assist in the process. GFAR needs to be engaged at the global level. Bring together global risk analysis and how this affects GFAR constituencies. Can it push the button to deliver political outcomes before it becomes a panic button and facilitate interpretation of global risks and opportunities for constituency sharing of best practice in future planning and thinking?

Group from Central Asia who covered four themes

Theme: Knowledge access and use

1. How do Collective Actions add value in this theme?
 - Use of ICT, e.g. mobile apps.
 - Organizational infrastructure
 - Systemize the knowledge needs/ needs assessment
 - Heterogeneous information
2. What are the kinds of outcomes desired?
 - Access of different stakeholders to the Knowledge should improve agricultural productive
 - New job opportunities
3. What are the ingredients of success?
 - Public/government sector support
 - scaling up/out
4. What is the role expected of the Global Forum?
 - facilitate consultations
 - create the platform for sharing knowledge
 - linking local, national, regional and global knowledge
 - provide technical support
 - linking international/development agencies to local institutions
 - nurture of care of agriculture, eco-systems among different stakeholders
 - change mindset

Theme: Foresight and future needs

1. How do Collective Actions add value in this theme?
 - Trainings and capacity development.
 - advocacy
 - sharing knowledge and information
2. What are the kinds of outcomes desired?
 - Developing the capacity and engaging stakeholders in shaping the desired future
 - to avoid/mitigate cross country and inter-country tensions
3. What are the ingredients of success?
 - Public/government sector support
4. What is the role expected of the Global Forum?
 - facilitate consultations
 - create the foresight platform

Theme: Youth

1. How do Collective Actions add value in this theme?
 - advocacy
 - sharing knowledge and information
2. What are the kinds of outcomes desired?
 - ensure more innovative development of the agricultural sector by increasing fresh blood
3. What are the ingredients of success?
 - Public/government sector support
 - Increase attractiveness of the agricultural sector
 - success stories
4. What is the role expected of the Global Forum?
 - define the achievable goals and objectives
 - facilitate and advocate investments to youth issues
 - grants, scholarships,

Theme: Climate change and NRM

1. How do Collective Actions add value in this theme?
 - defining, testing and scaling out technologies and options
2. What are the kinds of outcomes desired?
 - more efficient NRM
 - sustainable eco-systems
 - Food security and nutrition
3. What are the ingredients of success?
 - collective actions
 - dialogues between neighbor: farms, districts, countries
4. What is the role expected of the Global Forum?
 - advocacy in changing mindset mechanism
 - promoting foresight
 - advocate public sector and raise awareness among decision/policy makers

Annex 5: Success Factors for Collective Action

Theme: Knowledge access and use

- Have to see a benefit
- Strong champion
- Collective problem

Theme: Youth:

- Understanding youth aspirations, capacity to express, let them make decision
- Enabling policy for youth to empower to innovate
- Introduce ag into STIM (not stand alone)

Theme: Climate change and NRM

- Must demonstrated alignment with ongoing climate change initiatives and be a think tank to be heard (must be heard as GFAR)
- Stimulate global policy discussions uniquely on transboundary resources
- Increasing specific climate change communication channels

Theme: International advocacy

- Voice in international policy arena (not just agriculture)
- GFAR valued added is recognized by industry
- What percentage of GDP should be allocated to agriculture (needs to be emphasized)

Theme: Capacity development

- Greater clarity on what we are trying to achieve
- See value to their own specific constituency
- Have a good mechanism to work with other fora (global, regional and other levels)

Theme: Foresight and future needs

- Clarification on the terminology
- Value in having short term inclusive future needs process design and 15 year foresighting
- Diversity is critical

Theme: Gender

- Political and cultural will to achieve gender equality
- Enabling environment for gender
- Implementation of policies (already have the legislation but it is not implemented)

Theme: Farmer's rights and resources

- Focus on farmer to farmer
- Need to take holistic view of rights of farmers
- Empowerment of farmers to greater ownership and access
- Equality, transparency, respect

- Building on existing actions, learning on success and failures

Theme: Consumption, nutrition and health

- Need to influence policy
- Need more product ownership
- Awareness and information

Annex 6: Individual points noted/clarification issues raised during discussion on Collective Action – Definition and Principles

Definition:

“A collective action is a set of coherent and coordinated actions initiated by three or more GFAR constituencies (whether at national, regional or global levels), which agree to commit resources together towards clear areas of change in agricultural innovation systems and their role in development. The collective action has to align with GFAR’s objectives and directly contribute to the delivery and achievement of the Forum’s outputs and outcomes. [These actions - including advocacy and resource mobilization - serve in particular to improve the lives and livelihoods of farmers].”

Comments/gaps on the definition:

- Work on better advocacy and resource mobilization
- To improve lives of farmers/livelihoods (beneficiaries)
- To support institutions which do this through global and regional constituents
- Time element
- Relationship to GCARD Road Map and GFAR MTP
- Defining - Constituency to represent
 - - Collective action
- Supply push to demand driven
- Collective action having potential for upscaling + multiplier effect (impact at scale)
- Would it be any kind of collective action?
- Boundaries
- Mandate
- Others
- What are the target groups – how are they prioritized
- Suppliers-Consumers (diversity consideration)
- Suggest flexible process and funding

Collective Action: Comments on Principles

1. [old 3.] [~~Constituencies~~] [~~Partners~~] involved in a GFAR Collective Action agree to ~~commit and mobilize resources together to~~ strengthen and transform agricultural [~~research and~~] innovation systems [~~through mobilizing resources and efforts together~~] and to enhance their development benefits.
2. All GFAR Collective Action [~~is farmer-centred~~] ~~involves and includes the resource-poor as stakeholders~~ and aims to bring a positive impact on the lives of ~~the~~ poor smallholder [~~farmers~~]/producers [and in particular women and youth].
3. [old 1.]. In a GFAR Collective Action, “Collective” indicates that at least three GFAR [~~constituencies~~] [~~partners from different sectors~~] have agreed to work together and share resources towards a common purpose. “Action” indicates that the [~~constituencies~~] [~~partners~~] jointly initiate [~~and implement~~] a set of coherent and coordinated actions together.
4. The Collective Action has to align with GFAR’s objectives and directly contribute to the delivery and achievement of the Global Forum’s [~~mandate~~] [~~outputs and outcomes~~], as described in the GCARD Road Map and GFAR Medium Term Plan.

5. Branding of Collective Actions is required that recognizes the contributions of all partners and attributes the results and outcomes to the Forum and the contributing partners.

6. The Collective Actions are articulated with appropriate ~~[development actions and policy processes]~~ [capacity building, knowledge sharing and policy processes] at ~~[country]~~ [national], regional or global levels.

[7. GFAR will prioritize Collective Actions [for] [of?] [in favour of?] women and youth.]

Specific Comments on Principle 1

- Joining GFAR implies commitment to Collective Action
- Changed to “brings commitment and resources for development benefits”
- What is the GFAR collective action – and what are the criteria?
- Linkage to delivering on MTP?
- Poor as beneficiaries?
- Include agricultural research and innovation systems
- Mention the beneficiaries (farmers) – could be a separate point
- This includes strengths and capacities of institutions
- “...agricultural systems...through science, technology and innovation”
- No. moves to No. 3.
- Partners involved in a GFAR collective action agree to strengthen and transform agricultural innovation systems through mobilizing resources and efforts together.

Specific Comments on Principle 2

- No. 3 has to come as Principle No. 1 and amended to be “All GFAR collective actions must be farmer-centered”
- Why 3 as the number of constituencies?
- Definition, not an action – delete the whole sentence
- Definition of “constituency” and at what level e.g. Farmer organizations at the regional level
- Research “in the tent” or not
- Collective action not linear, can inform research + link to research within the system
- Links to Value Proposition – global reach with full range of constituents
- Ok – include youth and women
- Why 3 constituencies? Will 2 do?
- Worked together “through GFAR”
- Who approves?

Specific Comments on Principle 3

- Move to No. 1. Add “explore”
- Move to No. 2, after the word “constituencies”.
- Preferably involving at least two (2) regions
- Should be No. 2. Resource-Poor
- Impact can be broader than smallholder farmers (but they need to be a beneficiary)
- Resource-Poor: includes youth, women, farmers? Any poor is “resource-poor”
- Delete “stakeholders” (patronizing – the poor are capable of being equal partners)
- Beneficiaries should be broader than poor smallholders/producers (can be those in the value-added chain, fisherfolk, local groups/communities included in agriculture)

Specific Comments on Principle 4

- Ok

- Combine: GFAR CA has to align with GFAR objectives and include resource poor as stakeholders
- Fine
- Should be No. 1
- Collective actions should inform objectives
- Leaving out the MTP (it includes too much)
- Put “mandates” instead of outputs and outcomes
- GCARD Road Map – need to define clearly “GFAR” collective action” – too broad – everything many of us (GFAR constituencies do) can fit [into] these
- We need to discuss “governance (partners’ assembly)/resources” first before we discuss principles
- Proposed “facility” (page 8, para 4)

Specific Comments on Principle 5

- Ok
- Fine
- GFAR needs branding + identity
- Not Principle - operational guideline
- Should be No. 4 - that changed to
- Brand + positioning recognizes contribution of all partners

Specific Comments on Principle 6

- Not Principle - operational guideline
- Ok
- Drop it – in the principle on subsidiarity
- CA should reflect action at national and regional and global level
- The collective actions are articulated with appropriate development and result-oriented and policy processes at country, regional or global levels.
- Delete whole sentence
- Change “country” to “national”
- Change “development actions and policy processes” to “capacity building, knowledge sharing or policy processes”

Add Principle 7 - “GFAR will prioritize CA for women and youth.”

Annex 7: Proposed Membership Framework and Cycle of Rotation

	Sub-Saharan Africa	West Asia & North Africa	South & South East Asia & Pacific	East Asia	Central Asia and Caucasus	Europe	Latin America including C America & Caribbean	North America	Total
Regional AR4D Fora	FARA	AARINEA	APAARI	By rotation among countries	CACAARI	EFARD	FORAGRO	By rotation among countries	8
National Agricultural Research & Development Institutions	1	1	1						3
Agricultural workers			1	1	1				3
Consumers					1	1	1		3
Farmer organizations and cooperatives						1	1	1	3
Advanced /G20 Research						1	1	1	3
Higher Education				1	1	1			3
NGOs/CSOs, agriculture/rural development/ advocacy		1	1	1					3
Private Sector, agri-food industries agricultural input sector, Small & medium sized enterprises	1	1	1						3
Rural Advisory Services			1	1	1				3
Women's representative bodies						1	1	1	3
Youth					1	1	1		3
Regional Intergovernmental Bodies			1	1	1				3
Total									44

The cycle of rotation would move on by 3 groups each three years, at the Partner Assembly.

In addition, a rotation should apply to representatives within each of the international sectors represented:

International Support: Development Banks, Foundations, Donors, FAO, IFAD

International Networks/Fora/Consortia: CGIAR, IUFAW, GFRAS, GCHERA, UN BODIES, AIRCA, Consumers International, G20 MACS, YPARD,
Private sector input and market sectors

Annex 8: Discussion Questions and Comments on Governance Issues

Mission & Vision

1. No objection to collective action but 1) needs more focus 2) why do producer has to be involve obligatory?
2. I don't understand why we should outline women and youth in collective action if it is present common understanding, maybe to put vulnerable groups (definition)
3. The collective action should contribute to the mission of GFAR and to the implementation of GCARD Road Map
4. The mission statement still long and not succinct
5. GFAR mission should achieve something- as creating research and innovations should lead to achieving system
6. Why agri-food research and innovation systems? Agricultural Research and Innovation system is alright
7. Use Agri-food ecosystems as it covers multiple systems
8. In mission, you include national, regional and international. Under governance, you write only regional and international. Please include national
9. Capture of institutional development and strengthening as part of collective action

Governance

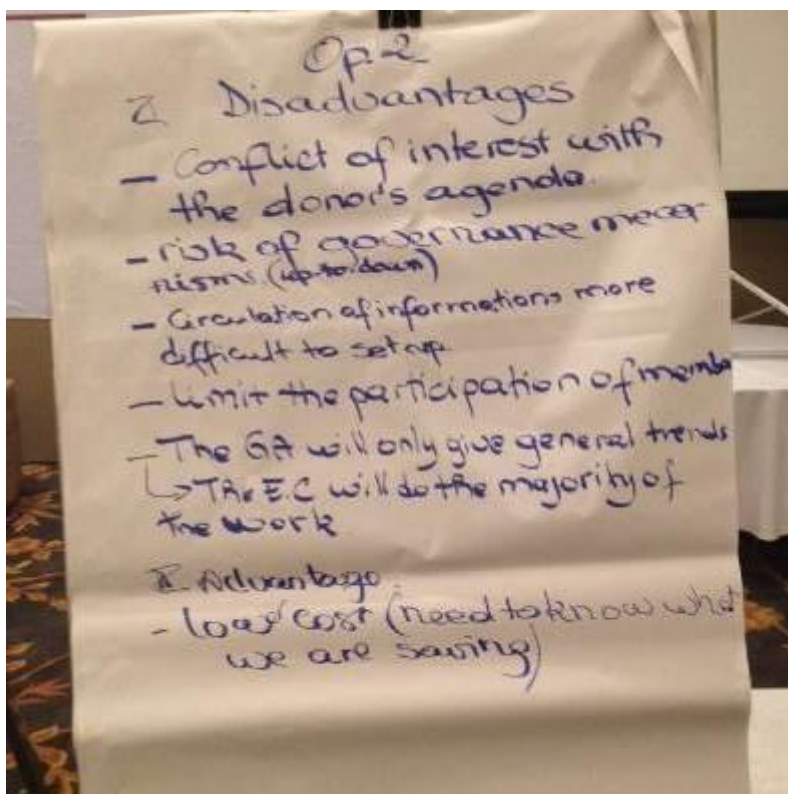
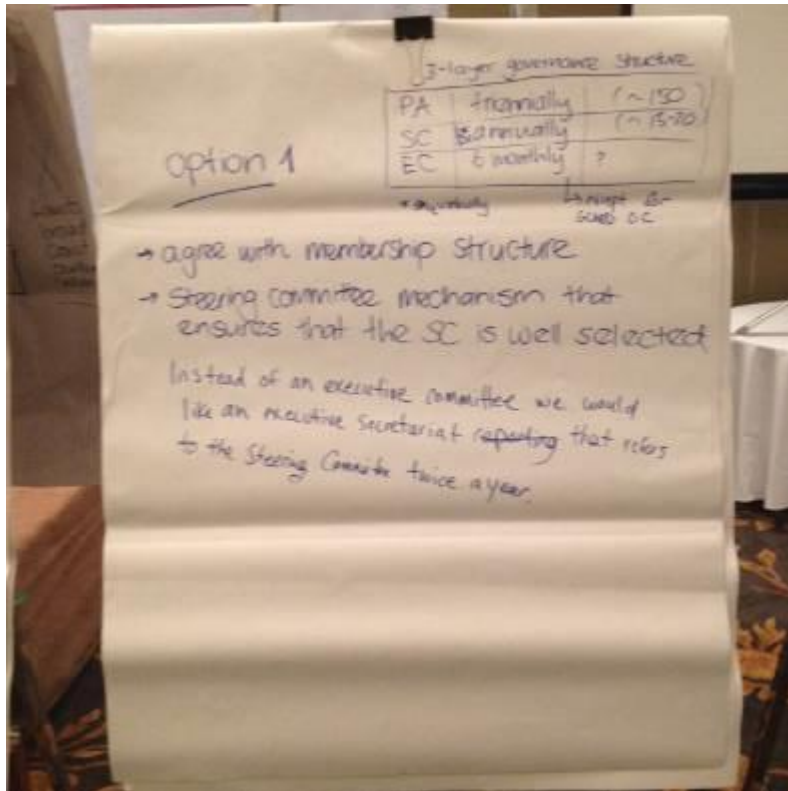
10. Is there room for common standards/code of conduct of PA assembly members?
11. Please discuss – when different office bearers exit office e.g. SC members
12. Suggest that the SC meets twice a year: once face to face, and once virtually
13. Definition of CA?
14. How can they be “Prioritize by the forum” Prioritized by PA of GFAR, not GFAR
15. GFAR secretariat to work with current constituencies to map (identity) what is the scope of R4D and who needs to be at the table
16. Please clarify more on PA as part of GCARD
17. I understood that Partner Assembly will be part of GCARD, thus this is not the last GFAR Partner Assembly!
18. What do you mean when you say that partnership registration is simply by raising of hand? Shouldn't there be a formal registration?
19. Can individuals be partners? E.g. It might be a retired researcher no longer affiliated with an organization
20. Should develop and agree a term of references for PA and SC
21. Partner Assembly should meet every 2 years where the steering committee should meet 2X a year
22. The governance arrangement is currently silent on the EC?
23. Steering Committee should not be a management committee as well – Demarcation & roles & responsibilities between Steering Committee and Secretariat

Summaries from working groups are below:

Option-1 CAC-region

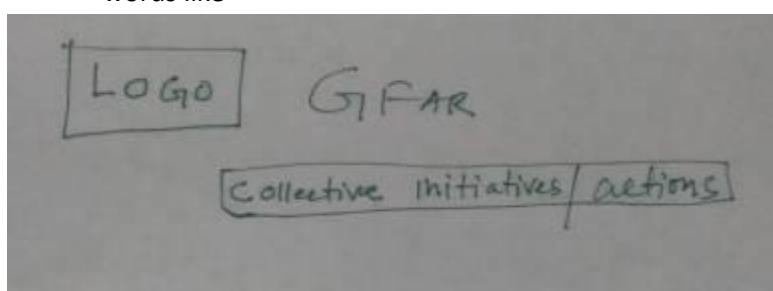
General Assembly (GA)	biennially
Steering Committee (SC) Rotation by regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equitable representations of the regions - SC members are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nominated by regional constituency - preceded by ExCo - approved by GA
Adopt (new) Charter by with amendments	

MEMBERSHIP		SI Com
<p><u>Categories</u></p> <p>Regional (a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy - AD4D - Educ 	<p>GPR (a) (3)</p> <p>MANAGE</p> <p>MORE OPEN in scope + more MS</p>	<p>✓ 8</p> <p>8x2</p>
<p>Global/Global/Local</p> <p>YOUTH <35</p> <p>Women (plus 100000)</p> <p>Producers (est 100)</p> <p>Processors?</p> <p>Consumer Groups</p> <p>IPR</p>	<p>Youth Groups</p> <p>Women Groups (8)</p> <p>Farmers</p> <p>Pro</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Consumer Groups</p>	<p>RYWPPD</p> <p>✓ 2x4</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓ 3?</p>



Annex 9: Comments on GFAR Name

1. World Forum on Agricultural Research and Innovation
2. CAC- Region / GFAR Charter should be renewed. This process should be participatory and inclusive
3. CAC-Region/ Re-name GFAR
4. changing the name is costly
5. Many individuals and organizations are used to the name GFAR
6. GFAR is already brand name
7. Re-naming process should step by step process for a long time to prepare individuals & organization
8. No need to change the name because it is a brand name since 1996. We can include a few words like



9. No reason to change
 - a. Already known (brand)
 - b. No change but add tag line
10. Global Forum on Agricultural Innovation and Research (GFAIR)
11. Clarification needed. Collective actions done by at least 3 constituencies..., from 3 different sectors? E.g. an action initiated by 3 agricultural research institutions is collective action in terms of GFAR or not?
12. Option to vote- change the name but keep brand/abbreviation : GFAR
13. The name is like a symbol. GFAR has been known as “brand” for last 20 years. Any change may confuse people so GFAR name should be remained.
14. As GFAR will not exclusively focus on “research” any more. Its name could be called “GFAID” namely “Global Forum on Agricultural Innovation and Development”. Research is a “process” but “Innovation” is a “result”
15. The name is not exclusive, it only include research. It should include innovation. Suggested name “Global Forum of Agriculture Research and Innovation”