

PROVIDING OPPORTUNITY THROUGH INNOVATION FOR RURAL POOR

- Challenges for Agric. R & D
- Revitalising Agriculture
- Customer Experience
- National and Global focus areas
- Funding Options



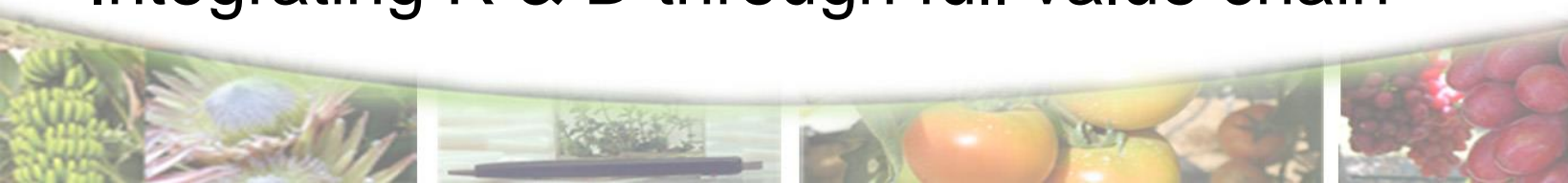
Challenges For Agric. R & D impacting on rural poor

- Declining Public Investment in R & D
- Inadequate/inappropriate and Obsolete Infrastructure for R & D
- Inadequate and declining private sector funding
- Inability of the farmers to pay for services
- Lack of critical mass of skills
- Limited R & D focus (primary production) – not linked to full value chain
- Governance – coordination (research + extension + market)
- Relevance of R & D projects
- Donor dependency – inconsistent and insufficient
- Attaining value from intellectual assets



Growth in Agriculture through R & D

- Growth must be fuelled by technology and ROI in Research – **focus on results for the farmer**
- Innovative PPP's
- Catalytic interventions/research/breeding
- New cadre of scientists and extension professionals
- New technology path (ecological)
- Ecosystems approach
- Applied & Adaptive research vs Basic
- Research extension nexus
- Integrating R & D through full value chain



Solutions for Resource Poor Farmers

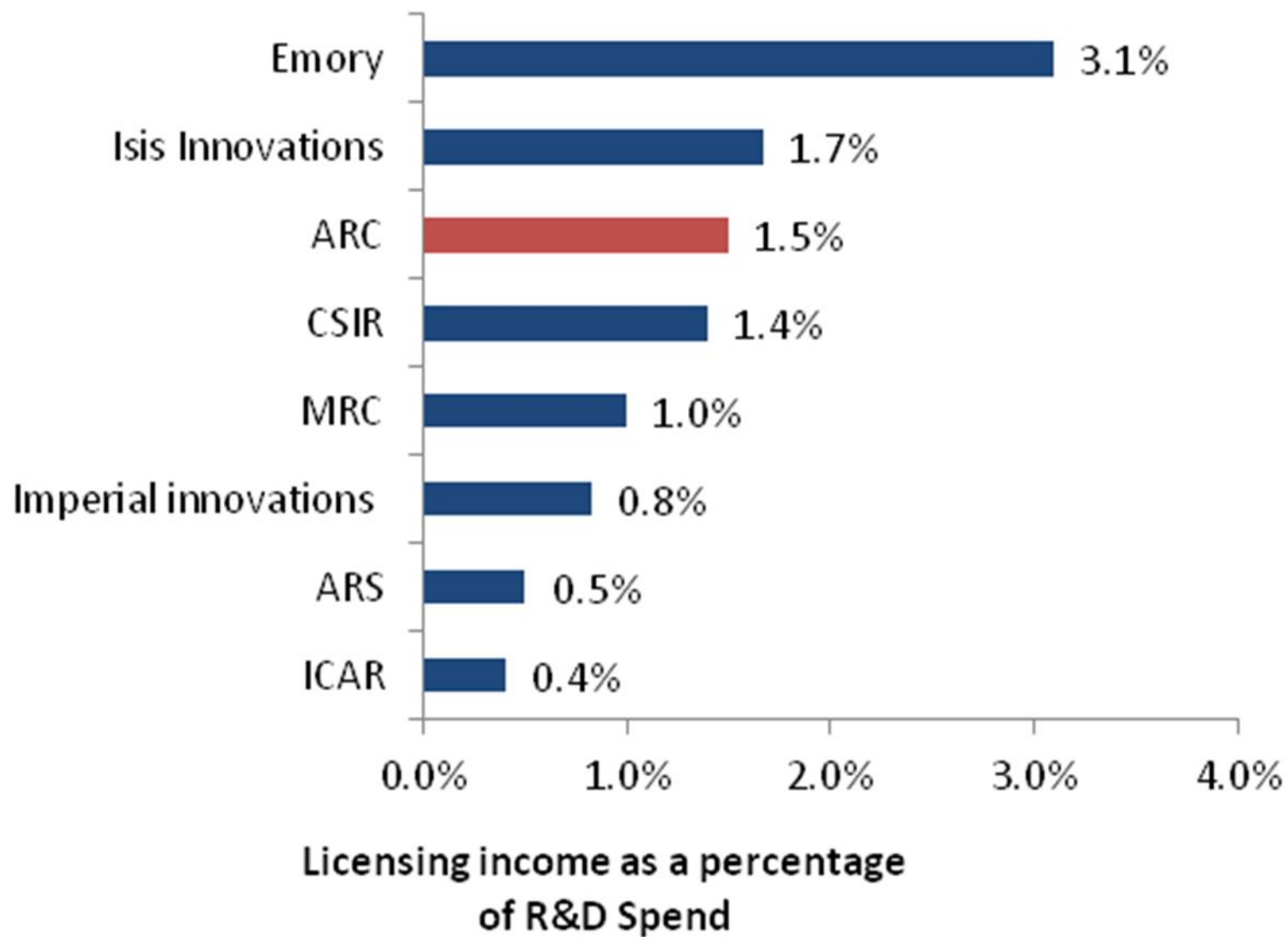
- **Review focus of R & D Programmes**
- Vaccines and in-field diagnostics
- Genetic improvement of crops and livestock
- Water resource management – quality and quantity
- Processing of primary products for value addition
- Renewable energy systems (solar, wind, biogas, energy efficiency)



Applications for national and regional programmes

- Disease modeling and epidemiology
- Climate/weather prediction and modeling
- Soil fertility analysis and remediation
- Remote sensing and imaging
- Information dissemination and knowledge transfer, cell phone based in particular





Funding options for Development

- a) Research Intensity (RI) – Investment target (e.g. 10 % of GDP)
- b) Match international with national funds
- c) Increased focus on regional funding and consortia
- d) Public-private partnerships (e.g. Technology for Human Resource for Industry Programme, commodity levies – maize trust)
- e) Issue of investment bonds, lottery, other unconventional methods
- f) Industry levies on production and import/export of major commodities
- g) Training programs for all levels, from farmers to PhD students
- h) Creation of regional centres and infrastructure to reduce investment in unused facilities.
- i) User pay system from farmer to regional organizations
- j) Income generation through services + royalty (e.g. IP)



GFAR Funding Proposal

- a) Public – Private – Producer Partnership investment in national innovation systems**
 - **Multi – Donor Trust Fund?**
- b) National Delivery via Multi – stakeholder innovation platforms**
 - **User Pay system**
- c) Integrated capacity development and technical support through South – South and South – North partnership**
 - **Technical Support (e.g. FAO)**

