PAEPARD

2nd European Multi-Stakeholders Consultation on Agricultural Research for Development

BRUSSELS (BELGIUM)

3-4 MAY 2012

REPORT

June 2012

Authors: Tim Chancellor, Fedra Vanhuyse, Julie Flament and Denis Felicite-Zulman

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

PAEPARD II

The project Platform for African-European Partnership in Agricultural Research for Development (PAEPARD) supports collaboration between African and European organizations engaged in ARD. PAEPARD aims to increase the participation of African organizations in agricultural research programmes funded by the European Union, national governments and other agencies. The project also encourages organizations which do not have a primary focus on research, notably civil society groups and businesses, to play a more central role in ARD initiatives. Only when ARD partnerships are truly broad-based will research address real needs at the farm level and result in benefits for rural communities.

Following an initial preparatory period of 18 months, during which the partnerships were identified and project concepts and tools developed, the current three-year phase of PAEPARD began in December 2009. PAEPARD is coordinated by the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) in collaboration with Agrinatura, a consortium of research and education organizations in Europe. Six other organisations in Africa and Europe, representing a wide range of stakeholder groups, are core partners in the initiative (see http://paepard.org).   PAEPARD is supported by the European Union through its Food Security Thematic Programme. One measure of success will be the enhanced role of farmers, civil society, and private sector organizations in the partnerships promoted by the project.

The project is managed through a set of seven inter-related work packages, each with a leader and co-leader from Africa and Europe. A key objective of the first two work packages is to mobilize stakeholders from Europe and Africa, respectively, with a view to facilitating their involvement in ARD activities. Thus, the lead organizations[1] of the work package supporting the mobilization of European stakeholders coordinated the planning and implementation of the workshop described in this report. The workshop builds on the results of a previous European multi-stakeholder workshop held in Florence, Italy, on 7-8 March 2011. The workshop also takes into account the outcomes of a broad spectrum of activities that have taken place in the project since that workshop. These activities and outcomes are summarized in the next section.

Progress to date

During 2011, two Open Calls for multi-stakeholder partnerships were issued. The Calls attracted a total of 151 applications[2], 19 of which were selected for support by the project. Three regional partnership inception workshops were held for teams selected in the first Call. A different approach was adopted for partnership inception workshops from the second Call. Twenty-four agricultural innovation facilitators, identified through a competitive process, were trained and became resource persons in a series of nine national partnership inception workshops.

Two regional 'writeshops' were held in March 2012 to assist twelve teams to prepare proposals for a Call issued by the Africa Union.   Ten proposals were submitted to the Africa Union Call, to add to three proposals that were submitted by PAEPARD teams to an earlier Call issued by the programme on West African Agricultural Productivity Research and Development. Following reflection on the experiences of these two Calls, a new brokerage mechanism was designed which aims to strengthen the role of users of research, especially farmers organizations, in the process of partnership development. The general principle behind this "farmers-led process" is that project partners who

---

[1] The lead organizations are Collectif Strategique Alimentaire (Belgium) and Instituto Agronomico Oltermare (Italy).
[2] The 69 applications in the 2nd Call included 15 re-submissions from the first Call.

are research users will lead the organization of brokerage activities, in particular the organization of "brokerage workshops" around a federating theme that they have themselves chosen.

Further support to PAEPARD ARD teams was provided through the establishment of an internet-based information system and a training workshop on the use of information and communication tools which was held in January 2012. Meanwhile, PAEPARD has lobbied for increased support for ARD and for changes in the type of agricultural research projects that are commissioned. In particular, the project has argued for more flexible funding arrangements that support multi-actor ARD partnerships.

In 2011, a Terms of Reference was issued for a set of twelve case studies which are designed to document lessons from multi-actor ARD partnerships. Six of the case studies were completed prior to the workshop and these were summarized in a preliminary synthesis report which was prepared shortly before the workshop.

Objectives of the multi-stakeholder consultation

The main objective of the workshop was to exchange ideas on approaches to establishing inclusive and balanced multi-stakeholder partnerships in ARD. The expectation is that this will lead to more demand-driven ARD initiatives which make a more effective contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There were three expected results from the workshop:

1. PAEPARD objectives are understood by all participants.

2. Lessons from PAEPARD experience on partnership models and funding/support mechanisms is shared and discussed with all participants.

3. Keys for short and mid-term orientation of PAEPARD are provided.

To achieve the objectives and produce the expected results, participants were encouraged to share lessons and experiences from PAEPARD and other multi-stakeholder initiatives. These discussions were facilitated by (i) an examination of the advantages and disadvantages of different types of partnership model (ii) an analysis of the characteristics of existing funding mechanisms (iii) a critical assessment of PAEPARD experiences and case studies, supplemented by other experiences of participants.

Structure and contents of the report

The findings from the multi-stakeholder consultation will be used to guide the future orientation and activities of PAEPARD. In particular, the recommendations will help to shape the development of the new 'user-led' partnership development process.

After a short Introduction, the report has two main sections. One is a synthesis of the main points arising from the plenary presentations and group work and includes recommendations for future directions for PAEPARD. The other section includes a more detailed account of the presentations and discussions in both the plenary sessions and group work. The workshop programme, list of participants, participants' evaluation of the workshop and selected background documents are included as annexes.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Almost fifty participants from Europe and Africa took part in the two-day consultation held on 3-4 May in Brussels. There was a good balance of ARD stakeholders from research and education, civil society, the private sector and decision makers (from the European Commission).   Participants discussed three main themes and the issues raised and recommendations made are summarized below.

1. PARTNERSHIPS MODELS AND EVALUATION IN TERMS OF IMPACT, COST, AND SUSTAINABILITY

An analysis of seven case studies on ARD partnerships commissioned by PAEPARD partners confirmed many of the constraints identified in previous reviews. These include a lack of skills among organizations to coordinate and manage a partnership, a tendency for researchers to focus unduly on their specific disciplinary areas, and reluctance by potential users of research to partner with researchers or the private sector or to advocate more effectively by coordinating their efforts. Nevertheless, there were tangible benefits from the partnerships analysed in the case studies. Partners acquired new skills and identified new opportunities through collaborative working. Also, the results of the research were likely to be more sustainable because they reflected user needs more closely than did conventional research.   Several factors were important for successful partnerships, including the involvement of 'champions' or brokers, the commitment of senior managers and transparency and good communication in planning and decision making.

A key message from the analysis is that substantial time and resources need to be set aside for building the capacity of actors to work together. This accords with PAEPARD's own experience with its regional inception workshops which was presented and discussed in the meeting. Members of PAEPARD consortia were initially cautious in sharing ideas and information and, as the priority was to prepare a concept note, there was insufficient time during the workshops to support skills development. It was suggested that a combination of face-to-face and virtual meetings over a longer period of time would have been more effective.

The PAEPARD experience also raised questions about how a specific research initiative fits within a wider innovation partnership.   For example, where a project is the main or sole activity of a partnership, is it possible to separate leadership of the project and leadership of the partnership? Also, the role of the agricultural innovation facilitators, and how they are remunerated, has implications for how partnerships are built and sustained. Experience has shown that a one-off training workshop for facilitators is insufficient to equip them for the wide range of tasks they need to support partnership development.

Participants discussed the merits of a typology of partnership models which shows possible roles of research organizations and users of research at different stages of the ARD process. Feedback from participants was that the models over-simplified the real situation. This is partly because they do not make provision for the influence of policy makers. Also, they may not adequately reflect the varying characteristics of partnerships developed for different purposes. Moreover, partnerships evolve over time in response to changing conditions. But participants agreed that the models would be helpful in assisting prospective partners to define their roles and identify areas to enhance their respective capacities.

The conclusions from the discussion reinforced the view that research users should be actively involved in the early stages of research, irrespective of the degree to which they participate subsequently. When users of research are not involved in defining the research issues, it is difficult to develop a meaningful partnership with researchers for joint implementation. If the research

issues are defined solely by users, the role of a broker or facilitator in partnership development becomes crucial.

2. INFLUENCE OF FUNDING MECHANISMS ON PARTNERSHIPS MODELS

PAEPARD's experience with seeking funding for the ARD consortia which it supports was discussed and the experiences of other programmes were shared; notably, the National Fund for Agricultural and Agri-Food Research in Senegal. The PAEPARD strategy has been to assist consortia to target open Calls for proposals from existing programmes. For the past two years PAEPARD has been supporting 19 multi-stakeholder platforms in Africa for innovative agricultural research in development on a variety of commodities; for example, chicken feed in Nigeria, multi-layer plastic bags for maize in Ghana, and African Solanaceae plants in Uganda. However, only a limited number of funding Calls were issued during the period and the initial plans developed by the consortia were often not well aligned with the requirements of the Calls. In the initial proposals the research users, mainly farmers and private companies, took the lead and there was a strong market component. But the proposals needed to be reoriented towards the traditional research call criteria; for example, the African Union Research call with a deadline of 20th April 2012. As a result, the consortia had to revise their plans and the role of research users was less prominent in the proposals they produced. This led to a degree of frustration and adversely affected the development of the partnerships.

The analysis of the seven case studies commissioned by PAEPARD showed that most of the ARD partnerships were heavily dependent on external resources to function effectively. But this is an unsustainable situation as existing funding mechanisms are not tailored to the needs of multi-stakeholder ARD initiatives. They often restrict participation to formal research organizations and increasingly require multi-country partnerships which can be difficult to establish and manage. A diversity of stakeholders with interests in research and innovation, rather than only researchers, should be able to submit joint proposals.

Funding mechanisms tend to be short-term and do not allow sufficient time for partnership development. One positive example which was presented during the consultation is the German call for proposals GlobE (see http://paepard.blogspot.be/2011/08/information-event-globe-global-food.html). An attractive feature of this scheme is that consortia receive up to €75,000 for a maximum of six months in the first phase, during which partners are able to draft a full proposal for an interdisciplinary, systemic cooperation research project. This forms the basis of a second round of evaluation. The duration of the funded research period proper is an initial period of three years followed by a further period of two years.

Participants agreed that a way forward is to advocate for change in the way funding is provided. The increasing importance attached by the EC to programmatic rather than project funding is a positive development but there are concerns about how strongly ARD will feature in new programmes. Short-term actions for PAEPARD include taking measures to strengthen the capacity of agricultural innovation facilitators to raise funds for partnerships; providing more information on funding opportunities to partners; encouraging each partner organization to bring in their own resources in support of a common research agenda; and identifying bilateral sources of funding, including those targeted largely at supporting development. Meanwhile, PAEPARD will continue to lobby for research programmes to have a stronger orientation to ARD and to introduce more appropriate funding mechanisms.

3. LESSONS FOR ORIENTING PAEPARD ACTIVITIES

One of the main challenges for PAEPARD has been how best to enable farmers' organizations to play a more central role in the definition of the research issues and the development of the ARD proposals. The lessons from the two Calls for concept notes issued by PAEPARD showed that

proposal development was necessarily influenced by the requirements of the conventional agricultural research programmes that were targeted. Based on these lessons, the new 'user-led' process will be the main focus of future activities in the current phase of PAEPARD and this should ensure a more balanced approach.

Agricultural innovation facilitators will play a key role in the user-led process. Facilitators are expected to facilitate the establishment of consortia, assist them to develop research questions, support the development of a proposal and help them to identify funding. Participants recognized that the expectations placed on the facilitators are not realistic without PAEPARD providing them with continuing support and that further discussion is needed on how this should be done.

Participants also considered that more work is needed to clarify the concept and the mechanics of the user-led process, including defining the role of European stakeholders. It is not yet known when the next advance of funds will be available following the submission of the financial report for Year 2 of PAEPARD. This is likely to affect the scheduling of activities and may cause delays for which contingency plans are needed.

It was agreed that an important role for PAEPARD in the coming months is to facilitate information exchange between partners. This will increase information flow on the user-led process, but should also form part of continuing support to existing PAEPARD consortia. This information and communication function will facilitate the involvement of potential European partners. It will also seek to ensure that donors interested in ARD are engaged and informed.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The first year of PAEPARD was largely devoted to developing concepts and tools and strengthening the partnership among project members. There has been substantial progress since the first European multi-stakeholder consultation was held in Florence in March 2011. Stakeholders have been mobilised; partnerships have been facilitated through a process of Open Calls and capacity building activities have been carried out to strengthen them. An information and communication system has been put in place and a monitoring and evaluation system has been put in place to aid project management, track progress and facilitate learning. The PAEPARD approach to multi-actor ARD has been promoted in different fora.

During the second year there has been a shift towards a more demand-led process which addresses issues identified by research users. This approach was commended by the mid-term review team of PAEPARD which recommended a one-year no-cost extension to allow the process to be implemented. This will require a stronger focus on partnership facilitation and advocacy to place the new consortia on a sustainable footing. The consultation in Brussels discussed how this might be done and agreed several actions that will be incorporated into project plans for the remainder of 2012.

Key actions include:

1. Support the above-mentioned users-led process, giving a central role to farmers' organizations.

2. Continue to support existing PAEPARD consortia through targeted interventions; for example, by making information on suitable funding opportunities available on the project website.

3. Provide additional training and other forms of support for agricultural innovation facilitators. This includes support in the use of web 2.0 tools to improve information exchange within the consortia they are assisting.

4. Place more emphasis on identifying new sources of funding for ARD consortia. In particular, exploring the scope for obtaining bilateral funds in countries in which the consortia are operating.

5. At the suggestion of the EC, target individual member states in Europe to lobby for greater resources for ARD as part of a longer-term strategy for securing increased funding.

6. Engage the wider PAEPARD community through the use of innovative approaches such as social bookmarking so that they benefit from the sharing of information and ideas.

7. Complete the analysis of the case studies and hold further discussions on the concept and process behind the user-led approach. This will deepen the learning among project partners and make an important contribution to the sharing of ideas and experiences among the wider PAEPARD community.

III.   REPORT OF THE CONSULTATION

In this section of the report, the plenary presentations and discussions and the outputs of the working groups are summarized.

5.   INTRODUCTION: PAEPARD AND WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The workshop was formally opened by Marek Poznanski who welcomed the participants from Europe and Africa to the consultation (CSA). Marek then handed over to the facilitator, Fedra Vanhuyse (NRI) who summarized the workshop programme and referred participants to the PAEPARD website for copies of the workshop presentations.

The context and philosophy of PAEPARD, Philippe Petithuguenin (European Commission)

Philippe Petithuguenin (EC) opened the meeting and presented the background and rationale of PAEPARD. PAEPARD was initiated through the European Commission's Directorate General for Research which supports research that contributes to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). PAEPARD was launched in 2007 and the first 18-month phase aimed to facilitate interaction between different types of organization in Africa and Europe which have interests in agricultural research for development. The outcome of this initial phase was a platform comprising representatives of different stakeholders that seeks to engage a wider set of partners in research that leads to innovation. The current 3-year phase of support to this platform is funded by the Directorate General for Development and Cooperation and is characterized by partnership between Europe and Africa, the active engagement of civil society and the private sector, and equality between the different actors.

PAEPARD has already had some success in facilitating the broadening of partnerships within the European and African regional agricultural research fora (EFARD and FARA). Influencing the research agenda to support such partnerships remains a challenge and it is important for each actor to bring in their own resources to contribute to joint activities. In response to a question about the long period needed to build sustainable partnerships, Philippe Petihuguenin indicated that there was a high probability that a recommendation by the PAEPARD mid-term review team for a one-year no-cost extension would be approved. However, he also pointed out that commitment from the actors is required in order to build long-term partnerships and the role of a donor such as the EC is to provide initial support. Having said this, he recognized the limitations of a project-based approach and explained that the EC Communication 'Agenda for Change' has a focus on support for longer-term partnerships within a programme framework.

The progress of PAEPARD so far, Paolo Sarfatti (IAO)

Paolo Sarfatti (IAO and Director of Agrinatura) briefly introduced Agrinatura, which is an association of 35 research organizations and universities with interests in agricultural research for development in Europe. Paolo listed the project partners and pointed out that each organization is investing its own resources in the project (20% of the budget on average). He set out the logic of PAEPARD, which is that the facilitation of multi-stakeholder partnerships will lead to innovation and this in turn will contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. He identified the five broad activity areas of PAEPARD which are to mobilise European and African stakeholders; provide support through

information and communication services; strengthen partnerships through capacity building; broker multi-stakeholder partnerships; and advocate for greater support for ARD.

Paolo summarized the progress so far in PAEPARD. During the initial 18-month phase, mutual trust and understanding was built between partners and project tools and concepts were developed. As a result of the activities supported in the current implementation phase, stakeholders have been mobilised and an information and communication system put in place. Partnerships have been facilitated through a process of Open Calls and capacity building activities have been carried out to strengthen them. Finally, the PAEPARD approach to multi-actor ARD has been promoted in different fora.

Paolo added that a monitoring and evaluation system has been put in place to aid project management, track progress and facilitate learning. He also described the move from an 'opportunity-driven' approach, based on responding to research Calls, to a more demand-led process which addresses issues identified by research users. He referred to the conclusions of the mid-term evaluation team which endorsed the approach adopted by PAEPARD, whilst recognizing that there were some challenges in implementation.   He noted the team's recommendations for a one-year no-cost extension and a stronger focus on partnership facilitation and advocacy.

The objectives and agenda of the 2nd EMSC (Catherine Guichard, COLEACP)

Catherine Guichard (COLEACP) presented the objectives of the multi-stakeholder consultation. She emphasised that the achievement of PAEPARD objectives requires researchers and users of research to work together for mutual benefit. How partnerships can be optimized for this purpose is the key question for the meeting. Catherine indicated that the experiences of PAEPARD in supporting 19 ARD consortia will be shared with participants, together with the main findings from a set of case studies of multi-actor partnerships commissioned by PAEPARD partners; existing funding mechanisms for supporting ARD initiatives will be presented and discussed; and the support mechanisms that PAEPARD is offering will be analysed.

The exchange of information, ideas and experiences among participants is expected to shed light on four main questions:

- Are there models of multi-stakeholder partnerships that are better able to foster a more demand-driven approach in ARD?

- What positive and negative factors influence multi-stakeholder partnership establishment?

- Is Partnership building influenced by support and funding mechanisms?

- What are the implications for the short- and mid-term orientation of PAEPARD?

Results of the 1st European multi-stakeholder consultation (Julie Flament, CSA)

Julie Flament (CSA) shared the results of the 1st European multi-stakeholder consultation that was held in March 2011 in Florence, Italy. A total of 42 participants discussed the process and mechanisms of partnerships and a detailed report was produced and made available online on the PAEPARD website and blog.

The discussions during the first consultation distinguished two types of actors: researchers and users (farmer organizations, NGOs, etc.), and numerous types of partnerships were identified based on roles and responsibilities played by those actors. The findings of the consultation revealed that researchers and users of research have different expectations and face different constraints.

Prior to this second consultation, a typology and framework was developed to illustrate these different actors and their potential roles. This framework was used to analyse the case studies of ARD initiatives. Julie presented the typology which shows options for the roles of researchers and users in the definition, implementation and evaluation of research. She also showed a model for the evaluation of the different types of research partnerships. The model included four components; impact on development (improved livelihoods); sustainability of impact; cost effectiveness; and sustainability of partnerships. The aim was for the partnership typology and impact model to be discussed in working groups in the first main session of the workshop.

6. **SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS**

Session 1: Partnership models and evaluation in terms of impact, cost and sustainability

Two presentations were made in Session 1. The first described partnerships models and how these might be assessed in terms of impact, cost, and sustainability. The second outlined lessons learned on the PAEPARD project's experience with multi-stakeholder partnerships so far.

Synthesis study of ARD partnerships : preliminary results for discussion (Mariana Wongtschowski, KIT)

Mariana Wongtschowki (KIT) presented a synthesis of seven case studies that were commissioned by PAEPARD partner organizations to examine multi-actor ARD initiatives in Africa. It was expected that the case studies would reveal elements of success or failure in partnerships. These would provide pointers for the PAEPARD platform and generate evidence for advocating multi-actor ARD initiatives. The purpose of the analysis of the findings of the case studies was to identify common lessons and link these to the partnership models presented.

Mariana explained that she classified partnerships in the case studies in accordance with (a) Who took the initiative to form the partnership and (b) How roles were assigned in project design, implementation and evaluation. The partnerships were then assessed on the degree of equality between members, their effectiveness and sustainability. The assessment was constrained by the limited information available on the impact and cost:benefit ratio of the projects, as well as on how roles were assigned.

A common characteristic of the partnerships studied was a lack of understanding among both researchers and users of what is needed to work together. Few organizations had the skills required to coordinate and manage a partnership. Researchers tended to focus on their disciplinary areas rather than engage actively in partnership. This tendency was reinforced by lack of support from their institutes and reward systems that do not encourage partnership building. Users of research often did not see the need to partners with researchers or the private sector and missed opportunities to advocate more effectively by coordinating their efforts.

In spite of these constraints, there were some positive outcomes from the partnerships analysed in the case studies. For example, partners acquired new skills and identified new opportunities through collaborative working. Results of the research appeared likely to be more sustainable because they reflected user needs more closely than did conventional research. But all partnerships were dependent on external funding for sustainability. Several factors were important for successful partnerships, including the involvement of 'champions' or brokers, the commitment of senior managers and transparency and good communication in planning and decision making. The main message relating to funding of partnerships was that substantial time and resources need to be set aside for building the capacity of actors to work together.

11

Mariana made some observations on different partnership models. Where both researchers and users define the research, which is then implemented and evaluated by researchers, the usefulness of the results depends on the active participation of users in the early stages. In cases, where users are not involved in the definition of the research it is difficult to establish a meaningful partnership for joint implementation. Where only users define the research issues the role of a broker to facilitate partnerships becomes especially important.

Finally, Mariana raised the question of how PAEPARD plans to use the lessons learned from other partnerships. She asked whether the models are useful or whether it was more important to identify the basic principles behind partnerships and how they can best be applied to ARD.

Building multi-stakeholder partnerships for agricultural research & innovation: Lessons from PAEPARD-supported consortia in sub-Saharan Africa (Laurent Glin, Monica Kapiri, Richard Hawkins and Tim Chancellor)

Richard Hawkins (ICRA) made a presentation on lessons from PAEPARD's experience in supporting the establishment of multi-stakeholder partnerships. Two Calls have been launched, in December 2010 and June 2011, from which 19 consortia were selected. Sixteen of these consortia are led by African organizations and represent 117 organizations. With hindsight, the Call process was not sufficiently clear in two respects. Firstly, with respect to whether support was targeted at established or nascent partnerships. Secondly, there was no consensus as to whether leadership of consortia should be restricted to research users rather than research organizations. In addition, it became apparent that six weeks was insufficient to build a balanced team; and this was probably more important than demonstrating that the proposal was of high scientific quality at this early stage.

Richard described the objectives, process and results of the capacity development process. Three five-day regional inception workshops were organized for the first Call. For the second Call a training activity was organized for 29 agricultural innovation facilitators, followed by national workshops for eight of the ten successful consortia with support from a selection of the trained facilitators. Two writeshops were held in which 12 consortia from the two Calls were combined and assisted to prepare proposals for an Africa Union programme. The result of these activities was that nine proposals were submitted to the Africa Union programme and three to a programme on West African Agricultural Productivity Research and Development.

There were several lessons from the regional inception workshops. Cultural, geographic and scientific diversity within the teams and the cautious approach to sharing information and ideas could not easily be addressed within the limited time available. Similarly, participants would have benefitted from more time being devoted to skills development, but this was difficult in view of the primary need to develop a concept note. There were heavy demands on the facilitators due to the wide range of tasks covered and the process would have been more effective with a combination of face-to-face and virtual meetings over a longer period.

The writeshops required consortia to adjust their ideas to fit the demands of particular Calls. These Calls were issued by conventional research programmes and the process of adapting to their requirements reduced the role of research users. This led to a degree of frustration and adversely affected the development of the partnerships. Overall, the process raised some important questions about the partnership development process and the role of facilitators. For example, where a project is the main or sole activity of a partnership, is it possible to separate leadership of the project and leadership of the partnership? Also, the issue of how the facilitators are remunerated has implications for the sustainability of the partnerships.

A key conclusion of the partnership development process was that partnerships are dependent on external resources to function, but existing funding mechanisms are not tailored to the needs of multi-stakeholder ARD initiatives. Therefore advocating for change in the way funding is provided is a top priority. Another main conclusion was that agricultural innovation facilitators need more support to enhance their skills so that they can play a more effective role in assisting consortia to prepare strong research proposals.

Plenary discussion

Following the presentations of Mariana and Richard there was a discussion on questions posed by participants. These questions covered the definition of a 'balanced' partnership ; how the capacities of partners were strengthened during the partnership development process ; how different types of research can be accommodated within an ARD initiative ; and how the measurement of impact was envisaged in the case studies.

Richard commented that the so-called 'fast track' process faced some difficulties as a clear funding strategy was not developed before the call, but indicators for success included the number of projects that received funding. Moreover, funding was limited (6,000 EUR) to develop a proposal in a write shop. The extent of the capacity strengthening that was needed was not foreseen. However, it turns out that the partnerships were quite balanced: 50% were user-led and 50% research-led; and 70% of the partnership was African versus 30% European. It is important to remain attentive to this balance when seeking funding and availability of time. For the write shops, the sums are limited and so there were one or two people per partnerships. In terms of budget, it was difficult to get European organizations on board as funding was limited to enable them to attend the write shop. Innovation is not a linear process and is indeed complex. There is an interaction between numerous partners to achieve innovation. There is a difference between researchers and farmers - conventional researchers work in laboratories while farmers test new practises on their fields. Not all research however should and can be done through partnerships e.g. biological or chemical research in the lab. In innovation platforms there should be facilitators that can balance the differences in roles between researchers and users.

Session 2: Influence of funding mechanisms on partnership models

The second session of the first day focused on funding for ARD. Presentations on PAEPARD's experience with funding, a case study from Senegal, and an overview of future plans for EC programmes introduced a wide range of issues for discussion.

PAEPARD funding mechanisms: Lessons from calls 1 & 2 funding & recommendations by the mid-term review (Francois Stepman and Jonas Mugabe, co-managers)

Francois Stepman presented lessons on funding issues from the two PAEPARD calls. In the 1st PAEPARD Call almost 50 percent of applicants did not specific a funding Call; of those that did, most targeted EC programmes. Unfortunately, it was not possible for the project to provide the support needed to allow consortia to prepare proposals in time to meet the deadlines of their chosen Calls. The research Call to which most of the proposals were submitted was oriented towards more conventional research partnerships. It also specified regional partnerships and so was not well aligned with the single country partnerships supported through the 2nd PAEPARD Call.

The PAEPARD mid-term review team recommended that the project targets the European Framework 7 programme Call which is scheduled for July 2012. However, only one theme (Plant High Value Products) explicitly refers to the involvement of an International Cooperation Partner Country (which includes Africa) and new initiatives should reinforce or complement existing FP7 projects on biotechnology. The

review team also recommended that, in a proposed third phase, PAEPARD should have its own fund to commission a small number of ARD projects.

In the short term, one way to address the lack of suitable funding opportunities is for partner organizations to each bring in their own funding for joint activities. This approach is being followed by one PAEPARD consortium in Southern Africa, though without success so far.

ETUDE DE CAS: Fonds National de Recherches Agricoles et Agro-alimentaires du Sénégal (FNRAA) (Cheikh Oumar Ba, IPAR)

Cheikh Oumar Ba presented a case study of an innovative national agricultural research fund, the National Fund for Agricultural and Agri-Food Research in Senegal (FNRAA). The Fund was one of three components of a project on Agricultural Services and Producer Organizations which operated in two phases from 2001 to 2010. The project through the FNRAA aimed to strengthen the participation of farmer organizations in the design, implementation and evaluation of research initiatives. During its ten-year duration, the Fund launched eight Calls for proposals and supported 85 projects from the 160 proposals submitted. The projects covered all the agro-ecological zones in the country and were implemented in partnership between different actors, with a significant role played by farmer organizations.

The success of the Fund was due to the favourable political and institutional context, with the active involvement of farmers and their representative organizations. Most of the projects that were evaluated had clear objectives and an effective division of tasks among the member organizations. Constraints that were encountered included inadequate communication between partners and weak organizational capacity, especially in 'non-research' organizations. The partnerships remained dependent on external funding for their continuation. It was recognized that in the future the Fund needs to change to play a facilitation role in which research actors take more responsibility for contributing resources. Improvements are needed in strengthening capacities, communication and advocacy activities by different partners.

Agricultural Research for Development and 'Horizon 2020', (David Radcliffe and Philippe Petithuguenin, European Commission)

David Radcliffe and Philippe Petithuguenin provided some information and insights on the changing landscape for ARD in Europe. David Radcliffe stated that there is an increasing focus on agriculture which is reflected, for example, in the EC Communication 'Agenda for change' in which sustainable agriculture was identified as a key driver[3]. Plans are being developed for a new phase of the Food Security Thematic Programme and consideration is being given to supporting the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services. The ACP Science and Technology programme issued a recent Call and some of the country programmes supported by the European Development Fund include ARD.

David Radcliffe expressed concern about the apparent mismatch between the capacity being developed and the funding opportunities available. Most of what is being proposed is development with a research component. He asked whether there is there an opportunity for ARD within the 8th Framework programme (FP8). One of the eight pillars is related to agricultural research, but the main focus is on the European Union's Common Agricultural Programme. This is linked to global challenges, but is seen through the lens of 'internal' European interests. Rural livelihoods will be addressed through the bio-

---

[3] Note that PAEPARD contributed a submission to the public consultation on the draft Communication.

economy, linking agriculture to energy and other sectors. Meanwhile, a Communication is being prepared on international cooperation which indicates that this will feature in the programme.

Philippe Petithuguenin provided further details of the proposed European Framework Programme on Research and Innovation, 'Horizon 2020'. This combines three existing programmes, focuses on societal challenges facing the EU, and aims to simplify the process by reducing the number of funding schemes. Food Security is a component with Priority 3 on Societal Challenges and is linked to sustainable agriculture and forestry. A new approach is being developed for international cooperation which will have geographic differentiation and a set of more targeted actions than at present. These actions will be either thematic or geographic and are designed to be mutually reinforcing. With regard to developing countries, future international cooperation will support development policy and help build scientific competences. Actions will focus on specific economic and societal challenges such as poverty-related diseases, energy and food security, and biodiversity.

Plenary discussion

In response to the three presentations made in this session, participants raised a variety of issues. These included the way in which thematic priorities are defined for inclusion in EC support programmes; whether adequate consideration is given to gender issues in both production and post-harvest processes; the need to focus more on improving the quality of agricultural products in order to add value and raise incomes for farmers and those involved in post-harvest activities; the potential for members of the African diaspora to support ARD; the specific role that farmer organizations can play in ARD, as distinct from other actors in the value chain, and the need for long-term interventions to build their capacity; the importance of supporting production systems that are environmentally sustainable; and the need for innovative funding mechanisms which will require major lobbying efforts to bring about change.

It was explained by the EC representatives that the proposed procedures for identifying research topics was similar to the current 7th Framework Programme of the EC. Scientific excellence and relevance to European concerns will remain central to the new programme, but agriculture and food security is a clear societal challenge which ARD can help to address. The EC is increasingly aware of the importance of gender issues in agriculture and all projects undergo a gender screening.

An example was cited of an initiative which has a strong focus on enhancing the role of women within an export-oriented value chain. Recent innovations have been used to produce powder from hibiscus flowers which is used in the production of juice which is exported to France and Japan. With regard to the role of farmer organizations it was stressed that the report of the mid-term review team of PAEPARD specifically stated that the new user-led approach should be supported. Even within the existing consortia supported by the project there are examples of farmer-led initiatives such as proposed research in Cameroon in which the issues were defined by a farmer organization.

Finally, reference was made to a recent study commissioned by the informal EU donor coordination group, the European Initiative on Agricultural Research for Development, to ensure more efficient funding of ARD. This produced some interesting ideas and there are other initiatives at the European level, including the European Research Area network on ARD (ERA-ARD) which is funding a competitive research Call. The emphasis in the future should be to move from projects to longer-term programmes which identify the causes of poverty through rigorous analysis; establish ARD priorities which respond to this analysis; involve smallholders and farmers organizations at the beginning of the ARD process; make findings readily and quickly accessible for producers; and incorporate a strong gender orientation.

Session 3: Lessons for orienting PAEPARD activities

The opening session on the second day of the consultation was concerned with lessons that might serve to guide the future direction of PAEPARD. Two presentations were made to inform the discussions. The first reviewed how PAEPARD's support for multi-stakeholder partnerships has evolved since the start of the project. The second summarized the new 'user-led' process which the project is introducing.

Review of PAEPARD support mechanisms evolution (Jonas Mugabe, FARA)

Jonas Mugabe outlined the support that the PAEPARD project offers to successful consortia. In the so-called 'fast-track' process a partnership inception workshop is held to prepare a concept note and to provide capacity strengthening inputs. Subsequently, a write shop is organized to develop a project proposal and may be followed by support for the process on application for funding (see Figure). In the 'slow-track' process a prior step is included in which support is provided to organizations to develop a partnership around an agreed 'federating' theme. Consortia benefit from support from agricultural innovation facilitators who have been trained through the project and who have an additional 'brokering' role to play in the slow-track process.

Drawing on lessons learned from the two Calls for concept notes issued by PAEPARD the future focus will be on the slow-track or 'user-led' process. This will enable farmers' organizations to play a more central role in the definition of the research issues and the development of the proposals.
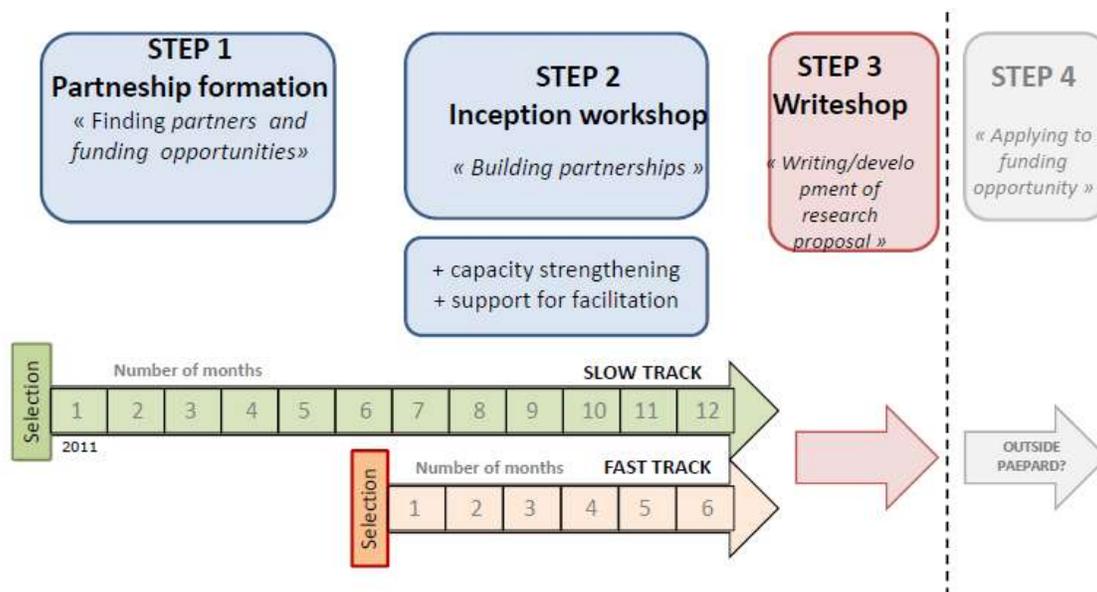
Figure: PAEPARD partnership building process

User-led process (Sharon Alfred, FANRPAN)

Sharon Alfred (FANRPAN) described how the user-led process is functioning in southern Africa. In this region the groundnut value chain in Zambia and Malawi was selected as the federating theme during consultations organized by the Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions and FANRPAN. Regional and national agricultural innovation facilitators are currently being identified and a desk review of the key issues in the value will be undertaken shortly. After guidance is provided to the facilitators a consortium will be established to develop research questions during a stakeholder workshop. Support

will be given by the facilitators to develop a concept note and a proposal. A similar process is envisaged for East, Central and West Africa and the consortia will be represented in an African multi-stakeholder consultation scheduled for 3-4 September in Tanzania.

Plenary discussion

Sharon Alfred was asked about the timeframe for the steps that she outlined in her presentation, whether support from European stakeholders would be requested and, if so, how this would be done. Sharon responded by saying that the timeframe would depend on when the next tranche of funds is received from the EC and that European participation would be requested. Another issue that was raised concerned the challenge of how to make use of advance intelligence about consortia being established to develop proposals for competitive calls. A proposal on edible insects was cited as an example of this. One participant expressed the view that PAEPARD has not yet satisfactorily identified a way to transform a development issue into a scientific question that can be researched in a multi-stakeholder initiative.

7. GROUP WORK

Methodology

Participants were assigned to one of three groups of approximately 12 people. Care was taken to include representatives of different stakeholder categories in each group, whilst ensuring that members could communicate effectively in English or French. The facilitators and members of each group are shown in Annex 3.

Each group discussed each of the topics following the presentations in the three sessions:

1. **Partnership models and evaluation in terms of impact, cost and sustainability**

2. **Influence of funding mechanisms on partnership models**

3. **Lessons for orienting PAEPARD activities**

Discussions were conducted with the aid of flip charts and each group appointed a rapporteur and co-rapporteur to capture the discussions and provide feedback in plenary sessions. Guidelines provided to the groups were as follows:

1. Partnership models and evaluation in terms of impact, cost, and sustainability

Some models have been identified during plenary session and a sort of typology was elaborated (see table below as an example). The different models have been evaluated on the basis of different criteria. Example:

Initiative (lead)	Roles and responsibilities			Models	Evaluation (+ & -)			
	Definition	*Implementation*	*Evaluation*		*Impact on development*	*Cost*	*Sustainability of partnership*	*Sustainability of impact*
A. Research (R)	R	R	R	**A1**				
	R+U	R	R	**A2**				
	R+U	R	R+U	**A3**				
	R+U	R+U	R+U	**A4**				
	…	…	…	**…**				
B. Users (U)	R+U	R	R	**B1**				
	R+U		R+U	**B2**				
	R+U	R+U	R+U	**B3**				
	U	U	R+U	**B4**				
	…			**…**				

➔ Do you agree with typology elaborated during the plenary session? What is missing?

➔ Do you agree with the evaluation of models that has been presented? Are some important criteria missing?

➔ For each model identified, what are the main risks and how to avoid those risks?

➔ For each model identified, what are the main advantages and how to foster them?

2. Influence of funding mechanisms on partnerships models

Some funding mechanisms have been presented and a sort of typology was initiated on the basis of following criteria: Type of call (research versus development); Recipient (research versus users); Scale (local, national, regional, international, etc.); Expected results (publication versus impact); Targeted model of partnership, etc.

➔ To what extent are the existing funding mechanisms suitable for funding multi-stakeholder partnerships discussed during session 1?

➔ What strategies should be adopted to support partnerships in getting funded through the current mechanism (e.g. strengthening capacities, targeting multiple opportunities, providing seed funding, etc.)?

3. Lessons for orienting PAEPARD activities

The supported mechanisms elaborated by PAEPARD, as well as main related constraints and opportunities, have been presented. The objectives of users-led process have been shared.

➔ What are the main challenges to make the users-led process work?

➔ How can European stakeholders (researchers, private sector, NGO) contribute to this process?

➔ What should be the concrete actions to promote an effective participation of the European stakeholders

Summary report of group work for the 3 topics

Partnership models and evaluation in terms of impact, cost, and sustainability

Feedback from the groups is summarized for each of the four questions they were asked to discuss.

a) Do you agree with typology elaborated during the plenary session? What is missing?

Some participants commented that the typology of researchers and research users does not take into account the role of decision makers. There is no provision to show incentives to engage in partnerships and capacity strengthening is absent from the framework. However, there was general agreement that the models provided a useful entry point to consider multi-stakeholder partnerships. Partnerships are dynamic and change to adapt to emerging challenges and the same partnership can be viewed from different angles, according to its objectives. For example, partnerships may be developed to create strategic alliances, generate scientific knowledge, or lead more directly to innovation.

One group considered how the framework might be used in practice; for example, to develop a set of criteria, besides cost and sustainability, when deciding on partnerships. This might take into account the type of research envisaged, who the users are, what communication is present between stakeholders, what is the degree of user participation, the division of roles and responsibilities, and governance arrangements.

b) Do you agree with the evaluation of models that has been presented? Are some important criteria missing?

Participants drew attention to the difficulties in measuring impact and one group suggested that agreement should be reached on impact indicators. It was felt that it may be difficult to develop common criteria for the whole partnership as each partner has its own social mandate. The functions of the different organizations in the partnership will reflect their mandate and may need to be evaluated differently. Some felt that it is important to measure the quality of partnerships as an indicator of success. As each member brings something unique to the partnership the model can be used to define their individual competencies and roles to inform an *ex ante* analysis of the beneficial outcomes.

c) For each model identified, what are the main risks and how to avoid those risks?

Only one group directly addressed the questions on risks and advantages associated with the different models and its feedback is summarised in the two tables below.

Initiative (lead)	Roles and responsibilities			Models	Risks
	Definition	*Implementation*	*Evaluation*		
A. Research (R)	R	R	R	**A1**	No impact for development
	R+U	R	R	**A2**	-
	R+U	R	R+U	**A3**	-
	R+U	R+U	R+U	**A4**	Problem with flexibility, results are grouped in 1 region or domain, transaction problems in terms of costs
B. Users (U)	R+U	R	R	**B1**	-
	R+U		R+U	**B2**	-
	R+U	R+U	R+U	**B3**	Problem with flexibility, results are grouped in 1 region or domain, transaction problems in terms of costs, not possible to validate scientifically on large scale
	U	U	R+U	**B4**	No appropriate research

d) For each model identified, what are the main advantages and how to foster them?

Initiative (lead)	Roles and responsibilities			Models	Advantages
	Definition	*Implementation*	*Evaluation*		
A. Research (R)	R	R	R	**A1**	Better response to finance mechanisms (the majority of them)
	R+U	R	R	**A2**	-
	R+U	R	R+U	**A3**	-
	R+U	R+U	R+U	**A4**	The results go directly to the users without extension, innovation can be associated with a location but are not usable elsewhere
B. Users (U)	R+U	R	R	**B1**	-
	R+U		R+U	**B2**	-
	R+U	R+U	R+U	**B3**	The results go directly to the users without extension, innovation can be associated with a location but are not usable elsewhere
	U	U	R+U	**B4**	Produces appropriate research : mandate and social role of different partners

Plenary discussion

Following the feedback in plenary, the participants discussed the input of the different groups. It was observed that models A1 and B4 were at the extremes of the spectrum and, it might be argued, do not represent true partnerships as there is little space for the involvement of certain actors. The intermediate models are more useful but we should not forget that there is a strong relationship between users, researchers and policy makers. Problems arise when communication between these groups breaks down and it is therefore important to pay attention to governance arrangements in designing partnerships.

It was pointed out that the value of a typology depends on how it can be used. The usefulness of the models presented lies partly in how they can help prospective partners to define their roles and identify areas to enhance their respective capacities. In this regard, it is important to get consensus on the objectives of the partnerships so that all partners identify a clear interest and develop a sense of ownership. Each partnership must be geared towards the achievement of tangible outcomes, but it is possible to reach this point by first developing a strategic relationship. The ultimate aim of partnerships supported through PAEPARD is to stimulate innovation and contribute to the fulfilment of the MDG's.

Influence of funding mechanisms on partnership models

This sub-section covers group discussions on funding mechanisms for partnerships and the feedback is summarized below.

    a) To what extent are the existing funding mechanisms suitable for funding multi-stakeholder partnerships discussed during session 1?

Participants agreed that a number of funding mechanisms for ARD exist, but that partners in PAEPARD only have limited information about how they function and what opportunities they present. There was consensus that many funding mechanisms are heavily focussed on formal research and do not provide space for 'non-research' partners to contribute to a stronger development orientation. Other points made by participants were that:

- Most programmes are too short-term and fund projects for limited periods of up to three years. This is insufficient to lay the basis for sustainable ARD partnerships.
- Donors allocating public funds are reluctant to take risks in supporting innovation and thinking is often quite conventional
- There is little room for innovative ideas to be developed within projects as these are frequently constrained by 'logframe thinking'.
- Putting research into practice often requires investment in infrastructure and other areas and it is difficult to obtain funds to do this.
- Limited attention is given to scaling up local successes and greater efforts are needed to identify means to do this with development funds.
- There is a gap between donors priorities and users priorities.
- The limited time between launching the call and the submission deadline does is insufficient for a preparation phase, which is essential for defining roles and responsibilities in partnerships. Moreover, partners have to pre-finance this phase and this is not favourable to the involvement of stakeholders that are not participating directly in the initiative.

    b) What strategies should be adopted to support partnerships in getting funded through the current mechanisms (e.g. strengthening capacities, targeting multiple opportunities, providing seed funding, etc.)?

Participants came up with some interesting ideas to help consortia to obtain funds for ARD. These included:

- Identify multiple sources of funding for a specific initiative and encourage partners to find finance for their own inputs.
- Consider a mix of national, regional and bilateral funds to finance initiatives.
- Strengthen the capacity of agricultural innovation facilitators to raise funds for partnerships.
- Map interrelated problems and look for a global financial solution.
- Create capacity for public-private dialogue leading to a long term funding strategy.
- Focus on and advocate for national funding oriented towards partnerships.

- Focus on and advocate for open funds (rather than calls) which allow spontaneous submission of partnerships projects, as these are more flexible and allow sufficient time for a preparation phase.
- Advocate for coherence between EU funding mechanisms and priorities defined by national and regional African funds.
- Explore the possibilities for farmers'organizations, in collaboration with national governments, to obtain funds for research from taxes on exports and on financial transactions related to agricultural products.

There was agreement that PAEPARD needs to develop more expertise in research and partnership funding and to communicate this more effectively to partners.

Plenary discussion

Further discussion on funding in a plenary session revealed the following additional points:

- Existing funding mechanisms are not well adapted to the needs of ARD because assessment criteria do not take into account different types of research; there is a limited understanding of donor requirements and there is insufficient funding for the preparation of proposals. PAEPARD should support the new partnerships throughout the process.
- Support through PAEPARD should take into account the timeframes of Calls for proposals under key donor programmes; in particular, EU and African Union.
- Innovative institutional arrangements should be supported before and after a project to increase sustainability of initiatives.
- There needs to be a stronger focus on identifying bilateral funding opportunities to support PAEPARD consortia.
- Further reflection is needed on the suitability of regional programmes. Working across different regions is difficult, especially in multi-stakeholder partnerships when project coordination becomes extremely complex.

Lessons for orienting PAEPARD activities

It was decided to assign participants to two groups. One group discussed lessons from PAEPARD for orienting the new user-led process and included four participants who are actively involved in developing and implementing this process: Sharon Alfred, Gustave Ewole, Roger Provost and Mamadou Goita. A second group focused on lessons for guiding future support to existing PAEPARD consortia. This group included several representatives of PAEPARD consortia: Cornel Adler, Cheikh Oumar Ba, Vesa Joutsjoki and Antonio Vicent. Feedback from the first group was as follows:

a) <u>What are the main challenges to make the users-led process work?</u>

The role of the agricultural innovation facilitators needs to be clarified; especially whether they have the capacity to support the process and how their involvement is financed. Facilitators can contribute to the desk study at the start of the process, but funding should be available so that things move ahead. Uncertainty about when the next advance of funds will be made is affecting planning and has implications for training which needs to start as soon as possible.

b) <u>How can European stakeholders (researchers, private sector, NGO) contribute to this process?</u>

The task division between partners within the consortium should be clarified, including the role of European partners. A bottom-up way of working is preferred and this needs to be encouraged.

c) <u>What should be the concrete actions to promote an effective participation of the European stakeholders</u>

The role of PAEPARD could be to stimulate information exchange between partners, and increase information available on the process. This is also necessary to facilitate the involvement of potential European partners. Donors interested in development and donors in research need to be engaged and informed. The federating theme should look at the total value chain and mobilise financing to support an organization in the concerned value chain.

Feedback from the second group was as follows:

a) <u>Where do you want to be with your consortia in the next X months?</u>

Representatives of the four PAEPARD consortia attending the consultation gave an overview of the current status of their teams.

Antonio Vicent described the background to the consortia on citrus diseases and the common need among African and European partners for need for more biological information to inform control and strategies and risk analysis. A useful stakeholder meeting had been held in Ghana, but the development of a proposal for the African Union Call was constrained by the requirement for partners from two African countries. There has been some interaction with prospective partners in Angola, but this needs to be consolidated.

Vesa Joutsjoki explained how a suspected link between mycotoxins and cancer led to a capacity building initiative involving the University of Nairobi, KARI and Egerton University. He stated that it is now possible to determine mycotoxin concentration in different commodities and that mycotoxins are a particular problem in maize used as cattle feed which can then contaminate milk. The team missed the opportunity to submit a proposal to the Africa Union Call, but two potential funding opportunities are now being considered.

Cornel Adler described how a chance encounter with FARA led to interest in developing a research partnership on post-harvest losses. He was not able to take part in the partnership inception workshop and would like to be able to meet with partners in Africa. The involvement of his institute is currently limited to the early stages of the team's proposed project, but Cornel Adler would also like to able to contribute to the dissemination of findings in the final year.

Cheikh Oumar Ba has contributed to the development of a proposal on family farming, with a view to influencing policy in this area. The consortia experience problems in communication because of language difficulties, but a proposal was developed and submitted to CORAF. The CORAF programme requires a research institute to lead projects and so is not an ideal for this proposal. So far no feedback has been received from CORAF.

b) <u>What can PAEPARD offer?</u>

The group agreed that PAEPARD had played an important role in bringing partners together and the initial face-to-face meetings were very useful. Some felt that much of the subsequent interaction can be done virtually. However, the present meeting in Brussels had also been useful for networking ; for example, there may be scope for collaboration between the teams if Antonio Vicent and Vesa Joutsjoki.

A key issue is how to facilitate the flow of information among interested individuals and organizations in an efficient and transparent way. PAEPARD could provide support for networking, leading to better knowledge of partners, improved coordination of the consortia, and stronger contacts with funding programmes. Secondly, PAEPARD could work on lobbying to mobilise local knowledge and opportunities for funding. An interesting project is ERA-ARD that plays a role within the EU for a better coordination of research for agricultural development in Europe. The potential for

public-private partnership and private funding could be explored. It was suggested that PAEPARD is a good "pepiniere" (nursery) for testing partnership constructions.

c) What support can European partners offer?

Some concern was expressed about the interest and availability of European organizations to participate. In the view of one participant, this is one of the reasons the new user led process was put in place. The high costs of European organizations are also an issue. But European organizations can offer useful technical inputs, including capacity strengthening, and contribute to advocacy for greater resources for ARD for both Africa and Europe.

Plenary discussion

Further discussion in plenary included points relating to:
- The need to ensure that 'project' concerns do not constrain the development of the user-led process.
- In the view of one participant, the continuing need to address the isolation of research from other stakeholders. Greater involvement of users would generate more interest from national governments.
- How to capture the added value of PAEPARD in networking? The contribution of PAEPARD should not only be measured by the success in obtaining 'project' funding.
- The need to obtain feedback on proposals submitted to funding programmes. The CORAF programme was cited as an example.
- Other opportunities to facilitate partnership and information sharing among African and European ARD stakeholders; for example, exchange programmes run by Agreenium and DAADS.
- The need to do more to influence policies. The role of ERA-ARD was discussed in this context.

Some specific actions which were recommended were:
- Identify European research partners working on particular topics of interest to African stakeholders
- Use ERA-ARD as a channel of communication for advocacy
- Target individual member states to lobby for greater resources for ARD

In the final session on Day 2, Tim Chancellor gave a synthesis of the main issues arising during the workshop.

1. Partnership models and evaluation

Models are useful, especially in *ex ante* analysis, but should be viewed in relation to the aims and nature of the research being done. Partnerships are dynamic and evolve over time and the use of models should take this into account. With regard to evaluation, the quality of the interaction among partners is an important criterion of success. Sufficient attention should be given to the periods before and after the implementation of an initiative.

2. Funding mechanisms

There are few funding mechanisms which respond to the needs of demand-led, multi-actor ARD and it is important that a detailed analysis of mechanisms is carried out to guide future advocacy work. More information is needed by partner organizations on potential funding sources and PAEPARD should address this as a priority. Guidance from EC staff is that greater attention should be paid to exploring national-level sources of funding and to seeking to influence national policies.

3. Future orientation of PAEPARD

For the nineteen existing consortia continuing support for networking is needed, especially to facilitate the flow of information among stakeholders. Assistance is needed to identify funding sources for the proposals developed by the consortia and this should be accompanied by lobbying, particularly at the national level.

For the user-led process, a clearer understanding is needed of the present status and the proposed timeframe for activities. The role of the agricultural innovation facilitators should be defined and the participation of European stakeholders clarified.

4. Beyond PAEPARD2

The lessons which have been drawn from the project activities so far lack depth. It is important that the analysis of the full set of case studies over the coming months produces clearer lessons which can guide future action. It is also necessary for partners to begin to consider what a possible third phase of PAEPARD might look like. For example, should the project fund activities by selected consortia, as proposed by the mid-term review team?

Finally, Paolo Sarfatti summarized the achievements and the next steps. He drew attention to the significant progress that has been made since the first European multi-stakeholder consultation was held in Florence in March 2011. He then gave an assessment of the extent to which each of the expected results of the consultation had been achieved.

1. A common understanding of the objectives of PAEPARD was largely achieved, but it is important to avoid the use of jargon and terms such as fast-track and slow-track which do not aid comprehension of the processes.

2. Lessons on partnership models and funding mechanisms have been shared, but there is a need to understand and demonstrate if and how PAEPARD results and lessons might be relevant in other contexts.

3. Providing PAEPARD with keys for short and mid-term orientation has only been partly achieved. There is a rich and diverse set of recommendations but work remains to be done by PAEPARD partners to digest comments and criticisms and develop appropriate suggestions for future plans.

There are some important take-home messages, including the need for consortia to develop diversified and flexible funding models, including their own contribution and target multiple opportunities (exploiting partners' competences and comparative adavantages). Partnerships facilitated through the first calls need further and more targeted support. The User-led process needs more clarity around the process and concepts; an intensified effort is required to successfully implement this innovative approach and to develop a methodological approach for more a wider use and generalisation. This will be useful for the next phase of PAEPARD and should form part of the project's wider legacy.

All participants were encouraged to be inspired by and utilise workshop discussions, contacts, and reflections to nurture and enrich existing partnerships. PAEPARD partners were urged to fully exploit workshop discussions, comments and conclusions:

• to orient activities for the rest of year 3 (in all work packages)

• to design the work plan and budget for the one year no-cost extension

• to elaborate on a possible third phase

Content

- *List of participants*

- *Program*

- *Composition of working groups*

- *Evaluation by participants*

8.

9. ANNEX I. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	Name	Surname	Organization	Country	Mail	Category
Mr	Cornel	Adler	Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants	Germany	Cornel.Adler@jki.bund.de	R
Ms	Sharon	Alfred	FANRPAN-PAEPARD	South-Africa	SAlfred@fanrpan.org	FO/OP
Ms	Céline	Allaverdian	GRET	France	allaverdian@gret.org	NGO/ONG
Mrs	Suzanne	Bellnoun	CLAEE	France	sbellnoun@hotmail.fr	PS/SP
Mr	Olivier	Besnard	BIOPHYTECH	France	biophytech@yahoo.fr	PS/SP
Mr	Tim	Chancellor	NRI-PAEPARD	UK	T.C.B.Chancellor@greenwich.ac.uk	R
Mr	Alex	Danau	CSA-PAEPARD	Belgium	alex.danau@csa-be.org	NGO/ONG
Mr	Patrice	de Vernou	CIRAD	France	patrice.de_vernou@cirad.fr	R
Mr	Gilles	Delhove	COLEACP/PIP	Belgium	gilles.delhove@coleacp.org	PS/SP
Mr	Gustave	Ewole	PROPAC - PAEPARD	Cameroon	egguy1@yahoo.fr	FO/OP
Mr	Denis	Felicite-Zulma	COLEACP-PAEPARD	France	Denis.Felicite-Zulma@coleacp.org	PS/SP
Ms	Julie	Flament	CSA-PAEPARD	Belgium	julie.flament@csa-be.org	NGO/ONG
Ms	Estelle	Gallot	AgriCord	Belgium	Estelle.Gallot@agricord.org	NGO/ONG
Mr	Mamadou	Goita	ROPPA - PAEPARD	Sénégal	mamadou_goita@yahoo.fr	FO/OP
Ms	Catherine	Guichard	COLEACP-PAEPARD	France	catherine.guichard@coleacp.org	PS/SP
Mr	Richard	Hawkins	ICRA - PAEPARD	UK	richhawk@btinternet.com	R
Mr	Thierry	Helmer	CIRAD - PAEPARD	France	thierry.helmer@cirad.fr	R
Mr	Vincent	Henin	Louvain Coopération	Belgium	vhenin@louvaincooperation.org	NGO/ONG
Mr	Jean-Pierre	IMELE	BIOTROPICAL	Cameroon	jp.imele@biotropical.com	PS/SP
Ms	Vesa	Joutsjoki	MTT Agrifood Research Finland	Finland	vesa.joutsjoki@mtt.fi	R
Ms	Mary-Jo	Kakinda	INSARD - consultant	Uganda	mkakinda2007@yahoo.com	NGO/ONG
Ms	Lydia	Kimani	PANAAC	Kenya	lmuchoki@panaac.org	PS/SP

Ms	Sylvie	Lewicki Dhainaut	CIRAD	France	sylvie.lewicki_dhainaut@cirad.fr	R
Mr	Joseph	Mbarga	CIRAD - IRAD	Cameroon	jbmbarg@yahoo.fr	PS/SP
Ms	Martina	Modotti	IAO-PAEPARD	Italy	mmodotti@gmail.com	R
Mr	Stephen	Muchiri	EAFF - PAEPARD	Kenya	stevie880j@gmail.com	FO/OP
Mr	Jonas	Mugabe	FARA-PAEPARD	Ghana	jmugabe@fara-africa.org	R
Ms	Maria	Oliverai	SPECIAL FRUIT SA	Belgium	Maria.Oliveira@specialfruit.be	PS/SP
Ms	Nicoliene	Oudwater	INSARD - ETC	Netherlands	n.oudwater@etcnl.nl	NGO/ONG
Mr	Cheikh	Oumar Ba	IPAR	Sénégal	coba@refer.sn	NGO/ONG
Mr	Philippe	Petithuguenin	European Commission (RTD)	UE	Philippe.PETITHUGUENIN@ec.europa.eu	EC
Mr	Didier	Pillot	INRA	France	didier.pillot@supagro.inra.fr	R
Mr	Marek	Poznanski	CSA-PAEPARD	Belgium	Marek.Poznanski@csa-be.org	NGO/ONG
Mr	Thomas	Price	GFAR Senior Officer	GFAR	Thomas.Price@fao.org	R
Mr	Roger	Provost	AGRICONCEPT	Sénégal	provomaric@wanadoo.fr	PS/SP
Mr	David	Radcliffe	European Commission (DEVCO)	UE	David.RADCLIFFE@ec.europa.eu	EC
Mr	Henri	Rouillé d'Orfeuil	Fondation pour la nature et l'homme	Belgium	rouille@cirad.fr	NGO/ONG
Mr	Paolo	Sarfatti	IAO-PAEPARD	Italy	paolo.sarfatti@iao.florence.it	R
Mr	Bruno	Schiffers	AG-TECH Sprl	Belgium	ag_tech_consult@yahoo.fr	PS/SP
Ms	Michel	Sonet	ADG (Aide au Développement Gembloux)	Belgium	Michel.Sonet@ong-adg.be	NGO/ONG
Mr	François	Stepman	FARA - PAEPARD	Belgium	fstepman@fara-africa.org	R
Ms	Fedra	VanHuyse	NRI-PAEPARD	UK	F.Vanhuyse@greenwich.ac.uk	R
Mr	Antonio	Vicent	IVIA (instituto valenciano de investigaciones agrarias)	Spain	avicent@ivia.es	R
Mr	Guy	Tete Benissan	REPAOC	Senegal	guy@repaoc.org	NGO/ONG

Key: EC = European Commission; FO/OP = Farmers organization; NGO/ONG = non-government organization; PS/SP = Private sector; R = Research.

10. ANNEX II. PROGRAMME

DAY 1 – March 3rd 2012

08.30-08.55	Registration
09.00-09.45	**Introduction: PAEPARD and workshop objectives**
09.00-09.10	Presentation of PAEPARD context and "philosophy"
09.10-09.20	Presentation of PAEPARD progress so far
09.20-90.30	Presentation of some 1st EMSC results
09.30-09.40	Presentation of the 2nd EMSC objectives and agenda
09.45-13.00	**Session 1. Partnerships models and evaluation in terms of impact, cost, and sustainability**
09.45-10.25	Assessment of different partnership models on the basis of PAEPARD experience (case studies analysis, consortia analysis)
10.25-10.45	Questions - clarifications (plenary)
10.45-11.00	Coffee break
11.00-12.30	Group work
12.30-13.30	Lunch break
13.30-14.30	Feed-back session - Lessons from Group work
14.30-17.00	**Session 2. Influence of mechanisms on partnerships models**
14.30-15.15	Introduction to funding mechanisms: lessons from PAEPARD and examples of funding mechanisms (FSTP/FP7, FNRAA, GlobE)
15.15-16.30	Group work
16.30-16.45	Coffee break
16.45-17.45	Feed-back session - Lessons from Group work
17.45 -18.00	Summary of discussion + Short presentation of day 2

DAY 2 – March 4th 2012

08.30-08.50	Synthesis of day 1 and presentation of day 2
08.50-13.00	**Sessions 3. Lessons for orienting PAEPARD activities**
08.50-09.15	PAEPARD support mechanisms
09.15-10.00	Discussion (plenary)
10-00-11.30	Group work
11.30-11.45	Coffee break
11.45-13.00	Feed-back session - Lessons from Group work
13.00-13.15	Summary of discussion
13.15-14.00	**Closing**
13.15-13.30	Synthesis of 2 days discussion
13.30-14.00	Workshop achievements and follow-up Some perspectives for PAEPARD
14.00-15.00	Lunch
15.00-16.00	ONLY FOR PAEPARD PARTNERS! Users-led process: follow-up and roles of the different WP/partners

11. ANNEX III. COMPOSITION OF WORKING GROUPS

Group A	*Group B*	*Group C*
Moderator : Fedra Vanhuyse	Moderator : Richard Hawkins	Moderator : Paolo Sarfatti
Cornel Adler	Gilles Delhove	Tim Chancellor
Sharon Alfred	Jean-Pierre Imele	Gustave Ewole
Suzanne Bellnoun	Vesa Joutsjoki	Denis Felicite Zulma
Olivier Besnard	Mary-Jo Kakinda	Estelle Gallot
Patrice de Vernou	Joseph Mbarga	Mamadou Goita
Julie Flament	Mariana Wongtschowski	Martina Modotti
Thierry Helmer	Jonas Mugabe	Vincent Henin
Sylvie Lewicki Dhainaut	Maria Oliverai	Philippe Petithuguenin
Cheikh Oumar Ba	Nicoliene Oudwater	Thomas Price
Roger Provost	David Radcliffe	Didier Pillot
Marek Poznanski	Antonio Vicent	François Stepman
Michel Sonet	Guy Tete Benissan	Henri Rouillé d'Orfeuil
	Catherine Guichard	

12. ANNEX IV. EVALUATION BY PARTICIPANTS

SUBJECT	Not satisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	total
Practical preparation				
Venue and food	0	3	20	23
	0%	13.04%	86.96%	100%
Documentation: folder and presentations	2	2	14	18
	11.11%	11.11%	77.78%	100.00%
Timeliness	0	4	17	21
	0%	19.05%	80.95%	100%
Content				
Subjects covered: clear	1	6	18	25
	4%	24%	72%	100%
Subjects covered: relevant	0	4	19	23
	0%	17.39%	82.61%	100%
Style: presentation, group work, plenary discussion	1	2	20	23
	4.35%	8.70%	86.96%	100%
Expected results: reached or not?				
The participants understand the objectives of the PAEPARD project and receive updated information on the progress achieved so far	0	5	19	24
	0%	20.83%	79.17%	100%
Lessons from PAEPARD experience in terms of partnership models, and funding/support mechanisms is shared and discussed with all participants	2	7	15	24
	8.33%	29.17%	62.50%	100%
Discussion provide PAEPARD with keys for short and mid-term orientation	0	12	9	21
	0%	57.14%	42.86%	100%

List of comments:

8 participants provided comments.

- Can you send the minutes of the workshop by email?
- Approche et vocabulaire trop spécifique au monde de la recherche en ce qui me concerne
- Could have more documents in folders (some presentations or other documents that would help the discussion)
- Timing: très dense mais nécessaire
- La sonorisation de la salle n'est pas excellente pour ce genre de réunion (echo)
- L'évaluation mid-term review aurait pu être distribuée
- Subjects covered not always clear and not always enough sharing to assess the experience…

- Il fallait dû donner plus de temps de discussion pour approfondir les sujets et faire la situation plus approfondie
- Rencontre de connaissances et partie prenantes
- Good to have involved more FOs and African actors in this 2nd European consultation. Timeliness should have been better between invitation and event to allow more African invitees to get visas and funding for air tickets.
- Should have been time in the agenda for an initial tour de table allowing to identify each other
- Good work by organizers and moderators
- Define and describe the problems faced by consortium
- If PAEPARD wants to support user-led partnerships, criteria should be defined on how to define and verify this approach.
- Some of the introductory presentations I did not find very instructive. First workshop topic ("model") I found less satisfying, but programme and discussions after this was very interesting indeed

What was the most important thing mentioned during this conference? 18 participants provided input.

- Further definition of (farmer) user-led processes (to orient WP4)
- Suggestions on what PAEPARD should do/how they should improve in the future?
- PAEPARD to capitalise from other initiatives
- PAEPARD to elaborate on methodologies for IAR4D between Europe and Africa
- Meeting the European and African partners who are part of the 19 supported consortia
- There are challenges that PAEPARD should take into account
- Key strategy to build a good partnership between users and researchers
- The strategy was not totally achieved, but the process is going on
- The discussion on user-led process
- The need to continue to share information among participants and widen the channels of communication
- Little to be expected from the calls in terms of lessons learned on the methodological point of view with regards to brokerage and development jobs expressed by organizations
- Concentration needed on long term + user led but with research involvement which seems to not always be the case…
- Le réseautage
- Faire circuler plus d'informations
- Suivre de plus près las consortia et créer plus de synergie
- Concertation au niveau de user-led
- Fundraising is not being done efficiently and with shared responsibility/ownership
- The need for more networking + looking for alternatives some of the funding
- Interactions between actors, with policy makers and donors being encouraged to support PAEPARD advocacy
- Les rencontres avec les chercheurs et les informations obtenus sur leur vision de partenariat
- Time is a cricital dimension
- Communication flux is very important in partner success
- Les nouvelles orientations à donner sur la phase de différents sujets de discussion

- The need for the establishment of user-led consortia : the problem of getting funding for these types of consortia
- Clear message on shortcomings and obstacles in user-led consortium formation (lack of information on funding opportunities, partners, build-up of initial trust, loss of researchers and resources within EU). Scattered funding programs should be made more transparent. But for a bottom-up approach the bottleneck is step 1

Will you undertake any actions upon returning to your office to continue with what you've picked up from the EMSC II? If so, what do you have in mind? 16 participants provided input.

- Planning for WP4 activities + fill in WP4 co-managers
- Connecting initiatives
- More in-depth analysis of PAEPARD concepts and methodological approaches to facilitate user-led approaches and reconcile it with what European partners can offer (NGO's, researchers, private sector)
- Continue to work on the farmers' led process and make a link with other actors
- To work closely with FNRAA-ROPA-PROPAC to enable the existing OV's – to select some researchers involved in the project for a permanent reflection on the reinforcement of the partnership with users
- Information on website
- Help Fedra to write the workshop report!
- Look at how the results from other projects (INSARD, FP7, project on agricultural innovation) could be analysed by PAEPARD to provide lessons for PAEPARD III
- Développer encore plus d'information du PAEPARD vers le réseau des partenaires du PAEPARD via le site web des autres moyens de communication
- Pour mémoire, dans le cadre du WP 1
- Looking for more detail on such partnerships programmes and projects/activities. If there is a match, also private sector companies such as special fruit can play a funding role
- Report back within own constituency and move forward with user-led process
- Je sens mieux le rôle de PAEPARD et je pense que les outils pourront nous être utiles dans notre projet agricole avec les dernières au Cameroun.
- Improve communication among partnership members
- Implement information technologies
- Réexaminer l'étude de Cao qui a été faite sur l'induction florale de l'ananas bio
- Make contacts with projects working in overlapping fields
- Found new potential project partners – the people I met made this trip worth-while. Unfortunately, I do not have the power to change EU-funding policy.