

	Please list your primary discipline (field of highest degree) (Please check only one area):	What is the key message you as a scientist would like to convey to policymakers and other stakeholders in the regional and global research system?	What needs to be done to improve or ensure continued collaboration between farmers, national and regional research organizations and international agricultural research?	What needs to be done in terms of policy and institutional development to ensure the uptake of your proposals for innovation?
	Response	Open-Ended Response	Open-Ended Response	Open-Ended Response
1	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Sustained support to international agricultural research is key as is strengthening and working with NARO's in developing countries	Develop research systems which include participatory approaches	Strengthen NARO's and extension services
2	Crop breeding/pathology	1. The world will soon face a food crisis of unimaginable dimension, if investments in Agric R&D are not increased several fold compared to current investments (as example, investments adjusted for inflation to 1980\$ in wheat improvement at CIMMYT are today 40% of what it was in early 80's). The CG needs to focus on what it is best in and this is productivity research. To meet the challenge of doubling food production in next forty years without expanding area, without more water and other inputs, will need several fold increase of investments than what was invested in agric R&D in developing countries.		
3	Economics/Agricultural Economics	poor policy, weak institutions are the key challenges for development	borad stakeholder involvement in policy debate and strategy formulation	capacity of governments, institutions need to be strengthened
4	Agronomy	Please invest in education!!	Gather the needs and the request and work together	See above
5	Biotechnology	Policymakers should pay more attention to the role and value of Agrobiodiversity in improving people's life	Better communication and develop more projects that involve farmers, NARS and IARC	Countries to adopt policies that restrict the use of chemicals that is destroying the environment and affecting the health of people
6	Other (please specify)	The changes in global financial system and in international trade in commodity and in land management are immense and should be considered. Climate change phenomenon changes almost the entire basis of this dialogic and exchange. The apparent delinking of agricultural growth from general economic growth is seriously distorting policy makers' priorities.	The landgrant college model of defining this continuum is no longer valid. It is too top-down and assumes that experts and policy makers can stay in control. The need to recognise the contributions of non-agri experts and of non-expert practitioners is overwhelming. The IARC system needs to get more nimble in its response to such emerging changes.	Past success is no guarantee of future successes. We need to learn to stay away from our own previous successes and should cease to regard ourselves as a kind of civil service!
7	Agronomy	Need to develop innovation platforms bringing public and private sector together and where research is driven by the opportunities of growth in a specific sub-sector. i.e. food and tree crops.	Need innovation platforms building on a common vision that leads to income growth.	This becomes part of the innovation.
8	Economics/Agricultural Economics	There is an urgent need to shift our priorities. First, we need a more rational allocation of tasks and resources away from international institutions to national institutions. International institutions should only be tasked with research responsibilities which are truly international in scope, and which are upstream on the research ladder. National scientists are increasingly capable of conducting impactful world class research, and simply need the resources to do so and respect to do so. This will require a fundamental change in the cultures of many international institutions. Second, much greater emphasis needs to be placed on improving markets and policies. Many excellent production technologies have been developed in the last two decades, but the adoption of most has been well below potential due to inadequate incentives that derive from systemic market failures. Third, take the gender agenda seriously. It is essential to long-term improvements in food security..	Improve the allocation of resources and tasks between all organizations. This means getting the international centers out of downstream applied and adaptive research, and providing much more resources to national institutions to replace them and indeed expand the overall effort.	Already addressed in my comments.

9	Biotechnology	Ecological farming is an essential research direction to address many challenges agriculture will face in the 21st century: climate impacts, small-farm economic and ecological resilience, nutrition. Moreover because the private sector will never invest in the science and practice of ecological agriculture, governments must step in and support this essentially public effort.	Much more emphasis must be placed on participatory research methods.	Some important institutional changes that need to happen include the reward structure within the scientific enterprise which currently is biased towards short-term and single discipline research. Multi- and more importantly interdisciplinary research needs more institutional support worldwide. Research centres that will support long-term ecological farming research are few in number -- this situation needs rectification.
10	Other (please specify)	Vegetable varieties Use what is available from private seed companies	Close cooperation and training on farmers level.	Seed laws and regulations to be changed
11	Livestock/veterinary	Make yourself committed to the work, make it happen and do not wait for others to do it. Take the challenges and make it happen! Altogether, joining efforts, we can make the difference!	In Mozambique, ILRI (as an international institution) is a very good example of an international organization working together with the national institute and staff, promoting collaborative research, and capacity-building from farmer to national research staff level. Therefore, bringing in collaborative research/development programs altogether would improve national and regional livestock productivity as well as ensure continued collaboration among institutions. This, finally, would make International agricultural research institutes more feasible and visible.	Supporting our governments in the development and implementation of policies, both at research and ministry, in order to get them more committed to the process. Make things right from the beginning!
12	Natural resources	Supporting capacity development for research should continue and be strengthened. Support for translating the research results into policy and programmes to effect changes is key for contributing to sustainable use of resources, address climate impacts and contribute to overall development.	Build a stronger interface between research and development; extension services and other local level interventions need to be informed by scientific evidence, but the results need to be presented in an accessible manner for the groups that should take action.	There is need first to strengthen the capacity in natural resources accounting; there is need to link the natural resources ministries with the ministries of planning and finance to institutionalize national accounting systems that determines the growth and sustainability of resources; that acknowledges the role of rural people in maintaining important ecosystems that benefit mostly the urban population and the world in general
13	Agronomy	Most production systems in Africa are way below their potential so there is room for improvement but nowhere in the world agriculture developed without external inputs so it is must to favor them. In many semi-arid systems, external inputs will reduce the agronomic risk and will also provide stronger	Continue building trust and confidence. Stop being CG centric and be modest and realistic about what we are. Genuine involvement stakeholder from the start. Stop pushing our agenda irrespectively of livelihood issues	Clear vision of politicians and strong will at national, regional, continental level.
14	Natural resources	To take in account that agriculture is at stake for many years in front of us. That it is an activity, and not only a commodity, that it relates to social issues, to food for every body on the planet, to the crucial issue of water management and land uses : i. e. not only a necessity to feed the world but a lot of cross overs like rural life, integrated land use management, relationships between the cities and the wider country side, poverty alleviation ... and it needs organizations and regulations processes at different levels, local as well as global, in regard of international trade as well as environmental challenges!	To implement participative processes from the design of research priorities until the steering of research works and dissemination of results: it's not a top-down process from knowledge production to technical advices, but loops of co-construction and mutual understanding at different steps of the process, allowing exchanges between different forms of knowledge (produced by researchers as well as practitioners, from the field level and from the policy level too).	A wide interest to farmers and not only to farming, i. e. to those who cultivate the land and raise animals, as relevant stakeholders contributing to the future of the planet, concerning urban and rural areas together, involved in production and conservation in the same process for a long term vision. Such a vision, we really need, to implement new forms of organizations and regulation systems at different levels : local (social and environmental issues), regional (agricultural policies and trade regulations), global (trade, global environment, etc.). To produce such a vision, see next below.
15	Agronomy	believe research results and put into practice.	make education and collaboration projects, make trials and demonstrations in farmer conditions.	make financial support to stable institutional development and proposals for innovation
16	Crop breeding/pathology	Local problems oriented research should be emphasized.	Frequent visits and application of knowledge gained from the visits in local conditions.	CGIAR should meet at least two times in a year to solve any problems faced by member country.
17	Economics/Agricultural Economics	1) Climate change will become the overriding problem of the 20th century, exceeding poverty alleviation. CGIAR should figure out it's comparative advantage in dealing with CC and agriculture and pursue it.	CGIAR needs to focus increasingly on its comparative advantage(s) and cease trying to be all things to all people.	

18	Agronomy	To increase the communications with the general public, related about the real benefits coming from the agricultural R&D	Increasing tests, trials, etc. outside the R&D centers and to participate more with the farmers	To be able to demonstrate the benefits that will generate this technology
19	Other (please specify)	Should encourage home grown solutions and increase funding for agriculture. Should encourage problem identification at the grass root level such that the research system will be responding to farmer needs. Avail funds for capacity building to increase expertise in areas such as that of diagnosis and identification of pests and diseases and food safety issues	Involve all the stakeholders to own the research to be carried out, Sharing (freely) of information and networking	The NARES should avail developed technologies through dissemination as published work to stand the test of peer review and to farmers and stakeholders (including government) this way the message will have been communicated and the technology can be adopted or changed to suit the users (as opposed to being locked up in Libraries)
20	Food safety	The strategies to solve the problem of the hunger worldwide are not homogeneous, must considering the problematics and local limitations of the populations. This will allow to adapt them to the local conditions. Particular problems need offers of simple and particular solutions.	Joint work, with equal conditions of participation between(among) the involved parts, from the beginning of the development of the offer of innovation up to the final execution. In an environment consiliador and of respect, before the variability of visions of the problemas, competitions, disciplines, etc.	
21	Forestry	That research is a necessary component before and during the implementation of development projects to estimate and learn the effectiveness of outputs (best practices, improved varieties policies, etc.)	Listen to the needs and expectations of farmers. Listen to each other and synthesize ideas in projects that are realistic.	NGO-s and other groups from society that can influence governments needs be involved and that can "waken-up" politics.
22	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Many of the research results that have been developed through international agricultural research systems have not had the desired impact, particularly in sub Saharan Africa due to absence of enabling environments for the technologies to be put to their potential use. For instance, green revolution has generally bypassed most of the SSA except in pockets where there are conducive biophysical and socioeconomic settings such as areas naturally endowed with dependable rain-fall regimes. Improving access to affordable energy will motivate farmers to develop the available water resources and to relieve themselves from the "rain-gods".	Continued collaboration can be ensured among these entities, if: a. They cultivate common work agenda that emanates from the real felt problem b. If each party has a unique role to play and this unique role is appreciated by all c. If success and failures are shared in proportion to the commitments made by each party	The important advises that I may give are: a. The International Agricultural Research and Extension Systems must change their perspective from "Agricultural Development" to "Rural Development" b. Avoid the simplifying generalizations such as "large scale commercial agriculture is for economic growth and small-holder agriculture is for poverty reduction and food security". The goal must be enabling small-holders to play significant role in the overall economic transformation of developing countries!
23	Agronomy	There is need for long-term commitments in research (5-10 years projects) so impact can slowly but sustainably build. There is need for down to earth <u>research not only upstream.</u>	Let the centres play again their role as catalyst and training centers on a global level for regional impact	good policies that direct support to sustainable action
24	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Pervasive under investment in roots and tuber crops leads to an unsustainable dependence on grain crops <u>for global food security.</u>	Continued collaboration depends on long term secure financing to sustain relationships.	Seed program policy in many countries should be made more flexible to encourage private sector investments.
25	Crop breeding/pathology	Proven technologies can help society only if their availability is within reach among the people/organizations that need to apply them to enhance their activities. Investing to create these technologies is of little benefit if effective measures are not included in the creative process to assure the smooth transfer of these innovations to the final users.	Build an efficient flow of information, detect the obstacles that prevent this easy flow and take measures to remove them. Take actions to assure the inclusion of the negative external costs of productive activities in the price formation of the goods and services. Remove market disruptive actions to facilitate fair commercial exchanges. Research organizations can find ways to generate and convey information, can find solutions to reduce the negative external costs of the productive systems and enhance the foundations of "healthy" commercial systems	The feasibility of this proposal was successfully tested within Bioversity International as a commissioned task of GCP. Subsequently, GCP a" within CIMMYT a" further refined and expanded the original concept by putting it into practice in the real world. Recently, the concept was broadened to include more services and products. Seed funding seems to be available to start the following stage. Public institutions and policy makers are currently aware of the importance of technological breakthroughs to improve the livelihood of their constituents and are willing to take steps to facilitate their access to technology. We need to make them aware of the innovative concept we have developed and of how they can help their research organizations to take advantage of this new opportunity
26	Other (please specify)	Ensure integration of scientific research in the CGIAR centres with the excellent science in the national advanced research institutes	Dialogue and communication to promote understanding of the needs confronted by the local organisation and the delivery of solutions	Engagement between the policy makers and the scientists early in the definition/scoping of all projects. Focus on realistic outcomes and outputs for the science.

27	Other (please specify)	The fundamental role of plants in supporting human livelihoods and the need to conserve plant diversity.		Policies need to address the access to land for growing urban populations and capacity needs to be developed in relation to growing a wide range of horticultural and medicinal plants. Policies related to seed supply and registering of varieties that hinder the exchange and use of seeds of diverse varieties may also need to be examined.
28	Livelihoods	Local women and men are innovative on their own initiative, according to their own needs and priorities, often in order to survive. To be more effective in increasing the resilience of currently vulnerable people, research and development organisations need to recognise this innovation capacity and build on it. This will strengthen local capacities to adapt more quickly to changing conditions.	Intensive work on building mutual trust in multistakeholder partnerships, in ways that will gradually change the attitudes and behaviour of all involved to recognise the advantages of joint innovation.	Change in policy of research, development and learning institutions to put joint innovation at the centre of their activities and to give due recognition to all actors who commit themselves to and engage themselves in such multistakeholder partnerships.
29	Economics/Agricultural Economics	1. That we know a lot less than we commonly think we do! 2. Research - including basic research - is key to solve many of the world's main challenges.		
30	Agronomy	Sustained and focussed agricultural policies, sustained funding of agriculture and training of farmers, enhance agricultural extension	Open and transparent collaboration involving the farmers and the chain of research	consistent policies, organizing farmers into cooperative groups, legislating and regulating seed production and marketing, creating and empowering rural and micro- financial institutions
31	Economics/Agricultural Economics	In a very small way the smallholder coconut processing technologies have been proven so there is an enormous opportunity for these to increase their coverage. There are also multiple potential products from the flesh, juice, shell and husk which all have potential. However, there is an enormous burden of negative publicity against coconut oil by organisations such as national Heart Foundations in high income countries defending their own oil-seed industries.	That the research leads to significant increases in incomes on a continuing basis.	Many of the national institutions covering tropical coastal regions simply do not actually give support at the farm level nor give adequate marketing support.
32	Nutrition	A focus on the poorest people means focusing on their problems which means helping them improve their life. This requires better nutrition so their nutrition is the indicator of successful research programmes.		placing nutrition higher up the political and development agenda
33	Agronomy	We need to think the world globally. All the problems are related one to the other, from economic development to environmental conservation, through energy shortage. Thus answers have to be global, and not only focusing on very specific problems, without looking at other issues, and thus often creating new ones.	True participatory research as to be done, and actual investment in development actions must be provided to farmers who answered our research questions or help us in our work. Farmers must be listened to, and not considered as ignorant. Their traditional knowledge and practices often respond to specific constraints or opportunities of their area, and shouldn't be ignored. Some technical improvements may become disasters when not completely adapted.	
34	Other (please specify)	consider rural people	need new technology to increase food production	
35	Crop breeding/pathology	New technologies, such as resistant cultivar and IPM package once developed and validated at research station must be tested on-farm and farmers' field with full support from the policy makers and NARS networks. Scientists as such should not be involved much in the technology dissemination. Scientists should be allowed to spend more time in research than in extension.	There's a need to involve partners, including farmers right from the beginning of the project. This would allow to have equal ownership and responsibilities for the collaborators.	NARS policies should be supportive to innovation and its dissemination. Right contacts with policy makers and need to modify policies to favor the innovation should be given due consideration.
36	Institutional development	We all know the negative effects of scientific breakthroughs to all of us. We must have learned our lessons. This time we have to make use of science for the betterment of everybody. Our research must always be holistic.	Include all stakeholders for every endeavours	Funding agencies must listen to people's wishes and not just depend in just one perspective.

37	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Regional agricultural research organizations must become much more vocal in identifying and determining research priorities, especially in Asia.		Capacity building at the level of national agricultural research institutes in the area of postharvest innovations for fruit and vegetables; lacking in many Asian NARS.
38	Natural resources	Agricultural research and education is dying both in developed and developing countries. The number of high quality students and researchers is decreasing.	Donors should keep on emphasizing impact and fund medium-term research projects (4-5 years).	More resources and support for extension.
39	Nutrition	Continued emphasis on food and nutrition programmes for improved family nutrition and health.	Constant dialogue between partners and interest groups.	Capacity building, timely release of funds and adequate sensitization of end users.
40	Other (please specify)	clear orientation to impact pathway with capacity building and institution building in innovation capacity framework	conceptualize a diversity of models and pathways, think in terms of target groups in terms of technologies and institutional approaches need to accompany technologies with farmer skill building and investment capacity	capacity and institution building at the community level
41	Crop breeding/pathology	Invest more in science & technologies for development, but make sure that research is done differently, through what could be an "intellectual revolution".	We need coordinated multi-stakeholder research agenda at global, regional and national levels. We need to put in place incentives (e.g. means to cover the transaction costs) and prerequisites (e.g. mandatory upfront innovation strategy/plans for any research programme or project) . We need to invest in capacity development in southern countries.	See previous answers
42	Agronomy	There is a need to combine better the long term research that generates knowledge required to solve global or regional problems with the needs of users and especially small-scale farmers (women and men). To improve this link several components needs to be considered: >Research programs need to be more flexible and "free resources" available to react to new needs that are emerging when applying knowledge to users requirements and to their socio-economic contexts. A type of "innovation fund" should be available to give that flexibility to research programs and allow them to develop short term technological solutions that are often required to make an impact. >Mechanisms to share innovations experiences between regions or areas where problems are similar but contexts are different. Too often, we have the tendency to reinvent the wheel. >Strengthen partnership programs with public and private actors who are part of the innovation process for making research results more relevant.	Communication and capacity strengthening strategies and tools need to be improved and adjusted to the actual needs of farmers in their specific contexts. Most of the knowledge developed in the CGIAR system is not promoted well enough and is not made available to national and regional research and development organizations. Consequently the effects and impacts on farmers are limited.	Pro-poor innovation goes far beyond the traditional R&D. For those organizations to contribute to market chain innovation, they must develop their capacity to facilitate and participate constructively in collective action. For implementing the PMCA, R&D organizations need to improve their capacity to diagnose innovation systems and facilitate group processes involving people with diverse stakes in a commodity's production, marketing and use. Women's opportunities for participation in collective action processes like the PMCA and the potential benefits need to be addressed more systematically. To effectively facilitate such processes, R&D organizations need new skills and resources.
43	Natural resources	See answer in previous section	Pls refer to website	interdisciplinary and inter-level approaches, emphasis on soft-skills development with researchers, good involvement of all actors, farmers in particular
44	Economics/Agricultural Economics	A much better understanding should be gained on how research can "affect" not only technology but also institutions and governance.	International organisations should (a) treat national research collaborators as equal partners from whom we have a lot to learn, and in line with that (b) hold them to high standards of research	I believe the homework begins with us (research organisations): Giving political economy of agricultural policy institutions its due in research

45	Natural resources	Policy makers should listen to scientists; not only after seing disasters happening but before they have to take policy recommendations based on science/evidence as this would entail best practices in undertaking and implementing different policies/programmes and plans in a much better way, hence would mitigate a lot of disastraous events we are currently seing happening.	Empower the local- particularly national institutions as they are the end-users/implementers of the research agenda. It would not be of any benefit if international organizations don't train people at the reginal/national to be able to continue/support the research agenda; it should be clearly understood that the locals have much more knowledge on issues at hand, what they need is support to engage in addressing many issues that international organizations are doing in their labs for decades without giving results to those have problems out there.	Well give opportunity to locals for positions in these international organizations as researchers and scientists equally like other international staff, in my opinion there is a very skewed staffing because the majority of scientists are not from within the region that organizations are working- it is very unlikely for them to have a big impact on the ground/region. We need a major change in this area
46	Natural resources	Our research must strive to mediate the regional imbalances in poverty and productivity. Each innovation must accompany an enabling policy and institutional framework for its adoption and out-scaling and impact creation.	Improved participation in each project (not less than 40% of the resources) with NARES, NGOs, farmer organisation and local think tanks. Have a well laid out impact pathway right at the inception of the Project.	Improved integration with local policy institutions and governments; capacity building of the weak NARES and policy forming bodies
47	Nutrition	it is impossible to work independantly (CGIAR and national research centers), without any discussion , any cooperation. May be solution will be that every CGIAR contributor ask to CGIAR to work together with national reserach center	Integrated programs with clarified objective and partner	scientifics events in order to allow the private sector, the various research centers (Cgiar included) and unversity to present every on is results in order to built some new integrated project
48	Natural resources	Government should frame the policies in such a way where small producers or group if selling the product collectively should get exemptions from levies and taxes like there are various subsidies for crop production similarly there should be subsidies in market.	CGIAR can make a data base of lead workers and institutes in the organization and annually or bi annually a symposium can be organization along to gauge the progress against the Mellinium Development Goal (MDG). For this different government can give funds to organize the symposium and all scientist including development workers can meet, discuss and frame the objectives for development. All need to work together to combat poverty. Working in isolation or doing research in isolation may not fulfill the need of the people for whom we all are trying to work.	Please see the above response. CGIAR or any other body at global level may take lead and guide all to work towards MDG.
49	Agronomy	Personnel training	More training courses, more regional workshops, more participatory activities, and more useful flyers.	Analysis of climatic changes and poverty alleviation in developing countries.
50	Economics/Agricultural Economics	There is a lot of thinks already done.... in a lot of cases, it misses the transfer to the users.	Impacts of the research.	Small project, evaluation of the effects
51	Management	Make more policies to bring farmers and researchers closer	Avenues for more farmer scientist dialogue; Scientists do have ample avenues to learn from the farmer wisdom	Mandatory practical and two way extension process between a researcher and farmer
52	Crop breeding/pathology	More investment is needed for plant breeding	Training is very important to improve and ensure the collaboration. CG institutions should provide more training oppetunities to national research institute; national institute should provide more trainging program for farmers. Share of breeding material also is recommended.	More fund for training and education. Policy maker should encourage breeding material exchange between national and international research organization.
53	Institutional development	The need to move from theory and paper work to practice. Enforcement of policies,plans etc is verycritical for transforming nations.	Clearly spelling out stakeholder roles and getting commitment that each will deliver their part. Need to transform from funding-based relations to real work	Supportive policies but addressing the problem of lack of enforcement
54	Other (please specify)	focus more on changes of ecosystems and plant communities in consequence of climate change do more research on the victims of climate change (data collection on the number; research on projects, which might help them. more agro-forrestry	dissemination of new varieties and technologies; more focus on mountain ecosystems public awareness on the threats caused by climate change closer contacts between researches and the reality in villages	environmental governance towards higher focus on adaptation to climate change (from the point of view: temperature, water and population in 2050); development of national plans including targets and monitoring

55	Other social sciences	We need to work together better for more effective solutions, endorsed by the beneficiaries whom we serve, to reduce poverty, food insecurity and gender disparities in the developing world.	We need to better understand/identify the knowledge, practices and needs of stakeholders and partners, acknowledge that these might differ from our criteria and standards, and take better stock of progress or the lack thereof in collaboration, as well as outputs. We also need to understand that partnership is based on equality and sharing of resources.	There needs to be more core investment into the CGIAR system for agricultural research/ innovation by governments and multi-lateral donors, with a prescribed and transparent structure for sharing these resources with partners. Present levels of core investment does not encourage innovation. Current practices of resource sharing are perceived as exploitative by partners in many developing countries. The CGIAR system needs to cut on present levels of overheads and harmonise wages/benefits among local, regional and global staff, eventually eliminating this distinction by an agreed upon date. It also needs to be less hierarchical, increase gender and cultural diversity and provide more space for social scientists at the decision-making levels.
56	Natural resources	Reacting to global crises by falling back on technical solutions to development issues, alone, misses the many innovations made in NRM, environmental management and broader conceptualisations of poverty and human wellbeing over the last 20-30 years. The projected investment in agricultural research should consider a broad portfolio of environmental services, rather than a narrow definition of productivity as yield, as vital to an effective agricultural development policy that maintains the resilience and sustainability of environmental systems and provides a durable and equitable solution to human development.	Programs that spend more time on the ground oscillating between research, action research, and adaptive management (secure, long-term funding, incentive structures that reward innovation and adaptation) Innovative methodologies for undertaking and communicating research for development Greater freedom to the 'beneficiaries' and less control by external scientists achieved through meaningful capacity building, trust, patience and facilitation.	Policy: Research and funding agendas in support of multi-institutional, multi-disciplinary collaboration. Research and funding agendas (such as ESPA) that take a layered approach (situation analysis - pilots - scaling-up) Research and funding agendas that balance short-term and long-term needs (productivity resilience). Research and funding agendas that reward and enable long term commitment to a place or type of research. Institutional development (referring to the WFC would need to do). Cache of innovative research ideas to be drawn upon at different times when opportunities arise Investment in professional proposal writers or networkers in support of scientists Continued development of multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural researchers Less bureaucratic processes of project management.
57	Natural resources	Huge effort has been put into efforts to ensure that adaptation measures for climate change are in place otherwise the food security of billions of smallholders is going to be threatened	Need strong regional organisations and national organisations that can facilitate on the ground coordinated action.	The technologies and policy options for adaptation have to accepted and modified by a wide range of local to national stakeholders - there has to be significant effort given to social learning at the appropriate scales.
58	Agronomy	Because the availability of natural resources is declining per person, quantitative insight is needed more than ever to stimulate resource efficient measures.	As CGIAR emphasizes poor people, the role and financial support of the public sector will remain important. Other actors like policy makers, Civil Society Organisations, NGO, need to act as intermediaries between mentioned organisations. Research organisations cannot be held entirely responsible for implementation of new technological findings.	1. Solid quantification of the potentials and consequences of such an innovation. (invest core funding in this research) 2. Coordinated communication by various actors/parties with the same message. 3. This should lead to (financial) support for the ideas.
59	Natural resources	Science is the basis for accelerated change that holds the solution to the global food and water crisis.	A shared research agenda is absolutely vital. Science should be embedded in change processes	Institutions are the foci of change and we should perhaps look to see what can realistically be enabled in the next 10-15 years.
60	Biotechnology	As a scientist working in a National Research Institute in Nigeria which is under Sub-saharan Africa, there should be more focus on collaborative research to improve crop production, enhance nutritional composition and reduce malnutrition.	Funding is required and this is a crucial factor that has to be sustained both by the national and regional research organizations.	Adoption of new or novel technologies. Awareness creation and training.
61	Agronomy	Invest in good soil management. The benefits will be great.	Promote field demonstrations	Employ more extension officers
62	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Assess best practices, document consistently, translate in to strategy and implement. Commitment to use finding to bring change. The action research linkage need to be part of policy and strategy.	Regular communication and problem solving	Farmer organization, action research linkage

63	Livestock/veterinary	There is a need for new modalities for research collaboration that will enhance impact on development.	Organizing science meetings that will seek to highlight opportunities where global partnerships can capture new areas of science that will bring benefit to farmers and rural communities.	Constant consultations and discussions with relevant stake holders on how advanced science might better benefit the poor and how it should best be mobilized in support of international development.
64	Biotechnology	Breeding for multiple stresses should be encouraged. Molecular Breeding should be encouraged to complement conventional breeding.	Regional Researchers from Universities, NARS and CGIARs should be encouraged to collaborate to solve farmer's most urgent problems.	N/A
65	Crop breeding/pathology	More investment needed in agricultural reasearch and in training young researchers	Revise curricula to train young researchers on participatory, gender sensitive research methodologies	Develop sound seed policy
66	Agronomy	I would like to suggest that the Global research system is on the service of policymakers and all stakeholders. So please, make clear your request to the research system, and don't ask the scientists to ask the questions and the answers.	To increase dialogue, it will needs a better defintioptn of the objective. If some global objectives could be described, the research system needs place where you can exchange at a morelocal level between farmers, services and research organizations ; it may exist regional platform that cover several countries or serveral platform within a country. That will depend of the needs expressed by the users, and the means devoted by the research system.	My type of innovations will need a strong effort in facilitation of exchange of living materail ; that needs in the same time : easy access to the material and, strong protection to avoid dissemination of diseases or invasive species. For instance, dissemination of disease free vitro material is a good example.
67	Other (please specify)	provide more funds for agricultural research	promote contacts to improve collaboration between farmers, national and regional research organizations and international agricultural research	exchange of information between patners
68	Other (please specify)	Agriculture can be used as a tool for public health. Agricultural research can shifts its paradigm from more food to more food that is better for you.	funding and leadership.	policy needs to commit resources and look for opportunities to partner with the public health sector.
69	Other (please specify)	More resources and funding must be allocated to funding of Agricultural research. Research results must be incorporated into the Country's Agricultural programmes. Scientists must conduct practical research that solve problems rather conducting research for the sake of earning promotion especially in the 3rd world countries.	Scientific at the national level in collaboration with the scientists at the International agricultural research centres can print simple digestible scientific magazine to update the farmer on latest scientific discoveries. Farmers would be encouraged to react to such publication and send their ideas to the scientists who would convey them appropriately.	
70	Other (please specify)	- improve storage of agricultural products (reduce losses), improve biomass uses (set aside by-products, often polluting effluents) - develop locally produced energy (but never at expanses of food production or environment protection !!) - develop non f	adapted information	gather arguments based on real data to show that even if this looks new and too difficult, at the end this better than making simplest but not adapted choices thus I suggest to set up an R&D project at a scale large enough to include the complexity of real world, and be able to see arising problems, working solutions, final results and get the above arguments
71	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Increase budgetary resources allocation to agriculture and devising and devising mechanisms and ways to implement "targeted" subsidies.	The facilitation of communication and information exchange between farmers and researchers. Reseach objectives and results have to be formulated and presented in a manner that are accessible to farmers so that they can effectively participate in the problem solving process.	Representation of farmers representatives in the governance and decision making bodies of agricultural research centers may improve the relevance of their research and accountability to end-users. Agriculture has be a real priority for developing countries
72	Other (please specify)	To resolve the issues we have not resolved yet, we need strategic partnerships. The days are over when a handful of researchers working essentially by themselves could come up with an innovation which made a huige difference. To make a huge difference today, partnerships are key. These partnerships include policy-makers who have to become more involved.	Funds have to be available to do it. If funds are available for this purpose, the rest will follow.	We ned to work more closely with policy-makers, and they need to realise that a long-term view is essential in agriculture. Too often policy-makers and governments consider that agriculture is only about producing food today, by whichever means.
73	Biotechnology	In order to ensure food security on Africa, work with African researchers and focus on farming the affects women and children	All stakeholders should be involved at the inception of any collaborative project	
74	Crop breeding/pathology	Policy makers should support environmentally friendly methods of managing pests and diseases and also add value to cocoa by-products		

75	Biotechnology	That research findings and new technologies should be relayed to the end users as fast as possible.	The approach for sending out technologies needs to change. The farmers must demand technologies and not the research Institutes these to them.	Policies that are user friendly should be put into place and institution needs to be equipped with necessary infrastructure to support the work on value chain
76	Crop breeding/pathology	The CG system should be follow the system of developed world in term of administration) and scientific operation. This change management should bring some real changes.	National systems should be strengthen through IAR so they can look after themselves. The national and regional research programs should be part of any project from the inception of the project and they should be given ownership, intellectual as well as physical.	CG insitutions should be strengthen in term of resources (need reduction in huge management) and properly equip to handle the future challenges.
77	Other (please specify)	My main message is that the policy makers should give more attention to research and allocate more resources for research. Also they should take into account the research results to design policies and for decision making.	The research organizations should be closer to the farmers so that the research done respond to their demands	
78	Natural resources	Africa's food is mainly produced by women, yet only one in four researchers in Africa is a woman. We need to bring Africa's women's voices to the lab, to the field and into the board rooms.	Get more women into leadership positions in all those organizations	Awareness creation and policy reforms along CGIAR model policies into Africa's institutions
79	Agronomy	More investment in research that focus rural problems	More resources (human and financial)	Capacity building
80	Forestry	Learn from past lessons before doing something.	Continuity of the research activities and research personnel in the target area.	Build a good relationship between policy makers and researchers.
81	Natural resources	Small scale agricultural water management (AWM) is a promising investment option to improve the livelihoods and food security of the rural poor. Related technologies are already available and many farmer driven initiatives are on-going but often overlooked. A better understanding of what, where and how donors, implementors and policymakers could invest to foster successful, pro-poor, gender equitable AWM strategies has the potential for significant livelihood benefits.	Creating opportunities to engage farmers, farmer organizations and NARES in the research process itself (from the identification of the research problem and its analysis to the development and later outreach of the research results). Involvement of partners can be done through a number of channels including consultation, collaborative research, networking, etc.	Working directly with policymakers, implementors and other research organizations in the identification of the specific challenges as well as in the development of appropriate solutions. This could be by involving policy, NGO, and research partners directly in research activities and/or creating multiple opportunities for feedback and learning from partners as the research is underway and results formulated.
82	Economics/Agricultural Economics	You have to take the challenge of addressing the governance problems in agriculture more seriously. Increased funding is an important and long awaited opportunity for agricultural development, but without emphasis on institutional reform, this opportunity might be missed. Typical governance challenges include elite capture of agricultural programs by better-off farmers; corruption in agricultural infrastructure provision (such as irrigation); regulations that restrict private sector development in agriculture; lack of services that serve smallholders, such as agricultural credit and insurance.	Funding structure should encourage such collaboration (e.g., by making it a requirement to access funding, as in Challenges Programs)	More awareness and openness to the governance problems in agriculture
83	Crop breeding/pathology	Formulate strict regulations and legislations (if needed) on- Message- Save precious natural resources -water & land How-? by adopting following i. Effective use of precious water, agriculture & range lands ii. Conservation of indigenous pasture plant diversity iii. Use of appropriate methods/ crops under saline conditions iv. Use of appropriate methods/ crops under heat stress for higher productivity	To form initially a National Constructive Agriculture Group- comprising two representatives each from the farming community and other stakeholders for agriculture research, which is responsible for setting priority for national research and collaborate with regional and international research organizations for further planning & execution.	To bring the topic on a popular & influential platform of discussion and get recommendations to follow up at the levels of research, extension and development.
84	Other (please specify)	Capture and use the resources that are already available/existing in the rural communities -to help them exit out of poverty in all dimensions - economic, social, cultural, political and environmental	Participatory processess right from decision making to tranfer of technology or knowledge, bottom-up approach; help the rural communities to help themselves - ie, ensure sustainability of efforts	Not really aware of this but I agree that that should be somr policy and institutional development to foster social networks, technology adoption and improve the adaptive capacity of the vulnerable communities especially the rural poor - men and women belonging to different social groups

85	Biotechnology	It is critical to enable the right decision making for farmers by ensuring an optimal information flow. An in-depth analysis of critical information needed at the national or provincial level would facilitate the definition of agricultural solutions by leveraging expertise across larger geographical regions	It is critical to identify the key problems. Since problems are being addressed at the farm level, it is important to facilitate a better definition of problems from the farmers.	Education programs have been already implemented in several countries. It remains however critical to ensure that farm-based jobs are being maintained attractive to younger generation. Such a policy is absolutely needed to enable any strong agriculture-based economy.
86	Fisheries	The key message mentioned in Question 1, namely that small-scale fisheries and related activities have so far been overlooked, but that -where appropriately supported- these activities can be a very powerful engine for economic development, with critical role in food, nutritional and income security and gender empowerment.	We need to continue documenting and disseminating case studies and data demonstrating the role that small-scale fisheries can play in poor households food and income security. As mentioned earlier no significant scientific (technological) breakthrough is necessary, only change in perception.	see above: We need to continue documenting and disseminating case studies and data demonstrating the role that small-scale fisheries can play in poor households food and income security. As mentioned earlier no significant scientific (technological) breakthrough is necessary, only change in perception.
87	Crop breeding/pathology	There is probably no silver bullet to address rural poverty and hunger. Education is crucial to improving the lot of the developing world, including making use of appropriate crop cultivars.	This is a great question, but I do not know the answer.	Resources need to be made available to local agencies and to the CGIAR.
88	Economics/Agricultural Economics	There has been a systematic under-investment in developing country agriculture for the last 30 years. This under-investment is largely the fault of development agencies like the World Bank and the bilateral agencies that wanted quick returns.	Doubling of investment in agricultural research and quadrupling of investment in agricultural extension.	Need consistent and long-term approaches to the development of developing country ag research and development systems.
89	Crop breeding/pathology	The technology is there. Less needs be spent on development of technology and more on the science of application and deployment	Relevance and consultation as always.	Funding technology deployment is less attractive than cutting edge development. Yet the science underpinning the optimization of technology on the ground is complicated and in most instances is conducted poorly.
90	Other (please specify)	Let's think out of the box.	NARS need more funding. Borrow if you have to. Time to invest in the future of agriculture.	Governments need to break free from special interests and promote competition and anything that benefits the consumer.
91	Other (please specify)	That the developing world can leapfrog into an energy society that is sustainable and provides food, feed, fuel, and feedstock from harnessing the potential of solar energy, with energy security from a distributed source providing the possibility for developing social stability and wellbeing.	Regulations are the adequate instrument to steer the system in the right direction. These regulations need to be based on a combination of human reasoning and scientific evidence. There is a need to perform case studies to learn optimally from past experience, this will then lead to a better dialogue between stakeholders.	There needs to be an internationally coordinated research and development effort to address the hurdles to be overcome, which are now known, but a coherent effort on a truly global scale is still lacking
92	Other (please specify)	Breeding objectives can include nutritional targets, for both conventional plant breeding and transgenics.	The weakest link in the change is the national agricultural extension systems. There needs to be major investment in both national research capacity for adaptive breeding and agricultural extension systems that will reach the poor, including women farmers	Policies that provide proper oversight and encouragement of appropriate transgenic crops. Agricultural research policies that specifically set nutritional objectives. Greatly strengthened national agricultural research and extension capacity.
93	Other (please specify)	Long-term research needs to be funded and maintained.	INTSORMIL / SMOG CRSP is doing a great job already with this.	Encourage collaboration and fund research and educational efforts.
94	Biotechnology	In general we should concentrate forces and better focus our research and development efforts at the institution and system levels. I personally believe it is more efficient to address well 10 top research priorities than to have some activities in 30 research areas. Short term funding and uncertainty in resource allocation from one year to another in the CG system is just a killer.	We should move to a real bottom up approach to define our R&D agenda. We need to build more on South-South collaborations. Broad consultation is critical to define overall objectives and global workplans but sometime to be too inclusive (to be politically correct) dilute discussions and can make the decision process more challenging. Increase, when necessary, the turnover of representatives from corporations or regions to bring new views and ideas on the table.	To move more toward a corporate than an institutional mentality
95	Economics/Agricultural Economics	The political will to commit substantial resources to agricultural development is indeed now critical	Their participation in the decision-making process and in development of the tools for each activity. The long talked about change of thinking will need to happen. Farmers know a lot and have a lot to offer in all our efforts to help improve their lives. Any effort that empowers the farmer will result in success.	Collaboration among various participating institutions

96	Biotechnology	One institution can not work alone to solve a problem. Each partner needs to contribute their expertise and funding for an institution's core activities can't be used in place of funds for the "network" required to transfer research outputs to the farmers in regions.	Establish functional funded crop networks in key regions.	A better appreciation of the impact a critical mass of researchers can have and that activities designed to enhance dissemination are needed in addition to a strong research team.
97	Forestry	Keeping in contacts with collaborators is most important: writing reaesrch papers together, invitation of them to the workshops/meetings and research fund is provided even if it is small.	Joint meetings are so important: they can understand each other in the face-to-face meetings.	People in universities or NGOs are better to contact with farmers for collaborations rather than government workers.
98	Biotechnology	Listen more to scientists that are coming with solid scientific data and less to those who are driven by ideological or / and political views.	Increase the involvement of competant national and regional research organization in setting the priorities of the international agricultural research organization.	Strengthen comitment to develop and adopt biotechnology products for the benefit of the resource-poor farmers, not only for the private sector as it is now under the stringent biosafety regulatory regime.
99	Economics/Agricultural Economics	The waste in fisheries and misuse of aquatic resources is outrageous. The role of better fisheries management (esp. right-based systems) and aquaculture in solving the problem has not been underexplored. Aquaculture is the future of sustainable fish and shellfish supply. It is essential to have it grow in an environmentally and economically sustainable manner.	Introduce systems that really produce sustainable income. Transfer knowledge.	Most fisheries management systems have fail terribly. There needs to be considerable reforms in these systems.
100	Other (please specify)	To consider strategies that have some joined up thinking with less of a focus on independent interventions. Farming is a business and we should change our thinking from a focus on food security to a focus on Market chains that achieve food and financial security. To start this process the CGIAR should have the liberty to focus 40% of their resources on value chain options with high potential for investment from the private sector and 40% of resources into market linkage projects that focus on the less endowed, more vulnerable farming community with 20% of the resources focused on blue sky research.	Projects that focus on real market opportunities, will bring together these organisations in an organic way. Every market chain project undertaken by CIAT and IITA, included all of these partners. Most USAID funded value chain partners include all of the partners except the research agencies, this is a real concern as it shows increasing irrelevance... the CGIAR and the NARS need to rethink their market based capability to avoid this outcome.	Greater acceptance of basic trends in agricultural investments that have over the past 15 years gravitated towards a combination of "food and financial security" outcomes in one intervention approach. The green revolution was based on interventions within existing value chains, Africa has less developed value chains to support so more attention needs to be given to having greater support to the agro-business environment and framework to engage R&D technologies and innovations more effectively.
101	Crop breeding/pathology	There is need to consultation before innovations are developed. Collaboration initiatives among CGIARs and NARS should be enhanced. All inclusive stakeholder projects should be encouraged.. Allow networking between this keys stakeholders and easy information sharing among them.	Holding regular forums for them. Develop some MOUs that will instil trust between them. Encourage freedom of expression	Policy formulation should be all inclusive and farmers should not be subjected to rules or conditions that have been developed elsewhere without their involvement eg EUREGAP. There should be participatory from development, validation to dissemination
102	Institutional development	The farmers and citizens living in rural areas are not dumb and unable to engage in collective action. Our policies have frequently dis-empowered them and their trust in each other and the government of their country has been seriously undercut	Finding a variety of ways to encourage small scale discussions of problems that all are concerned with iin a way that slowly build community again. Further, getting locals out of the trap of being helplessly dependent on others is essential	Recognition of the substantial research that shows the capabillite of local citizens to organize and to engage in creating activities that improve the future
103	Economics/Agricultural Economics	My key message to policy makers is that long term impacts which require long term investments (e.g. investment in agricultural research and food policy) is as important as short term impacts to achieve objectives of global food security and elimination of poverty.	Develop a culture of learning from each other in each stage of the research for development cycle.	Effective dialogue with policy makers and institutional stakeholders at critical stages of the proposal development and implementation.
104	Legal	not applicable	Good management of the collaboration.	see above.
105	Economics/Agricultural Economics	We need to get out of our disciplinary boxes and look at the entire agricultural system. I am amazed that the need to address gender issues in the agricultural research system has not been unanimously recognized, and is in fact being met with resistance as being donor-driven.	Provide opportunities to consult and collaborate around key issues in specific country and regional contexts.	Provide evidence showing the costs of NOT adopting these innovations. The costs of gender inequality are already well documented, but the costs of the inability to insure against shocks that lead to asset depletion are less well-documented.
106	Economics/Agricultural Economics	pay for independent science: close the rhetoric reality gap.	broaden the participation of food and agricultural issues by including other areas of science (medicine, nutrition, geography, general economics)	More effectively demonstrate the benefits of pesticide reduction;

107	Livestock/veterinary	Invest much more in formal and vocational training, along with a high investment in research at all levels		
108	Biotechnology	Policy makers must remember that no nation moved forward in the world without investments in education and science for development	We need to create and strengthen platforms for exchanges among these groups and obligate IAR institutions to prioritise collaboration.	There is a need for a science policy in all nations and commitment of governments to funding research institutions to do research that will deliver tangible products. Also, the need for governments to take care of scientists doing necessary research for development of nations cannot be overemphasized.
109	Livelihoods	More emphasis on strengthening local institutions and farmer organisations to enable them to diffuse innovations, because research organisations are not the best structures to do that job.	There has to be minimum capacity in farmer organisations and NARS, so that each actor can play its role without depending too much on the other.	Policy should be fully informed about reforms that are necessary to facilitate uptake, so that they can make the necessary reforms. There is a need to strengthen institutions (human resources and infrastructure) at all levels so that they can play effectively their role of facilitating the diffusion of innovations.
110	Livestock/veterinary	Livestock research for development has been underfunded for at least two decades; farm animals are a ubiquitous asset of poor farmers worldwide; we should start with what farmers already possess and build on those assets.	Adopt on "innovations systems" approach that is attentive to all major players and processes in discovery occurring at all levels.	A shift in focus from crop commodities to whole agricultural systems.
111	Crop breeding/pathology	We should improve the policy in releasing new varieties to fast track the availability of modern varieties. Government should be more conducive to business and supportive to new agricultural development.	There must be Cooperative among farmers and funding the research for development must be sustainable which is difficult in developing countries and project tends to be short term. Funding is critical without funding institution cannot work together.	Private sectors must be involve in all development project to ensure uptake. Funding must be long term.
112	Economics/Agricultural Economics	address the roots of global change, in particular, climate change and attack its causes in a joint effort	much more focussing on communication and dissemination processes again and interaction between both groups, between disciplines and in a multi-layer governance approach	pilots with seed money, more funding for applied research in the field
113	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Without research to increase ag productivity we are not able to meet the challenges of population growth and climate change peacefully- full stomachs = less wars	flexible approaches to innovation- CGIAR may need to engage in extension, may need to work with private sector.	Honest assessment of situation of agriculture today. We can not ignore molecular biology tools and let fear dominate our thinking.
114	Other (please specify)	Importance of conservation/use of plant genetic resources	Integration of national genebanks in national and international breeding programmes	Implementation of International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
115	Nutrition	If improving nutrition, food security and human wellbeing are key goals of the agricultural research system, then paying attention to gender is critical.		
116	Other (please specify)	there need to be a collective effort to do a research on how best to increase the socio economic status of rural and marginalised communities including women	we need more committed, dedicated people to champion the cause for more transparencies and more democratic process of working to make the project work. Leaders and administrators of project must be done on a merit system with the person having the expertise/and/or experience being involved	Needs to be lobbying, needs funding from the international agencies, needs support from org such as FAO and world bank etc
117	Forestry	Rescue all the genetic diversity and genetic resources we have in all communities and conserve them	Efforts and special programs of the governments together with universities and international agricultural organisations	
118	Natural resources	we need to concentrate on reducing inequality more than technological innovation, poverty alleviation, etc.	work with the disadvantaged	give the disadvantaged a voice
119	Agronomy	there are so many products developed now already by science, that is about time that these results are applied on a large in rather big projects, not in bits and pieces	first of all, countries need to invest much more in agriculture. If they do so, they can become the drivers for innovation instead undergoing proposals for innovation. If governments see the need and actually increase their own budget for agriculture, they will engage with the multiple players. Now governments claim that there is a need but do not commit themselves enough.	The CGIAR has to redefine its work: from science-driven they moved into a science for development driven organisation and now I think they are too much in development (possibly to get enough funds) thereby relying on ARIS. The CGIAR has to become a more research oriented organisation.
120	Food safety	It is important for policymakers and stakeholders to be sincere in decision making and to be transparent and objective in issues in order for us to develop	There is a need for proper networking and an open line of communication. Presently, there is a big gap between research organizations and rural farmers which we need to bridge. It has to start from researchers so the farmers can trust us and accept or innovations	effective communication and proof of feasibility

121	Other (please specify)	We need to invest, and invest at a large scale, in localised soil and water conservation measures and distributed small-scale water storage infrastructure in watersheds. We should not be deterred by short-sighted and narrow economic calculations that might indicate that such investments are not viable; since the benefits are obvious: it will enhance the resilience of livelihoods and will be a no regret policy in the face of the effects of climate change in the semi-arid areas of the (sub-)tropics. There are only two problems that I now see: (a) the practical problems related to the roll-out of such a programme at a large scale; and (b) what are the likely (negative) effects if the interventions indeed are successful, especially with regards to markets that may be flooded by grains...	We need to achieve a consensus (among agricultural extension officers, water departments, finance ministers) about the great potential of enhanced water security (only 100 mm!!!)	The "blue water" departments need to be "greened, and the departments of agriculture (masters of the green water)" need to be "blued"... Furthermore, the artificial distinction between irrigated and rainfed agriculture must be transcended.
122	Economics/Agricultural Economics	focus on the small farmers even if it means slower uptake and lower impacts. Once the small scale producers are taken care of the larger ones would automatically follow.	clearly defined roles. The international agricultural research should clearly demonstrate the value addition to regional research organizations that would ultimately benefit the farmers.	Bringing all value chain actors on a common platform and working towards a common goal. Building trust and buy in of findings.
123	Crop breeding/pathology	We are all in this together. As we bicker, environmental degradation continues, food production growth rates reduce and PEOPLE DIE. We need to divide tasks based on ability, interest, chance of success, efficiency and effectiveness; there is enough for all to be busy. Don't fret about some overlap; overlap gives some healthy competition (in moderation).	Build on strengths, interact from the onset at all levels, remove financial and job insecurity for those that can contribute, as it tends to bring out the worst in people. Happy people, produce.	Identify some potential "winners" (regions, countries, institutes, individuals) and support them to the utmost, so they will be successful, and if that does not happen the technology trialed was inappropriate and it was not due to lack of effort. Then try and try again, but focus on those most likely to make a difference.
124	Other (please specify)	Apply what we already know to hunger stricken areas of the world; we don't need new research in many cases, only adaptation based on established principles.	Work closely with farmers in adaptive research environments.	???
125	Other (please specify)	Funding for basic science to understand genes/proteins/pathways is essential to provide knowledge which is the basis of innovative application. You can't do applied science if you have nothing to apply.	Interactions between the basic science providers and more applied institutions (e.g. research institutes - national and international) need to be supported but there must be people who specifically drive the transition and translation of knowledge into opportunities (probably not from a commercial interest but more from the potential benefits).	Funding for inter-organisational visits
126	Livelihoods	Food security challenges in Zimbabwe especially can be reduced if local farmers produce drought tolerant varieties of small grains.	the government should open space for research and development in the area of small grain production and marketing.	The government should limit restrictions and controls in grain production and marketing
127	Crop breeding/pathology	To invest in supporting science and systems for innovation delivery.	Support key commodities that are key for food security and incomes	Seed quality regulations (phytosanitary)
128	Economics/Agricultural Economics	It is essential to continue sending effective scientific messages that agricultural development is the key area for peace and prosperity of the human society.	Institutions which mobilize collaborations among those players must be strengthened. Activities of the regional fora such as APAARI, FARA etc. should be more highlighted. Also, donors should promote networked type research activities more.	Strong political commitment on a global scale is indispensable. Socio-economic studies must be accumulated for this purpose.
129	Other (please specify)	Encourage funding of Agricultural research so that findings and results will not be limited to the laboratory but utilized practically by farmers and all stakeholders. Farmers should be carried along in all these researches.	All of us should be informed, involved and carried along in all the decisions, breakthroughs and innovations. Farmers should be continually educated on the importance, significance and advantages of their innovations. Scientists can be trained to update their knowledge constantly.	Upgrade laboratories, train more scientists through attendance at training programmes, workshops, conferences, funding of researches.
130	Natural resources	Small Holder Agriculture Thriving in the South Asia Region by Innumerable traditional irrigation wisdoms namely tanks, johads, talabs etc. We need to conserve them from extinction as they act as drought mitigators as well as flood moderators and having potential to adapt to climate change.	Many Innovative Pilot project with tripartite agreement between the partners to work on the concept.	Organise the Policy Seminars on grassroots findings through beneficiaries experience and show casing the institutional model as an innovation for sustainability.

131	Other (please specify)	Coconut producers are languishing in an "orphan" industry due to an imposed negative image of food from the coconut palm. The deep poverty to which many producers are confined can only be relieved by the price response to broad-scale re-entry of food from coconut into the diets of local urban and consumers with food options in the rest of the world.	International funding that targets food description, processing of raw food to popular forms, and innovative marketing based on the natural benefits and advantages of the products.	Institutions devoted in the past solely to crop protection, genetic improvement and field management for higher yield must now allocate a major share of their budget to product research and development, and marketing. Institutions could then expect to attract international funding support, given that their own funding is entirely linked to the policies of their national governments who may or may not give the welfare of coconut farmers a high priority.
132	Other (please specify)	Agricultural water management is key to increase productivity and incomes of smallholder farmers. Most investments are made in medium to large scale irrigation but results are mixed (particularly in SSA) often because of management issues. This ignores the reality that many small farmers use all kind of water lifting devices (human powered or motorized), often bought individually or a very small group. Making these devices cheaper, more fuel efficient and more widely available will help many million small farmers.		
133	Institutional development	Climate change will affect the low-lying islands of the world more than anywhere else. Mitigation, adaptation and ultimately transportation may be the result.	Provide access to markets and financial support for farmers to allow them to make a living with dignity. Increased health and education of the poor - especially women will also address the population control issue by giving women a choice.	Likely no policy changes would be needed but local institutional development to create and sustain cooperatives or commodity groups would enhance many needed aspects of development
134	Livestock/veterinary	Work as a team, work hard with no self-interest to reach the goals/objectives.	Honest and open communication with no hidden agenda what so ever between farmers, national and regional research organizations and international agencies. CO-OPERATION & CO-ORDINATION are the KEY "mantra" among personnel/stakeholders involved in this major task.	Genuine political will and mass support to technically well designed, sound and feasible projects without any interference based on self-interests.
135	Biotechnology	Food security is fundamental for all other securities	Concerted approach to research	Training and teaching on the essence of research
136	Agronomy	Do not centralize it	The "E" in NARES needs to be reinvigorated in a major effort. This would include e-technology such as knowledge banks, delivery systems via cell phones, etc. The system may or may not be vested with the government, but it needs to be linked to the research system and it needs to be bottom up to give the farmers and stakeholders a voice in addressing their problems	Probably not much to get it going, but food safety standards will eventually need to be adopted.
137	Other (please specify)	Public agricultural research has difficulties to match the privatization of agricultural research. However, the latter does not focus on poor producers. Nonetheless, all governments, donors - and the CGIAR - have stated they should assist this category of the world's population - because this is needed to avoid 1+2 billion people being malnourished every year. This calls for a sharpened focus, where the CGIAR has a central role - as it played at its creation. That was almost forty years ago and the world doesn't look the same.....	This will take a long time to highlight - so I refrain from it.....	Action(s) - by those who have the power to initiate change
138	Other (please specify)	They need to recognize and co operate with the new development	The budget need to be ensured	Development comes through integrated efforts and hard work
139	Fisheries	more investment should be made in the area of fish feed research using alternative feed ingredients.	seminars, workshops, training programs.	Equipping laboratories involved in this research with worldclass equipment, exposure of scientists to conferences, seminars, workshops and research in the developed laboratories. Unfavourable policies and high custom duty on importation of scientific equipment be reviewed.
140	Crop breeding/pathology	Healthy food and feed and cleaner environment	Transparency and professional extension system	Adoption to the concept and more support

141	Other (please specify)	Examine what the markets need and then produce	more funds should be made available and research should leave the labs and the scientists. we must concentrate our efforts more on R&D. It is the DEVELOPMENT that will bring the CHANGE in the lives of the FARMERS.	We should stop having RESEARCH for RESEARCHERS only. THE fruits research must trickle down to the farmers/producers. Therefore there should be a paradigm shift in terms of policy and institutional development.
142	Crop breeding/pathology	There is an urgent need to increase funding in agricultural research and development to ensure that nobody goes to bed in empty stomach.	There is a need to develop and establish strong linkages between various stakeholders to ensure fruits of any research output reach to real beneficiaries or end users.	We need to understand the fact climate change will be more prominent in coming years and we should prepare ourselves to cope with the changing scenario and develop product which will be more sustainable in the era of climate change.
143	Other (please specify)	Collaborating with CG institutions is difficult because they want large budgets and they compete with local institutions; policy makers need to be made aware of implications of policies that favor particular crops and or technologies	producer farmers need to be engaged in the research process from beginning to end; more emphasis on value chain and markets; sharing resources/innovations in equitable fashion	More emphasis on marketing and building value chains to producers
144	Livelihoods	Field tests of all technologies should focus as much on socio-cultural repertoires as it does the bio-physical. Policies should be premised on the broad parameters of local/regional successes; not just on efficiency as outsiders understand it.	Farmers' organizations/groups and frontline NGOs should be linked continually with research institutions at all levels and be empowered to interrogate research results/technologies and policies. Research must thus be multi-disciplinary if it has to be relevant and sustainable.	Policies ought to be linked local institutions and governance structures; which have worked in a variety of ways as well as failed in some ways. Good policy/programming should aim at working with stakeholders to improve local structures and practices.
145	Agronomy	Provide more funding for graduate student research at the local levels so that more research can be done.	For researchers to get off the research station and work with farmers directly.	Champions.
146	Agronomy	Scientists particularly the agronomists like myself need to be full aware of the limitations of agronomy research. Agronomy research does a very good job of determining the biological potential of any physical environment, Bas!! Agronomy does not address the issue of if farmers have the means to extend the agronomic potential from the small research or extension demonstration plots to their entire holdings. The agronomists need to appreciate that the limited resources smallholders have to manage their lands places a major drag on the full use of the technology being developed for the smallholders benefit.	A better appreciation that smallholder are most likely maxed out to the extent the their operational resources including the available calories will allow them and need additional operational resources to fully utilize the research available to them. Need to look very closely at this basic premise on risk aversion, it may have misguide the development effort for nearly 40 years.	I think I have covered most of this above.
147	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Broadly adaptable technologies are seldom applicable because they mostly depend on resources not available to small holders.	These small holders need to be continuously consulted and worked with as innovations are developed.	Again, international institutions need to think small, and not insist on broadly adaptable "solutions" that cannot be adopted by these target small holders.
148	Crop breeding/pathology	Leadership training is needed throughout the system.		Educational institutions strengthened.
149	Livestock/veterinary	Scientific endeavour today requires open and honest collaboration with a diverse group of stakeholders to facilitate applied and pure research within an appropriate timeframe.	Timeframes and resources for research programs need to be of sufficient duration and magnitude to enable adequate dialogue (with men, women, minorities, vulnerable groups), experimentation, analysis and refinement of activities at the field level.	Policy and institutional development should reflect current realities. Building managerial skills in addition to technical skills is vital.
150	Crop breeding/pathology	Adopt the technologies developed for dry areas	availability of funds for research and collaboration	Awareness of the policy makers of the innovation
151	Other (please specify)	We must all work together as a system if we want to promote agricultural research and rural development	There should be joint planning, experimentation, implementation and evaluation for activities that intend to benefit several stakeholders.	
152	Other (please specify)	It is important to put Research into use. Research institutions have for too long done research but most of it end in academic journal and not on the ground. it is high time to put research outputs into the hand of those who need it to improve their livelihoods.	Farmers should first be convinced that research results will help them and not just to upgrade staff of the research institutions to get their qualification and awards nothing more.	Policy makers should themselves be reformed and change their mind set in considering actions more than mere rhetoric. Development should be an all inclusive process and not a top down ideas from the elite.

153	Other social sciences	Focus on the small scale production of staple crops in a mythical "rural" bubble will not solve poverty in the developing world. The complexity of rural-urban linkages, and especially the integrated nature of metropolitan regions (urban centers and their hinterlands) needs to be grappled with in order to address multiple needs of producers and consumers in those areas: income needs, health and nutrition needs and food safety needs	Give a lot more research attention to the issue of partnership, rather than brandish it as a rhetorical flourish. Develop a more spatially based intervention strategy, based around different types of food systems (subsistence and local exchange systems, metropolitan systems, regional markets, international trade)	Greater engagement by the CGIAR with demographic changes in the developing world, in which poverty is rapidly an urban phenomenon and where households are increasingly multi-tasking in agricultural and non-agricultural activities and increasingly multi-locational between rural and urban settings.
154	Other social sciences	Share knowledge and see how your proposal/research/project would really affect peoples' lives according to their gender, age and socio-economic conditions (i.e. their power to change their own life facing new opportunities)	Clear common goals. Unfortunately, that depends on great extent on international economic configurations, but there are "bags" of opportunities if everybody works on the same direction: to improve people's lives now (as opposed to publish and travel more and advance professional careers).	To work in collaboration with local governments, NGOs and research institutions committed to change women farmers' lives as a matter of justice and economic efficiency. This work does not imply to exclude men, but to put women at the center of the stage and provide them with opportunities that men already enjoy (in the same or in other scenarios).
155	Biotechnology	Go to farmers and involve them at various levels in your research and development programmes.	Proper monitoring needs to be done and people at the grass root level to be involved, grievance redressal system to be developed.	More funding to Scientists and extension workers, and interactive websites such as those of social networking websites to be developed for farmers.
156	Economics/Agricultural Economics	We need more not less modern science in agriculture. All tools that science offers to contribute to poverty reduction and food security should be harnessed. Financial support for international agricultural R&D should be increased.	Increased funding, including unrestricted funding on longer-term project grants.	Reduce regulatory hurdles for the development and use of transgenic crops. Return to an objective and science based discussion in which the CGIAR should play a more important role.
157	Economics/Agricultural Economics	To devote more fund to support research and to develop policies and programs that are evidence based.	To establish a fora for networking amongst them. Also special programs like short term attachments of researchers from national or regional research institutes in international research institutions should be continued as best practices can be shared.	National research, policy and other agricultural based institutions in sub saharan Africa need strengthening of capacity to provide appropriate environment for implementation.
158	Other (please specify)	In conserving, characterising and improving agrobiodiversity within smallholder cacao, banana and coconut systems we are helping to enhance food security, health, nutrition and livelihoods within this sector for generations to come	more effective application of research findings within practical farming situations, more effective promotion of these findings and valorisation	more involvement with policy makers
159	Agronomy	Think small many of the farmers in the developing countries are small scale farmers and policies and invest in agricultural research these need to address how to overcome their constraints and think when implementing a policy that it could generate income to the small scale farmers at front.	But Networking the ability to find appropriate network and partner to collaborate with is essential. Platforms to identify partner and projects. More field studies in the developing regions in practical implementation of research.	a good policy document negotiated in december at COP-15 but also FAO to argument for the importance of agricultural development in developing regions. Development of official obligation to the millennium goals.
160	Other (please specify)	More research on pest animals is strongly needed before efficient IPM methods (including the use of weaver ants) can replace the general use of pesticides.	More advisors should be trained in using biological control	An international research centre should make a department where research and development of techniques for the use of weaver ants in biological control can be tested on different crops. Find cheap methods to "produce" ant colonies - ready for use in the fields. Organize field experiments in other regions, where other pest animals are present. Organize training courses.
161	Other (please specify)	Improve sustainable exploitation and marketing of already available (wild), locally adopted, natural resources.	Create good examples	More focus on the value of environmental protection.
162	Management	With the current global challenges in food production to feed the ever increasing population and with limited arable land there is an urgent need to come up with policies and technologies that will increase food production per small unit of land. Also varieties that will respond to the ever changing environment due to climate change.	Encourage multistakeholder dialogue which include the farmer as the centre of discussion being the end user. Institutions to appreciate each others strength and weakness and complement each other. Avoid competition as they are all saving the same farmer.	Generate evidence to inform policy development and holistic approach to policy development and implementation should be encouraged

163	Livestock/veterinary	Participate actively in research when the opportunity presents itself eg be ready to respond to questionnaires, participate in brainstorming sessions and workshops etc. In this way you will be contributing positively to research outputs for your own benefit	More effective methods of sharing information among all stakeholders	Avoid soil mining by restricting manure sale from farms to only those where there is danger of pollution
164	Crop breeding/pathology	strengthen CG and NARS system	establish strong formal and informal networks involving all the stakeholders	Embark need based demonstration programmes
165	Other (please specify)	Policies geared towards improved people livelihood and environmental health should be supported		
166	Other (please specify)	Provide more funding and support research in this area	A coordination committee to be formed	Invite reserch proposal in this area
167	Livestock/veterinary	The message I have is for CGIAR and the national institutions and that is to recognise the importance of small holder production systems and together the CGIAR and NARS could make a major positive impact on the delvery of resreach benefits. There may be a need for fine tuning or adapting the needs of a specific region or country. Some Regional cooperation such as product of the Heat Tolerant Vaccine for a group of countries using good quality control systems would be beneficial.	To recognise the importance of the small holder system and the dynamics of their production systems, particularly poultry.	The CGIAR and NARS need to realise the relevance of the small holder poultry system and its ongoing role in rurla and urban populations and devise policies that are appropriate for the undertaking of a national wide or regional thrust to control ND in village poultry. This involves extension research and methods, quality control and surveillance of vaccine production and dissemination and monitoring processes.
168	Agronomy	Growing food without harm	Work taking into account the needs of producers	Financing agriculture sane.
169	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Fomentar la organizaci�n de los productores, porque desde all� se pueden implementar procesos sostenidos	Hacer entender que la innovaci�n si es rentable y que quienes aplique primero estas innovaciones obtendran un mayor beneficio	Que las instituciones de investigaci�n, transferencia y desarrollo trabajen de forma coordinada a traves de plataformas regionales que impliquen compartir inversiones y generar mayores impactos
170	Crop breeding/pathology	I don't believe that we need new technologies; we need improved methodologies and materials to improve farmers' capacity so they could use the existing technologies and reduce the 'yield gap'. I also believe that we need to work with a system perspective, with other stakeholders, and taking into account market demands.	First think to do is to change the attitude of scientists (both international and local), so they could effectively work with other partners with a system perspective and taking into account market demands.	The whole system should be reformed allowing scientists to work in systems (rather than in single crops), taking into account market demands, and in close contact with other stakeholders.
171	Institutional development	1. take into account that in rural areas producer, peasant, and rural communities are tired of training. New methodologies and good abilities to convey new ideas are required. community of practice and learning communities need to evolve.	New focus in rural young generation to create new rural thinkers and leadership. It is necessary to support University collaboration with researcher working in the international agricultural research. for example in latin america the innovation process is being driven by University but still is necesarity to reinforce more linkages and to include the private sector. State to University partnership and multiple partnership is required. International consultants are importan but it is quite important to have research national capabilities conneted to farmers at local levels to be able to confront the globalizing learning economy.	The state and the government need to have a process of training. We need a new pedagogy for the development and functions of state and the government. New conceptual frameworks for development and planning under conditions of climate changes to be able to adapt.
172	Other biological sciences	Polycymakers should support Integrated Pest Management. Technologies must be made available to the farmers through different methods of communication.	Financial support in identifying, developing, commercializing bioagents.	Create awareness among scientists, extension agents, NGOs in developing countries.

173	Agromony	Concentrate on the science and the issues where the CGIAR has advantages over other players. Unfortunately, the CGIAR has become a playing field for all sorts of disciplines that add much discussion, distraction and resource dissipation but no substance on development outcomes. All those specialists on gender, knowledge mapping, institutional learning, what have they achieved apart from glossy brochures? In most CGIAR centers we haven't even got a common system and databases that allows us to explore corporate documents, such as trip reports. Let's do the basics first, and as in the past focus on our core strengths.	The most serious constraint for agricultural research to achieve impact is in my view the absence of extension systems. That needs to be addressed urgently.	I believe there is a systemic and huge misunderstanding about the role of agricultural research and how it can achieve impact. While I am convinced that we permanently need to think about impact pathways, it is a gross misunderstanding and it belies everyday experience that agricultural science by optimal design, choice of partners, etc. can single-handedly achieve poverty reduction or greater sustainability of agriculture. There is enough science to improve the world today, to achieve greater sustainability, to avoid climate disaster, but it's not implemented, because societies haven't got the will to do it. As CGIAR we should be made accountable for delivering agreed outputs, but not for poverty alleviation or the achievement of MDGs and the like, which depend on a series of factors beyond our control: legislative frameworks, their enforcement, rural extension systems, which virtually do not exist any longer, change of societies at large, etc.
174	Natural resources	policy making and implementation process should be always research/ knowledge based.	a strong linkage should be developed between 'scientific knowledge' and policy making process.	mainstreaming natural resource and environmental concerns in overall policy making process and institutional setup
175	Livestock/veterinary	backyard poultry is a powerfull tool to reduce poverty among women and youth. using and developing strategies to increase tis production remain a big challenge	strenghtening farmers organisations setting networks of actors	involving and strenghtening private sector applying regulations and laws
176	Natural resources	Stop thinking of innovation as a technical issue. There is a great need and great opportunity for social innovation.	Genuine partnership;	
177	Other (please specify)	The importance of allowing for the inclusion of actor-sensitive data in all research projects aiming improved livelihoods and sustainable, wise use natural resource use; and making sure that all concerned stakeholders are included in problem-analysis, solution-making, implementation and evaluation/assessment processes.	Support networking financially; keeping in close contact/dialogue with each other;	local advocates need to be identified; local decision-makers need to be briefed and convinced to support pilot efforts to develop alternative / new teaching programmes and styles; Workshops and seminars need to be arranged where the "outside" partners (industries, farmers organisations, NGOs etc) can meet with the teaching institutions and discuss locally relevant and desired educational objectives and outputs, possibilities for joint programmes, the setting up of monitoring/feed-back systems; etc.
178	Other social sciences	Please launch research in this sector and allocate more fund	Allocation of more money and capacity building	This step should be approved govt policy level
179	Other (please specify)	to pay more attention to environmental services and take opportunities to develop such initiatives	information dissemination, transparency	
180	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Persistent under-investment in NARSs must be addressed	Access to good information and experience, along with improved public-sector funding	Knowledge needs to be transferred into systems working in the improved materials
181	Natural resources	There should be a collaboration between Policy makers, Research scientists and Farmers.	Regular stakeholders meeting between farmers, scientists and policy makers	Involvement of farmers and other stakeholders at the beginning of the innovation
182	Other (please specify)	That agriculture -and the research, development and active decisionmaker support of sustainable agriculture plays a key role in meeting future challenges in terms of biodiversity conservation, mitigating global change, and providing food, energy and other resources for all in the long term	Active involvement of scientists at all levels with farmers, NGO's and across universities to national or regional research stations needs to be encouraged. Funding is a key concern.	Support to research teams. Long-term studies
183	Other (please specify)	We need more research into the use of natural enemies from the invasive species' country of origin and introducing them to the environment where it has invaded.	Agro biodiversity in Tamilnadu, India has a bright future and no research has been carried out by reputed institutions. We must conduct a base line survey or biodiversity survey to analyze the present status of biodiversity in this region. (with a focus on the Western Ghats-a global biodiversity hot spot). Collaboration with national and international organizations is badly and urgently needed.	The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India should take up this issue on top priority and check further spread of invasive species (Lantana camara on mountains and Prosopis juliflora on land). The entire State of Tamilnadu, India has been colonized by these two non native species.

184	Crop breeding/pathology	To bridge the gap on brain drain	exchange programs such as short training,workshops and conferences,project proposal	Involve political leader in our research work
185	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Assuring food security and reducing rural poverty is possible through sustainable intensification, organic farming practises, introduction of novel adapted technologies. Harnessing the potential of agricultural biodiversity and linking it sucessfully to dynamic markets	Facilitation of multi stakeholder platforms for participative and continious innovation agreeing on a joint agenda and action plan	Involve NARS and relevant political institutions in stakeholder consultation processes
186	Other social sciences	Farming involves tarde and consumption as well as production. Too much research and too many policies stop and the farmgate.	Add market representatives - food/crop traders, importers and exporters - to the discussion and work towards tapping their experience and understanding their needs.	As above.
187	Institutional development	Recognize the combined benefit of agricultural research and extension activities.	More serious dialogue; less ivory tower approach.	see 1 and 2 above
188	Other (please specify)	Water scarcity is a key constraint to food production and rural livelihoods, and will become increasingly severe. Research is important in this complex envionrment to inform policies and practices.	Ensuring that research organanzations are solving real problems now and in the future.	Both proposals require strong institutons to develop and implement the innovations, as well as policy support.
189	Food safety	facilitate the sharing of the knowledge	build a partnership	capacities building
190	Livestock/veterinary	Policymakers should really consider the issue of unfair trade in the agriculture sector. The cost of production in sub-Saharan African is quite high and in most cases is borne entirely by the farmer with no support from government. This is not so with other European products which are imported to compete with the local products. This situation is slowly killing the agriculture sector particularly animals and thereby making farmers reluctant to accept new technologies.	There should be a consortium for the livestock sector where farmers and researchers will interact and plan research. When farmers are involved in research it will make the adoption easier.	
191	Biotechnology	There are many opportunities to increase productions and reduce undernutrition and poverty by using local products and training populations on some basic knowledge on soil quality and management.	farmers training, more research works on specific pedoclimatic conditions in developing countries.	Financial sustainment and more collaborations with well equiped institutions
192	Natural resources	Every time the CGIAR System has attempted reform, the System's agenda has been further dispersed across more any more areas. True reform means that the System should be focussed on those areas where it has shown to be highly effective in generating large scale impact, and to divest of most other areas unnecessary to support the big successes.	A major barrier to collaboration for the CG system is mission drift, and the fact that centres, particularly when facing budget constraints, delve into consulting activities, which cause them to be competitors, rather than collaborators with downstream partners. Better priority setting is needed to address the mission drift, and to effectively integrate the perspectives of different stakeholders. However, in the process, the comparative advantages of different groups to provide different information should be recognized.	Adequate policy environments need to be developed to facilitate the use of transgenic varieties without negative consequences for market access.
193	Other biological sciences	Research for Development works but it requires long-term commitment from substantive teams of actors. Farmers are innovative but also risk averse and new technologies only succeed where their trust is won through appropriate training and support.	Long-term commitment to problem solving, rather than traditional quick fixes! Capacity of NARS needs to be rebuilt and problems faced by rural poor fully understood before technological fixes are developed 'apparent' biotic or abiotic problems.	CG centres need to have an understanding of the potential of the technology and how this can be best integrated into their pest management programmes.
194	Agronomy	Sustainable land use management is a key issue in the prevailing situation where the arable land is diminishing due to increasing world population and climate change. Policymakers and stakeholder should quickly work out on best ways to reduce land degradation and adapt to climate change.	Farmers should be part of the research and development from planning to implementation of project because the onces who know the problems.	The present funding system favours international organisation. The system should flexible to reach individual researchers at national level so that they have chance to access the international donor funding.
195	Other (please specify)	It is time to collaborate and network	This takes a long process of network and partnership building that cannot be rushed. In this collaboration there is equality and respect for each other. But most important it needs the will of the people involved so continually the message needs to go out that collaboration and partnerships are a must.	The political will to invest only in biofuel types that do not compete with food production. And building a bio fuel institution or company that processes and sell the biofuel.

196	Livestock/veterinary	Research findings should be disseminated to stakeholders	Good organizations in working/Team working, presence of responsible people in assuring the flow of information is followed and availability of funds	The policy should give rooms for other people to contribute their ideas as well as the for the institutional should be revised every after a specified period
197	Fisheries	Research must cease being a dirty word in development circles. Without research being an intrinsic part of the development, process we will learn nothing about how to most effectively - and cost effectively - achieve economic development.	Secure, long-term funding. However, funding should be contingent upon the establishment of productive and equitable partnerships and the achievement of real development impact. This will require a change in how research is done and a greater emphasis on monitoring.	A real understanding of the role of research in driving development and a change in policies to put education and the support of science near the top of the political agenda.
198	Other social sciences	Use existing findings from previous and ongoing research - we already know a lot but we need the political will to implement it.	Collaboration requires genuine opportunities for participation of farmers and local field staff of research organisations. Both groups are usually excluded from key decisionmaking processes and planning.	Transparent design process of indices and insurance schemes will require participation of civil society, farmers and the private sector with an equal voice. Governments need to develop a much more transparent process for this if such mechanisms are to succeed in reaching the most vulnerable.
199	Agronomy	you cannot change or improve a system with an existing/established mindset, only with new innovations; science and research are important for the development of a country as they can support the development if they are truly integrated into the policy planning and countries' development strategies;	directly link farmers to research activities; change view on farmers - not only executors and producers but main audience and best reviewer; change view on scientists - successful inventions also guarantee high revenues, but researchers cannot replace the lacking extension services; find an "intermediate" to "translate" between the two groups	research activities and questions defined in collaboration with scientists, economists and governing institutions; widespread extension services and training facilities essential; exchange between sectors, discussion rounds, etc.
200	Other (please specify)	There is more to do than only breeding new varieties and policy making! More and better research is needed along the entire value chain.	More bottom-up development of projects; improved consultation with all stakeholders (not just your 'favourite' NARES and the obvious CG partner....); develop partnerships based on the comparative advantages of the potential partners;	same as 2.
201	Forestry	there is need for longer time frames when putting ideas in practice, currently there is a trend of funding small short term projects	more exchange of especially young staff	calls for proposals tend to force people to work within boxes: agriculture, education, civil society, ... There is need for a kind of free style call for proposals
202	Other (please specify)	There are scientists from a number of organizations already making efforts to develop new technologies or methodologies, but organizations tend to have limited communication among themselves. Research on enhanced interaction mechanisms is needed to facilitate coordinated action. If coordinated action does not exist, all the investment in other areas of research could not generate the desired impact.	There is the need for an international and politically-neutral function (it could be for the new CGIAR) to promote and coordinate actions to enhance communication among farmers and public/private organizations. We need to understand better what is going on in the innovation systems at different levels to be able to develop alternatives to support what is working well and improve things that need change.	National and international agricultural research organizations need to communicate better about the importance of agricultural innovation with policy makers. If policy makers are aware of the importance of agriculture, they could take measures to increase the investment in agriculture-related organizations and actions
203	Crop breeding/pathology	Building long term capacity is critical	removal of government or bureaucratic impediments	
204	Agronomy	Invest in agricultural R&D, it is the basis of human life!	better coordination and communication between national, regional and international centers; Include farmers from the beginning in ALL steps of project management	Land tenure reform in several countries
205	Forestry	Research should influence existing policy	Free flow of information	Ready stakeholder access to innovation, Publication of innovation, amendment of policies
206	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Now is the time to start taking gender seriously - both in programming and in research management.		Training for research managers as well as scientists on ways to integrate gender.

207	Other (please specify)	Climate change adaptation is likely to bring new opportunities and resources to international agricultural research. When it comes to agriculture, I feel that the climate change adaptation community still has a weak conceptual foundation. Climate change adaptation, along with various alternative agriculture movements, at best fail to build on accumulated knowledge of what works and what doesn't work. The need is not for separate climate adaptation initiatives. It is for mainstreaming concern about global change into agricultural and rural development that is more aggressive, adaptive, climate-aware and information-intensive.	I personally feel that the CGIAR, under the guidance of the Science Council, has perhaps gone too far in emphasizing upstream research and global public goods, at the expense of strong downstream partnerships and more regional public goods.	The importance of climate risk, and potential to intervene, need to be recognized more widely and need a stronger foundation of empirical evidence. The gap, and resulting competition and coordination problems, between climate and agriculture institutions need to be overcome. This seems a particular problem in the case of the WMO. Countries and international organizations need to promote policy that treats meteorological data as a public good rather than a source of revenue for national meteorological services.
208	Other (please specify)	Focus on interdisciplinary enquiry and eliminating disciplinary biases in their researches. Simplification and communication of research finds to the benefit of all. As such mathematization could be given a new look especially for the apprehension of the less educated groups in our society.	Proper communications of research goals and objectives.	Coming together to assess the situation in individual countries and devising ways of improving upon the local crop production practices by all the stakeholders is what we need to do first. This shall accompany research to identify areas of priority and serious attention. Subsequently, crop species and varieties improvement programmes can be launched and where such exist will be strengthened to function and pilot studies can be carried out and finally local government, state and national campaigns will follow. With constant monitoring and review to strengthen areas of weakness shall be conducted from time to time. I believe this shall yield a reasonable result.
209	Other biological sciences	Get away from the centrally planned "politburo" approach to research planning - recognize the true value of the underlying principles that have successfully governed the CGIAR for the past 3-4 decades.	Research organisations must see farmers as their customers - at present they are dancing to the donors tune	Democratic institutions
210	Economics/Agricultural Economics	The world is becoming more interconnected; access to knowledge is far easier; this provides opportunities and risks of being (a) left behind, (b) of falling behind (e.g., consider Turkey: India and China are now producing a range of light industrial goods and fabrics for which Turkey had a comparative advantage in previous years. Turkey must either encourage multinational enterprises to improve her competitiveness in old areas and/or move to new areas; in ag., she must find a way to better use her surplus water supplies or she risks slower economic growth due to globalization)	It is quite clear that governments are under investing in agricultural/food R&D. While this is in part due to past successes which has made food relatively cheap, globalization..and the rate of change this implies to rural societies--as mentioned above, and climate change with implications to water supplies need to be addressed	The food and fiber sector of most economies are more sensitive to the adequate provision of public goods, broadly defined (from property rights to education, health, infrastructure and macro policy .because ag is a graded good sector of the economy) than are other sectors. This is why the economic gains from successful/productive innovation in one part of agriculture can be quickly dissipated and limited in the absence of broader - synchronic changes in the broader economic system.
211	Economics/Agricultural Economics	D'ont repeat the mistakes that brought the 2008 food crisis!!	Apply the the principle of subsidiarity as a modis operandi. Ensure that implementation of research activities at the local level are conducted through and by local partners (i.e. NARS). Ensure that the right local partners are brought in the the implementation of projects with each partner doing what it does best. Foster mutual respect between partner -no patronizing attitude.	Strengthening the capacity of local partners to implement the research and developed activities required by the innovations.
212	Agronomy	1. Increase budget for research and development in Africa 2. Recognize the role of women in agriculture development, support efforts to increase the number of women scientists especially in Africa 3. Increase human capacity	1. There is a need to improve the information and communication systems 2. Involve all stakeholders at all levels in decision making, ensure maximum interaction, strengthen networking systems	1. Improve the information and technology transfer mechanisms 2. Strengthen partnerships 3. Update policies and regulations 4. Improve market systems

213	Crop breeding/pathology	Smallholder farmers in many developing countries are struggling to afford key factors of production to grow food or cash crops. The major challenge to producing food for increasing population is the limitations in soil fertility and soil degradation. Unless this is resolved all effort to produce novel seed types will be in vain.	Promote farmer participation in research and development, as well as a capable extension system that has the capacity to impart the necessary skills to farmers.	Provide adequate resources and facilities for research, encourage research peer reviews,
214	Agronomy	water will be more and more scarce and we need to use it in the best way. arbitration will be necessary for different water uses. People awareness should be raised on the water issue pointing out the imperative of good water governance and management.	Dialogue and information exchange is central to collaboration between all stakeholders. awareness and capacity building are also important issues to be developed.	Water is the most common issue of all climate change impacts and needs to be on the top of the agenda as it is related to health, agriculture, power and biodiversity.
215	Other (please specify)	Agricultural research has a key role to play to improve the present and future lives of humans in the planet and maintain the natural endowments that we have. In spite of great economic development, agriculture and food continue and will continue to matter.	Sufficient funding that does not constraint the collaboration to preconceived notions of what should be done, but allows the actors to link and innovate	Recognize and support agricultural science, provide sufficient funding and create the institutional enabling environment for this to happen
216	Agronomy	Agricultural research as well as research in short should be based on the need of the population. It should be problem solving and effectively bring development and specially protect human live and health, animals, plants and the environment as whole.	Farmers are producers of commodities in localities which can be nations, regions or even continent; as the problem may appear, it may require local, national regional or continental solution. The link comes naturally among the above sites institutions. The only thing is that researcher should as the case may be select topics of interest to different groups. The need for collaboration will be obvious.	researchers should develop what communities are losing in terms of politics, economy and social to those concern if the problem(s) is or are not addressed; and they will react to their call.
217	Other (please specify)	To give more attention for urban poverty, to facilitate NGOs for funding, to give training...	Discussion, facilitation and follow up...	Give priority to poor people who do not have access to knowledge, financial support and the like.
218	Economics/Agricultural Economics	There is need for a concerted effort by all stakeholders to bring to bear the dividends of research on the rural farmers who constitute majority of the population	A forum for continuous interaction of all concerned parties especially the voice of the poor to be pursued and proper implementation of agreed resolutions for sustainable development	The Agricultural Policy of Nigeria is in place but yet to be implemented. The foundation must be properly laid otherwise, the innovation may not stand.
219	Other (please specify)	The agricultural research is not shared globally. It needs to be shared and Open Access is the answer.	Networking of the institutions and connecting farmers via single window.	Land reforms or cooperative farming.
220	Other (please specify)	" Considering the region we need to have a very strong backup and institutional support, South Asia covers most diverse ethnic communities and heavy political factors, the policy reformation towards the millennium has not done much impact on targeted areas or needed communities, for example providing safe drinking water and electricity. And especially the food security, and waste management for the last 8 years of my vision to bring Renewable energy was an utter failure due to the improper implementation by governing authorities. Most foreign funds were misused and manipulated without any technical guidance. It will be rather better to have a controlling authority like Europa Parliament to implement regional policies and then pass to the sub- regional levels"	1. A region depending on mass agriculture and agronomy should, and will support to develop the updated technology and the capacity building to improve the livelihood of farmer communities, when consider the regional effort bring a policy reformation with the specific and only authority should and will be the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation SAARC as the term of "Developing Countries". Understanding the Food demand and the supply should be analyze with the proper tools and recognized institution in the region. As in Europa Parliament, SAARC should have their primary motive goals at least for short term and long term to adapt sustainable development at least for next 10 years. International Agriculture Institutions can be establish under the specified requirement by the local government or authority For example. National Level programs for river basin development under Mahaweli Authority (the longest river in Sri Lanka) which exist of reserve land to protect and produce irrigated water for agriculture. Establishment direct links will be feasible when come to efficient and accurate decision r	Considering the urge of implementation such advanced project and the long term benefit to the country can be highlighted through this project and also to enhance and facilitate the national agronomy by implementation in such proposals or projects. Establishing policy reformation is collaborative factor with the local parliament in the South Asian region when consider multi diversify countries like India and Pakistan. Certain amount of literature can be used to amend the articles by special request to the SAARC secretariat while the projects are being initiate and practiced by locally Establishing the technical assistance or regional policy support; institutions like UNDP / ADB/ WFP can play a greater role to standardize new of ongoing proposal.
221	Other social sciences	This can be controversial in some national contexts, but there is no good reason to shy away from the controversy.	Provide funding on a scale and for a duration that is realistically matched to a minimum timetable for implementation -- in this case, three years.	Assure that the funding for research includes early dissemination of results in the public arena. Spotlighting of the problem will induce compliance by recalcitrant government bodies and some private sector actors.

222	Crop breeding/pathology	Make sure that the ownership of the problem is correct. Without political support and commitment it will be very difficult to achieve a higher productivity. Collaborate in a network. Involve private partners and the local farmers. Pay attention to the enabling environment (markets, credits, infrastructure).	Empower farmers by forming farmer organizations. Bring together the various partners, but make sure that the correct problem is addressed. The local (African) community must be in the driver-seat. Involve local policy makers.	Commitment of the local policy makers is imperative. A stable political environment. Capacity building, extension services, farmer-field schools, markets, a voice to be heard in the international agricultural community.
223	Other (please specify)	A considerable amount of research has been done and it is necessary that the farmers make use of the results. In this regard policymakers need to implement policies which will enable farmers use the innovations. For example there has to be a policy to promote use of organic fertilizers, better methods of irrigation such as drip irrigation.	There has to be an effective interaction among the farmers and national research-extension organizations. Also national/regional research organization need to interact with the international agricultural research organizations.	CGIAR and FAO need to consider what have been said previously.
224	Economics/Agricultural Economics	invest in research to understand, conserve and use of diversity in agro-biodiversity resources to improve livelihoods of the poor, improve dietary diversity for good nutrition and health.	work together in innovation platforms on jointly identified key scientific issues	creation of greater awareness of the potentials of agrobiodiversity resources, and the cost of loss of biodiversity to society in general and the poor in particular.
225	Crop breeding/pathology	Many Research findings exists that would inform policy formulation. Please make use of them and involve all the stakeholders.	Development of clearly defined mandates for each category by the various governments minimizes duplication. Formulation of clear structures for collaboration - eg. Memorandum of Understandings/Agreement. Bottom - up approach-starting with the farmer ensures that the research being conducted at all levels is relevant and findings will be easily adopted. Identify, acknowledge and recognize the strengths of each organization and draw from their strength we should be pulling together instead of competition.	Organize workshops where all the key stakeholder are participants including the policy makers. Preparation and submission of policy briefs and requisite institutional changes to the relevant authorities.
226	Management	Need for various stakeholders to work together.	Formulation of joint projects.	Ease of access to new technologies & in formation.
227	Crop breeding/pathology	Policy makers should be able to listen, understand and support research innovations as fast as possible	Continually sensitize and capacity building	Awareness creation
228	Livestock/veterinary	Agricultural research innovations should address both short and long term problems of our time. Increased productivity should be accompanied with sustainable use and restoration of the resource base. Technologies generated so far need to be put together into an optimal system to achieve this objective and modeling is an important tool in this regard. Developed models can be tested and refined and the research system, policy makers and other stakeholders need to move in this direction.	The most important aspects to address are issues of participatoryness and transparency. All steps from planning to evaluation need to be governed by those two issues. Capacity building so that each stakeholder would discharge its responsibility need also to be a focus area.	Development of the CGIAR core capacity to support, train and technically backstop NARS; adequate capacitation of NARS for all work at implementation and evaluation level; and adequate system for information exchange and availability need to be done.
229	Crop breeding/pathology	Underutilized crops needs systematic research attentions to make them productive and profitable for sustainable agriculture.	Defining the role of different stakeholders in the mission	Bringing the underutilized crops under the mandate of CG system

230	Agronomy	Malnutrition: Undernutrition and Obesity remain key factors causing the debilitation of peoples health and livelihoods. Food consumed needs to be understood to be much more than the ingestion of a few staple crops and efforts to diversify diets and ensure safe foods through good agricultural practices are critical areas that require substantial public investment in research and development. Maintenance of the current status quo threatens a big increase in the budget needed for national health care in the future and even goes to the extent that it may threaten national and international security. Civil unrest and terrorism are a natural consequence of large numbers of people whose food and nutritional security and health security is seriously threatened by problems which are quite solvable given sufficient political will amongst the rich and powerful communities.	The continued neglect and resource depletion of national agricultural research and extension organisations by countries in the developing world remains a chronic problem when it is evident that development can flow from a vibrant agricultural sector. IARCs need to have strong agencies in country to interact with if they are to be truly effective in their role. These are currently lacking in most cases. For example, there is one vegetable breeder only in the seven smaller countries of central America!	Governments need to adopt a specific policy on addressing malnutrition. At present this issue is on the fringes of responsibility of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Trade and Education. It thus falls through the cracks and is ignored much to the detriment of the countries economy!
231	Livestock/veterinary	Research into animal health and production is seriously low as compared to research into plants. However, in most farming communities in Africa animals play a extremely important part in the household incomes.	1. improvement of extension services 2. involvement of end users in the planning and development stage of the research project.	1. acceptance of GMO's
232	Other (please specify)	technology cannot make up for the continuing lack of injustice and wisdom. it's only a tool. 21st century tools in the collective 18th century thinking will not solve problems.	money, commitment, a long term approach, multi-stakeholder initiatives. Like a catchy decade slogan with clear goals.	
233	Other social sciences	I'm very tired of the linear way things tend to be looked at. I believe we should be looking at systems and interactions and diversity far more than we are. We have too much 'bean counting' and not enough holistic analysis. We also have too much paternalism, and not enough collaboration with people on the ground (both communities and lower level field workers)	Policymakers and bureaucrats need to be trained and persuaded to recognize the intelligence and experience of their own farmers (of both sexes). Command and control systems need to give way to collaborative approaches that build on both traditional and 'modern' knowledge. Longer amounts of time need to be given to projects (5-10 years, rather than 1-3), to take into account the sometimes slow pace of change in communities. Diversity needs to be recognized as a strength and source of innovation rather than as a problem to be wiped out.	It will need to be addressed in various ways. Universities and NGOs already have some capacity for such training, but that should also be strengthened. Policy initiatives like REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation) can include 'strings'---higher level officials get the needed training or the funds won't flow. Funds should be made available to universities to support graduate education, specifically tailored to the need for expanded experience and knowledge about collaboration between communities and government. Such funds can target both trainers and trainees. Evaluation protocols could be developed, which focus on local communities' evaluations of new programs---and these could also be tied to the disbursement of funds. Care would have to be taken to ensure that these protocols are fairly objectively determinable---to avoid fiddling of the results by governments. Perhaps third parties (like the Forest Stewardship Council) could make the evaluations.

234	Economics/Agricultural Economics	The recent International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) determined that current approaches to Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology Systems (AKST) are incapable of addressing the current demands of rural development in regions such as the Andes. In particular, the IAASTD questions the common assumption between agricultural production and economic well-being and family nutrition, above all given the growing integration of small producers in markets that are increasingly distant and exclusive. The report calls attention to AKST proposals that allow us to overcome our conceptual barriers about: production and diet, consumers and producers, urban and rural populations and circulation and exchange markets.		
235	Fisheries	More fund should be budgeted for agricultural research especially in Nigeria.	Continuous networking among researchers and farmers. Latest research findings should be made available to farmers. Genuine farmers should be given incentives such as interest-free loans, seeds, free of cost leased farmlands, etc	Scientists should be encouraged by accepting any genuine proposals that address food security and poverty alleviation issues in the present climate change due to global warming and increase emissions of greenhouse gases.
236	Livestock/veterinary	Stakeholders from all levels need to be involved in problem identification and solving. Projects aimed at tackling daily issues should not be imposed on the communities.	all groups need to be open (openness) to share their mind and views	the two groups need to be taken on board from early stages when the innovation concept is conceived so that they should feel they are part of the process and not end users of what have been developed
237	Economics/Agricultural Economics	That we need to develop new low cost innovations that will address the critical water shortages for agricultural production brought about by climate change issues	1. Sharing of knowledge on what innovations work and font work in different environments 2. Research-Extension-farmer linkage in developinh innovations 3. Using participatory approaches in scaling up successful innovations	1. More support to extension to scale up the innovatios 2. Farmer involvement in the policy formulation initiatives
238	Other (please specify)	More effort needs to made to support grassroots organizations and create space to allow them to participate in research and policy processes (since these directly effect their livelihoods).	Increase willingness of policy makers and project managers to work with farmers rather than being driven strickly the indicators defined by funding.	Funding agencies need to recongize the imporantce of grassroots development that is sometimes slower. This is not a groundbreaking idea (it has been common since at least the 1970s) however it is often not considered in practice.
239	Institutional development	The CGIAR's goals cannot be successfully achieved unless women's voices are strengthened throughout the CGIAR's work -- from the field to the Headquarters.	Everything remains to be done... Greater openness, greater willingness to listen and to set up joint learning opportunities, to always leave partners stronger than when you first meet.	Leadership. A willingness to completely change the way the CGIAR's R&D priorities are set today. A willingness to completely change the way resources are allocated.
240	Institutional development	If you do not actively support local democratization you are likely undermining it.		Transfer of powers to local democratic institutions. Strengthening of the multiple means by which local people can hold their local democratic leaders accountable
241	Livestock/veterinary	Involve end-users of research findings in planning of research. Adopt holistic approach by bringing together all stakeholders, including the processors of livestock products. Policy makers should have more confidence in local researchers.	Feedback and openness.	Ensure relevance of the innovation to the needs of the end-users.
242	Other social sciences	There are large uncaptured opportunities!	Methodological innovations in research to make it more relevant to end users	1. Improved coordination between research and policy (helping policy formulate reserach needs, helping research be more responsible to policy concerns, strengthening the communication interface with pragmatism) 2. Re-focusing research dollars on questions with significant implications on national and local economies
243	Other (please specify)	PRECISION FARM MANAGEMENT USING PRECISION FARMING TOOLS APPLYING PRECISION FARMING IN SMALL FARMS	KNOWLEDG MANAGEMENT APPLY TO COMMON PROBLEM AS A JOINT RESEARCH PROJECT AND INTRODUCE THE NEW METHODS OF DISTRIBUTING RESEARCH FINDINGS	FARM MANAGEMENT GOOD CONTRIBUTION OF FARM MACHINERY INDUSTRIAL AND FARMERS
244	Agronomy	That the farmers is the key, not the researchers	3/4 of research to be done with farmers	stop funding existing non-performing agric research, invite research on-farm, invite new players onto the field

245	Fisheries	The presence of a migratory fish species in the countries waters is indication that the concerned countries are required to collaborate and to enforce regional management. Individual management of this fishery type can not achieve its desired goals mainly because it always sees part of animal life cycle.	Courtiers are required to recognize the importance of this work.	None
246	Other (please specify)	The governments should try to implement the policy reforms suggested by the research outcomes and facilitate its adoption by the concerned stakeholders.	Dialogue and interaction at various level on the research findings needs to be initiated so that the findings of the research are implemented and also the research problems are identified.	The government policy reforms in terms of enacting appropriate laws and rules will be needed and appropriate institutional development might be needed to to implement the innovation.
247	Agronomy	At present there are hundreds of technologies to improve food production. In most cases, wrong policymakers decisions at regional or country level do not contribute to implement these technologies.	That key positions at county, country and international organizations are occupied by the righth and knowledgeable people in the corresponding area	Develop proper strategies to achieve what I mentioned in the previous question (2)
248	Crop breeding/pathology	Give the people themselves the power to manage their own affairs and assist only upon their request.	Transfer of power and means	
249	Crop breeding/pathology	To elicit the farmer's opinion and assess his priorities so as to ensure an enabling environment in the Research prioritisation	Regular meetings and get-together with farmers and assesment of their needs at least twice a year. The 'impression' [?] that the Research Scientists are 'blue or white collar' officials need to be removed only by dedicated pro-poor approach and thinking and that we will be their friend in need. As a feature, the Scientists under the NARS and the CG system may have biennial Workshops on specific thematic areas to frankly discuss in an open forum as a sort of SWOT analysis; this can lead to mutually recognisable action plan in a time-frame and its regular monitoring, evaluation, mid-term correction and refinement.	Free Dialogue and no pre-conceived notions regardless of the geographical privileges.
250	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Liberalization of marketing system is affecting small traders in carrying out marketing function. Government have removed petroleum subsidies and there is high transportation costs. Government has also liberalized financial system and farmers and small agricultural traders have no access to credit. There are huge loss of root and tubers and lack of processing facilities that could enable increase in production. Farmers are also accessing very small NGOs credit with higher interest than normal.	Coping strategies of farmers need to be studied to identify their most important needs. This will enable farmers to cooperate with researchers in solving the identified problems. The outcome of the identified problems will also be communicated to international agricultural research that may collaborate with the nations involved to address the problems of farmers.	International organization like the World Bank may look at genue issues affecting rural households that were identified by researchers and help them to address it through collaborating with the nations involved.
251	Natural resources	that all our innovations should be grassroots based as this is where real action (adoption and practice) is and hence all our decisions should focus on the grassroots groups	communication is a necessary tool. while policy informs, the community should comprise the development of that policy. this is because, the communities are the adopters of innovations while the scientists develop innovations for such groups, they must communicate such innovations in the best languages (using participatory methodologies) to ensure that the locals understand so that they can implement these innovations and improve the livelihoods	Enhance public participation in policy formulations so that decisions and policies/laws developed meet the demands/needs of the local grassroots.
252	Other (please specify)	My key message is collaboration, transparency, honesty and real governability in actions	Communications and Capacity Building of all actors	Honesty and back respect for traditions and cultures of the indigenous knowledge base of the groups
253	Other (please specify)	That good science requires time to deliver and confidence from the donor community. Good science can't work with constant checking on output, delivery, milestones, and all the different way of assessing how projects "progress". Good science cannot work with short term, unsecure funding.	A clear objective defined from the need at the ground level and the scientific issue to target and solve	Willingness, sometimes major shift in policies (for example about subsidized crops in certain countries)
254	Other (please specify)	Get involved with stakeholders	Define it as a national priority	Define it as a national priority

255	Natural resources	Future challenges can be addressed through increase in investment in research	More personal communication systems. Electronic channels are useful but inadequate.	Sharing of information, assessment of progress so far, and prepare a road map for future partnership in international research
256	Crop breeding/pathology	0	90	90
257	Agronomy	Partnership for Impact	Engage Civil Society	Engage Civil Society
258	Natural resources	Integrate and mainstream Indigenous Knowledge, Science and Technologies in to all aspects of research and development interventions	Research project should be longer period at least 10 years, transparent accountability and budgeting with key stakeholders of the project	Setting up an institute for Indigenous Knowledge, science and technologies to professionalize the research and development in this field.
259	Management	International Public Goods could be the salvation of the rural farmer and the food supply.	Concerted effort endorsed publicly by Ministry of Agriculture (or other equivalent), backed by concrete support, to unite these interests in a regularly convened policy advisory council to the Minister.	Longer period for definitive statistical proof. Advocacy at governmental level. Development of supply chains of germplasm for farmers, and cooperatives for market sale.
260	Agronomy	More emphasis should be given to plant health (IPM) and agroecology research in the new CGIAR consortium. Understanding key factors affecting and/or enhancing the resilience of agricultural systems will be crucial to manage crops in the future especially under climate change. Crop resistance does not exist for many pest problems, but agroecology/IPM research have been shown to develop innovations in plant protection including cultural, biological, physical, etiological control, which can be adopted by small scale farmers to increase crop productivity and reduce the negative impacts of pesticides as well as reduce poverty and hunger in developing countries.	A good funding mechanism; further a better linkage and collaboration with the private sector should be envisaged who will/should pick-up innovations developed by the CG system.	Developing a mega research program on plant health with appropriate funding within the new CG in which these innovations can be further developed into final products and implemented in collaboration with various stakeholders including the private sector.
261	Agronomy	Policymakers should put it on the priority list that they must fund research and also to make use of research findings	Researchers and farmers should see each other as working for a common goal which development and better way of life and on that note none of them should wait for the other to come. Likewise there must be frequent awareness program as to the importance of each one of them. There must also be regular meeting point. International agricultural research should fund the research that will benefit the developing country and not after the program of the developed country whose problem is quite different.	The policy related to agriculture needs frequent review and given top priority. Likewise, Universities with the mandate for agricultural improvement is to be developed and funded. Lots of students are not interested in agriculture because of the drudgery nature using old manual equipments. Hence, there is need for development of policies that will help the development of agricultural tools in a faster rate and subsidized rate.
262	Other (please specify)	There must be trust in collaboration	Transparent linkage Communication Funding	Implementation and Marketing of Innovation through the Industries
263	Crop breeding/pathology	Research is part of the innovation process, it is essential (part of a chain) but it shall be integrated into the process, not left alone. In particular, research needs enabling environment in terms of capacity building and extension services.	- Define finer strategies for public-private partnership (example of micro-irrigation: access to land, access to water for the public, access to credit, access to material for the private), - Encourage regional innovation platforms for knowledge management	Identify and find the funding sources and long-term funding strategy.
264	Economics/Agricultural Economics	1. Recognize that there is a continued need for a CGIAR. 2. This requires a critical mass that is created through links among Centers and with partners. 3. If this critical mass is not adequately funded by donors, collaborators or effective demand from clients the "reform" will not be effective. The result will be 1) uncovered priorities, 2) true capacity building of partners through collaborative activities, and 3) effective innovation.	1. Institutional arrangements that reinforce the joint development of projects with partners from conception through negotiation with donors. 2. Sustainable sub-regional organizations and networks. There are only some regions where the NARS are able to support the costs of their sub-regional organization.	1. The Alliance has to come to the table with a coherent proposal for donors. They will hang together or they will hang separately. The need is for a coherent system on which partners can build. 2. There are many different types of "stakeholders". The Centers and their partners are significant "players". GFAR is a Forum in which there is an opportunity for "bystanders" to become "players" and for various "referees" to make their views known. How the "Forum" feeds ideas to the "Governance" of the system needs to be carefully prepared and the proposals for "Governance" of the "Fund" need to be made clear.

265	Crop breeding/pathology	High yielding varieties of some of the major food crops are available. However, quality seeds of these improved cultivars are not readily available to farmers. We need efficient seed production and delivery systems to ensure that quality seeds are made available to poor farmers in rural areas.	Appropriate forums to bring various stakeholders together to discuss plans to implement the needed activities.	See in 1 above
266	Other (please specify)	think alternative agriculture food production and not traditional water quality and availability	communication and confidence between educator/facilitator and farmer/user	policy should demand results, not just reports
267	Other biological sciences	La lutte chimique demeure jusqu'ici la plus efficace. Ce sont des fumigants, organophosphorés et organochlorés qui sont employés au Sénégal. Il faut dire que leur utilisation se heurte à des écueils de taille. Ils ont pour nom : coût élevé, difficulté d'application, risques d'intoxication et surtout présence de résidus toxiques après les traitements. La lutte biologique, quant à elle, trouve son importance dans la mesure où elle fait intervenir des parasites (parasites naturels	appuyer une concertation permanente entre les Organisations de producteurs, les structures de recherche, etc afin de partager les visions et d'apprendre à travailler ensemble notamment pour une identification des contraintes, leurs traductions en programme et la mise en oeuvre concertée des solutions.	
268	Crop breeding/pathology	We need to invest to make agriculture development drive economic growth and reduce environmental impacts. This will depend upon research and its application. In some cases the research and technologies exist but it is not good enough to have this knowledge or technologies unless it can be applied to development	Clear focal institutions that have adequate core resources to enable them to facilitate the application research for development. Long term sustained funds to allow collaboration to work and achieve success	Science based and knowledge based policy needs to be supported and used. Institutional development needs to be considered and supported to allow for sustained efforts.
269	Biotechnology	Policy makers should provide enabling environment for development of clean and green energy sources. eg biofuels. African Farmers and consumers should be encouraged to grow and consume diverse crops. Soil and environmental conservation should be encouraged.	African NARS and Universities should be encouraged to have extension and outreach programmes getting directly to farmers.	Currently it is very costly and it takes about 4-5 years to have a variety released in most East African Countries. It would be better if the time frame is reduced to 2 to 3 years.
270	Agronomy	They should create policies that enable scientists to carry out integrated participatory research for development which is quite relevant for the small scale farmers as well as funding this kind of research without depending on donor driven research.	There is need to strengthen the partnerships in collaborations, commitment and strengthening the capacity of collaborators at all levels so that the collaborations yield better outputs. All these organizations need to be interlinked so there is clear flow of information as well as good working relations, mutual understanding and teamwork	Policies should embrace research for development rather than the old research systems which never caused any impact to small scale farmers in Africa. Institutional infrastructures need to be improved to enable them carry out regional and global research through collaborations
271	Agronomy	Intensified agricultural production needs to be promoted on as much arable land as possible to avoid further destruction of still existing natural habitat on our planet	Re-invest in simple extension and training work. Just apply and implement existing state of the art technologies.	Apply and follow recommendations under Farming First principles (farmingfirst.org)
272	Nutrition	Commonsense MUST prevail. Do not take decisions and make policies based on short-term political gains.	Development of regional fora to take up regional common issues, to prevent duplication of efforts and of funds.	Provide marketing opportunities to rural masses for their produced products. Strengthen livestock extension system. Provide target based incentives to extension workers. Increase funding for research and development work in developing countries.
273	Agronomy	The funding should be very transparent. Mostly in this work countries government institutions are involved with international institutions, kindly try to give chance to private sector.	Target oriented approach.	n/a

274	Economics/Agricultural Economics	As a successful practitioner of rural banking and microfinance I strongly feel that the innovations and research done in agricultural universities and other institutions should be made to reach the "smallest farmer" out there in the field. We have to change the mindset of the small farmer from doing a "vulnerable" profession (a mindset of most of the farmers) to a profitable profession.	Technology is the biggest BOON for the farmers. We have to encourage the use of ICT in agricultural extension to the hilt. As mentioned earlier there still exists a wide GAP between the research centres and the poor farmer out there. We have to explore the possibilities of converting MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS INTO SINGLR WINDOW CONCEPTS FOR THE FARMER TO TAKE CARE OF HIS/HER FINANCE NEEDS, TECHNICAL INPUTS, AGRICULTURE INPUTS SUPPLY, WEATHER ADVISORY, INSURANCE, BOOK-KEEPING ASSISTANCE (most farmer families still do not maintain accounts of cost of cultivation, interest expenses, ...) AND FINALLY ASSISTANCE IN SELLING THEIR PRODUCTS FOR THE BEST PRICE. This is in fact my dream and is the next step after successful implementation of Agriculture Microfinance. This would in fact be the NEXT INNOVATION worth trying.	Institutions like CGAP involved in microfinance and FAO should work out jointly to see that this innovation is tried out successfully across the globe.
275	Other (please specify)	TEST	TEST	TEST
276	Institutional development	Stop searching fro quik fix solutions!! Ensure land rights to smallholders and support organic agriculture and organic consumption, via fair trade agreements.	A real attention towards the environment and the long term sustainability of the innovations. The old fashion "green revolution" has genearted more problems than solutions.	An integrated approach, covering all aspects, from access to resources, to properly organized extension services, agricultural credit, training.
277	Livestock/veterinary	Water scarcity must be eliminated to survive	Education, training and practical demonstration	To convince people that this type of support is finanlvy supporting ourselves.
278	Economics/Agricultural Economics	all stake holders should endeavour to see that almost all practicable and viable research findings are put to test.they should not be be mere fallow research findings or paper work	all stake holders must adopt a participatory approach to development. nowadays most so-called development discussions are conducted without participation of the rural vulnerable people, for whom the programmes are suppose to assist.	encourage research at enhancing the innovation
279	Other (please specify)	A need to endeavour to see ways in which development inputs interact and can be implemented. Often a key resource (input) may be needed at a specific time to ensure adoption. Lack of seeds at the right time for sowing may result in late sowing and diminished yield potential. presence of biting flies discourages may young people from farming - preferring urban life!	Better cooperation within national government departments; support for operational research to ensure innovation developments can get adopted.	People in rural areas will require some incentives (Training; Better marketing of crops to urban areas etc.) for the populations to adopt new ideas. Empowering local populations into decision making affeting their communities.
280	Natural resources	Greater funding for international agricultural research	Collaboration and sustained funding to support collaborative work	
281	Economics/Agricultural Economics	There is need for real change in the way agricultural research is conducted. Rhetoric is not innovation we need real change.	There is need to embed this in policy, and there should be a monitoring board to ensure that real collaboration and stakeholder participation is taking place. otherwise without policy instruments, collaboration is only on paper and not inpractice	Need to change public agricultural extension policy in terms of how extension agents work with communities and othe stakeholders but also in how public extension agents are trained.
282	Other social sciences	Base policies based on sound research or else, if a policy has already been implented, then use research based evaluations to improve the efficacy of such policies.	Research on topics relevant and pertinent to the livelihoods of the poor people. This will ensure that there is a genuine collaboration.	Communicate the impact of electricity reforms as has happened in several Indian states to the policy makers so that they can solve the issues that have negative equity impacts.
283	Natural resources	Think of 2050, the food needs, the threat of biodiversity loss, and try to think out-of-the-box on ways to face the challenges. Some rather rigourous changes are needed in the thinking on food. I recommend Paul Roberts' The End of Food to come up with a new thinking of a World Food System for the period until 2050.	The choices have to be based on feeding 9 billion people in 2050. This food has to be grown as much as possible in the vicinity of where people live. It has to be grown in a high-productivity manner in order to save natural vegetation from being completely ruined. The choices have to be based on these realities, and involve conducive policies in the first place. On top of that, the efforts should be focussed on a few key areas that stand high chance of success, and have a high rate of return, even beyond the developing countries. (Don't forget for example how much Japan benefited from IRR1 and the US from CIMMYT research outputs).	At the level of African Union, bodies such as COMESA and SADC, and NEPAD, but also FAO, IFAD and WFP, the priorities I have listed should be shared. Public donors and private investors and foundation should then rally behind the ideas.

284	Agronomy	Do not support by fund targeted for development activities that are abusively justified by development. Do not exclude research for development projects	Integrate research for development into local networks	Make policy maker understand the dual functions of research for knowledge and research for development
285	Biotechnology	Consistent, crop discipline, cross national funding including national breeding programmes to translate research progress into new varieties	It needs to be coordinated and the CGIAR needs to more actively do this and involved the academic sectors	Policy should be long term. Significant challenges exist in the next 20-50 years and a long-term policy linking all actors from the basic science to the public good plant breeding needed to translate results has to be put in place.
286	Other (please specify)	Any innovation should be consider consumer preference and world acceptability. should not disturb natural resources	Should be easy movements with all the peoples with out any discrimination	They should consider the need base reserach and urgent research work which will benefit to the farming communities
287	Fisheries	Investment in Agricultural research is one of the best you can make, but there is no magic technical (productivity) bullet for solving the development challenges. It requires a balanced portfolio of investments that consider all the dimensions of the problem. The CGIAR is ready and able to provide that balance and deliver the benefits you want.	Quality conversations that are appropriately framed and facilitated.	Quality conversations that are appropriately framed and facilitated, accompanied by a commitment to generate a sound evidence base that balances data with reasoned discussion.
288	Other biological sciences	The investment in science had been continously going down which is serious concern, with rapid changing scenarios in the political arena, climate change and its impact on biological and non biological systems there is need to critically examine the investment in science and enhance it if the positive changes are to be affected for the benefit of mankind's present and future	due to shortage of time I need to address this question in another session	due to shortage of time I need to address this question in another session
289	Agronomy	Be as open as possible. The research regulations have to be set up by scientists and not by lawyers. Reserack achievements have to be protected but should not create a monopoly for a few companies.	Public research should not try to enter into marketing and sales.	Accelerate the deregulation of GMOs and reduce the cost of the process
290	Agronomy	There is too much focus on simple, quick fix, one-solutions-fits-all approaches to development. There is sufficient understanding of biophysical and socioeconomic "ecology" that appropriate and sufficiently complex (which does not necessarily mean complicated) solutions to most smallholder farming situations can be developed. Broad principles of targeting solutions to situations need to be applied, with greater local adaption by individual farmers or groups of farmer during the adotion phase. Identifying the key entry point that will have impact and addresses a major concern of the farmer (even if greater benefits may come from solving other problems) is a critical step for increased adoption, as well as for targeting research.	Impacts at various levels (household up to national production) need to be acheived to ensure continued collaboration. A major threat to achieving impacts for farmers is the huge disconnect between researchers and development agencies. Researchers do not focus sufficiently well on the context (social, biophysical, etc.) in which their research outputs need to be applied, while development agencies are scared of complexity, even though most farming systems involve and require some degree of complexity to be resilient.	The research-development-extension continuum needs to be seen as and worked on effectively as a continuum, as opposed to a series of strict boundaries that are not crossed by different actors. Better targeting of research will allow for better matching of appropriate technologies and methodologies to the specific development issues. Marketing needs to be seen as an integral part of most development activities. While immediate/short-term impacts and strong attribution are elements that are required by donors (as well as by national research institutions and governments), such drivers do not necessarily result in the greatest local benefit, let alone broader regional and global benefit. Support for longer term applied and even less applied research has suffered as the focus on short-term and locale-specific research, through "special projects", has increased. Greater targeting of research was necessary, but it has gone too far.
291	Biotechnology	There is no single system or structure that is 'best' in terms of organising and managing international research effort. Structure is less important than management - the best structured plan/system will fail if management is poor, but good managemnet can ensure progress, even when structure is poor.	Less frequent large international meetings discussing generalities - more time to impliment collaborations on the ground.	Funding strategies that allow long term strategic research to be developed, rather than short term competative grants. Currrent funding structure encourages projects that result in one or two publications, with little other long term vision/benefit.
292	Other biological sciences	Hunger is the most humiliating human predicament, and the challenge is not being given adequate attention.	Setting of Goals and Priorities by consultations; mapping out a plan of action; providing the needed resources and promoting information dissemination	Favourable Policy to provide an enabling environment

293	Forestry	The management of natural resources (e.g. forests or fisheries) is as important as the development of new varieties or new agricultural systems. Without the conservation and management of the natural resources, there will be soon nothing left for the rest.		
294	Crop breeding/pathology	Less important crops to policy makers such as sweetpotato have the potential to contribute to human healthy (as they are nutritious), food security (better performance and less affected by the prevailing climate change, drought), industrial (bread and biscuit), increased incomes if appropriate interventions are provided.	Increased communication to share knowledge and share responsibilities and resources for concerted efforts and achieve common goals- increased nutrition, food security, incomes, environmentally friendly practices	Sensitization of policy makers to value crops which are seen to be less important and distribute resources to these other crops aswell.
295	Other biological sciences	It is imperative that, as a global community, we take immediate and decisive steps to improve our effectiveness at working together to conserve, study, make available, and use the rich spectrum of agricultural biodiversity upon which current and future generations will depend to ensure food security, human health and well-being, and the environmental sustainability of production systems over time. The CGIAR is uniquely positioned to promote, support and help underpin the integration of a rational global system of genetic resources conservation and use. To squander this unique opportunity to fulfill our responsibility by mobilizing the CGIAR's undisputed comparative strengths and strategic advantage in this key area, would be tantamount to failure in achieving our stated mission.	A much more explicit, deliberate, and transparent paradigm of collaborative partnerships needs to be adopted in which the CGIAR's role is supportive of and complementary to the vitally important and irreplaceable roles of our local, national, regional and international agricultural research and development partners. Development funding needs to recognize and support such partnerships so that partners are not forced to enter into competition with one another for support--a perverse incentive that is currently undermining critically important collaborations.	We need to seize upon the significant policy developments recently achieved in the plant and animal genetic resources sectors (International Treaty, and Global Plan of Action, resp.), in which the CGIAR has played a pivotal role, and continue to work with FAO, CBD, and other national and international partners to promote similar, science-based policies that will contribute to the integration and functionality of a rational global system of genetic resources conservation and use. From an institutional perspective, the CGIAR needs to formalize a coherent, comprehensive and well-coordinated system-wide mega-programme on genetic resources that will enable the CGIAR to realize its potential and assume its global leadership and technical backstopping roles, in step with ongoing intergovernmental processes and within the context of the aforementioned global system.
296	Biotechnology	The capabilities that have been developed for scrutiny of the human genome might now benefit far more humans by being applied in much larger scale to the world's major crops.		
297	Management	Policies that are based on good science are more likely to succeed.	parallel access to sufficient resources - not one member in the partnership providing all the financial resources	the development of competent and adequate institutional capacity
298	Fisheries	It is well recognized that the world's most vulnerable nations will bear the brunt of escalating greenhouse gas emissions, primarily through reduced food and water availability. But while agriculture and freshwater resources have been central in climate policy discussions, the effects of climate change on fisheries resources and the implications for health and livelihoods in the developing world have been largely ignored. Whatever the details of a global climate treaty, it must aid adaptation to climate change as well as minimize its impacts. Here we ask that aquatic production systems and the people dependent on them are appropriately included in climate adaptation measures considered for coastal zones, water resources management, agriculture, food security and rural development.	Empower local cooperatives	Mainstream awareness of fisheries across agriculture, food security, disaster and risk reduction, climate adaptation and biodiversity protection agencies and policies.
299	Livelihoods	There is the need for sustainable policy decisions, which, must benefit all interest groups. Strict adherence to policy implementation to safeguard waning of determination by farmers, processors and marketers. Transparent discharge of any financial benefit need to be maintained.	Equity responsibilities back up with relevant capacity strengthening. Constant stakeholders fora on major agricultural research. Committed private-public partnership in research deliveries.	Sustainable market opportunities

300	Biotechnology	Collaborate widely, but selectively, as this will increase capacity and intellectual breadth. Share freely (the current SMTA is administratively difficult, even if the intent is benign), as discoveries made by others external to CGIAR will add value to your materials.	The link between these entities is most complicated in cases where the international institutions are working at a more basic end (technology development, for example). In this case, I believe it is unrealistic to anticipate that substantive links between the international researchers and farmers will be frequent; instead, it is important to identify a 3rd party (could be a NARS scientist, or another international researchers) who works at the applied level, but has need of the technology that is being developed. I use the word "technology" here in the broadest sense -- it could include, for example, new molecular marker technologies, a valuable allele or transgene, etc. The point is that getting such discoveries to the applied level means that they need to be reduced to practice before the farmers will be in a position to receive the technology.	A vision that takes a long term view of the application of agricultural science to real world problems is essential. Long term vision is critical, because it will permit the institution to pursue goals that would not be evident in a vision based only on near term steps. (This is an obvious point, but one worth stressing in an environment where sponsors might be prone to over-emphasize short term outcomes -- I do not know that this is the case, but it is something to keep in mind). Importantly, there are additional components. Two that I can think of are: (1) Flexibility: a premise of long term planning should be regular re-evaluation and adjustment. The long term goals are simply points on the horizon, and corrections to the vision will occur as the goals draw nearer. (2) Near term detail: having clear near term and medium term goals is essential, but these should fit within the general framework of long term goals. If done properly, long term planning should include (a) objectives for which technology is currently sufficient and (b) objectives for which there are critical
301	Crop breeding/pathology	Scientists, especially international scientists, are ill-prepared to understand the needs of the poor. The research agenda, however, and despite all speeches, is still decided by scientists only and/or donors who consult scientists for advice. Decision-making has to be organized differently, which requires a big change in mindset.	Equality, equity, respect between stakeholders. There is nothing like like those who know and those who don't, rather the scientists are more likely to be the those who don't.	HarvestPlus should be looked at as a proof-of-concept: breeding for better nutrition is possible. The point now is to put it as first priority for breeding. Where yield increase is needed, it depends on many other things but NOT breeding. For a CGIAR that put yield first from day 1 till now, it will require a strong message from donors to shift breeding focus from yield to something else.
302	Natural resources	There is no panacea or silver bullet. Any potential intervention requires adapting at the local level and a clear analyses of the key investments required to support the long term uptake of the intervention is required.	develop a program of participatory adaptive trials that involve the farmers in the assessment and adaptation of interventions at a local level.	Invest the capabilities of field based change agents to undertake participatory adaptive trials/evaluations to ensure interventions are adapted to local needs/risks.
303	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Quality science is essential to poverty reduction	Listening effectively to farmers - using farmer experimentation as a central tool of discovery/investigation (cf 'mother-baby' trials)	Building an understanding (and then implementation in policy) that fertiliser is not synonymous with fertility and that quality seed cannot reach its potential if it is not fed properly. Is this so difficult?
304	Biotechnology	Lets embrace science and technology if we are to solve hunger and poverty	Transparency and financial support	
305	Agronomy	Give us time to get results	trust established through longer project cycles	They need to be given a greater understanding of the potential if demand is increased
306	Agronomy	Give scientists more room and resources so that they can do what they are best at: create scientific breakthroughs that can change mankind.	Keep it simple and transparent. These are all experts and partners who know very well what needs to be done and who has comparative advantages in what. They already collaborate intensively. They should not be told but far less experienced outsiders what to do. Complex mechanisms for research planning and management are killers of creativity and collaboration.	True innovations don't need much enforcement for uptake. Policy makers tend to distort the uptake markets by trying to support certain technologies, often the wrong ones. Save on ill-designed subsidies and use the money to support technology development, capacity building and making the information available. Support private-public enterprises and partnerships that also contribute to an improvement of the often poor government run extension system.
307	Other (please specify)	There is need for a strong ties between all stakeholders	multidisciplinary and gender approaches to solving problems	Public sensitization and enlightenment
308	Agronomy	Reducing current crop losses and exploiting the existing yield potential of crops is the first step towards increased food security, before creating new high yielding varieties or expanding production into new areas.	overcoming institutional barriers and competition for prestige, funds, etc. Thinking and acting towards a common goal, not an institutional goal	policies are required that allow for innovations, more regional policies instead of national policies
309	Biotechnology	Take into knowledge the local situation before planning any big programs, give space for youth who is the current (in many cases) and future leaders to be part of the any long term programs.	Project team with active members from all the above said organizations, not just having members to satisfy the lobbyists but really those who can make the difference,	Innovations are there, lets respect the DOERS to be part of the THINKERS designed programs

310	Economics/Agricultural Economics	the world is constantly changing, what was true yesterday need not be true today, you must adapt	involve the private sector more, construct interventions where parts can be left to private sector	old vested interests (eg resistance to supermarkets by communist party in India), old mindset
311	Other (please specify)	Policy makers should implement policies that will encourage proper storage of fruits and vegetables this could help to increase the life expectancy of citizens in the Nation. Stakeholders should know that this is a vital area where efforts should be intensified, because regular availability of these produce and consumption of healthy fruits and vegetables can ward off incurable diseases such as cancer, diabetes, kidney and liver problems.	1. There is a need to create awareness within each organization that this is a key area to improve human health in Africa. 2. There should be regular meetings (formal and informal) that will bring the different stakeholders together to share knowledge and encourage practical implementation. 3. Farmers are key to sustainability of any innovation therefore right from the onset of the project their interest should be laid at heart and rigorously pursued by the national and regional research organizations and international agricultural research.	For the uptake of the proposal, my institution has to be informed before the start of project about the work at hand. Also the institutional overhead will be built into the budget of the proposal.
312	Livelihoods	Rely on science based facts to make policy Improve collaboration between scientists and policy institutions - to speed up change. we have always talked of policy changes, this has to be a faster process.	Strengthen farmer institutions Rely on social science specialists and not people with few weeks/months training in participatory techniques Ensure long term programmes rather few years of engagements with farmers	
313	Institutional development	Agricultural research is crucial to increasing sustainable agricultural productivity, which in turn is key to overall development and progress in any country	Make sure they're always involved in any new or ongoing ag R&D project, and make it a condition for funding	National agricultural policies that encourage research-based innovations, and that are actually implemented and funded
314	Forestry	There is need to carry out research that is relevant to developing countries. The local institutions need to be involved.	The local institutions need to work with farmers who has to be treated like equal partners. Most of the funds must go in solving the farmers problems and not paying salaries for researchers.	Private sector also need to be involved. The technology can be taken up by NGO and CBOs provided they are well informed.
315	Other (please specify)	I would very much call for a situation in which the research agenda is defined jointly between policy makers and research groups; i guess this questionnaire is already an attempt at that. But, i think it needs to go further. I think there is a much higher need to involve government officials (both at national and decentralised level) in research. Over the last years, we have seen a remarkable recognition of the need to involve farmers and farmer groups in research. Participatory methods for that have been developed. I sometimes feel that we could do much more by involving government officials in research as well, starting from agenda setting to participating in research and the analysis of results. More attention to multi-stakeholder approaches (such as learning alliances) for research would be needed.	See my comment above. Multi-stakeholder approaches, such as learning alliances, could play an important role in this.	We have been arguing that the multiple-use approaches requires some changes in institutional arrangements, particularly in terms of mandates of agencies in water provision. however, most of these are relatively small changes and very feasible ones (see van Koppen et al., 2009).
316	Crop breeding/pathology	Policies should be well formulated, easy to understand, realistic based on sound scientific finding, and should be based on best interest of solving a real problem. While some policies are global, sometimes it would be good to look at regional needs where applicable, for easier adoption.	Bottom up Models of problem solving. science should address realistic problems that tie to national and regional needs. The international agricultural research should be fed from the above stated model. That way, they will all be addressing a common and important agricultural needs.	Refocus on the current and ever dynamic changes and needs in the society. The institution having revisited their goals and purposes, will feed the policy makers to formulate the adoption of the various technologies.
317	Health/environmental health	Research should be focused on specific research questions. However, once these questions have been defined and the research protocol drafted, there should be an assessment of how linking to other disciplines and linking to other research questions may add value to the research agreed on.	The concept of subsidiarity is critical: farmers should make all decisions at their level unless they feel they need assistance from higher levels to make them. Research institutions at national and international level should inform farmers how they can help them, not come with ready made solutions.	At national and international level, policies that give an incentive to multidisciplinary research and to intersectoral policies and action are needed. This means that resources should be made available for this and that any proposals submitted for support need to be carefully scrutinized to ensure they meet these criteria.
318	Management	To provide the small holder farmers with access to improved farming technology.	Regular contact programmes at the field	Funding from Donor and Multilateral Agencies

319	Crop breeding/pathology	Do not introduce crops indiscriminately for intensive cultivation in the non traditional areas. The environment -plant interactions-human-pest/disease have taken years to stabilize. IT will be more useful to improve environmnetally stabilized food grains and other crops in the region. As this intensifies management practices adding cost and in addition mismangement in the use of agrochemicals and local enviroenent occurs.	Development of general scientific temper in farmers and general public, policy maker from the relevant field, continued and priority funding for such research	Relevant infrastructure, qualified and committed scientific manpower, integrating scientists ,NGO and legal infrastructure to prevent circumventing issues at grass root level to prevent misuse of such technologies and recomenadtions
320	Economics/Agricultural Economics	1. More investment in agriculture and agricultural research 2. Reform national agricultural research systems and make it more accountable 3. Reprioritize research agenda	Identify key areas for research; generate resources (from national and and other donors), develop networks (or consortia) for initiating research in a partnership mode	Pro-smallholder policies and institutional arrangements are must for effective uptake of innovations.
321	Agronomy	1. To solve the problem of poverty 2. To increase biodiversity 3. To empowerment of farmer and cultivating self-reliance	Community-Based Research is necessary for learn about problem with farmer needs and Participatory Action Research can collaboration between farmers, national and regional research organizations and international agricultural research.	Farmer needs assessment study is necessary to be add in terms of policy and institutional development before uptake proposals for innovation.
322	Biotechnology	Invest on genomics and brave innovation such as C4 rice.		
323	Biotechnology	Massive regulatory hurdles with no basis on real scientific risk has essentially blocked poor formers and public sector research organisations from applying what is probably the most important technological advance available for crop and animal improvement. Where farmers have access to GM crops we see enormous benefits. Misinformation and political expediency has driven the anti-GM movement out of the highly affluent European zone. Complex and expensive regulatory process that are out of proportion to the risks has hindered technology delivery to poor farmers and supported strong private sector control.	Develop regulatory process that match the real risks associated with technology application.	Science-based decision making about what technologies should be used and ensuring regulatory processes do not restrict technology access to the wealthy.
324	Other (please specify)	Scientists should be responsive to policy makers need.	Improve the university education syetem such that students will learn to appreciate farmers and other view points	The research needed is beyond my personal needs
325	Livestock/veterinary	No business as usual. We must bring the stakeholders to the table and ensure full participation, especially in planning and implementation; Long-term commitment and focus, focus and focus	Participatory approach; full consultations at all levels; respect for one another, clear delineation of purpose (goals), role, expectations and respsonsibilities	Infrastructure development, Land tenure issues resloved, Fair Trade is am imperative, Stability and Peace
326	Other (please specify)	maintain institutional and biological diversity.		
327	Livelihoods	More accuracy should not be used as an excuse to defer policy action or development, i.e. delaying decision making whilst waiting for more information may only exacerbate the problem (censu Stern Report).	Effective engagement of all parties. Ownership of decision making by all parties. Sence that outcomes will be salience, credibility and relevant to those involved.	Change to more adaptive governance framework (present policies tend to engagement at the end). Provision of actionable knowledge (as apposed to irrelevant or reductionist info).
328	Natural resources	The greatest barrier to improving water resource management is the chasm that exist between researchers and policy makers. Breaking this barrier is critical to achieving improved resource management and implementing objective and informed changes in future. In fact, all research in this field should be associated with an implementation component or policy formation component to ensure relevance of the research and adequate science base of any new policy.	See item 1	Research must be integrated with institutional and policy development. This requires a fundamental change in the way that institutions (govt) operate in most countries at present.
329	Economics/Agricultural Economics	Eventually, someone will learn from the past and take bold steps to do the right thing. The only question is who and when. Might as well be us, now!	I believe the greatest responsibility lies with donors, who have the freedom to put our money where it will do the most good... or not.	A well-designed program creates incentives for others to buy in. They won't be persuaded by arguments, only by real opportunities.

330	Natural resources	Groundwater constitutes the largest portion of the available water resources for humans. More investment needs to be made on data collection and exploration (just like exploring for oil and gas). The world's knowledge of groundwater resources is very limited because of the lack of investment in exploration, data collection, and data sharing.	Access, exploration, data sharing, and recognition of indigeneous knowledge since knowledge of groundwater is not necessarily always linked to scientists and engineers.	Experimentation, recognizing that not all experiments are successful, and that *negative* results are just as valuable as *positive* results. And that data has no real value unless it is shared with others.
331	Agronomy	This integrated land use management strategy will contribute to regionalâ€”national-local objectives of protecting the sustainability of agroecosystems while enhancing their functionality, in the face of climate change (well, in different words depending on the stakeholder...)	Establish strategic alliances with local governments and organizations focused on development, capable to continue the effort of dissemination of the land use management strategy after the completion of the project for adaptation of the technology.	Not sure... Maybe to accept that rural welfare do not depend on one or two commodities; life out there is much more complex...
332	Other (please specify)	They should actively participate in local,state and global research efforts and communicate actively with the policy makers stating the recent findings and constraints.	Good networking of all stakeholders at the local,state ,national and International levels.	Encourage participation of all stakeholders and organisation of capacity building to enhance thier knowledge
333	Other social sciences	Remember that what you know (or think you know), is only a teeny part of the solutions to problems of poverty and environmental degradation. You need to get out of your office, get your fingernails dirty, and find out what local producers, merchants, inventors etc., including WOMEN, know. Then you need to work collaboratively with them to develop solutions suitable for local contexts. This takes time!! Remember that technologies and processes must always work in a context. Don't ever think you can parachute solutions in. Remember that local people expect you to be humble and respectful of them. Don't think you are special or unbelievably important. You aren't.	Professional training needs to include teaching skills for working successfully with local farmers, fishers, etc.. This includes helping people learn how to be humble. (Usually we train them to be arrogant.) Every research institution must require staff to spend significant time in the field working and living with farmers (and by that I do NOT mean zooming around at 35,000 feet worsening your carbon footprint). The IARCS have a terrible record of hiring and retaining women who often are the best collaborators and participatory researchers. They must work seriously (not just give lip service) to fixing this problem.	Collaborative/participatory work takes more time than other work. Institutional time frames, including donor grant periods, need to take this into account. In the IARC, scientists spend a huge amount of time doing paperwork for the donors, for the secretariat, for the Science Council (or whatever it is called now) instead of doing science. They can hardly be expected to do science in a way that takes more time when this avalanche of paper constantly threatens. Collaborative/participatory work needs to be rewarded. Institutional cultures which assume only people with a western professional education know anything need to be changed.