



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Innovation in sustainable food systems to meet the SDGs

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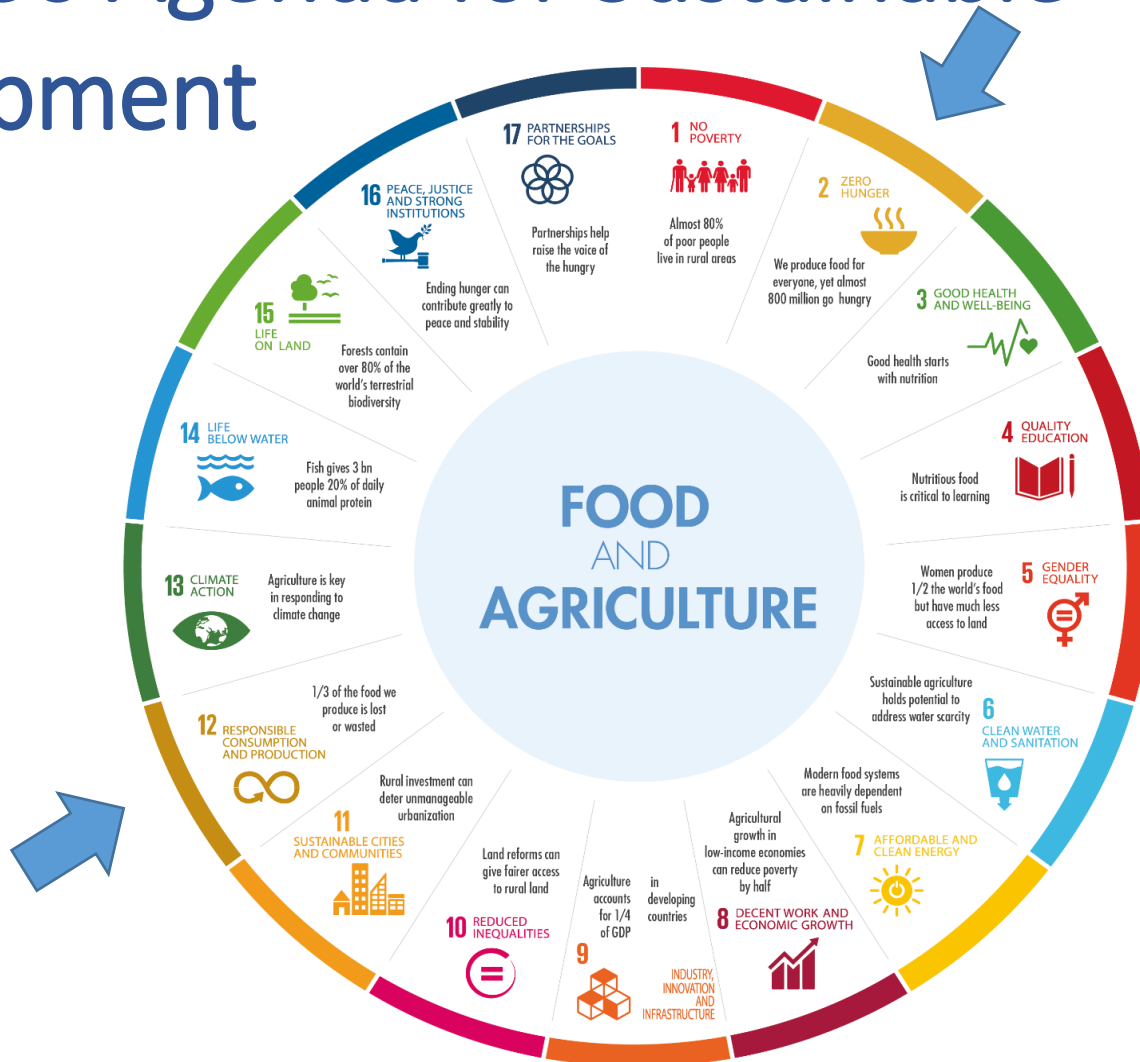
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development





The SDG Challenge: Dealing with complexity

- The development community is challenged to deal with complex development needs of countries and regions
- Multiple objectives under SDGs, requiring
 - *a mix of instruments in several “packages”*
 - *transdisciplinary approaches in research and innovation*
 - *effective collaboration among diverse actors and improved governance*
- Improved research-practice and research-policy interfaces require cross-sectoral coordination
- To address the complexity of the SDGs, both technological and organizational innovations are required.



Agricultural innovation

“is the process whereby individuals or organizations bring existing or new products, processes and forms of organization into social and economic use to increase effectiveness, competitiveness, resilience to shocks or environmental sustainability, thereby contributing to food and nutritional security, economic development and sustainable natural resource management.”

Innovation ≠ Invention → Innovation implies application

Innovation refers to technologies and practices applied

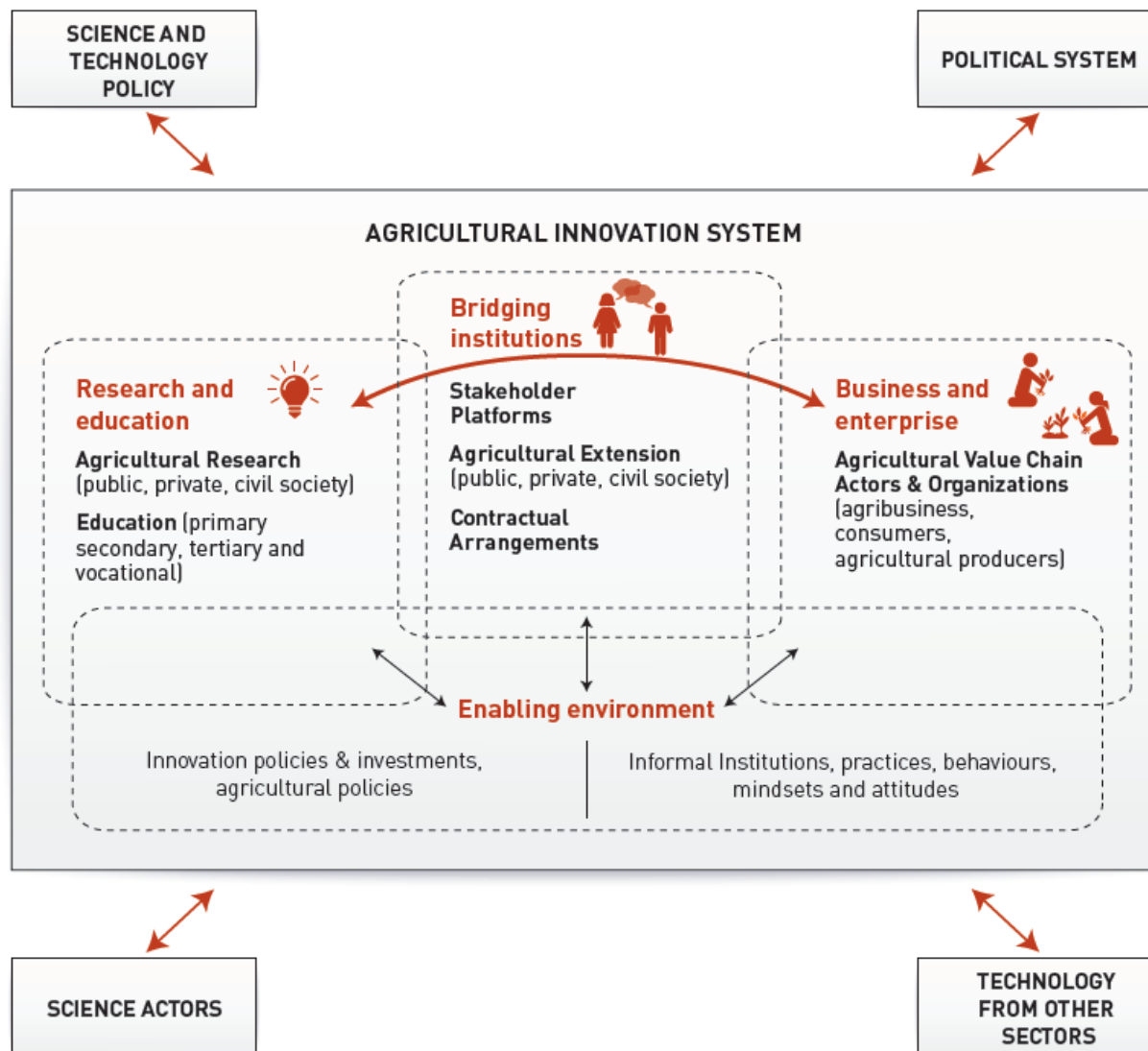
- Improved varieties; agro-ecological practices, biotechnologies, etc.

BUT it also refers to processes and organizational forms

- Public-private partnerships; farmers' cooperatives; performance contracts, etc.



Agricultural Innovation System (AIS)





Key role of innovation

- Research and innovation are key drivers of the SDGs
- Innovation is key to fulfil the SDG-2:
 - Ending hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture,
 - While ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, as requested by the SDG 12
- Many developing countries:
 - Lack capacities for innovation and lack of investments in capacity development
 - Do not realize the innovation potential

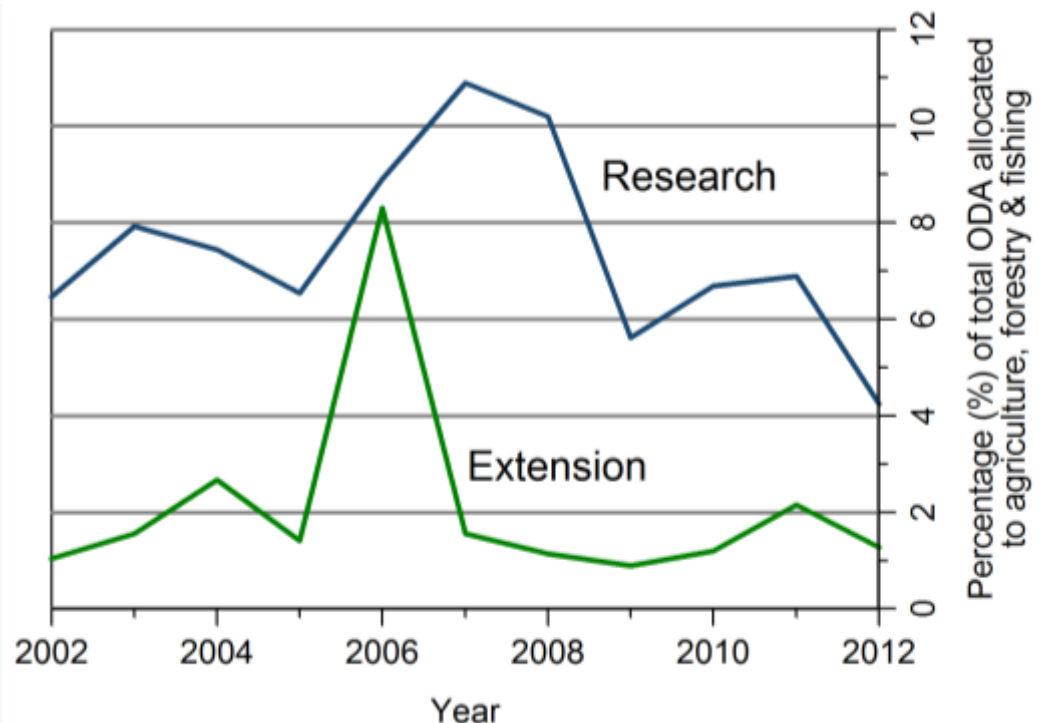


Lack of international investments in agricultural innovation

Investments in agricultural research and development are **consistently low** and are **concentrated** in high-income as well as in a few large middle-income countries.

From 2002 to 2012 the share of Official Development Assistance allocated to research and extension has decreased or remained steady rather than increased.

Volatile aid flows, causing challenges for planning and implementation.



Source: Angelico et al. 2015. Is Aid to Agricultural Innovation a Priority for the International Community? <http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/90bfc23f-6e73-4387-9175-590f140e4794/>



What are countries requesting?

- Increased investments in agricultural R&D and extension and advisory services
- Capacity development to improve their national agricultural innovation systems:
 - Enabling environment and institutional capacities
 - Organizational capacities
 - Individual capacities





Institutional innovation: Capacities for effective partnerships

- Innovation Partnerships between Public, Private Sectors and NGOs (Innovation platforms, networks) with innovation brokers
- New finance mechanism for research, extension and innovation (innovation funds)
- Farmer-led initiatives (certification for GAP, other certification labels)
- South-South, North-South and triangular collaboration arrangements



Example: G20 establishes

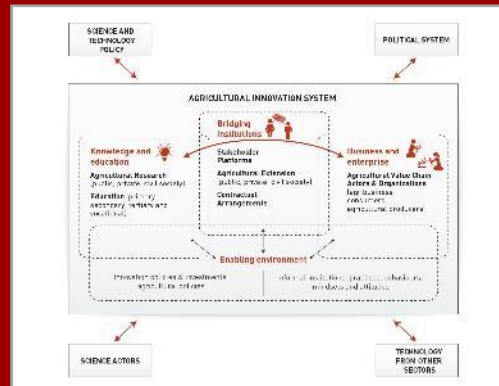


- TAP is a multilateral facilitation mechanism to promote greater coherence and impact of CD for AIS, with more than 40 partners;
- TAP Action Plan developed and approved by TAP partners in Sep. 2013, based on regional needs assessments (CIAT, FARA, SEARCA);
- Implementation of TAP Action Plan supported by the **EU-funded** Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (**CDAIS**) **project** jointly implemented by Agrinatura and FAO (2015-2018) working at global and country level.

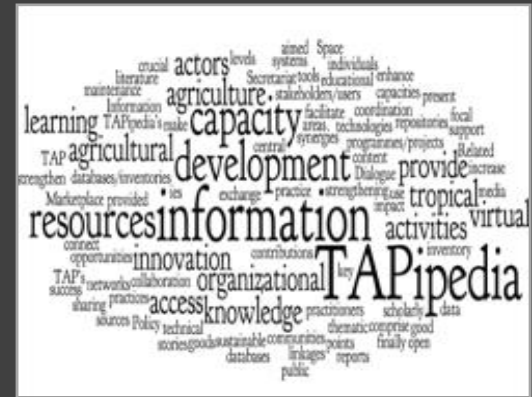
Achieving global coherence of CD approaches for AIS by TAP Partners



Advocacy and policy dialogue



Common Framework on CD for AIS



TAPipedia knowledge hub



Example: G20 establishes



- **CDAIS-Project** applies the common TAP framework in collaboration with national stakeholders currently in:

<i>Africa:</i>	Angola	Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Rwanda
<i>Asia:</i>	Bangladesh	Laos		
<i>Latin America:</i>	Guatemala	Honduras		

- Scoping studies to map AIS stakeholders and identify intervention areas;
- Inception workshops for kick-off, country ownership and stakeholder engagement held in 8 countries in 2015/6;
- In the pipeline:
 - Capacity needs assessments applying common methodology and M&E framework;
 - Developing functional capacities in selected innovation partnerships;
 - Marketplaces & policy roundtables.

TAP Framework applied in eight countries





How can G20 and FAO collaborate to unlock the potential of innovation?

1. Advocate jointly for increased and stable public investments, including ODA on research and innovation as a key driver of the SDGs
2. Support capacity development for agricultural innovation through
 - Strengthen existing (or facilitate creation of new effective) innovation platforms or partnerships;
 - Develop joint policy guidance, norms and standards;
 - Jointly support projects that develop innovation capacities and strengthen technology development under GEF, GCF and other instruments/mechanisms.



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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Key to achieving
the 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development

Thank you