



International public goods and INRM

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Two main points

- From IPGs to development impacts
- Research that solves development problems through partnerships

Our mission



“ To reduce poverty and hunger, improve human health and nutrition, and enhance ecosystem resilience through high-quality international agricultural research, partnership and leadership”

From IPGs to Development Impacts (adapted from Lynam,07)

| International Public Goods | Development Outputs | Development Outcomes | Development Impacts |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Germplasm Banks | Populations & Varieties | Upscaling of Conservation Agric | Growth in Agricultural Production |
| Value Chain Methods | Livestock Production Technologies | More Efficient Service Delivery Institutions | Reduction in childhood malnutrition rates |
| Forest Community Management Methods | Watershed Management Pilots | Community Forest Management Systems | Slowing rate of LUC and deforestation |
| Ecosystem Service Evaluation Methods | Water Institution Evaluation Methods | Payment for Ecosystem Services Implemented | Improved ecosystem function of inland lakes |

From impacts to outputs

Assess

Wider Impact

Incomes of 10 million farmers across SSA

Direct Development Impact

Farmer incomes in 7 target countries improved by 10% by 2015. Rehabilitation of 60% of degraded landscapes in upland areas of Asia by

Monitor
and
Evaluate

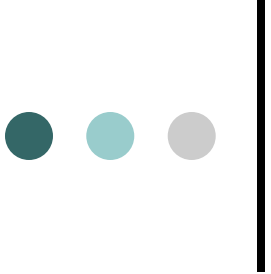
Development Outcomes

Improve water productivity on 3 000 small-

Research Outputs

Improved models for securing environmental services produced by 2012. Policy recommendations for improving water management developed by 2010. Improved methods for rapid soil biodiversity assessment developed by 2010

Deliver



Research to solve development problems

- New agenda for agricultural research (US Congress): much greater role of ecology and ecosystem approaches
- Better understanding of innovation and role of research programmes in bringing about a change in farming and agricultural systems: need to work at multiple scales, with a large range of partners to produce options at multiple scales:
**local → regional → national → sub-regional
→ global**



Summary

- Complex socio-economic-ecological problems and systems, necessitating interventions/innovations at multiple scales, with complementary set of partners to lead to 'wider impact'
- How do we define our role and position in the international R4D landscape?
- Landscape different in different parts of the world and is dynamic
- Flexibility to co-design appropriate partnerships, being accountable for research outputs, responsible for necessary impact pathways
- Likelihood of success of such kinds of partnerships in generating impacts? Moving into unfamiliar territory, we need new concepts, beyond IPGs