3rd Foresight Exchange Workshop of the Forward Thinking Platform

Montpellier June 3-5, 2014
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The 3rd foresight exchange workshop (FEW3) took place in Montpellier from June 3 to 5. FEWs are opportunities for the members of the Forward Thinking Platform currently facilitated by GFAR to meet personally, exchange and work on collective products.

**Purpose and activities**

The workshop followed the International Encounters “Family Farming and Research” organized in Montpellier, June 1 to 3 by Agropolis International, GFAR, WRF, CGIAR and the support of the French Government. This has made possible the participation of some farmer organizations in the FEW3 as many of them were invited to attend the conference. The FEW3 has four objectives: i) meet and discuss with farmer organizations how the Platform can help strengthening their capacities for forward looking and in particular the farmer-led, farmer-managed grassroots foresight initiatives which emerged from the 2nd Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD2), ii) discuss the future of the Platform and interact to design an agenda of work in preparation of the foresight component of the next GCARD3 to take place in the second semester of 2015, iii) finalize the glossary of terms commonly used in Futures Studies and iv) discuss a report on the future of development assistance. A very interesting and challenging program!

Altogether between 20 and 40 participants (Annex 1) attended the various sessions as indicated in the programme (Annex 2).

I. **Farmers organizations and the Platform: The Grassroots Foresight Initiative**

The exchange between farmers organizations and the members of the Forward thinking Platform took place first through an informal conversation during a joint dinner on Tuesday June 3 and then during more formal discussions on Wednesday June 3.

The topic discussed on Tuesday was “What can futures studies bring to farmers organizations and what farmers organizations can bring to foresight studies”. Results were displayed the next day as inputs for further discussion (see pictures below). This session served also as an ice-breaking session, saving time for in-deep discussion on Wednesday.
Preparing the Grassroots foresight initiative

After a presentation of the current advances in the grassroots foresight (see Annex 3), and clarifications, participants brainstormed on several questions related to the implementation. All points were collected and then a small group of representatives of Farmer organizations and NGOs took the lead to organize the various points listed in order to further structure the group discussion. All 27 points were grouped under three main issues: Objectives and Principles; Scope/Method/Time Frame, and Governance.

Participants split into three working groups, each one with the task of identifying what would be concretely needed to ensure the success of this initiative. The result is presented as an integrated document which will be used for launching the initiative. This Plan of Action complements and supersedes the technical support document earlier shared and discussed with the participants (See full separate document: “Implementing the Grassroots foresight Initiative”).
II. The future of the Forward Thinking Platform

After a brief presentation of the Platform and the recent activities (Annex 4), all participants engaged first in a round table about the value of the platform. Main points are summarized below.

The networking function of the Platform through real meetings (i.e. the Foresight Exchange Workshops, the Write Workshops) was repeatedly highlighted has extremely valuable and needed. For example Joost and Tanja have collaborated on different activities and also with Erik Mathijs; Tanja was involved by Siwa to bring some foresight views in discussions with a forecast group of people. Jasper found the work on the glossary and the resulting exchanges very useful also for his own reflection. Sebastien highlighted that the Platform was although seen as a peer reading community and has produced papers, and briefs and publication but somehow has not yet an influence, for example on the SRF. Also that the experience of the glossary shows that to engage in such a collective action, having somebody to work part time for the Platform and help securing resources would be needed. Marie highlighted that after the GCARD the CGIAR was convinced about foresight which is now coming back quite strongly. Marie has started to produce regular “Foresight Updates” which she offered to share with the Platform on a regular basis and offered the Platform members to contribute to these updates by providing information on events, news, publications related to foresight. She also indicated that three foresight topics in the CGIAR are currently under work: how to do foresight on an eco-system with a system approach? The question of the future activity of researcher on which the Platform contribution could be sought (Marie indicated also that the Prosper network is currently working on this question for Europe) and the question foresight in and for the SRF. In addition, Marie is currently consulting the Platform to get inputs on major changes in the past and the futures that need to be taken into a account for having a more foresight-based SRF.

However, while highly valuable networking was not considered as sufficient, and Hans asked the question what happens next, after networking? How can the Platform “make the trend”, how can it influence “big players” such as G20, G7? Hans highlighted that it is not too late to do something on the SDG goals and not miss this opportunity to have still an impact on the targets. He sees a role for the Platform in pro-actively challenging the status quo, work with the whole system and be systemic beyond agriculture. Bunmi emphasized that YPARD was willing to take the issues of foresight more in its activities and that he will be engaged with other visiting researchers/young scientists at CIAT on the benefits of Foresight thinking and for possible involvement in the Foresight platform in the coming months. Bayu indicated that the Platform was also an opportunity for mutual learning and also that IFAD is supporting foresight activities at CIFOR. Shane proposed that the Platform could use the concept of One-Health to translate global challenges to local levels. He also highlighted the utility of the Platform to keep a momentum on foresight at a global level when at national level it experiences “highs” and “lows”.

John commented that the Platform was one of his top network priorities, highlighting that the platform does not help only to discuss various perspectives, that beyond the studies it is the degree one get scientists think about the future that matters. And even if foresight is increasingly used in the inception of programmes, it is never too late to do foresight even at mid-term evaluation on the evolution of impact pathways for example. The Platform is also an opportunity to reflect about how we can ourselves influence policies, distinguishing slow and fast drivers. Katindi concluded the round table also highlighting the learning function of the Platform through direct interactions and also collective work such as the glossary.
It is proposed that all members of the Platform give some concrete examples of networking through the Platform that has led to practical results.

The roundtable was followed by an open discussion about the future of the platform. This discussion was not intended to be conclusive and decisive as not all members of the platform were present. What was discussed can be presented under three themes: the role of the Platform, the activities of the Platform and its operation.

Role of the Platform

• A community of practice
• Influencing policies
• Changing paradigm

Activities of the Platform

A community of practice: these were the activities which could lead the Platform to evolve towards a community of practice. Some activities under “Influencing policies” would also contribute to this and reciprocally some activities here would contribute to “Influencing policies”

➢ Become a peer reading community (suggested by Sébastien)
➢ Sharing and expending the foresight update briefs (suggested by Marie)
➢ Contribute to CGIAR questions: ecosystem foresight, future of the research profession, outcomes and outputs of the future; work for the SRF (suggested by Marie and supported by Hans and Javier)
➢ Intersection between scenario planning and strategic and gaming (proposed by Joost and Tanja)

Influencing policies

➢ Input to the SDG discussion, advocate for DSG not being a set of indicators but a capacity to project ourselves into the future, and identify impact pathways; what is behind the SDG? Use the CADDP example. (suggested by Hans)
➢ Think on slow and fast drivers for influence (suggested by John)
➢ React to quick fixes, help policy makers with options (Hans)

Changing paradigm

➢ One –Health approach: use it as a way to identify breaks in an integrated manner and link global thinking to local action (suggested by Shane)
➢ Have the ability to anticipate trends (from Hans)
➢ What not to do: reinvent the wheel, but be future oriented; bringing complexity into the discussion (from Tanja)
➢ More thinking on where the demand is; systems analysis (Hans)
➢ Bring future thinking approaches to existing networks (capacity building; advocacy)

Operation

• Develop a strategy, vision of the FTP (not too formal)
• Make the platform more than the sum of the activities of its members

The operation of the Platform was not very much discussed as we agreed that it will depend on the roles and activities set for the Platform by its members. So far the Platform operates as an informal network of volunteer members facilitated by the GFAR Secretariat and with a smaller group of members being
more active. This mode of operation needs to be re-visited as it has shown some limits when the Platform engaged in the glossary work. Suggestions have been made to secure some resources to establish a small part-time secretariat. Other option includes keeping the Platform as it is now. It was suggested to look at the literature on communities of practice, what works and what doesn’t in order to think about potential evolution of the Platform.

**Next steps:**
It is suggested to have small groups of members working on the different points. Volunteers will be needed.

**III. Glossary of terms commonly used in Futures Studies**

Nine terms still needed to be finalized. This was achieved and the glossary is now complete. Only examples for “Qualitative” and “Quantitative” need to be improved. Participants will look at better examples and send them before the end of the 3rd week of June. The final version of the glossary is available as a separate document.

The next steps are to send the current version of the glossary to a group of non foresight specialists. Participants agreed to provide a list of people they consider appropriate for this test, either because they are non initiated or foresight-adverse. This groups will include people from all sectors covered by GFAR.

The criteria to be used for this test are clarity, usefulness, and user-friendliness. After the test and the adjustments required based on the feedback. Negative feedback from users will lead to action only if they propose improvements. Pure judgmental opinion without constructive and feasible suggestions will not be considered since they will not help improve the quality of the glossary. This step should not take more than three weeks and must be complete by July 15. The final version will be edited and translated in French (coordination by Robin Bourgeois), and Spanish (coordination by Javier Ekboir). Nie Fengying and Bayuni Shantiko have proposed to take care of the Chinese and Indonesian versions.

**Question about the illustration/references:**

**What option:**

1. Find different references in Spanish, French, Chinese and Indonesian?
2. Translate the existing references in Spanish, French, Chinese and Indonesian?
3. Keep the references as they are in English?
4. Keep the references as they are in English, and progressively replace them by others in the respective language as the document will be more and more disseminated and more people can propose definitions in their own language?
IV. Summary of the discussion about the GDPRD report

After presentation of the content of the report officially published (Annex 5), participants agreed to send feedback on before the end of week 3 of June. We had a discussion about how chapter 3, not published yet, could be used. Several options have been proposed:

1. Renew the discussion with the GDPRD and explore with them the possibility of using Chapter 3 in a useful way for them. This could include a revised version, since the one sent to them was still a draft at that time. Another option could be to offer them to organize a work session on the implications of the report for GDPRD where Chapter 3 would be discussed internally with facilitation from the platform.

2. If this is not acceptable, ask them the right to use the analytical framework developed in Chapter 3 for a more generic reflection about the future functions of official development assistance without specific reference to the Platform, or the future of global networks, such as GFAR, GCHERA, GFRAS, etc.

3. Create a safe space for debating the future of ODA leading to renewed interest from the GDPRD for this work.

Action: Robin to make a first contact with Nikita Eriksen-Hammel and seek advice on these options. Then if possible contact GDPRD Secretariat or Chair.
Annex I. Participants

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I am working as socio economist for Collaborative Land Use Planning Project (CoLUPSIA) based in CIFOR at Bogor. The project sites are Kapuas Hulu and Seram and I am responsible for managing socio economic activities in Kapuas Hulu including prospective analysis. I am an economist and attained master degree in development studies at Institute of Social Studies (ISS) Netherlands. With regards to prospective analysis, I have done twice with the same method but at the different site. In the last 5 years, I have been working as consultant working with private sectors (e.g. palm oil, bank) to assist them develop sustainable development planning and reporting. In 2007-2009 I worked for financial and bank commission at house of representative as a policy analyst. During my free time I like riding bicycle for maintaining health as well as fun.

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As a Filipino-Asian social development worker, Esther spent her professional years in the field of rural development, working with the farmers’, fishers' and indigenous peoples' sectors in various capacities as community organizer, participatory action researcher, trainer, gender advocate, consultant, campaigns coordinator, executive officer/manager and networker.

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My professional experience is in research and program policy in the area of livelihoods, food security, agriculture, environment, and more recently climate change. I have always worked with NGOs. Currently, I work for Oxfam American and since April 2011 as Agriculture Program Strategist. Prior to that, I was their regional climate change program manager, involved in the development of approaches and concepts for integrating climate variability into our regional programs. Before I joined OA, I worked for 6 years at Oxfam Novib as senior policy advisor on livelihood issues. I have a Ph.D. in social anthropology.

Hans Rudolf Herren  
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Hans is a Swiss entomologist, farmer and development specialist. He was the first Swiss who received the 1995 World Food Prize and the 2013 Right Livelihood Award for leading a major biological pest management campaign in Africa, successfully fighting the Cassava mealybug and averting a major food crisis that could have claimed an estimated 20 million lives. Herren is the president of the Washington-based Millennium Institute and co-founder and president of the Swiss foundation Biovision. He co-chaired the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) until 2008 and is the former Director General of International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe) and is currently involved in the preparations of the United Nations' 20th Conference on Sustainable Development with Biovision Foundation and Millennium Institute.

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Hugo Valin joined the Ecosystems Services and Management (ESM) Program in March 2010 to participate in the development of applied economic modeling tools on agriculture, forestry and land use. His experience includes linear programming and computable general equilibrium models. He holds an engineering diploma from Ecole Polytechnique with emphasis on management of environmental issues, and completed an MPhil in energy, environmental and resource economics. Mr. Valin is currently involved in the development of the partial equilibrium model GLOBIOM used to analyze land use change at the global scale. His main topics of research concern biofuel policies and emissions from agriculture and land use change.

Jasper van Vliet
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I have been employed at the Amsterdam Global Change Institute and the Institute for Environmental Studies at the VU University Amsterdam since January 2012. In my research I try to understand land use change and land use change processes in general, and agricultural land use changes in Europe in particular. For this I employ a range of research activities, including spatial modeling and meta-analysis. Previously I worked as a researcher and consultant for the Research Institute for Knowledge Systems, where he developed and applied land-use change models for studies ranging from provinces to EU-27 and focusing on urban as well as agricultural land uses. These models have been used in scientific studies as well as for policy support. Consequently he worked in a number of interdisciplinary projects, including three research projects within the 6th framework program of the EU (LUMOCAP, DeSurvey and PLUREL). By education I am a geographer, as I have an Agricultural Engineering degree and a Master’s degree in Geo-Information Science. I hope to defend my PhD on the calibration and validation of land-use change models in late 2012. When I am not working you might find me travelling, running, skiing, cycling, reading, or simply hanging out with friends.

Javier Ekboir
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His experience includes innovation systems, research and innovation policies, the dynamics of agriculture, agricultural policies, development and capacity building in Latin America, South Asia and Africa. Dr Ekboir’s
main research areas are the joint dynamics of globalization, innovation, technical change and poverty. Over his career, he has worked extensively with governments, civil society organizations, multilateral institutions and international donors in research based consultancies (including the evaluation of science and technology programs) and action research programs. Dr Ekboir holds a Ph.D in Agricultural Economics from the University of California, Davis.

John Dixon
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John has over 30 years developing country experience with agricultural research and development, including cropping systems, economics and natural resource management in South, South-east and East Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, working for the CGIAR system and the FAO. He has served as Director, Impacts, Targeting and Assessment at CIMMYT, leading activities on impact assessment, value chains, impact knowledge sharing, systems agronomy and conservation agriculture; and also in various capacities with FAO in their global, regional and country programs. John is a graduate from the University of New England with a PhD (agricultural economics), Masters (natural resources), Masters (economics) and Bachelor in Rural Science.

Joost Vervoort
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Joost Vervoort has taken up the position of Scenarios Officer for the CGIAR Core Research Programme 7, CCAFS (Climate Change And Food Security), at the Environmental Change Institute, University of Oxford. Joost holds a PhD in Production Ecology and Resources Conservation from Wageningen University. He holds a MSc. in Natural Resources Management from Utrecht University. For CCAFS, Joost is organizing multi-stakeholder workshops to develop scenarios of how key socio-economic uncertainties at the sub-continental level interact with future climate change effects. These scenarios are developed for the current CCAFS regions East Africa, West Africa and South Asia. Quantification of the multi-stakeholder scenarios is underway in collaboration with IFPRI and IIASA. The scenarios will be used with key regional actors in strategic planning and visioning workshops and disseminated to larger audiences through collaboration with the global PANOS network of development journalism. An ecologist by training with backgrounds in system dynamic and spatial modeling, Joost has moved towards interdisciplinary, participatory work on social-ecological systems analysis. Through his research in Wageningen, he has developed and explored a range of new communication strategies and tools aimed at facilitating shared understanding of and engagement with the futures of interacting social and ecological systems.
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Before becoming a consultant, Katindi worked as a Programme Director at the Society for International Development (SID) in charge of programme conceptualization, coordination and management. Prior to joining SID, she was head of Futures, a programme that focused on research, policy analysis and foresight thinking at the Institute of Economic Affairs. Ms. Njonjo pioneered research and authored publications in various policy areas including: the state of youth in Kenya and possible scenarios the looming youth bulge presents; manifestations of Kenya’s vigilante groupings; and long term visioning.

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Professor at the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences of the Lebanese University and Head of Plant Production Department. Advisor in Biotechnology, Plant Genetic Resources and Agricultural Research. Head of the National Committee on Plant Genetic Resources. Regional Coordinator of TCP/SNO/3401 on “Optimizing the Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture for Adaptation to Climate Change”. Author of many country reports on Agricultural Biotechnology and Plant Genetic Resources. Before joining the Lebanese University, she was the head of Plant Biotechnology Department at the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute for 14 years.

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Marie de Lattre-Gasquet is a researcher in CIRAD and also a part-time Senior Foresight Scientist with the CGIAR Consortium Office, in France. Within the external relations directorate of CIRAD, she has been responsible for the relationships between CIRAD and international organizations. She has also actively participated in the preparation of CIRAD’s long-term strategy. She worked for the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) in The Netherlands from 1983 to 1985. She holds a Master in International Management (AGSIM, Thunderbird Campus) and a Doctorate in Economy (Université de Paris X).

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Soon to join the International Center for Tropical Agriculture - CIAT/CCAFS, as a visiting researcher.  
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I am an first and foremost an agriculturist; I had a Bachelor of Agriculture, with a specialty in Soil Science and was involved in a research area that focused on the use of organic amendments by smallholder farmers as opposed to the use of expensive chemical fertilizers. In addition, I got a Masters degree in Environmental Biology, which emphasis on ecology and toxicology; especially as relating to the environmental costs and impacts of chemical inputs in agriculture i.e. pesticides and synthetic fertilizers' impacts on agroecosystems and the wider environment. My research focused on the toxic effects of industrial wastewater use in agriculture, most importantly leafy vegetables production. Also, currently, I run a blog named Ecoagriculturist (ecoagriculturist.wordpress.com) where I attempt to simplify, explain and disseminate scientific information in the sustainable agriculture and environment/ecology fields to a wider audience - especially youth and professionals in other fields - with little or no agricultural or environmental science background. Furthermore, I contribute to Bailiff Africa (bailiffafrica.org), a youth-led online magazine and initiative geared towards environmental awareness/education and stimulating African youth to find solutions to the continent's multifarious environmental challenges. I also edit/curate a daily digital paper called Ecoagriculturist on paper.li and Ecoagriculture on scoop.it

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Rachid Serraj joined the ISPC Secretariat in December 2012, coming from ICARDA where he served as director of the research program on diversification and sustainable intensification of production systems. Rachid is an internationally respected crop research scientist with a broad production systems background, having worked for more than 25 years with national and international research organizations. He holds a PhD in Crop Science from the University of Montpellier, and has published
extensively on a wide range of topics. Before ICARDA, Rachid worked as professor at University of Marrakech, at USDA-University of Florida, ICRISAT (India), the joint FAO-IAEA Division (Austria), and at IRRI (Philippines).

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Sébastien Treyer joined IDDRI in January 2010 as the director of programmes, and as the coordinator of the "Agriculture and Food" programme. He graduated from the École Polytechnique, and holds a background in environmental engineering, and a PhD in environment management, with a particular focus on foresights and futures studies for environmental policies. He has been in charge of developing foresights at the French ministry for Environment, and acted as a researcher in management sciences at AgroParisTech (Paris Institute of Technology for Life, Food and Environmental Sciences) and at CIRED (International Research Centre on Environment and Development). His research focuses on three fields of environmental policies. First, he is involved in designing foresights and forward-looking processes for long-term water resources management at the river basin scale in Europe, the Mediterranean Basin, and Western Africa. Second, he developed research projects to analyse the use of foresights at various steps and for various levels of the protection of ecosystems in France and in Morocco. Third, he analyses the role played by scenarios as central elements of expertise for global environmental governance. He has recently been involved in the "Agrimonde" project, producing scenarios about how to feed the world in 2050 in a sustainable way.

**Shane Alan Renwick**  
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Following a decade as co-owner of a mixed veterinary practice in Southern Ontario he joined Agriculture Canada in the Food Production and Inspection Branch, a core component of what has since become the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Dr. Renwick completed his MSc in Epidemiology in the Department of Population Medicine at OVC and subsequently worked for the federal Health of Animals Laboratory in Guelph designing and conducting collaborative epidemiological studies including an investigation of E. coli O157:H7 in
humans and dairy cattle on farms in Southern Ontario. Dr. Renwick moved to headquarters in Ottawa after taking a position as an epidemiologist in Animal Health Risk Assessment. In May, 2007 Dr. Renwick began an assignment as Director, Animal Health Science Foresight and led the development of the project proposal for the CRTI-funded Foresight for Canadian Animal Health Project (Fore-CAN) with seven partner organizations. Since April, 2009 Dr. Renwick has been Acting Director, Animal Health Science Foresight at the CFIA.

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Tanja is the CEO of Hichert and Associates (Pty) Ltd; the director of South African Node of the Millennium Project, and member of the Association for Professional Futurists. Tanja Hichert is a South African futurist with specialised skills in scenario planning, facilitating strategic conversations and scanning. Her consultancy supplies strategy futures services to South African and international clients in a wide range of industries including FMCG, media, insurance, mining and utilities. She has developed particular techniques and expertise in applying scenario planning to risk management and also trains risk managers in this regard. Her public sector work, in association with the SA Institute for International Affairs,
includes projects on sub-Saharan trade agreement futures and Southern African agricultural futures.

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Thomas Price joined the GFAR Secretariat in March 2012 from FAO where he led civil society and private sector relations overall and the strategy for engagement with these partners. He came to FAO after two decades resident experience working with rural communities in West and Central Africa to promote and consolidate their access to, ownership and control of local resources. Building from the local level, he contributed to informing and influencing national policies, law and legislation to match the priorities and capacities of farmers, fishers, herders and other groups.

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**Facilitators:**

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Robin, who was born in Paris, has an Engineer Degree in Agronomy and a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics from the University of Montpellier. Robin worked at ISNAR in the Netherlands; at the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA) in Costa Rica; and at CIRAD as an economist. Robin was then seconded to the UNESCAP-Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA, ex-CGPRT Centre). In 2007, Robin returned to CIRAD, in Montpellier, where he continued his research on inequalities and constitutional change in rural areas, focusing on foresight as a triggering mechanism. He participated as a Lecturer to M.SC programs in Development Economics and co-supervised Ph.D. students in Thailand, Indonesia, Haiti, and Burkina Faso. In 2009, Robin started a comprehensive and participatory applied-foresight research on the future role and place of agriculture and the rural world in Mayotte, leading to the elaboration of nine scenarios. This work is still on-going, under the responsibility of his locally-trained colleagues. In the GFAR Secretariat, Robin now has specific responsibility for strengthening GFAR’s role in foresight and
for providing an open and multi-stakeholder space for dialogue and action on the future of agricultural research. Robin will also focus on the links between Science and Society, especially the links between research and development policies.

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Over 15 years experience in the national and international agricultural research sector, including the areas of development and rural extension in Brazil; capacity strengthening and learning at the former ISNAR and at IFPRI; knowledge sharing methodologies; facilitation of participatory decision making; monitoring and evaluation and communication. In addition, Cristina is the ILAC focal person among the founders of BetterEvaluation.org, a platform for sharing knowledge in evaluation. Cristina received an MSc in Extension for Natural Resource based Livelihoods from the University of Reading in UK and a BSc in Agricultural Engineering from University of Sao Paulo (ESALQ) in Brazil.

Administrative support

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Vanessa joined the ILAC team in March 2012 from Bioversity International (part of the CGIAR) where she was the Assistant to the Regional Director for Europe for several years. Prior to this, Vanessa spent most of her career as an Executive Assistant working in a variety of fields, such as marketing, the Law and food production, and has experience of working in capacity building and knowledge management. She is a UK national and holds diplomas in both English Language and English Literature, and is a Fellow of the Institute of Administrative Management. Vanessa’s varied interests include wildlife, travelling, horse riding and the performing arts.
<table>
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<th>Agenda Item</th>
<th>Purpose and Description</th>
<th>Expected output</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 4, 2014</td>
<td>Session 1: Supporting the grassroots foresight initiative</td>
<td>Identify what FOs would need, that the members of FTP could bring to make it as successful as possible (production of scenarios + influence local and international agendas) Seek commitment, engagement.</td>
<td>Advices and actions from the FTP for facilitating the implementation of the grassroots foresight Agenda for implementation</td>
<td>Facilitators: Robin, Ester, Cristina Invited FOs and NGOs + FTP members + observers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30-13.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site St Charles UM-3 Meeting Room 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday</strong></td>
<td>Session 2: The future of the FTP</td>
<td>Share information on where we are and discuss where do we want to go? A short presentation on where we are Open discussion A collective discussion of organisation to build a self-sustained platform: Membership Activities/Working Groups Resources Others</td>
<td>Proposed concrete actions and forms of organisation to build a self-sustained platform: Membership Activities/Working Groups Resources Others</td>
<td>Facilitators: Sebastien, Cris Marie FTP members + observers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 4, 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site St Charles UM-3 14.30-18.00 Meeting Room 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday</strong></td>
<td>Session 3: The corpus of common definitions for Futures Studies</td>
<td>Finalise the terms that still need improvements and the internal coherence of the glossary and define a dissemination strategy</td>
<td>Finalized glossary A dissemination strategy with action points</td>
<td>Facilitators: Robin, Cris FTP members + observers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5, 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site St Charles UM-3 08.30-12.30 Meeting Room 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday</strong></td>
<td>S4: Discussion of the GDPRD study on “Prospects for Agriculture and Rural Development Assistance”</td>
<td>Identify and formulate/enrich additional messages to be sent to GDPRD, as a platform?</td>
<td>A set of messages to the commissioners of the study</td>
<td>Facilitators: Robin, Cris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5, 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site St Charles UM-3 13.30-16.30 Meeting Room 8</td>
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</table>
Annex III. Presentation of advances in the grassroots foresight initiative

Farmer-led, -managed and -based local scenario building

The Futures of Family Farming

3rd Foresight Exchange Workshop
Montpellier June 4-5, 2014

Why?

1. Participation and perspectives
   – Foresight competences unevenly distributed;
   – Farmer organizations (FOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) from Least Develop Countries (LDC) absent;
   – the Futures are shaped by the views of the international community and organizations from advanced/emerging countries;
   – they address global issues with limited application to local development

2. Request from stakeholders
   – At the 2nd Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD2) stakeholders called for a farmer-led, farmer-based foresight process engaging local level organizations in a forward thinking initiative leading to larger conversation with stakeholders (govt, donors, research,...) at larger scales through existing networks (video http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YL9obPhALYU&list=UU7mMnlB6MB2joN8Q1-3xKw&index=2

3. GFAR Mandate (Medium Term Plan, under Outcome 1, Output 1.2)
Where are we?

• A support document was produced and shared, and largely validated

• An estimate of budget

• Contacts advanced and positive answers/commitment from AFA; AMRU-COPROFAM; PAFO; ROPPA; CNOP; Jeunes Agriculteurs; Via Campesina; PROPAC; CNFR; WFO; Oxfam; Greenpeace; INHERE; WRF; VEDCO; IFAD; ETC; IIED; Action contre la Faim and many more...

What?

• Use a semi-quantitative scenario building method to develop alternative futures for the members of the FOs engaging in this process: Question: what might happen to us in 20 years?

• Implementation through a step-wise process over six to eight month

• 20 individual cases in three different regions
How?

• Preliminary steps
1. Participating farmer organizations identified by the leading partner farmer association:
   – Asian Farmers’ Association for Asia and the Pacific (five org in English)
   – Coordinadora de Organizaciones de Productores Familiares del MERCOSUR for LAC (five org in Spanish)
   – Pan African Farmers’ Organisation (PAFO) and regional bodies for Africa (five in English and five in French)
2. Agreements signed with GFAR/FAO
3. Identification of local resource persons by participating FOs (two per FOs, can be both from the FO or one also from a supporting local NGO/CSO)

How?

• Capacity building of local resource persons

✓ The foresight capacity building workshop will enable resource persons to implement the local grassroots foresight activities.

✓ The capacity building process consist in a six-day learning by doing workshop, where participants will be trained in interactive scenario building in a multi-stakeholder environment.

✓ Four capacity building workshops: two workshops in English (Asia and Africa), one in French (Africa), one in Spanish (Latin America).
• **Local foresight by farmers organizations (FOs)**

✓ Implementation adapted to each location according to the work plans defined during the capacity building workshops. A maximum period of eight months

✓ Local resource person implement the grassroots foresight with their own FOs and local stakeholders. Up to five rounds of interactive working sessions to build scenarios. Possible support person to assist local facilitators.

✓ Scenarios used locally for engaging stakeholders in local actions and FOs in conversation with the international community on climate change, food insecurity, sustainable agriculture, rural development, biodiversity, etc.

• **Dialogues with the international community**

✓ All results shared among Farmer Organisations to engage in dialogues and debates on the futures of family farming with the international community.

✓ A consolidation workshop with the objective of identifying the issues, challenges and questions to the international community that arise both from the diversity of situations highlighting convergences and divergences.

✓ Outputs to regional/global events (eg GCARD3 process) and GFAR Outcome 1. Farmers and national stakeholders empowered and informed to better negotiate their own agricultural futures
### Estimated investment

**Step 1. Training of local foresight facilitators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Six-day training course (Asia + LAC + Africa x2)</td>
<td>19000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>76000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 2. Implementation of foresight at community level**

- FO-led and managed case study: 
  - Unit cost: 24000
  - Qty: 20
  - Total: 480000

**Step 3. Consolidation dialogue**

- 3-day working session: 45000

**Total operational costs**: 601000

**Miscellaneous**

- Unit cost: 8000
- Qty: 1
- Total: 9000

- M&E by GFAR Secretariat: 
  - Unit cost: 40000
  - Qty: 1
  - Total: 40000

**Grand total**: 650000

Through GFAR: 100 000 + 100 000
Local matching resources: 500 000 (20 x 25 000)

---

### Estimated investment

**Step 1. Training of local foresight facilitators (six day training workshop)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel of participants per workshop</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants daily cost per workshop</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting facilities per workshop</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for 4 workshops</td>
<td>19000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>76000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 2. Implementation of foresight at community level (20 initiatives)**

- 3-day workshop 1 (drivers) per initiative: 
  - Unit cost: 4000
  - Qty: 1
  - Total: 4000

- 3-day workshop 2 (structural analysis) per initiative: 
  - Unit cost: 4000
  - Qty: 1
  - Total: 4000

- 3-day workshop 3 (morphological analysis) per initiative: 
  - Unit cost: 4000
  - Qty: 1
  - Total: 4000

- Facilitators honorarium: 
  - Unit cost: 1000
  - Qty: 2
  - Total: 2000

**Total for 20 initiatives**: 14000

**Total operational investment 2014**: 356000

- Miscellaneous: 
  - Unit cost: 5000
  - Qty: 1
  - Total: 5000

- M&E by GFAR Secretariat: 
  - Unit cost: 24000
  - Qty: 1
  - Total: 24000

**Grand total 2014**: 385000
## Estimated investment

**Step 2. Implementation of foresight at community level over a six to eight month period**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-day workshop 4 (scenario development) per initiative</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-day workshop 5 (consolidation and implication) per initiative</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Facilitators honorarium</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for 20 initiatives</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>200 000</td>
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</table>

**Step 3. Consolidation dialogue 3-day working session**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel of participants</td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants daily cost</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting facilities</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total operational investment 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E by GFAR Secretariat</td>
<td>16 000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>265 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Discussion and output

- Launch it now and formally engage with FOs through LoAs?
- How to manage the overall coordination
- Securing additional resources
- The role for the Forward Thinking Platform?
- Action plan specifying when, where, how, and with whom
- Others
The Global Forum: Background

- **Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)**
  - Multi-stakeholder
  - Inclusive and equitable mechanism for collective action
  - Ensure agricultural innovation address key global needs

- **Global Foresight Hub (GFH)**
  - GFAR principles applied to improve foresight
  - Stimulate debates in agriculture and rural development (*Forward Thinking Platform*)
  - Connect Science and Society (*Policy Dialogue Platform*)
  - Develop capacity of all stakeholders (*Foresight Academy*)

http://www.egfar.org
Contact: GFAR Secretariat, robin.bourgeois@fao.org

Activities

- **Hosting and Facilitating the Forward Thinking Platform for food, agriculture and rural development**
  - Open to all practitioners of futures studies
  - Around 50 members from all around the world
  - Joint activities and products
    - *Involvement in the GCARD processes*
    - *Foresight exchange workshops (next in June)*
    - *Glossary of terms used in Futures Studies*
    - *Commissionned work: GDPRD*
    - *Publications*

Objective: an independant, self-sustained, active, neutral, and multi-disciplinary think tank

Activities

• Developing foresight capacities

  – Grassroots foresight initiative with/by farmer organizations (2014-2015): from local foresight to global dialogue
    • Supporting 20 FOs around the world
    • Challenge current practices through bottom-up approaches
    • Link with global issues (climate change, resilience, food security)

  – Regional foresight academies: endogenous development of local young professional capacities where most needed

Objective: balanced capacities to engage in, and use, futures studies across sectors and countries

Activities

• Working on future challenges (collaborative activities)

  – Foresight & the GCARD process (with CGIAR, Agropolis F.)
  – with CGIAR/CRPs:
    • CGIAR CO (M.D)
    • CCAFS (scenario and grassroots foresight) (J.V)
    • AAS (scenario) (S.P & A.W)
    • FTA (training on scenario building) (E.M & N.L)
  – With the EC
    • JRC (global food security foresight)
    • DG CONNECT (ICT and Agriculture)
  – “Club of Ossiach” (ICT and resilience of family farming)


Objective: engaging collectively in new challenges, action-based foresight and foresight-based actions
Discussion:
The Future of the Platform

• What the Platform brings you and what you bring to the Platform (past, present, future)
• Should the Platform continue and if yes what should do the Platform, under what format and how
• What is needed to make it happen, and what do we do to make it happening
Annex V. Presentation of the study for GDPRD

Prospects for Agriculture and Rural Development Assistance in the Post-2015 Development Framework

R. Bourgeois GFAR Secretariat; John Dixon ACIAR; H. de Haen Göttingen U.; B. Hubert Agropolis; B. Labbouz CIRED; S. Treyer IDDRI; A. Wilkinson Oxford/OECD

GDPRD AGA, Paris, January 23, 2014
Background

- Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)
  - Multi-stakeholder
  - Inclusive and equitable mechanism for collective action
  - Ensure agricultural innovation address key global needs
- Global Foresight Hub (GFH)
  - GFAR principles applied to improve foresight
  - Stimulate debates in agriculture and rural development *(Forward Thinking Platform)*
  - Connect Science and Society *(Policy Dialogue Platform)*
  - Develop capacity of all stakeholders *(Foresight Academy)*

http://www.egfar.org

Terms of reference

- “Explore what the future of official development assistance (ODA) for Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) and Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) could be in a post-2015 international development framework, and describe the implications on donors and the GDPRD”.
- A thought piece to trigger discussion among members around key issues of the post-2015 agenda
Methodology

- Changing architecture of development assistance
  - Global Uncertainties
  - Disruptions in ODA
    - Future stakes for ODA
      - A reflection on collective action

Global uncertainties

- Global and public
  - Post 2015 agenda: Sustainable development
  - Inequalities and Rights
  - Access of the poorest people to technological breakthroughs
  - Development aid: who sets the global direction

- Global and private
  - Trade and international exchanges regulation
  - Forms of political engagement, power of NG actors
  - Control of the data commons
  - ODA and private investments

- ODA and public

- ODA and private
Disruptions in ODA

Shocks → New risks → New actors

New SDG → Specialization

Framing the Future

**Governance Mode**

**Development Rationale**

**Problem Frame**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market Forces</th>
<th>Reformed Markets</th>
<th>Value change</th>
<th>Multipolar World</th>
<th>Walled World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MG</td>
<td>Global prevails</td>
<td>Combining local and global - complex</td>
<td>Regional emerges – heterogeneous</td>
<td>Local prevails - heterogeneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR</td>
<td>Growth-led: growth via technology, competition for resources</td>
<td>Growth-plus: market-society-environment trade-offs; utility and wellbeing multidimensional, societal resilience requiring shift in global path dependency</td>
<td>Multiple modernity – diverse value creation systems</td>
<td>Local vested interests and social stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF</td>
<td>Issue-by-issue Global systemic risk management</td>
<td>Balancing national innovation and risk management</td>
<td>Wicked problems, connected challenges Search for multi-scalar resilience</td>
<td>Radical uncertainty; messy multi-dimensional transition management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MG: Global prevails

DR: Growth-led: growth via technology, competition for resources

PF: Issue-by-issue Global systemic risk management

Geo-political Divides: Simple problem

Wicked problems: Complex problem

Managed emergence: Inclusive Globalisation

Local vs. Global: Local prevails - heterogeneous

Societal resilience requiring shift in global path dependency

Multiple modernity – diverse value creation systems

Radical uncertainty; messy multi-dimensional transition management

Issue by issue and localized

Market Forces: MG, DR, PF

Reformed Markets: Global prevails, Growth-plus, Balancing national innovation and risk management

Value change: Combining local and global - complex, Growth-plus, Balancing national innovation and risk management

Multipolar World: Regional emerges – heterogeneous, Multiple modernity – diverse value creation systems, Radical uncertainty; messy multi-dimensional transition management

Walled World: Local prevails - heterogeneous, Local vested interests and social stability
Governance Mode
Development Rationale
Problem Frame

Global scenarios

- Multipolar
- Walled World
- Market Forces
- Collaborative
- Managed emergence
- Wicked Problems
- Competitive
- Local vs. Global
- Managed emergence

Cross scenario resilience

- Linking specific and local agriculture and rural development to global issues of sustainability
- Addressing the needs of rural households beyond agriculture and food production
- Addressing simultaneously all components of sustainability
- Build coalitions and act collectively
Future stakes for ODA

**Linking global transformation to local decisions**

- **Re-thinking global food security** by focusing on local household food insecurity
- **Re-thinking the future of rural areas** and the links between agriculture, growth and rural development
- **Integrating policies and societal values** as drivers of changes
- **Increased resilience and sustainability** of farming systems which beyond total factor productivity

Future stakes for ODA

- **Re-think financing mechanisms** to deal with uncertainties (less centralised bureaucratic control of aid, direct effective tax free channels, transparency of aid allocation)
- **Fostering a diversity of development forms and initiatives** beyond one-size-fits-all
- **Multi-stakeholder coalitions of state and non state actors** to prevent global shocks, reduce risks related to the proliferation of new development actors, involvement in development with long term perspectives
From handling simple problems, at local/global level through competing programmes towards handling wicked problems, at combined scales through building coalitions?

- Time for more collective action in ODA?

• Expanding the reflection to GDPRD in 2040...