



Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

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**Agenda Item 6. CGIAR and Sustainable Development: 2002 Summits
and the Way Ahead**

WSSD Outcomes and Implications for the CGIAR

Background/Process:

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) was held in Johannesburg, South Africa on August 26-September 4, 2002. The Summit revisited the implementation of Agenda 21 agreed at the Earth Summit held ten years ago in Rio de Janeiro and defined new courses and initiatives for the future. The Chair of the CGIAR Task Force on WSSD will give an overview of CGIAR's participation in the Summit and the implications of the key outcomes for the CGIAR.

Document: Background documents on WSSD Outcomes and Implications for the CGIAR

Comments:

WSSD Outcomes and Implications for the CGIAR Background Documents

1. Excerpts from: “The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development”
2. Highlights of Commitments and Implementation Initiatives
3. WSSD Type 2 Partnership Initiatives
4. Report by the CGIAR Taskforce

Excerpts from: “The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development”

Our Commitment to Sustainable Development

18. We welcome the Johannesburg Summit focus on the indivisibility of human dignity and are resolved through decisions on targets, timetables and partnerships to speedily increase access to basic requirements such as clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, energy, health care, food security and the protection of bio-diversity. At the same time, we will work together to assist one another to have access to financial resources, benefit from the opening of markets, ensure capacity building, use modern technology to bring about development, and make sure that there is technology transfer, human resource development, education and training to banish forever underdevelopment.
21. We recognize the reality that global society has the means and is endowed with the resources to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development confronting all humanity. Together we will take extra steps to ensure that these available resources are used to the benefit of humanity.
22. In this regard, to contribute to the achievement of our development goals and targets, we urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the internationally agreed levels of Official Development Assistance.

Excerpts from: the “World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation”

II. Poverty eradication

6. Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly for developing countries. Although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world’s people whose income is less than \$1 a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water; and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water;

(h) Provide access to agricultural resources for people living in poverty especially women and indigenous communities, and promote, as appropriate, land tenure arrangements that recognize and protect indigenous and common property resource management systems;

(i) Build basic rural infrastructure, diversify the economy and improve transportation and access to markets, market information and credit for the rural poor to support sustainable agriculture and rural development;

(j) Transfer basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge, including natural resource management, to small and medium-scale farmers, fishers and the rural poor, especially in developing countries, including through multi-stakeholder approaches and public-private partnerships aimed at increasing agriculture production and food security.

IV. Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development

25. Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries, through actions at all levels.

30. To achieve sustainable fisheries, the following actions are required at all levels:

(a) Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015;

(h) Support the sustainable development of aquaculture, including small-scale aquaculture, given its growing importance for food security and economic development;

38. Agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population, and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries. Enhancing the role of women at all levels and in all aspects of rural development, agriculture, nutrition and food security is imperative. Sustainable agriculture and rural development are essential to the implementation of an integrated approach to increasing food production and enhancing food security and food safety in an environmentally sustainable way. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Achieve the Millennium Declaration target to halve by the year 2015 the proportion of the world's people who suffer from hunger and realize the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their families, including food, including by promoting food security and fighting hunger in combination with measures which address poverty, consistent with the outcome of the World Food Summit and, for States Parties, with their obligations under article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

(b) Develop and implement integrated land management and water-use plans that are based on sustainable use of renewable resources and on integrated

assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials, and strengthen the capacity of Governments, local authorities and communities to monitor and manage the quantity and quality of land and water resources;

(c) Increase understanding of the sustainable use, protection and management of water resources to advance long-term sustainability of freshwater, coastal and marine environments;

(d) Promote programmes to enhance in a sustainable manner the productivity of land and the efficient use of water resources in agriculture, forestry, wetlands, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, especially through indigenous and local community-based approaches;

(e) Support the efforts of developing countries to protect oases from silt, land degradation and increasing salinity by providing appropriate technical and financial assistance;

(f) Enhance the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels relating to sustainable agriculture and food security;

(g) Integrate existing information systems on land-use practices by strengthening national research and extension services and farmer organizations to trigger farmer-to-farmer exchange on good practices, such as those related to environmentally sound, low-cost technologies, with the assistance of relevant international organizations;

(i) Adopt policies and implement laws that guarantee well defined and enforceable land and water use rights, and promote legal security of tenure, recognizing the existence of different national laws and/or systems of land access and tenure, and provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition that are undertaking land tenure reform in order to enhance sustainable livelihoods;

(j) Reverse the declining trend in public sector finance for sustainable agriculture, provide appropriate technical and financial assistance, and promote private sector investment and support efforts in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen agricultural research and natural resource management capacity and dissemination of research results to the farming communities;

(k) Employ market-based incentives for agricultural enterprises and farmers to monitor and manage water use and quality, inter alia, by applying such methods as small-scale irrigation and wastewater recycling and reuse;

(l) Enhance access to existing markets and develop new markets for value-added agricultural products;

(o) Promote programmes for the environmentally sound, effective and efficient use of soil fertility improvement practices and agricultural pest control;

(p) Strengthen and improve coordination of existing initiatives to enhance sustainable agricultural production and food security;

(q) Invite countries that have not done so to ratify the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;

(r) Promote the conservation, and sustainable use and management of traditional and indigenous agricultural systems and strengthen indigenous models of agricultural production.

42. Biodiversity, which plays a critical role in overall sustainable development and poverty eradication, is essential to our planet, human well-being and to the livelihood and cultural integrity of people. However, biodiversity is currently being lost at unprecedented rates due to human activities; this trend can only be reversed if the local people benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, in particular in countries of origin of genetic resources, in accordance with article 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Convention is the key instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic resources. A more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries, and includes actions at all levels.

VIII. Sustainable development for Africa

56. The international community welcomes NEPAD and pledges its support to the implementation of this vision, including through utilization of the benefits of South-South cooperation supported, inter alia, by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development. It also pledges support for other existing development frameworks that are owned and driven nationally by African countries and that embody poverty reduction strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers. Achieving sustainable development includes actions at all levels to:

- (c) Promote technology development, transfer and diffusion to Africa and further develop technology and knowledge available in African centres of excellence;
- (d) Support African countries to develop effective science and technology institutions and research activities capable of developing and adapting to world class technologies;

61. Achieve significantly improved sustainable agricultural productivity and food security in furtherance of the agreed millennium development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, including through initiatives at all levels to:

- (a) Support the development and implementation of national policies and programmes, including research programmes and development plans of African countries to regenerate their agricultural sector and sustainably develop their fisheries, and increase investment in infrastructure, technology and extension services, according to country needs. African countries should be in the process of developing and implementing food security strategies, within the context of national poverty eradication programmes, by 2005;

(b) Promote and support efforts and initiatives to secure equitable access to land tenure and clarify resource rights and responsibilities, through land and tenure reform processes which respect the rule of law and are enshrined in national law, and to provide access to credit to all, especially to women, and that enable economic and social empowerment and poverty eradication as well as efficient and ecologically sound utilization of land, and enable women producers to become decision makers and owners in the sector, including the right to inherit land;

(c) Improve market access for goods, including goods originating from African countries, in particular least developed countries, within the framework of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, without prejudging the outcome of the WTO negotiations and also within the framework of preferential agreements;

(d) Provide support for African countries to improve regional trade and economic integration between African countries. Attract and increase investment in regional market infrastructure;

(e) Support livestock development programmes aimed at progressive and effective control of animal diseases.

62. Achieve sound management of chemicals, with particular focus on hazardous chemicals and wastes, inter alia, through initiatives to assist African countries in elaborating national chemical profiles, and regional and national frameworks and strategies for chemical management and establishing chemical focal points.

79. Recognize that a substantial increase in ODA and other resources will be required if developing countries are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. To build support for ODA, we will cooperate to further improve policies and development strategies, both nationally and internationally, to enhance aid effectiveness, with actions to:

(a) Make available the increased ODA commitments announced by several developed countries at the International Conference on Financing for Development. Urge the developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP as ODA to developing countries, and effectively implement their commitment on ODA to the least developed countries as contained in paragraph 83 of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010. We also encourage developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets in accordance with the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development. We acknowledge the efforts of all donors, commend those donors whose ODA contributions exceed, reach or are increasing towards the targets, and underline the importance of undertaking to examine the means and time frames for achieving the targets and goals;

(b) Encourage recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, to make ODA more efficient and effective for poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In this regard, intensify efforts by the multilateral and bilateral financial and development institutions, in accordance with paragraph 43 of the Monterrey Consensus, in particular to harmonize their operational procedures at the highest standards, so as to reduce transaction costs and make ODA disbursement and delivery more flexible and more responsive to the

needs of developing countries, taking into account national development needs and objectives under the ownership of recipient countries, and to use development frameworks that are owned and driven by developing countries and that embody poverty reduction strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, as vehicles for aid delivery, upon request.

X. Institutional framework for sustainable development

120. An effective institutional framework for sustainable development at all levels is key to the full implementation of Agenda 21, the follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and meeting emerging sustainable development challenges. Measures aimed at strengthening such a framework should build on the provisions of Agenda 21 as well as the 1997 Programme for its further implementation and the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and should promote the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, taking into account the Monterrey Consensus and relevant outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992. It should be responsive to the needs of all countries, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries including the means of implementation. It should lead to the strengthening of international bodies and organizations dealing with sustainable development, while respecting their existing mandates, as well as to the strengthening of relevant regional, national and local institutions.

120.bis. Good governance is essential for sustainable development. Sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication, and employment creation. Freedom, peace and security, domestic stability, respect for human rights, including the right to development, and the rule of law, gender equality, market-oriented policies, and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies are also essential and mutually reinforcing.

Role of international institutions

133. Stress the need for international institutions both within and outside the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, WTO and GEF, to enhance, within their mandates, their cooperative efforts to:

(a) Promote effective and collective support to the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels;

(b) Enhance the effectiveness and coordination of international institutions to implement Agenda 21, the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, relevant sustainable development aspects of the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus and the outcomes of the fourth WTO ministerial meeting, held in Doha in November 2001.

134. Request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, utilizing the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, including through informal collaborative efforts, to further promote system-wide inter-agency cooperation and coordination on sustainable development, to take appropriate measures to facilitate exchange of information, and to continue to keep the Economic

and Social Council and the Commission informed of actions being taken to implement Agenda 21.

135. Significantly strengthen support for UNDP capacity-building programmes for sustainable development, building on the experience gained from Capacity 21, as important mechanisms for supporting local and national development capacity-building efforts, in particular in developing countries.

136. Strengthen cooperation among UNEP and other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and WTO, within their mandates.

137. UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNDP and UNCTAD, within their mandates, should strengthen their contribution to sustainable development programmes and the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels, particularly in the area of promoting capacity-building.

138. To promote effective implementation of Agenda 21 at the international level, the following should also be undertaken:

(a) Streamline the international sustainable development meeting calendar and, as appropriate, reduce the number of meetings, the length of meetings and the amount of time spent on negotiated outcomes in favour of more time spent on practical matters related to implementation;

(b) Encourage partnership initiatives for implementation by all relevant actors to support the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. In this context, further development of partnerships and partnership follow-up should take note of the preparatory work for the Summit;

(c) Make full use of developments in the field of information and communication technologies.

140. Strengthening of the international institutional framework for sustainable development is an evolutionary process. It is necessary to keep under review relevant arrangements; identify gaps; eliminate duplication of functions; and continue to strive for greater integration, efficiency and coordination of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development aiming at the implementation of Agenda 21.

WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WSSD)

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMITMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION INITIATIVES

The following is a partial list of the agreements reached and initiatives announced during the Johannesburg Summit. The commitments shown are those agreed in the Implementation Plan adopted by Governments at the close of the Summit.

Agriculture

Commitments

- The GEF will consider inclusion of the Convention to Combat Desertification as a focal area for funding.
- In Africa, development of food security strategies by 2005.

Initiatives

- The United States will invest \$90 million in 2003 for sustainable agriculture programmes.
- The UN has received 17 partnership submissions with at least \$2 million in additional resources (Most of the partnership initiatives did not specify how much additional resources will be invested.)

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management

Commitments

- Commitment to reduce biodiversity loss by 2010.
- Commitment to reverse the current trend in natural resource degradation.
- Commitment to restore fisheries to their maximum sustainable yields by 2015.
- Commitment to establish a representative network of marine protected areas by 2012.
- Commitment to improve developing countries' access to environmentally-sound alternatives to ozone depleting chemicals by 2010.
- Undertake initiatives by 2004 to implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Sources of Pollution.

Initiatives

- The UN has received 32 partnership initiatives with \$100 million in resources.
- The United States has announced \$53 million for forests in 2002-2005.

Health (with implications on Agriculture)***Commitments***

- Commitment that by 2020, chemicals should be used and produced in ways that do not harm human health and the environment.

Cross-Cutting Issues***Commitments***

- Recognition that opening up access to markets is a key to development for many countries.
- Support the phase out of all forms of export subsidies.

WSSD Type 2 Partnership Initiatives

Agriculture / Food Security / Rural Development; Biodiversity; Water; Forests; Desertification; Mountains; Oceans/Coastal Areas/Fisheries

Leading Partner	Title
Governments of Japan, Indonesia, TNC (CIFOR)	Asia Forest Partnership Cluster: Forests Links: Trade Capacity-building
UNDP Drylands Development Centre (Nairobi) (ICRISAT, ICARDA and WARDA)	Capacity development for improved agriculture and the management of natural resources in the drylands of the world Cluster: agriculture/food security/rural development
Stakeholder Forum for our Common Future (London) (CIAT, IWMI, IPGRI, CIFOR, ISNAR)	ECOAGRICULTURE: Promoting Land Use Systems that Increase Agricultural productivity, Ecosystem Services, and Biodiversity
IPGRI (Rome, Italy) (CGIAR)	Global Conservation Trust Cluster: Biodiversity Links: Capacity-building Finance
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MAFF, JICA (Japan) (WARDA)	NERICA (New Rice for Africa) Dissemination for Food Security in Africa
Asia Pacific Regional Technology Centre (APRTC) (Thailand) with CropLife International (IRRI)	Promoting Capacity Building for Sustainable Agriculture Links: poverty eradication capacity-building
French Government (IWMI)	SIRMA: Water Economy in Irrigated Systems in North Africa Links: freshwater
Directorate General for Development Cooperation (Italy) (CGIAR)	Sustainable Biotechnology and Agriculture in Africa Links: biodiversity science and education sd initiatives for Africa mountains
International Institute for Sustainable Future and Global Futures Network (New York) (CGIAR to be invited)	Sustainable Rural Development and Ecovillage Training Program Links: poverty eradication capacity-building freshwater forests biological diversity

	forests biological diversity
FAO/UNEP (Rome/Geneva) (CIP, ILRI)	International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions Links: poverty eradication biodiversity freshwater forests
Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF) (Alexandria, USA) (CIFOR)	A Public-Private Partnership for Sustainable Forest Management Cluster: Forests Links: Trade Capacity-building
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Australia) (ICLARM)	Coral Reefs and Fisheries Network Cluster: oceans/coasts/fisheries Links: trade
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) (IPGRI, IRRI, other Future Harvest Centers)	Unlocking Genetic Diversity in Crops for the Resource Poor* Cluster: agriculture/food security/rural development/biodiversity
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (CIMMYT, CIP, ICARDA, ICRISAT, IITA, IRRI)	Biofortified Crops for Improved Human Nutrition* Cluster: agriculture/food security/rural development/health
International Water Management Institute (IWMI) (CIAT, ICLARM, IFPRI, IRRI)	Water and Food* Cluster: agriculture/food security/rural development/freshwater

*Potential CGIAR Challenge Programs

The World Food Summit; 5 Years Later The World Summit on Sustainable Development

Report by the CGIAR TaskForce

Summary

Ten years ago the second United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) took place in Rio de Janeiro. The Earth Summit was a turning point in the way the world looked at environment and development. Firstly at this Summit it was recognized that environment as a major global issue is intrinsically linked to development, hence the focus on 'Sustainable Development'. Secondly in Rio outcomes were at least partly determined beyond the confines of the negotiation table. Stakeholders from all parts of the world and all strata of society spoke up and their strong voices contributed significantly to the dialogue. This had a major influence on the outcome, and on the way UN World Summits were conducted from then on. Virtually all major meetings since then have had clear multi-stakeholder participation. The Earth Summit resulted in a Plan of Action (Agenda 21), three major Multilateral Environment Agreements (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Forest principles statement), and the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), which was tasked with monitoring the implementation of Agenda 21.

Five years ago another important UN Summit took place, the World Food Summit. This Summit, organized in Rome by the FAO and a multi-stakeholder event, resulted in a commitment of world leaders to halve the number of hungry people by the year 2015.

In 2002 both the Earth Summit and the World Food Summit were revisited at two new major global Summits, to take stock of the achievements since 10 and 5 years ago, and to set new courses for the future. The World Food Summit; 5 years later (WFS;5yl) took place on June 10 to 13, 2002 in Rome, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) took place on August 26 to September 4, 2002 in Johannesburg, after a lengthy and thorough process of regional/sub-regional and global preparatory committee meetings (PrepComs) organized by the CSD.

Both the Earth Summit and the World Food Summit targeted issues that are at the heart of the mission of the CGIAR: eradicating hunger and poverty, and the protection of the environment. Although the two Summits differed in focus, they have many issues in common, in particular with regard to those issues that are relevant for the CGIAR. It was therefore decided at the CGIAR Mid Term Meeting in Durban 2001 to set up a System-wide Taskforce to facilitate the participation of the CGIAR in the subsequent Summits in 2002. A CGIAR Taskforce including all Future Harvest Centres, the CGIAR Secretariat and Future Harvest organization was set up, as well as a smaller dedicated Public Awareness (PA) Taskforce. IPGRI was asked to coordinate the process.

The Taskforce had two objectives:

1. To establish a prominent place for Agriculture¹ in the discussions and resulting statements and resolutions at both the WFS;5yl and WSSD, which would do justice to agriculture's role in achieving food security, poverty reduction and

¹ In this report 'Agriculture' (with a capital 'A'), is used *sensu latu*, i.e. comprising animal husbandry, crops, fisheries, agro-forestry and forestry.

protection of the environment. In addition, the Taskforce aimed to strengthen the important role of science and technology in promoting agriculture for sustainable development. This goal required pro-active participation of the CGIAR in relevant debates, not only at the Summit, but also during the various PrepComs, particularly for WSSD.

2. To increase public awareness among the general public and the donor community about the significant potential role of the CGIAR System with regard to the implementation of the decisions of both Summits. This goal required a range of PA activities that would show to what extent the CGIAR has been effectively contributing to the implementation of the resolutions of the Earth Summit in Rio (Agenda 21) and the first World Food Summit, and to develop clear messages to the 2002 Summits about the future role of the CGIAR System.

In May 2001 it was felt that in particular WSSD might not recognize the important role of agriculture for sustainable development. This became apparent at many of the regional PrepCom meetings that took place in the 2nd half of 2001. Therefore a campaign was started at the end of 2001, in which the CGIAR collaborated very successfully with the World Bank, FAO, IFAD, WFP, and a number of country delegations, to raise Agriculture's profile as an engine of economic growth and development, particularly in rural areas. And indeed at the time of the last WSSD PrepCom, in May 2002 on Bali, Agriculture had a clear role in the envisaged Implementation Plan for WSSD. Also the important role of science and technology transfer with regard to sustainable agriculture was well recognized.

Two other developments strengthened the case of Agriculture and hence the CGIAR. Un Secretary General Kofi Annan had asked the WSSD process to pay particular attention to WEHAB (Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity), and to develop integrated action plans for these five sectors in the way forward to achieve sustainable development in the world. This underlined the special role of Agriculture. Secondly the WSSD process developed the strategy that there was not as much need for more global conventions (the present set can be considered quite adequate) but that non-negotiated spontaneous partnerships would be more effective to carry out the Plan of Implementation, taking also into account the WEHAB action plans. The CGIAR partnership is seen by many as a typical and successful example of a non-negotiated partnership that has contributed significantly to sustainable development.

Due to the events of 11 September 2001, WFS;5yl was delayed by six months to June 2002, and WSSD brought forward one week to end on 4 September (rather than 11 September). The logistics (participation, security) and the outcomes of both Summits were also strongly influenced by the threats of global terrorism, resulting in greater emphasis on improving livelihoods of the poor as well as reducing the gap between rich and poor, while at the same time differences of opinions between the different negotiation blocks were more pronounced and difficult to reconcile, particularly on issues such as trade and subsidies, governance, and setting clear quantifiable goals. The difficulties in reaching agreement on issues such as these, at both Summits, overshadowed the many very positive outcomes of the Summits, in particular in the global press and hence also with the general public.

The outcomes from the point of view of the CGIAR System and its partners are considered very positive. Both Summits strongly support agriculture and science and technology as important tools for sustainable development and food security. Both Summits make strong references to related areas, e.g. water and biodiversity. In addition WSSD provides strong support for the typical approach offered by the

CGIAR system, i.e. a non-negotiated partnership of donors, and a strong partnership with stakeholders.

At both Summits the CGIAR PA activities were very prominent and attracted the attention of delegates, visitors and the press. The full Taskforce report provides a complete overview, but a few of the most notable activities were

- Preceding WSSD, a ministerial roundtable on the importance of agriculture for sustainable development at the 4th PrepCom in Bali, organized with the governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands
- A pre-WSSD tour for international science journalists of the CGIAR System activities in Southern Africa
- CGIAR System exhibits, both at WFS;5yl and WSSD (Bali and Johannesburg), backed up by widely-distributed fact sheets and press articles for delegates and other attendees of the Summits
- Dedicated CGIAR side events at WSSD organized with partners on:
 - Priorities for agricultural research for NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development)
 - Genetic Resources for Africa's Renewal
 - New partnerships for the CGIAR: Challenge Programmes
- Some Future Harvest Centres organized specialized events with their partners at WFS;5yl and WSSD that attracted much very positive publicity, such as the Waterdome in Johannesburg (IWMI), and the Global Conservation Trust initiative at both WFS;5yl and WSSD (IPGRI).
- At both Summits many CGIAR delegation members participated as speakers and panelists in other events.

Throughout the process, Centres, CGIAR committees and (on special request) some CGIAR members were kept informed about the developments of both Summits. Looking back on the effectiveness of the activities of the CGIAR System Taskforce(s), it is clear that most work got done just before and at the Summits and the PrepComs by the people that were actually (going to be) there. While many people have made great contributions to the CGIAR activities described above, in general it was not easy to sustain an adequate basic level of commitment from the Taskforces throughout the process and across the CGIAR System. This can be explained by the fact that commitment usually is strengthened by direct involvement, which varied greatly between Centres and during the process. However, at the Summits and at the PrepComs, the collaboration at the level of the CGIAR delegation was excellent and effective.

Much has been achieved at both Summits, but the more important task lies ahead in the implementation of the Plan of Action of both WFS;5yl and WSSD. The CGIAR System clearly has an important role to play, and should now actively develop initiatives in this framework. Three final points for consideration:

1. The CGIAR mission is fully in line with the content of both Plans of Action. This should strengthen the position of the CGIAR System in anchoring and broadening its funding base.
2. The Plans of Action are good, but not perfect. The CGIAR should continue to promote in international surroundings the other important contributions that Agriculture can make to Sustainable Development issues. Examples are ecosystem services and the protection of the environment (farmers are the biggest group of ecosystem managers in the world), and the link between good food and health.

3. The CGIAR System was recognized for being a successful partnership. This can be built upon even further. Partnerships within the system can be strengthened. In the global arena of conventions and summits, the CGIAR should further strengthen its partnership with other Intergovernmental organizations and global Civil Society.

In carrying out its research for development, the CGIAR can still considerably strengthen and widen its partnership with stakeholders by including, in addition to the science and technology community (NARS and ARIs), civil society, farmers, the private sector, women, regional institutions, youth, etc. to a greater extent. While this needs to be approached in an effective and pragmatic way to keep focus and balance, a CGIAR based on such partnerships will gain even more flexibility and credibility to contribute to food security and sustainable development.

CGIAR WFS;5yl & WSSD Taskforces
October 2002