

The CAADP logo consists of the letters 'CAADP' in white, bold, sans-serif font, centered within a dark blue rectangular background.

Dublin II
Enhancing CAADP and CGIAR
Alignment and Collaboration



September 17-19, 2012

Dublin, Ireland

A workshop of 60 leaders from CAADP institutions, CGIAR research programs and key development partners met in Dublin on September 17-19, 2012, hosted by the CAADP Multi Donor Trust Fund and Teagasc, Ireland's Agriculture and Food Development Authority, to discuss collaboration and alignment of effort in the development of agricultural science and technology in Africa. The workshop focused on the development of tools and processes to deepen alignment and collaboration of effort between CGIAR programs and those of African institutions in their respective programming and priority setting around CAADP investment plans and research agendas at country and sub-regional levels. For reasons explained below, this workshop has come to be known as Dublin II.

The workshop was a continuation of a partnership initiated in mid-2010 and first workshop (Dublin I), and the initiative that resulted -- now widely referred to as *the Dublin Process*. At the time of Dublin I, new planning and priority setting processes for agriculture had emerged (and were under development) across the continent of Africa under CAADP. At the same time, CGIAR had completed its own reform and was developing new planning and priority setting processes for the CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs). There was a strong sense that these developments presented a valuable opportunity for African agricultural research institutions and CGIAR to formulate deeper and mutual systematic engagement in each other's programming and priority setting processes. There was a strong conviction that this would lead to greater synergy and coherence of effort while also prompting mutually beneficial areas for greater collaboration.

At Dublin I, three work-streams were identified as important building block steps toward deepening alignment and collaboration. These work-streams were intended to develop: 1) a Science Agenda for African Agriculture; 2) tools and processes through which a mapping exercise be designed to facilitate coordination and collaboration of agricultural research programs and investments in each major agro-ecological zone in Africa; and 3) a series of technical regional workshops to support teams at country and regional levels to develop plans (taking advantage of the mapping exercise once developed) for the implementation of the agricultural research related aspects of CAADP Investment Plans in their respective countries and regions.

Participants in Dublin I also recommended that a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) be developed and signed between the AUC and CGIAR Consortium to announce their agreement and intention to work together toward greater alignment and collaboration in the areas identified at Dublin I. Finally, Dublin I established a Steering Committee¹ and asked it to take the initiative to coordinate and stimulate efforts to develop and launch the three work-streams. The Steering Committee met several times (mostly virtually) over the course of the ensuing year – and progress was achieved in all three of the work-streams. A draft MoU has been developed and the AUC and the CGIAR Consortium are in the process of finalizing for signature.

This report summarizes progress made since Dublin I as well as the main proceedings, findings, and outcomes of the second meeting (Dublin II) of the Dublin Process partnership. At Dublin II, participants reviewed progress against the three work-streams from Dublin I, considered other developments since Dublin I, and set out an agreed course of action in a number of areas summarized below. Workshop participants worked in plenary and small discussion groups (see separate Annexes for the workshop agenda and summary of outcomes from the small-group discussions).²

A Science Agenda for African Agriculture

During Dublin I it was recognized that an African-owned Science Agenda for African Agriculture would be a pivotal document as a construct around which priority setting and work programming by the African agricultural research institutions and by CGIAR institutions and programs, along with other key partners, could be coordinated. Dublin I asked the Steering Committee to facilitate the development of a proposal for the formulation of a Science Agenda for African Agriculture (henceforth referred to as Science Agenda), with FARA taking the lead on this work-stream.

The Science Agenda is intended to articulate:

- the potential of African agriculture;
- the advances in agricultural science and technology that are both needed and feasible for African agriculture to approach its potential (in key thematic areas such as: crop yields, agricultural resilience to and mitigation of climate change; livestock productivity; risk management in farming; water management in farming;

¹ CAADP-CGIAR Steering Committee members include: Karen Brooks (CGIAR), Ousmane Badiane (CGIAR), Martin Bwalya (NPCA), Abebe Haile Gabriel (AUC), Jeff Hill (co-Chair, USAID), Monty Jones (FARA), Agnes Mwang'ombe (CGIAR), Frank Rijsberman (CGIAR), David Nielson (co-Chair, World Bank), and David Radcliffe (EC), Coordinator: Kerri Wright Platais (World Bank).

² Background reading materials for the workshop included concept notes for each of the Dublin I activities, the current draft version of the *CAADP – Sustaining the momentum into the next decade -- Implementation Report* (July) and a final version of the *CGIAR's Strengthening Strategy and Results Framework through prioritization* study, produced in June by the Independent Science and Partnership Council (ISPC).

and innovations geared toward addressing gender-related challenges in farming); and

- the type and scale of investments and developments (scientific infrastructure, human capital, institutional capital, etc.) that would be required to achieve the needed advances in agricultural science and technology – including, but not limited to, investments and reforms in agricultural research, agricultural advisory services, and agricultural training and education programs.

The Science Agenda would complement two other fundamental CAADP Pillar IV documents: (1) the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP)³ which articulates principles and approaches advocated by CAADP for institutional and program design in agricultural research, agricultural advisory services, and agricultural training and education; and (2) the CAADP's Pillar IV Strategy, which articulates a plan of engagement at all levels to influence the design of agricultural research, agricultural advisory services, and agricultural training and education programs and institutions along the lines advocated by the FAAP.

FARA presented progress toward the formulation of a Science Agenda for African Agriculture and proposed next steps. FARA has begun the process of establishing an Advisory Committee for the formulation of the Steering Committee. A Technical Team would also be formed to carry out the process of consultation, analytical work, and the drafting of the Science Agenda. The Advisory Committee would oversee the work of the technical team. Draft terms of reference for both the Technical Team and the Advisory Committee have been prepared. Tentative lists of the members for both the technical team and Advisory Committee have been developed, and individuals contacted to assess their availability to participate.

An important input into the development of the Science Agenda will be a foresighting exercise. This work will help identify and prioritize areas of emphasis for the Science Agenda. FARA has begun working closely with partners in Africa and Europe to develop a plan for foresighting as input to the development of the Science Agenda.

FARA estimates that its proposed approach to the preparation of the Science Agenda would require a budget of roughly US\$1.2 Million. FARA plans to finance half of this budget and will seek partners to share in financing the rest.

Key Findings and Recommendations

- Dublin II affirmed the direction of the preliminary plan for the development of a Science Agenda for African Agriculture (as presented by FARA) – but recommended a technical workshop be held to further develop and validate the methodology prior to its launch (both content and process); and

³ The *Framework for African Agricultural Productivity* (FAAP) was developed as CAADP's framework for CAADP's Pillar 4 – and as such has been formally endorsed by the Africa Union.

- The Steering Committee should continue to facilitate development of the Science Agenda – this includes helping to mobilize resources needed.

Mapping for Alignment and Joint Programming

The construction of a mapping tool (and of processes for its use) was the second of the three main work-streams from Dublin I. The purpose of the mapping tool is to summarize in a useful form all relevant agricultural research (and related) programs and activities that are taking place (or are planned) in a given geographic area and to map these against research priorities in those same areas. This would enable the exercise of programming resources from various partners in a more comprehensive and coherent manner. A first question to explore was the feasibility of constructing such a tool. Under IFPRI’s leadership, and in concert with other partners, the Steering Committee oversaw the development of a mapping and alignment exercise (through the construction of a prototype focused on the Horn of Africa region). The findings of IFPRI and of the workshop confirmed that construction of such a tool is feasible – and that there is tremendous interest in such a tool (for a broad variety of uses which extend well beyond the issues addressed by the Dublin Process).

Both the mapping tool and the process for its use need further development. It is clear that:

- the utility of the mapping tool depends critically upon having reliable and comprehensive (and harmonized) data capturing research activities and priorities. Collection, harmonization, and coding of the data is resource intensive – and requires systematic updating; and
- the success and application of the mapping tool also depends upon having clear expressions of research priorities – and these are supplied in part through CAADP planning and priority setting processes (as captured through, *inter alia*, CAADP Investment Plans). The methodology for capturing and codifying these priorities also requires further development.

The mapping tool will inform programming at every level. The application of the mapping tool will also inform the development of the Science Agenda.

Key Findings and Recommendations

- Dublin II confirmed the value of the “mapping tool” as a mechanism to inform joint programming at every level and called for its further development, including a useful name to convey the scope, intent and use for such a mechanism;
- Dublin II confirmed the value and feasibility of the mapping exercise as a basis for alignment and collaboration in planning and programming – and eventually in monitoring and evaluation at every level - and recognized widespread uptake of

this tool would initially depend upon technical assistance being provided in the use and application of the mapping exercise methodology;

- To advance the development and use of the mapping exercise, the Steering Committee will establish a Technology Support Group to oversee and guide the development of the mapping tool as well as to develop a process for the implementation of the mapping tool in mapping exercises at the country level as well as at the agroecological zone level;
- Once fully developed, the mapping exercise would be a fundamental element of alignment in priority setting and programming between CAADP and relevant African agricultural research institutions and their CRP counterparts in the CGIAR system;
- CAADP will invite representatives of the CRPs systematically to participate in priority setting and programming processes of the African agricultural research institutions at continental and sub-regional organization (SROs) levels – and on a selective basis at national levels – mechanisms for what this will mean in practice will be developed; and
- The CGIAR Consortium will invite representatives of CAADP and its relevant institutions to participate in priority setting (including establishment of Intermediate Development Objectives for the CRPs in 2013) and programming processes of the CRPs – mechanisms for what this will mean in practice will be developed.

Regional Agricultural Productivity Workshops

A third work-stream from Dublin I was the development of regional workshops to help regions and countries to flesh out plans for the implementation of Pillar 4 aspects of their respective CAADP Investment Plans. Under FARA's leadership, and in partnership with ASARECA and CORAF, two such workshops were held just prior to Dublin II. In both workshops, participants included: CAADP teams from several countries, representatives of relevant CRPs, and FARA and SRO staff. Important next steps will include: lesson-learning from these initial workshops (and from similar workshops that have been conducted under CAADP on other topics); further development of the workshop methodology; preparation and implementation of additional workshops with additional countries and regions; development of follow-up activities to support country teams in employing the results of the workshop in their respective countries and regions.

Key Findings and Recommendations

- Dublin II confirmed the potential value of the regional productivity workshops and recognized the launch of the first two workshops as a significant achievement and step forward;

- Further workshops should not be held until a lesson-learned exercise has been completed to reflect on the two regional experiences prior to moving ahead and in order to take into account experiences from other regional workshops on related topics (climate smart agriculture, nutrition, etc.) for CAADP – and also, importantly, to clarify the objectives of the workshops;
- A process for country-level follow-up to the workshops requires further development and should include methodology, costing, resourcing, country buy-in and further definition of financing resources vis-à-vis program development; and
- The existing technical group will lead this work and inform the Steering Committee.

New Work-Stream: Development of a Technology Innovation Platform

Prior to Dublin II, G-8 meetings launched a *New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition*. Through the New Alliance, the G-8 called for, among other things, the development of a Technology Innovation Platform to be developed by the CGIAR and FARA with support from the Steering Committee and in consultation with the Tropical Agriculture Platform and the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), to assess the availability of improved technologies for food commodities critical to achieve yield, resilience, and nutrition impacts and identify current constraints to adoption and create a roadmap to accelerate the adoption of technologies.

It was evident to participants at Dublin II that, for Africa, the objectives of the G-8 in calling for a Technology Innovation Platform are a subset of the objectives of the Dublin Process, and that furthermore, the tools, processes, and partnerships being developed through the Dublin Process are the elements that would be needed in order to take activate and make progress on the Technology Innovation Platform. Dublin II participants recognized the need to align efforts between the Dublin Initiative and those of the G-8 through the technology platform.

Key Findings and Recommendations

- The Steering Committee will support the CGIAR and FARA in the development and implementation of the Technology Innovation Platform called for by the G-8 and will establish a technical group to lead this work.

Outcomes and Next Steps

Participants to Dublin II expressed a desire to see a harmonization of efforts between the three partner groups (CADDP, CGIAR and development partners) and will work to develop increased communication among the partners and the larger scientific

community for Africa. They acknowledged there is a need for securing new ways to enhance communication and awareness among the partners and would create opportunities for real engagement, to keep each other accountable and to look back in a year's time to the progress made.

An important outcome of the workshop was an AUC (and NPCA) request that the Steering Committee for the Dublin Process (comprised of leadership from CAADP, CGIAR and development partners) broaden its scope and mandate to take on the role of systematic convener of discussion around investments in agricultural research, extension, and education initiatives at every level in Africa.

Workshop participants agreed that the future role and funding for agricultural research, extension and education at continental, sub-regional and national levels requires focused discussion. *The Steering Committee will therefore ensure that proper attention is given to the outcomes and next steps during the upcoming meetings; CAADP Business Meeting (October), the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD, October), the Agricultural Ministerial Meetings (November) and the AU Heads of State Summit (January).*

Currently, support for the Dublin Process comes from African institutions, the CGIAR, Development Partners and the CAADP Multi Donor Trust Fund – and should continue.

In summary, several general outcomes from the workshop include:

- As a result of the Dublin Process, the CGIAR and the African Union Commission (AUC) will enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to further coordinate joint efforts and establish a mechanism for mutual accountability.
- The role, composition, and accountability of the Steering Committee will be formalized with the signing of the MoU between the AUC and CGIAR and eventually become a Joint Action Group (JAG) on Agriculture Research, Extension and Education for CAADP;
- Dublin II confirmed the need for an African-owned and led Science Agenda for African Agriculture within the context of the FAAP Framework⁴ and underscored the importance of drawing from important lessons from other regions and country experiences;
- African agricultural research institutions and those of the CGIAR will agree upon effective and feasible ways to participate in one another's priority setting and programming exercises in order to better align their respective activities and research programs over the course of 2013;
- The Steering Committee will form a Technology Support Group to oversee further development and implementation of tools and processes to facilitate

⁴ http://www.fara-africa.org/media/uploads/File/FARA%20Publications/FAAP_English.pdf

programmatic alignment between CAADP and the CGIAR at every level across Africa; and

- The Steering Committee will proactively pursue options for funding (including the Partnership Committee of the CAADP MDTF and other MDTFs) for key elements of the Dublin Process – for short, medium and longer term activities.



**Dublin II
Enhancing CAADP and CGIAR
Alignment and Collaboration**



**September 17-19, 2012
Teagasc Food Research Centre, Ashtown
Dublin, Ireland**

Workshop Objective: *To further alignment and collaboration between CAADP-CGIAR investment plans and research agendas by building on the experiences of the past year to identify and commit to a future work program*

Day 1, September 17

**Building on Dublin I:
Updates from the past year on CAADP-CGIAR activities**

Objective: *Partner groups will report on progress of the past year in the alignment process, as well as new developments in the relevant programs i.e. CAADP, CGIAR and development partners.*

Moderator: Monty Jones

- 9:00** **Welcome and Introductions** by Gerry Boyle, Director Teagasc, and Eddie Brannigan, Assistant Director, Hunger Unit, Irish Aid
- 9:20** **Opening remarks, overview of the Dublin Process to date and its relevance in a broader context**, including its role in the G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (*David Nielson and Jeff Hill, co-chairs CAADP-CGIAR Steering Committee*)
- 9:45** **CAADP update and the significance of the Dublin Process for CAADP** (*Abebe Haile Gabriel*)
- 10:10** **CGIAR Consortium update and the significance of the Dublin Process for the CGIAR** (Frank Rijsberman)
- 10:30** **Discussion and Q&A with panel discussants**
- 11:00** **Coffee Break**

Developing a Mapping Exercise as a Basis for Alignment of Research Activities

Objective: Report on progress on the prototype mapping exercise, and evaluate how it will be used to further the alignment of research activities and inform the definition of a technology innovation platform.

Moderator: Jeff Hill

11:15 Setting the stage for CRP and CAADP engagement with new tools for alignment (*Karen Brooks*)

11:45 Mapping exercise and its applications. Presentation of a pilot designed to identify and rationalize research programs across different agroecological zones, regions areas and institutions (*Stanley Wood*)

Note: A live demo and tutorial will be available on the second day of the workshop, for participants to explore and provide feedback.

12:15 Moderated discussion on applications with Q&A (HoA country focus panel)

1:00 Lunch (*coffee available throughout the afternoon*)

1:45 Observation on expanding spatial analysis and mapping: tools for alignment of research activities and investment plans. (*Stuart Green*)

2:10 Three working groups to explore issues for the implementation of the mapping and alignment process

4:00 Plenary and report back from discussion groups

5:00 Summary of the Day

5:30 Adjourn

7:00 Group dinner at the Castleknock Hotel, Tower Suite

Guest speaker: Brendan Rogers, Director General of Irish Aid

Developing an Agricultural Science Agenda for Africa

Objective: Lay the foundation for a Science Agenda for African agriculture through the development of an overall framework (rationale, structure, process, essential elements, etc.) and work program for carrying the Agenda forward.

Moderator: David Radcliffe

- 9:00 Understanding the role and need for an Agricultural Science Agenda and its essential components.** (Monty Jones and Pamela Byrne)
- 9:45 Frameworks in place – what exists and what is planned.** Review CAADP and CGIAR architecture in the context of the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity. (Harold Roy-Macauley and Sonja Vermeulen, followed by Q&A)
- 10:45 Coffee Break**
- 11:00 African Science Agenda drawing on and learning from other experiences – the role of foresighting in identifying critical areas for increased alignment** (Lance O'Brien and Patrick Crehan)
- 12:00 Role of the African Science Agenda for Development Partners, G8's New Alliance, Technology Innovation Platform, etc.** (Jeff Hill)
- 12:30 Lunch** (coffee available throughout the afternoon)
- 1:15 Three working groups to develop inputs and work program for the delivery of the Science Agenda.** Participants to identify challenges and gaps and propose actions/next steps to advance the Science Agenda
- 2:15 Report back with highlights**

Productivity Workshops

Objective: Take stock of progress in the recent workshops and map out next steps for organization of regional productivity workshops.

Moderator: Agnes Mwang'ombe

- 3:00 Panel discussion:** Report from groups involved in recent productivity workshops, outline further objectives, future countries/regions for targeted engagement (FARA, CGIAR and SRO participants).

Regional working groups map out workshop next steps; including further development of the methodologies, follow-up, identification of best practices, financing of the workshops, including relationship to G8 New Alliance - report out in final session of workshop (continues until 5:30)

4:00 Development Partners Session: separate discussion on opportunities for support of alignment; report back next day to the plenary.

5:00 Reporting back from discussion groups

6:00 Adjourn

Day 3, September 19

Joint Programming – Activities, Milestones, Commitments

Objective: Reach agreement on a shared Work Program identifying activities, responsibilities and commitments. Working groups from Day 1 and 2 produce summaries from discussions with concrete next steps, actionable milestones, commitments.

9:00 Dublin Process Next Steps -- Agreeing on tangible, specific engagement around the existing work streams, with application for the AUC and CGIAR MoU.

1. Science Agenda for African agriculture development; formation of the Expert Group, timeline and next steps
2. CAADP-CGIAR mapping exercise and other tools for alignment, partnerships and support
3. Productivity Workshops; locations, timing and partnerships
4. New work streams identified during workshop
5. Role of Dublin Process in G8's New Alliance and reporting out to GCARD2
6. Report from Development Partners

12:30 Meeting Wrap-Up

1:00 Lunch

2:00 Tour of the Teagasc Ashtown Food Research Centre (Coach departs for hotel at 3:30)

6:30 Optional evening out –Evening of Irish music, food and entertainment (Pay Your Own Way; 45 Euros)

Annex B: Participant List



Dublin II
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September 17-19, Dublin, Ireland



Participant List

	PARTICIPANT	ORGANISATION or CGIAR CRP	POSITION
1	Agumya, Aggrey	FARA	Technical Advisor to the ED
2	Alfaro, Daniela	CGIAR Consortium	Policy Advisor
3	Arnold, Tom	CGIAR Consortium	Board Member and CEO, Concern Worldwide
4	Bacou, Melanie	Policies, Institutions and Markets	Agricultural Economist/Consultant HarvestChoice
5	Belgrave, Darran	Department for International Development (DfID)	Social Development Advisor
6	Bertram, Rob	USAID	Director, Office of Agricultural Research and Policy, Bureau for Food Security
7	Boyle, Gerry	Teagasc	Director
8	Brannigan, Eddie	Irish Aid	Assistant Director, the Hunger Unit
9	Brooks, Karen	Policies, Institutions and Markets	CRP Director
10	Bwalya, Martin	NPCA	Head of CAADP
11	Byrne, Pamela	Irish Ministry of Agriculture and Food	National Contact Point for Food, Agriculture & Biotech
12	Comanescu, Maria	Policies, Institutions and Markets	HarvestChoice Software Developer/Consultant
13	Corning, Susan	Roots, Tubers and Bananas (RTB)	CIP regional leader for SSA
14	Crehan, Patrick	CKA Consultants	CEO
15	Dixon, John	ACIAR	Principal Regional Coordinator (South Asia and Africa)
16	Dlamini, Marietta Perez	CCARDESA	Vice Chairperson
17	Greatrix, Emma	Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE)	Program Manager
18	Green, Stuart	Teagasc	Senior Research Officer
19	Haile Gabriel, Abebe	AUC/DREA	Director
20	Hauser, Stefan	Humid Tropics	Root and Tuber Agronomist
21	Hill, Jeff	USAID	Director for Policy in the Bureau of Food Security
22	Hoste, Christian	Agreenium	Deputy Director-Director of International Relations
23	IJssel (van), Wijnand	Department for Sustainable Economic Development (DGIS)	Policy Officer, Food Security Knowledge Agenda
24	Jones, Monty	FARA	Executive Director
25	Keizire, Boaz	AUC/DREA	Advisor
26	Kenny, Paula	Irish Aid	Third Secretary
27	Ketema, Seyfu	ASARECA	Executive Director

	PARTICIPANT	ORGANISATION or CGIAR CRP	POSITION
28	Kyetere, Denis	AATF	Executive Director
29	Lee, Lawrence	Teagasc	Junior Professional Intern
30	Leitch, Kevin	DfID	Deputy Programme Manager, Agriculture Research
31	Magnusson, Ulf	SLU (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences)	Professor and Head of Division
32	Mathur, Shantanu	IFAD	Head, Quality Assurance and Grants Unit
33	Maurer, Jennifer	USAID	Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor
34	Mbonigaba, Jean Jacques	Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)	Director General
35	McMahon, Matthew	World Bank	Consultant
36	Medlycott, Tom	Dept of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Policy Adviser
37	Moephuli, Shadrack	Agricultural Research Council (South Africa)	President and Chief Executive Officer
38	Morris, Michael	World Bank	Program Coordinator
39	Mostafa, Iftikhar	Fund Office	Governance Advisor
40	Muchiri, Nancy	AATF	Communication and Partnerships Manager
41	Mulinge, Wellington Mulwa	KARI	Deputy Director
42	Mwang'ombe, Agnes	CGIAR Consortium	Board Member, Principal of the College of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences, University of Nairobi
43	Nahdy, Silim	AFAAS	Executive Director
44	Nielson, David	World Bank	Lead Agriculture Services Specialist, CAADP MDTF Task Team Leader
45	O'Brien, Lance	Teagasc	Head, Foresight and Strategy Development
46	O'Mara, Frank	Teagasc	Director of Research
47	Persley, Gabrielle	Crawford Fund	Policy Research Director
48	Platais, Kerri Wright	World Bank	Senior Agricultural Specialist
49	Radcliffe, David	European Commission	Senior Policy Officer, Agricultural Research for Development
50	Rijsberman, Frank	CGIAR Consortium	CEO
51	Roy-Macauley, Harold	CORAF/WECARD	Executive Director
52	Spillane, Charles	National University of Ireland Galway	Head of Plant & AgriBiosciences Research Centre
53	Tambi, Emmanuel	FARA	Director Advocacy and Policy
54	Tarawali, Shirley	Livestock and Fish	Director Institutional Planning
55	Thiele, Graham	Roots, Tubers and Bananas (RTB)	CRP Director
56	Vermeulen, Sonja	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)	Head of Research
57	Watson, David	Maize	Program Manager
58	Wood, Mellissa	Australian International Food Security Centre	Director
59	Wood, Stanley	Policies, Institutions and Markets	Senior Research Fellow
60	Wopereis, Marco	GRISP (Rice)	Deputy Director General