

Towards better service delivery – PNG Experience

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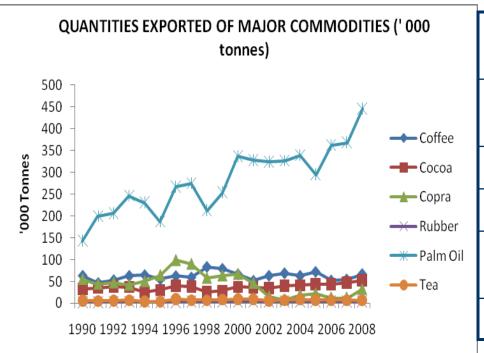
Outline

- PNG National Agricultural Research System
- Lack of effectiveness in AgR&D
- NARI A case study
- Key concepts used in the Strategic Planning Process
- NARI Strategies and Priorities for delivering impact



PNG National Agricultural Research System Private **FPDA NARI** sector **NGO** DAL/DPI NGO NGO CCI UOT **Smallholder** farmers/rural communities **NGO UNRE OPRA** NGO UoG CIC **OPIC**

Lack of effectiveness in Ag Research & Development

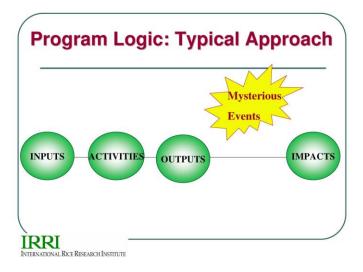


	Life year expectancy		Child mortality	
	1990	200 7	1990	2007
PNG	54	57	94	69
Vanuatu	64	70	62	33
Solomon Is	57	63	121	36
Australia	77	81	9	6

PNG - HDI No. 153 in the world

Constraints to effectiveness

- Research agendas that are not responding to farmer's needs (technology driven focus only)
- Obstructive intra- and inter-organizational boundaries (or inadequate linkages, partnerships and coordination within and between organizations, private sector, NGOs, farming communities and others)
- Lack of inter-, or multi-disciplinary R&D (especially neglect of socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects)
- Weak monitoring, evaluation and performance cultures (including lack of institutionalized organizational learning)
- Insufficient resourcing in terms of finances and quality human capacity of agricultural R&D



NARI – A Case Study

- Statutory organisation (Act of Parliament 1996) – currently under HERST
- NARI's business research for development (applied, adapted)
- (a) any branch of biological, physical and natural sciences related to agriculture; and
- (b) cultural and socioeconomic aspects of the agricultural sector, especially of the smallholder agriculture; and
- (c) matters relating to rural development of relevance to Papua New Guinea
- NARI's major clients smallholder agriculture sector



NARI's Goal, Purpose, Programmes

Improved food security, nutrition & health

for rural communities

NARI GOAL

Improved welfare of rural families and communities who depend wholly or partly on agriculture for their livelihood

Sustainable natural resources base

Increased gainful employment

NARI Strategic Objective

Enhanced productivity, efficiency, stability and sustainability of the smallholder agriculture sector

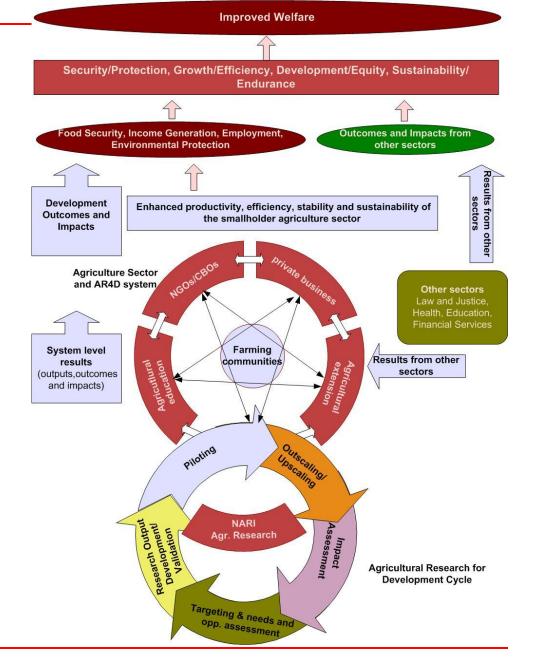


Key concepts used in the Strategic Planning Process

- Paradigm shift AR&D to AR4D (systems thinking)
- Results-based Management
- Cascading Logic
- Agricultural Development Domains

Paradigm Shift

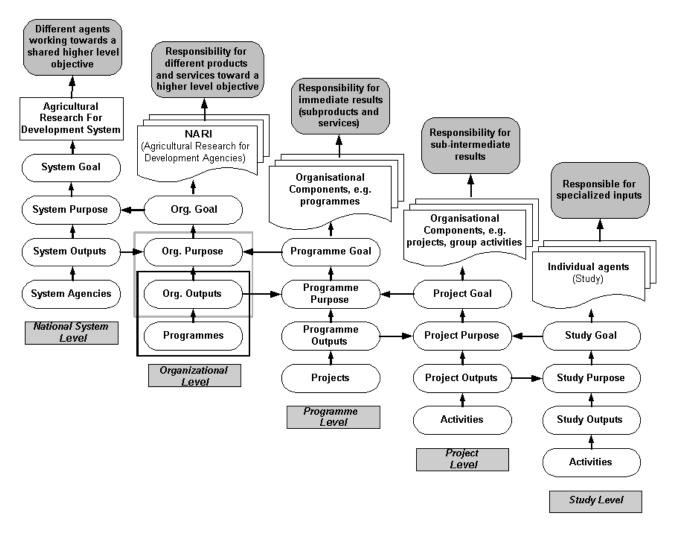
not only do excellent science, but we use it to bring about impact on people's lives, extending our responsibility well beyond generation of technologies and publications



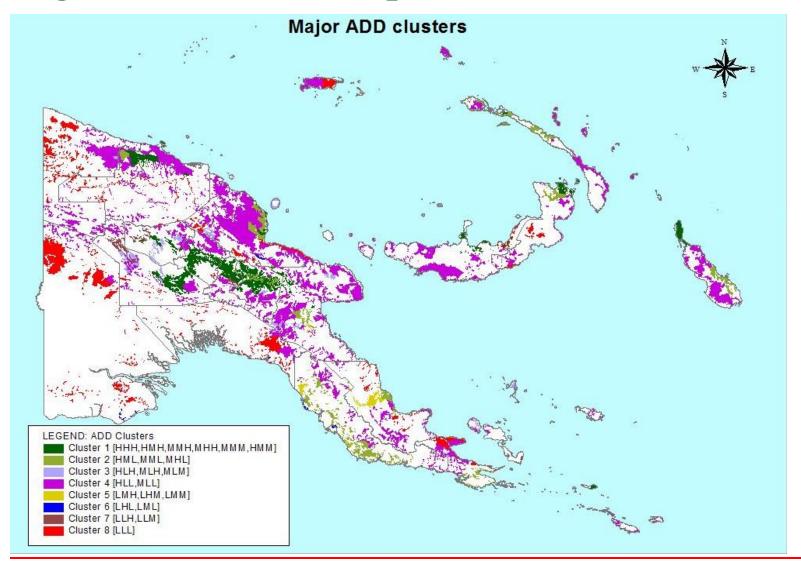
Impact or Results-oriented Institution/Learning Organisation Four pillars of RBM:

- the definition of strategic goals which provide a focus for action;
- the specification of expected results which contribute to these goals and align programmes, processes and resources behind them;
- on-going monitoring and assessment of performance, integrating lessons learnt into future planning;
- improved accountability, based on continuous feedback to improve performance

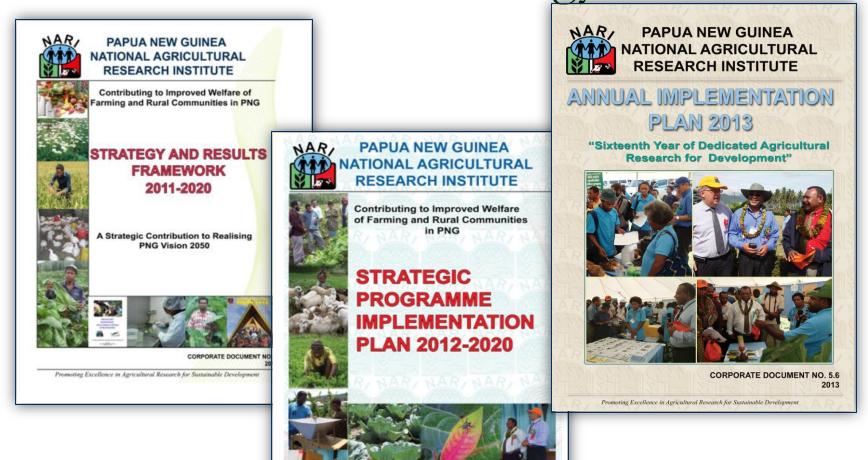
Cascading logic in strategy development



Agricultural Development Domains



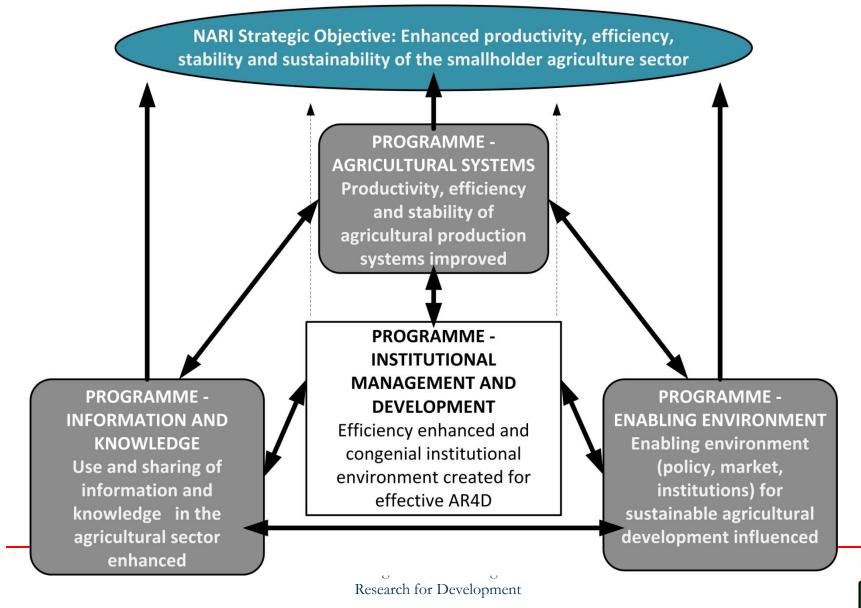
NARI Results and Strategy Framework





CORPORATE DOCUMENT NO. 10

NARI Programmes



Context of the NSPIP

Institute Goal and Strategic Objective

Programme 1-4 (Main strategies)

NARI SRF

Subprogrammes (Key strategies within programmes)

NARI NSPIP Project Portfolios within sub-programmes; Project SO = Key strategies within sub-programmes

Project outputs, outcomes, major capacity gaps

Priorities in Programmes

- Programme Agricultural Systems:
 - Seed systems (incl breeding, PGR, farmer access), Locally produced inputs, Marketing systems (incl value addition, postharvest), CC adaptation, P&D management, Agr. Mechanisation, R&TB crops (Taro, Sweetpotato, Cassava, Yam), rice, indigenous fruits/nuts (Galip nut), chicken, ducks, goats, pigs
- Programme Enabling Environment
 - Socio-cultural environment (esp gender), marketing opportunities (market intelligence, niche markets, feasibilities), investment in agriculture

Programme Priorities

- Programme Information and Knowledge
 - Information Packing and dissemination
 - Information Management
 - Smallholder Learning approaches
- Programme Institutional Management and Development
 - Capacity development
 - PM&E
 - Partnerships and Networks

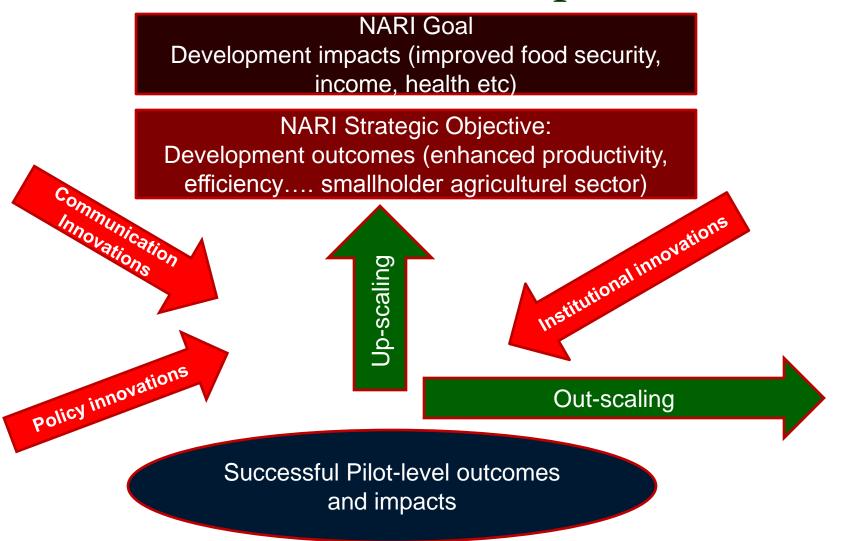
EU funded projects

- ACP Science and Technology Programme (9th EDF) 3 projects (PNG, SI, VU)
- Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) Component 1 Research and Technology –
 leading 1 project (PNG, SI, VU), participating in
 1 project
- ACP Caribbean & Pacific Research Programme for Sustainable Development (10th EDF) – 2 projects (PNG, SI)
- EU RED 2

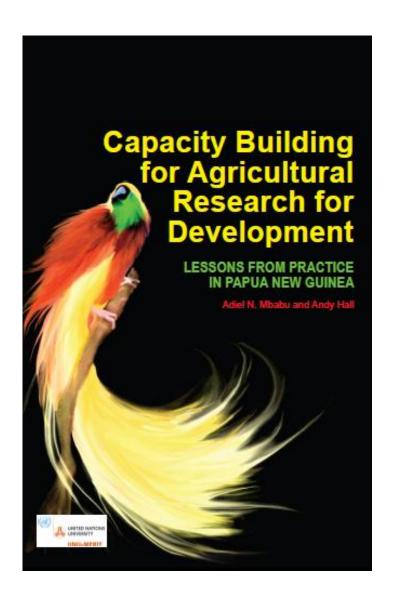
Achievement of Impacts

- Project portfolios are designed to deliver on pilot-level impacts (NARI plus partners, plus local organisations – private, public, ...)
- Need to build capacity to effectively facilitate and catalyze US and OS in the future.

Achievement of wider impacts



- http://ardsf.nari.org.pg/index.php?option= com_phocadownload&view=categories&Ite mid=295
- http://www.merit.unu.edu/archive/docs/hl/20 1302_Capacity%20Building%20for%20Agric ultural%20Research%20Development_Final. pdf
- http://www.books.google.com.au/books?isb n=9280850008
- http://www.aesa-gfras.net/index.php/newpublications/42-capacity-building-foragricultural-research-for-development



Issues for consideration

- Opportunities for PNG/NARI/Western Pacific to better use what CTA has to offer
- CTA needs to remain relevant with stakeholder needs (issues, capacity development, policy dialogue)
- Capacity development for innovations systems (upscaling/outscaling and related S&T approaches, related research competencies and skills; building of partnerships and networks, use of ICT)

Thank you