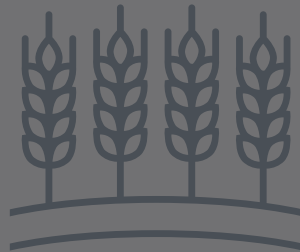




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Multistakeholder policy processes for scaling innovations

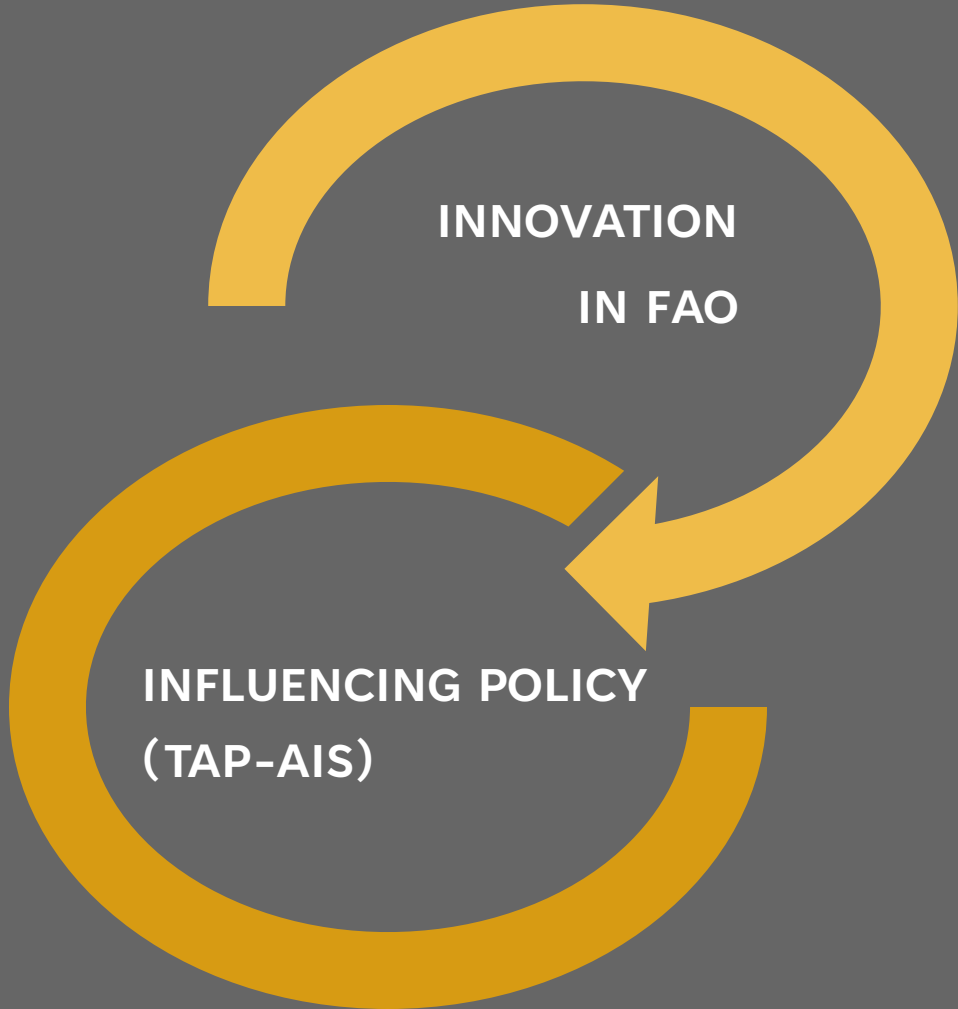
Dr. Delgermaa Chuluunbaatar
Agricultural Innovation Officer
Office of Innovation, FAO





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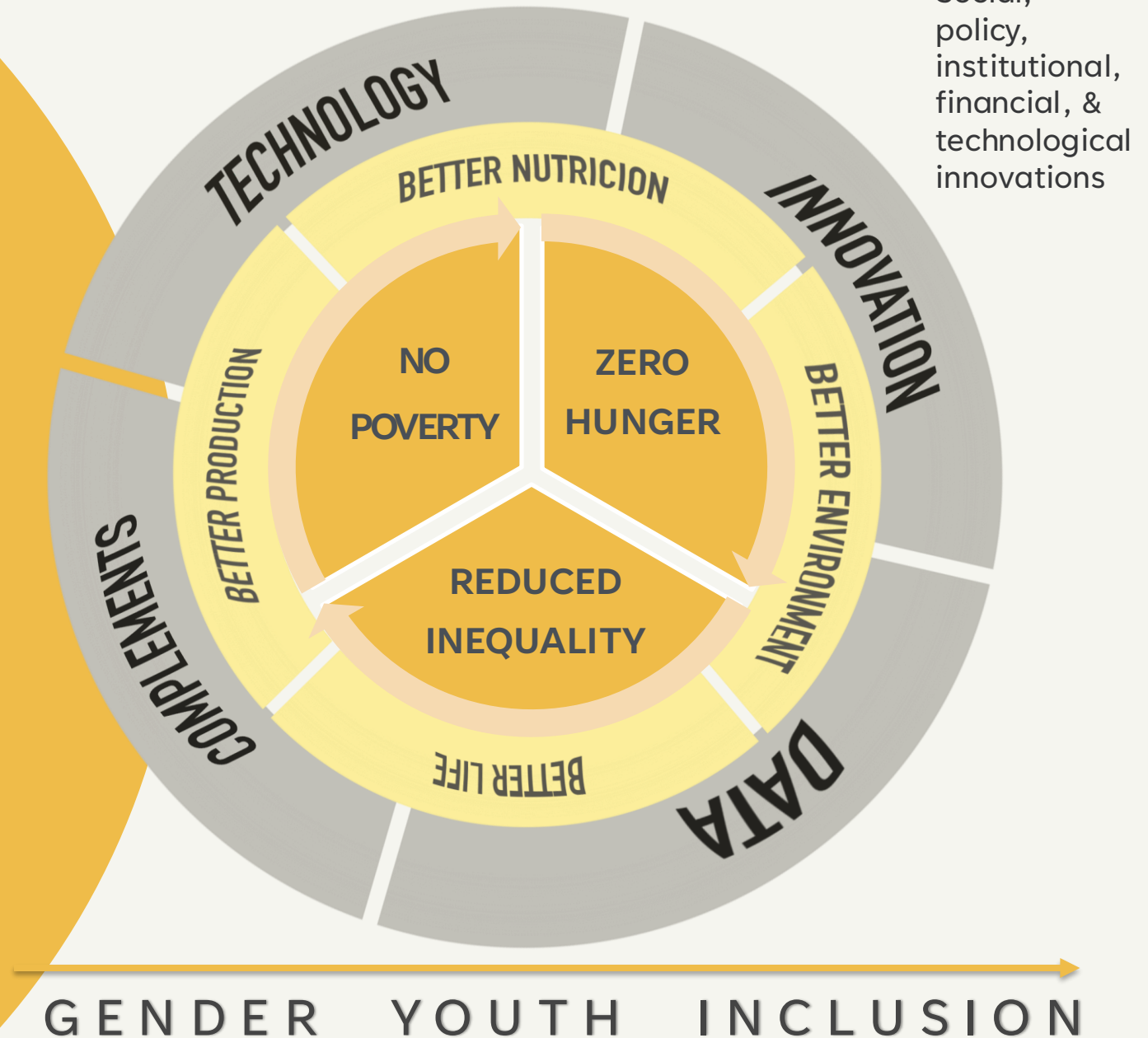
TOPICS TO COVER





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SCIENCE & INNOVATION CUT ACROSS ALL DIMENSION OF FAO'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION GAP

Untapped potential of **Science, Technology, & Innovation** is to be unleashed to achieve a food-secure world.



Access to, and application of, technologies and innovations remain uneven, especially in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs).



Investments in agrifood Research and Innovation are not well targeted and insufficient. **Private investors'** contribution is only partially leveraged without a better understanding of trends in technologies and innovations.



Limited information to support decision making about technologies and innovations that can maximize social, environmental, and economic returns.



Capacity to innovate remain limited at all levels, especially in Low- and Middle- Income Countries (LMICs).



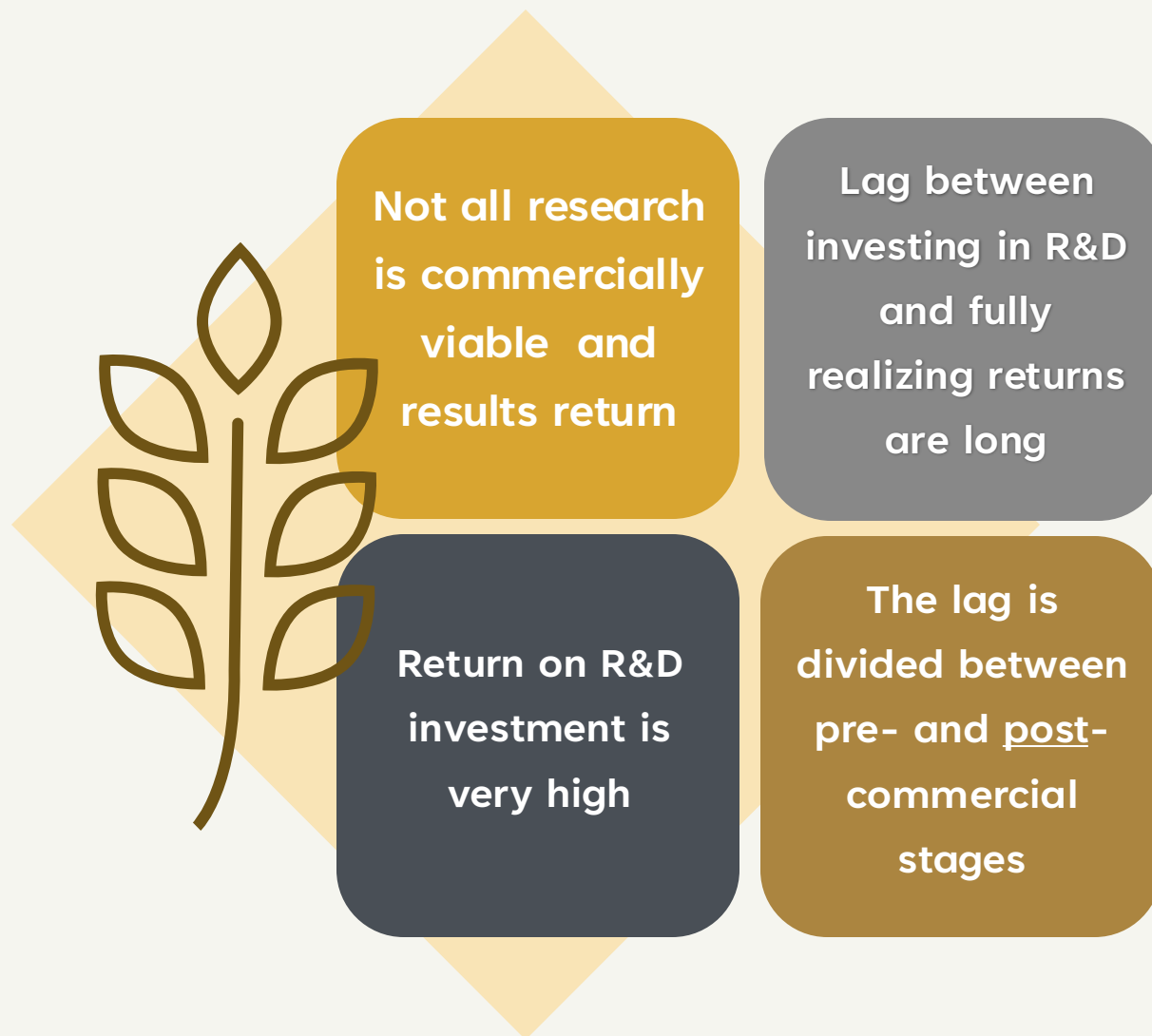
Removing barriers to scale innovation and creating **conductive innovation ecosystems** incl. policy, infrastructure, market access, to accelerate STI impact and shorten the R&D lag is needed.



	Count (number)	Benefit-Cost Ratio	
		Mean (US dollars, 2016)	Median
High Income	1,109	25.1	8.1
USA	791	24.6	7.4
Other high income	318	26.3	10.1
Low & Middle	810	23.0	8.0
Multi-country	84	14.8	5.3
Total	2,003	23.8	8.0

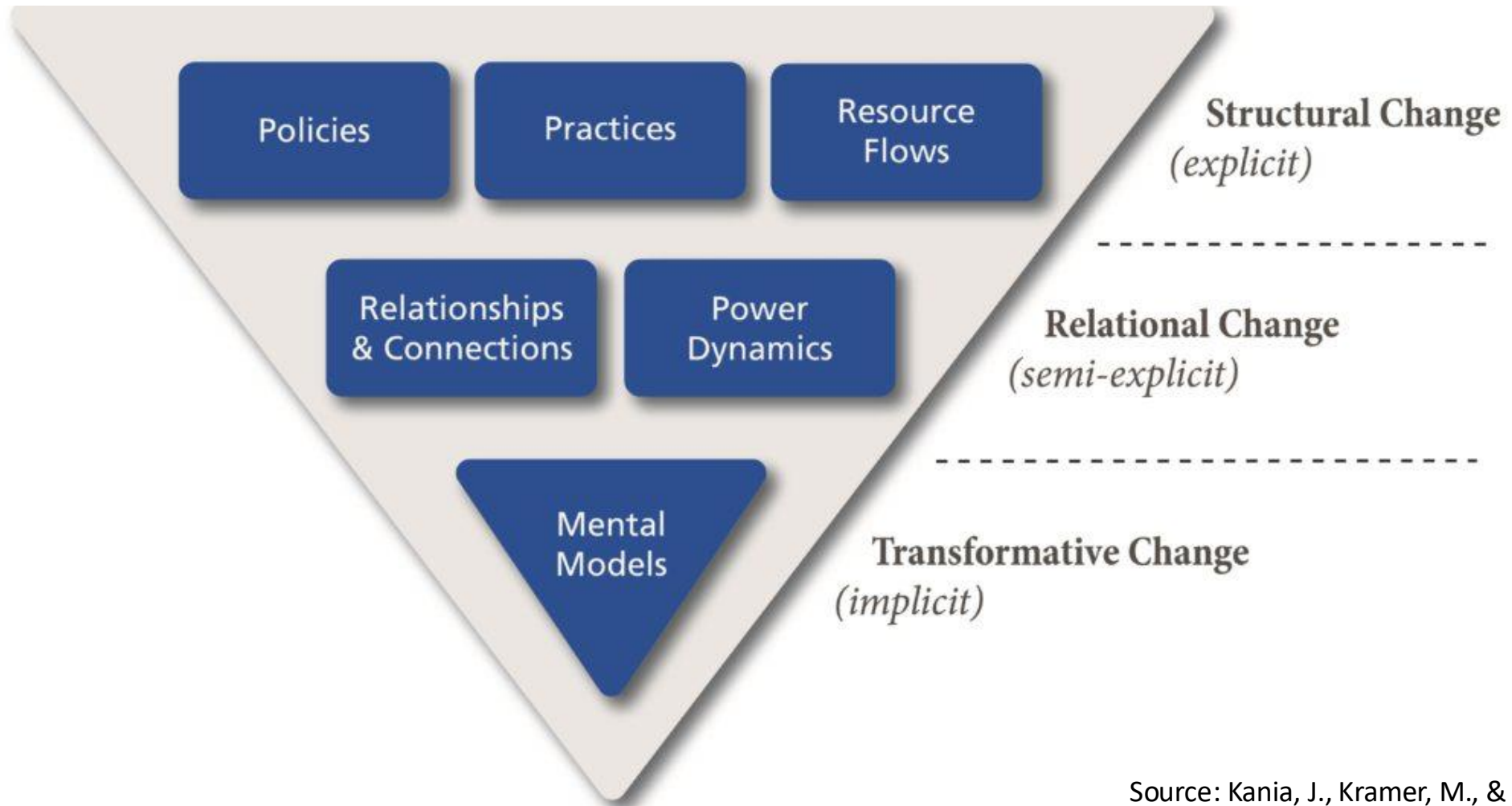
Table: High Social Payoffs to Agri-food R&D Spending
Source: Adapted from Hurley et al. (2014).

R&D INVESTMENT TO IMPACT



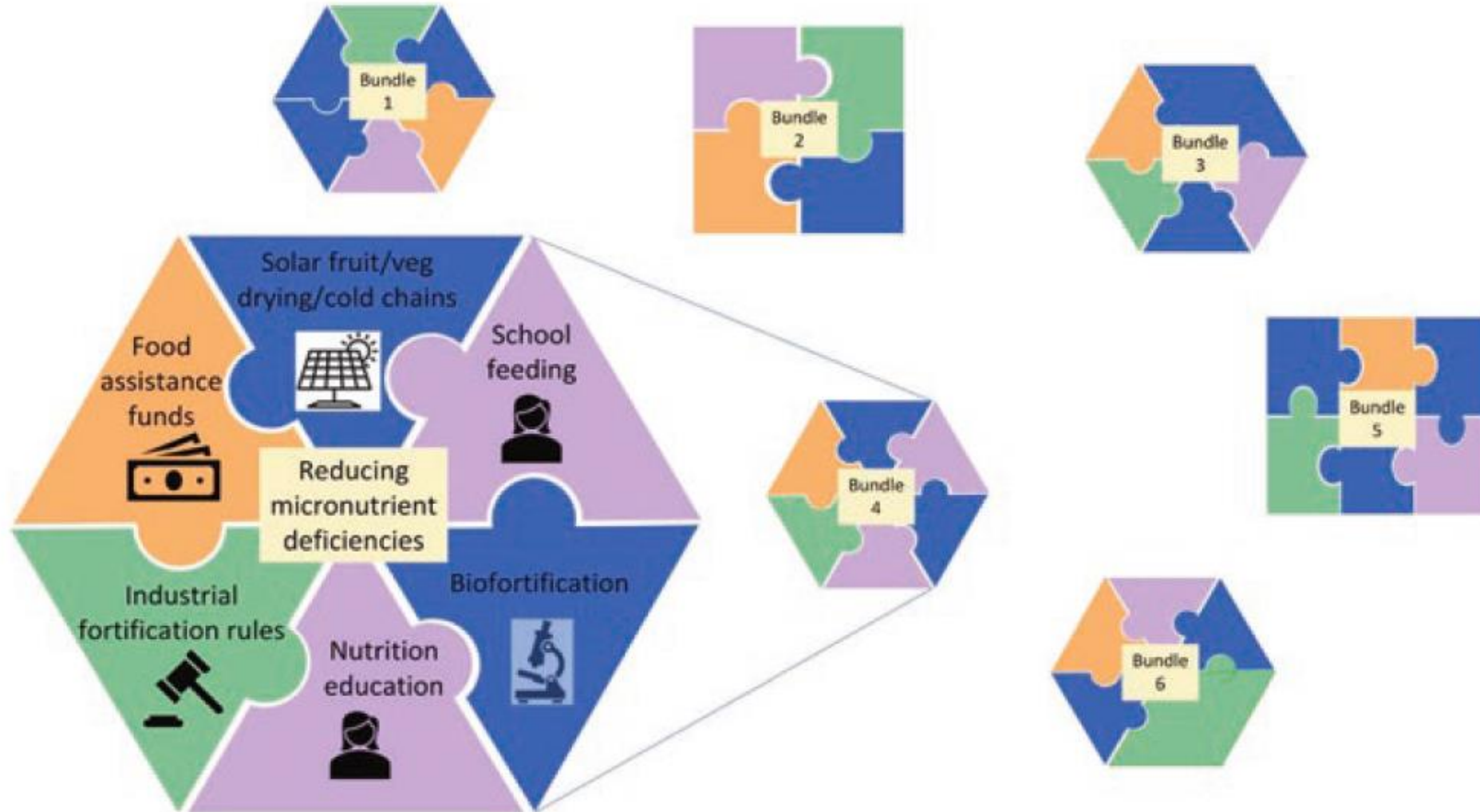


CONDITIONS FOR SYSTEMS CHANGE





INNOVATION and CAPACITY BUNDLES





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INNOVATION SCALING

Piloting happens in controlled environment, but
SCALING happens in real world, which is ...

“To scale innovations sustainably **invest in embedding innovations** (and related capacities) within systems, strategies and practices of government and private sector who have the mandate to deliver at scale and sustain delivery over time rather than scaling innovations themselves”
(Schut, M., Leeuwis, C., & Thiele, G., 2020)



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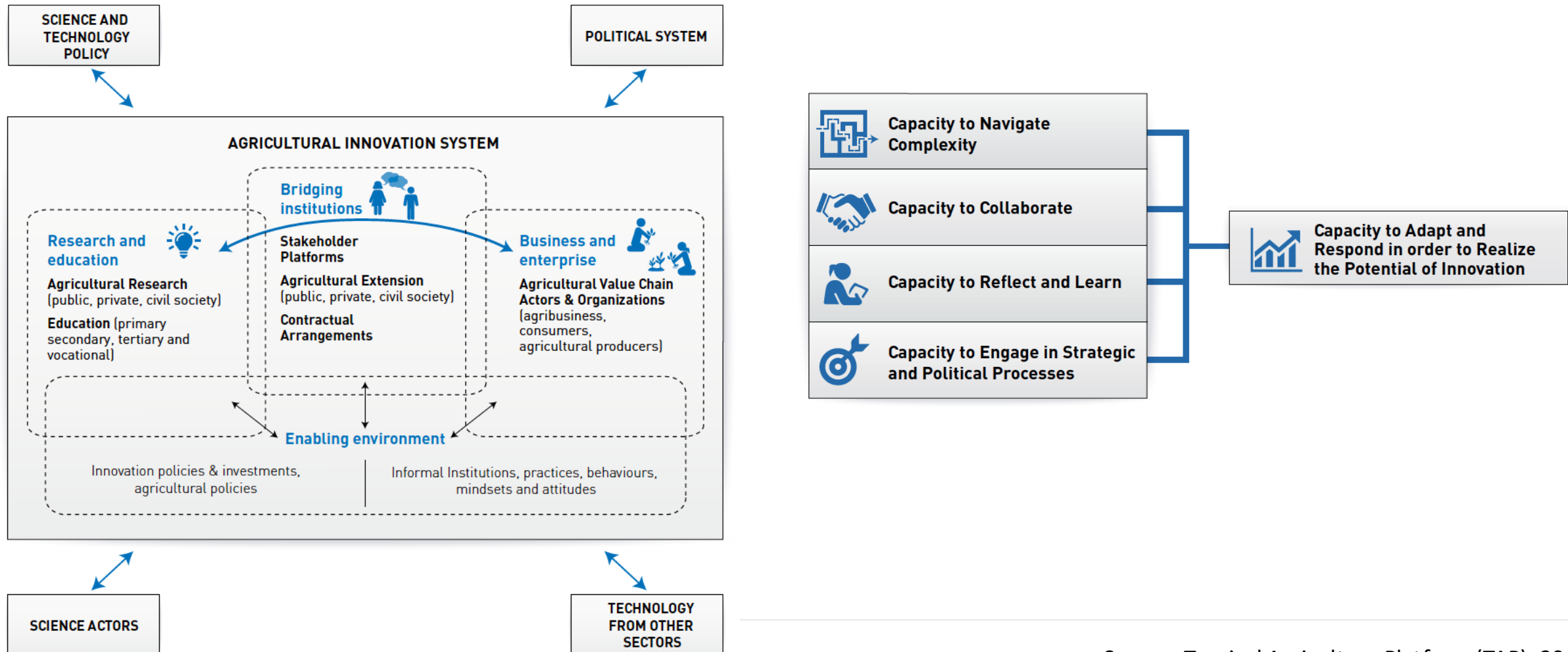


TOPICS TO COVER





Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS) and Functional Capacities to Innovate





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The TAP-AIS project

Multistakeholder policy dialogue (MPD) to scale innovations

MPD is a wholistic approach, piloted and developed in six TAP-AIS countries, to intervene at policy level with systems change in mind.

The MPD supports scaling innovations by leveling the playing field and enabling bottom-up solutions through smart, equitable, and collaborative processes that create a conducive environment for all to innovate.



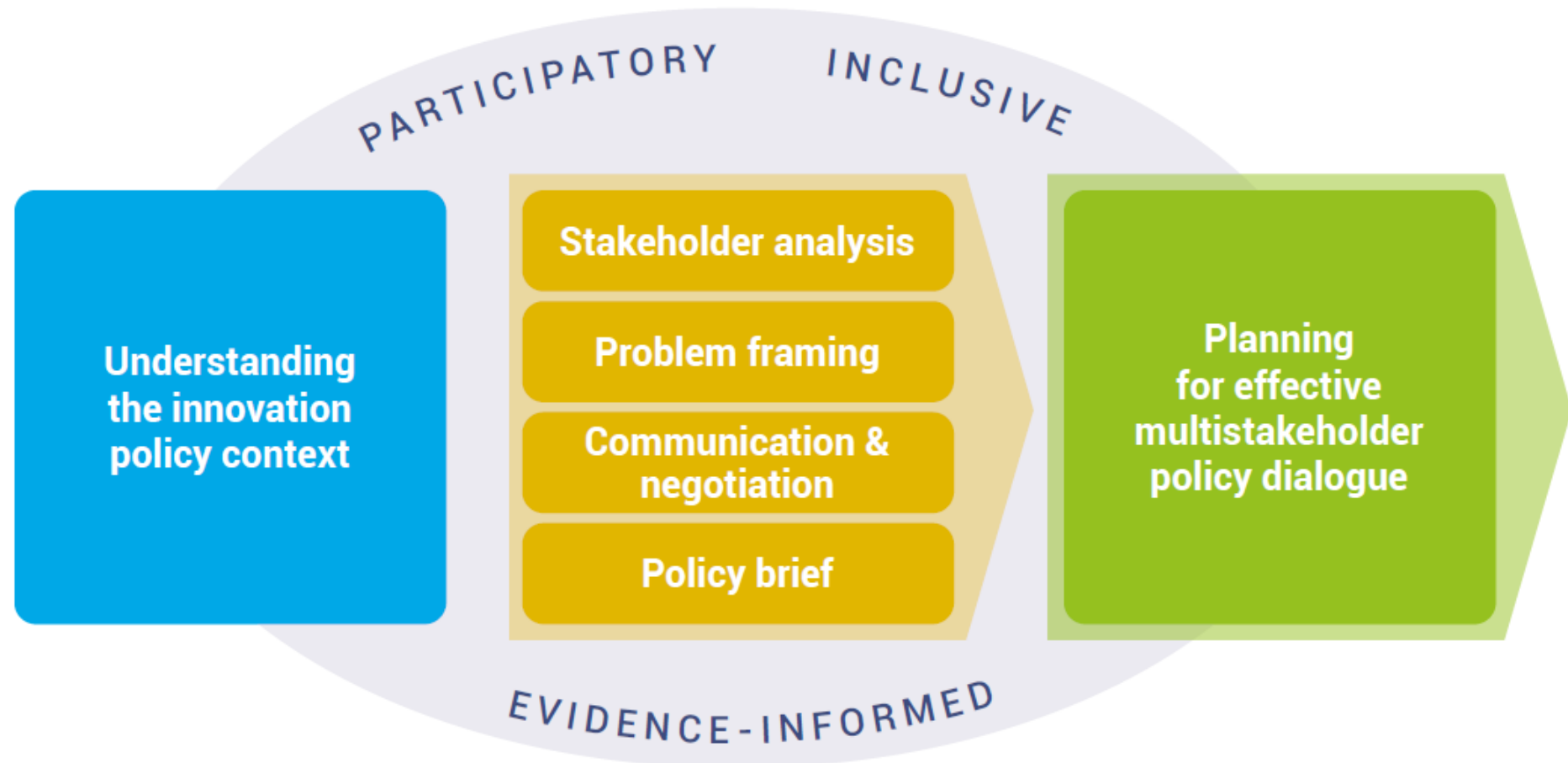


Multistakeholder Policy Dialogue Process – main steps





Strengthening capacity to organize and engage MPD is key





Embedded in the policy cycle with different entry points



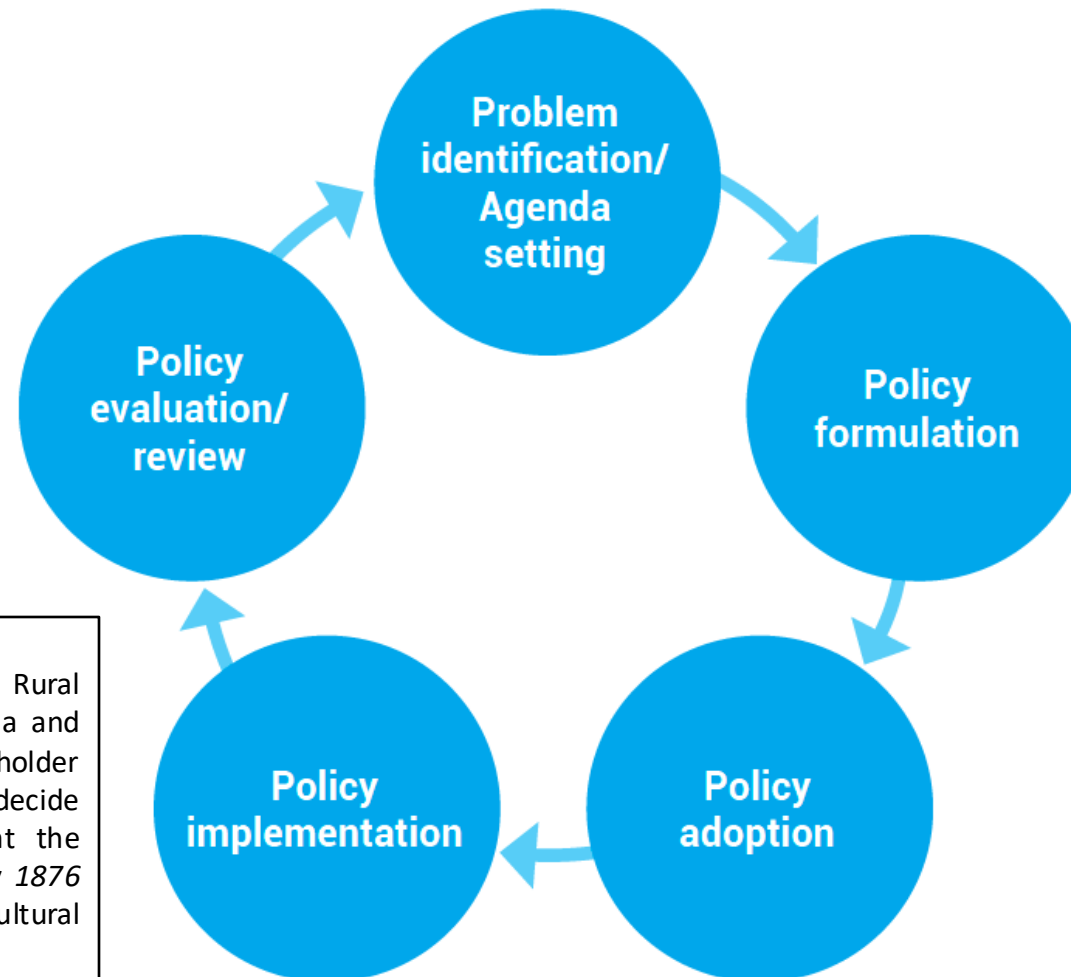
The Department of Agriculture Planning Services (DAPS) of the Ministry of Agriculture in Malawi and FAO have co-organized subnational and national policy dialogues to facilitate feedback and recommendations to improve agricultural research for the National Agriculture Policy (NAP) review process.



The Cambodia Conservation Agriculture Sustainable Intensification Consortium (CASIC) and FAO organized subnational and national policy dialogues to identify key issues hindering conservation agriculture and agroecology and define clear policy recommendations from the “bottom-up.”



The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) in Colombia and FAO co-implemented multistakeholder policy dialogues to discuss and decide upon mechanisms to implement the agricultural innovation policy (*Ley 1876 de 2017*) in the national agricultural extension system.

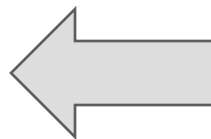




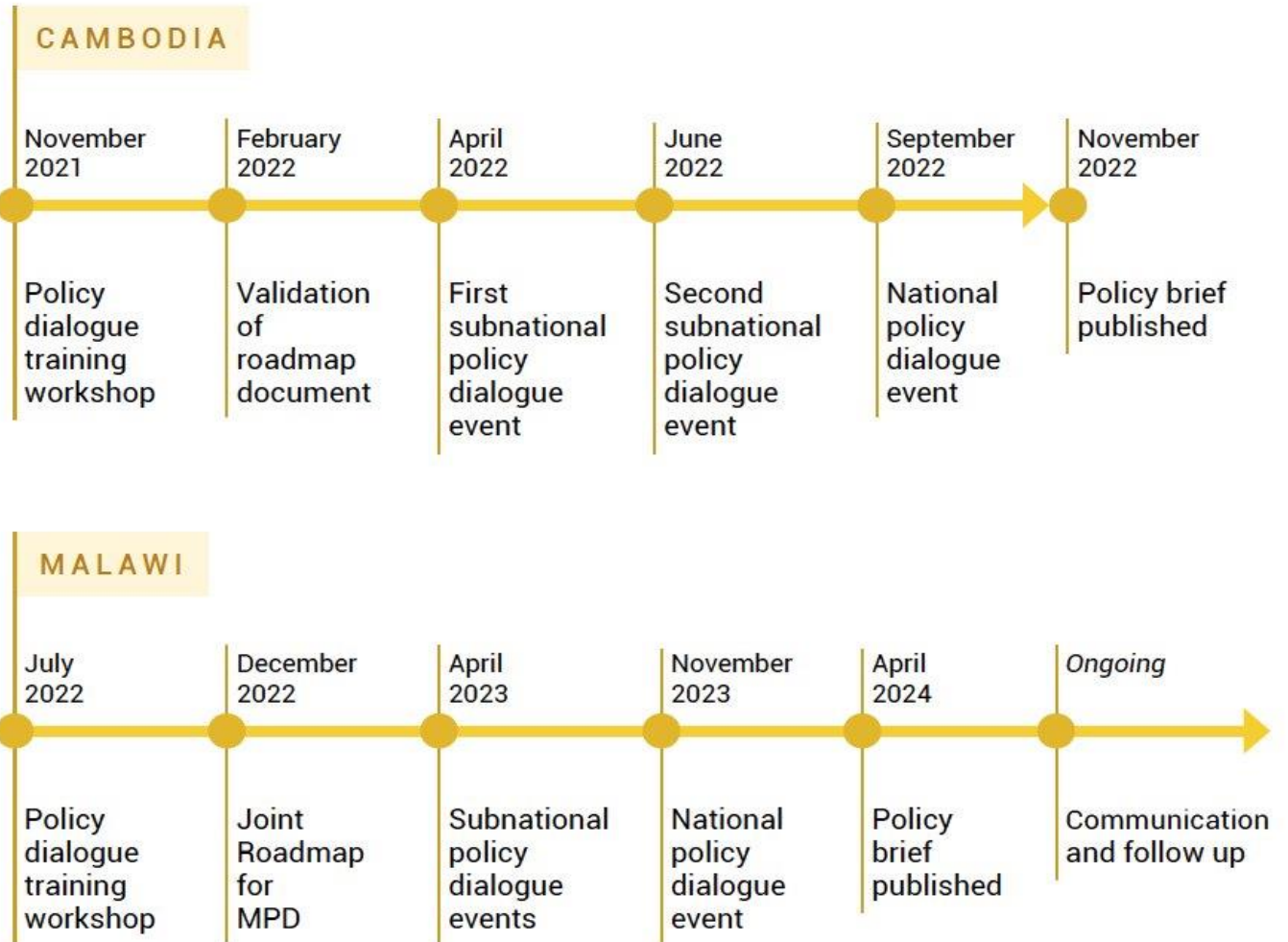
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Co-designing of multistakeholder policy dialogue roadmap



Scan to read
the policy brief





Key lessons learned from across the TAP-AIS countries



- ✓ **Policy dialogue is a process, not an event**
- ✓ **Anchoring** the process for greater collaboration and ownership
- ✓ **Scope and objectives** to define specific roadmap & outcomes
- ✓ **Skilled facilitation** is key to ensure equitable participation and results in concrete results
- ✓ **Preparation matters** – capacity development, evidence generation, and stakeholder analysis
- ✓ **Follow-up leads to results** – MPD is beginning, not the end



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CALL FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION



close the STI gap



With impact on
the ground



Pair the right type of
innovation without leaving
no one behind

RIGHT INNOVATION, RIGHT PLACE, RIGHT IMPACT



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DeSIRA
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR INNOVATION



Thank you!

Dr. Delgermaa Chuluunbaatar
Agricultural Innovation Officer,
Office of Innovation, FAO

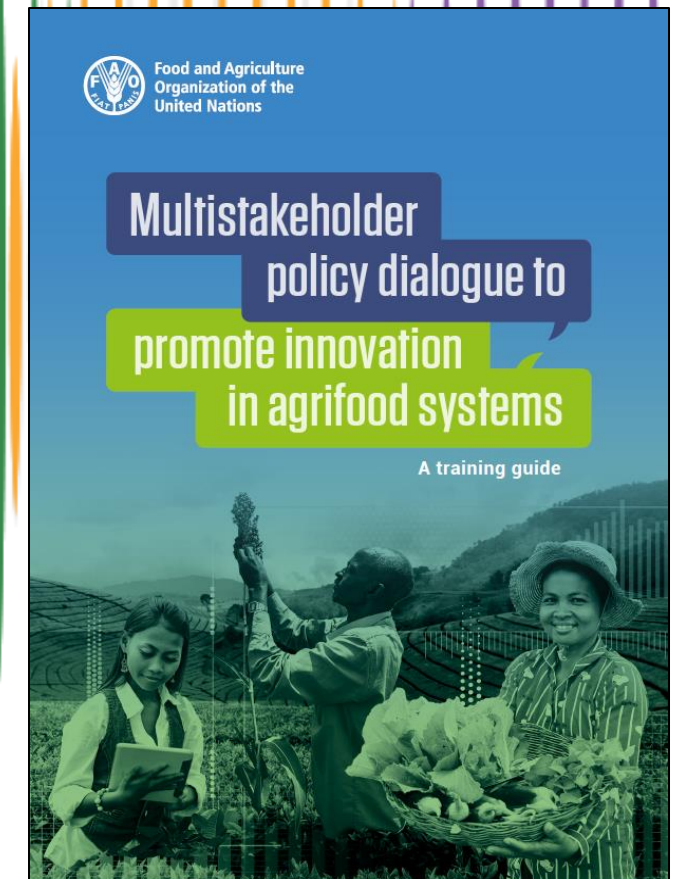
Delgermaa.Chuluunbaatar@fao.org

Hanio
16 Jan 2025

Scan me for the full list of
publications from TAP-AIS
project!



This project has received funding from
the European Union under Grant
Agreement FOOD/2019/406-734





TAP-AIS project outcomes

“Through the TAP-AIS project, the regional organizations in the Asia-Pacific started collaborating, which has led to a lasting alliance between them strengthening agricultural research and extension networks regionally.”

- Dr. Rasheed Sulaiman V, APIRAS

“This project helped to connect me with the right people to jointly address farmers’ problems; Knowledge I learned, and tools developed during the capacity development interventions were also shared and benefited my colleagues working for other projects.”

- Ms. Lammone Khamphon, Department of Agricultural Extension and Cooperatives (DAEC), Lao PDR

“CASIC is committed to replicating the policy dialogue model with other related projects, maintaining national and subnational policy dialogues as regular events in its short-, medium- and long-term work plans, and integrating conservation agriculture and agroecology into relevant policies and plans of MAFF and other ministries.”

- HE Dr. Chan Saruth,
Undersecretary of State,
MAFF Cambodia



References

Slide 1: **Kania, J., Kramer, M., & Senge, P.** 2018. The Water of Systems Change. FSG. Available at:
https://www.fsg.org/resource/water_of_systems_change/

Slide 2: Figure: **Breaugh, J., McBride, K., Kleinaltenkamp, M., Hammerschmid, G.** 2021. Beyond Diffusion: A Systematic Literature Review of Innovation Scaling. Sustainability 2021, 13, 13528. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132413528>; Text: **Schut, M., Leeuwis, C., & Thiele, G.** 2020. Science of Scaling: Understanding and guiding the scaling of innovation for societal outcomes. Agricultural Systems, 184, 102908. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2020.102908>

Slide 3: **Barrett, C. B., Benton, T., Fanzo, J., Herrero, M., Nelson, R. J., Bageant, E., ... & Wood, S.** 2022. Socio-technical innovation bundles for agri-food systems transformation (p. 195). Springer Nature.
<https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/54421/978-3-030-88802-2.pdf?sequence=1>

Slide 4: **Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP).** 2016. Common Framework on Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems: Conceptual Background. Wallingford, UK, CAB International.

Slides 6 – 8 and 11: **Holley, A., Rudebjer, P., & Chuluunbaatar, D.** 2025 (forthcoming). Multistakeholder policy dialogue to promote innovation in agrifood systems – A training guide. Rome.