

A Perspective from the Other Side

New Zealand's experience in European programmes and participation in P2Ps

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Growing and Protecting New Zealand



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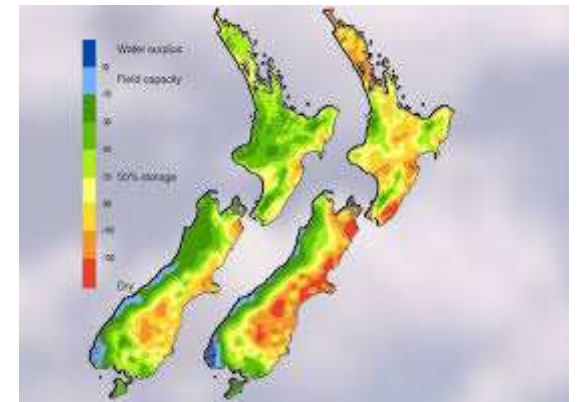
Outline of presentation

- Background on New Zealand and our interest in R&D and P2Ps
- New Zealand's involvement in P2Ps and some of our experiences
- Key 'take home' messages
- New Zealand's GRA experience – what works and what are the limitations



New Zealand's focus on R&D

- Small country with limited resources
 - Below OECD average investment in R&D
- Benefits in collaboration with others and sharing information and resources
- Economic, environmental, health and wellbeing, and social drivers similar to Europe
- Temperate agriculture similar to much of Europe
- But no agricultural subsidies or direct government support
- Focus on innovation, efficiency, productivity – research is key



NZ involvement in European P2Ps

- **Healthy Diet Healthy Life (HDHL)**
 - Full Member
 - Involved in 3 projects
 - Lead CSA task on international alignment

- **FACCE-JPI**
 - Associate Member on Governing Board
 - Joint call on GHG mitigation with GRA in 2013
 - ERAGAS
 - FACCE-SURPLUS
 - Knowledge Network on Sustainable Intensification (KNSI)



NZ – GRA – FACCE collaboration

- Joint call on GHGs in 2013
 - simple format, no central pool, no EU top-up
 - Worked well with NZ, Canada and US all involved in joint projects with FACCE-JPI members
- Associate Member of FACCE since 2016
 - Great to have a seat at the table
 - But processes need to be more open
- ERA-GAS in 2016/17
 - complex EU-centric requirements based around EU laws
 - Not possible for NZ (or US, Can) to sign up
 - Work-around developed for NZ

GHG Nexus – GRA, ERA-GAS, SusAn

- Proposed process to involve GRA members as additional partners in projects of ERA-GAS and SusAn
 - Enlargement of existing projects (not new projects)
 - Enlargement could be any/all of the following:
 - Geographic coverage – more data from different regions
 - System coverage – e.g. rice residues as part of more general crop residue project, or additional animal species
 - Research focus, e.g. other feed additives beyond antimicrobials
 - Activities undertaken as part of a project enlargement will be funded/resourced separately from the existing arrangements in place (may be cash or in-kind).
 - Project proposals to be developed by ERA-GAS Project Coordinators and GRA members followed by peer-review process
- Aligns with aim to make Horizon 2020 “open to the world”

New Zealand led HDHL project to expand engagement in Asia-Pacific region

- NZ is a member through New Zealand Health Research Council (HRC) and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)
- Co-leading a CSA funded project (2016-2021) to explore how non-European countries might best engage with the JPI - helpful to identify barriers and potential facilitators for engagement
- Survey with 6 Asia-Pacific countries - each revealed to have multiple levels of potential engagement but not particularly straightforward
- HDHL out of priority scope for some countries
- Perceived by some to be too 'euro-centric'

HDHL experience continued

- Reciprocal benefits and opportunities
 - Expanded focus for the JPI
 - Connectivity of NZ researchers
- Challenges?
 - Alignment of funding priorities, cycles and processes
 - Complexity of processes and huge reporting burden – HDHL is only one bit of our work among many yet takes up huge amount of time
 - Expanding the focus on European policy outcomes
 - Small country, limited resources, a long way away
 - But we are working to manage challenges given reciprocity (core to partnership)

Key messages - alignment

- How to get alignment working optimally between the international, European and national levels?
 - Need for clear over-arching strategic framework and policy platform for alignment of research collaboration initiatives internationally
 - Platforms like G20 Agriculture Ministers can support alignment
 - International Bioeconomy Forum (IBF) could provide a vehicle for better coordination and scaling up of P2P collaboration internationally
- EC “top-up” creates positive incentives for collaboration but not always in a logical coherent manner
- Proliferation of JPIs and other mechanisms creates competition for research spend forcing countries to choose among competing and sometimes overlapping initiatives

Key messages - internationalisation

- If serious about “internationalisation” then European processes need to become more open – at the moment there is a disconnect between intent and reality
- “Commission and the Member States are so fixated on each other that they both tend to forget about the wider international picture”
- Some of the administrative requirements placed on non-EU countries are overly onerous, particularly when we are not eligible for funding
- Need to better recognise the benefits arising from the involvement of non-EU partners and develop processes based on this duality rather than trying to extend rules and processes developed with only EU members in mind
- Recent changes to reduce administrative burden on third country partners are encouraging – need to be expanded and embedded in the next Framework Programme

GRA Background

- Launched in December 2009, first Council meeting in 2011
- Brings countries together to find ways to grow more food without growing greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. emissions intensity goal):
 - Improve understanding, measurement & estimation of agricultural emissions
 - Find ways to reduce emissions intensity of agricultural production systems and increase potential for soil carbon sequestration, while increasing productivity and enhancing food security
 - Improve farmer access to agricultural mitigation technologies & best practices
- Membership is voluntary with no funding obligations
- Enable activities that would not have happened without the GRA
- 49 member countries and growing – more relevant now than ever

AT A GLANCE

49
member
countries



4 Research
Groups




Paddy Rice
Research
Group


Livestock
Research
Group


Croplands
Research
Group


Integrative
Research
Group

 **20** Science
Networks

14 partner
organisations



Over **3000** scientists
involved in activities of the GRA

44 international
collaborative projects
supporting the GRA



 **50** fellowships awarded to
recipients from **25** countries

 **19** technical training
workshops held

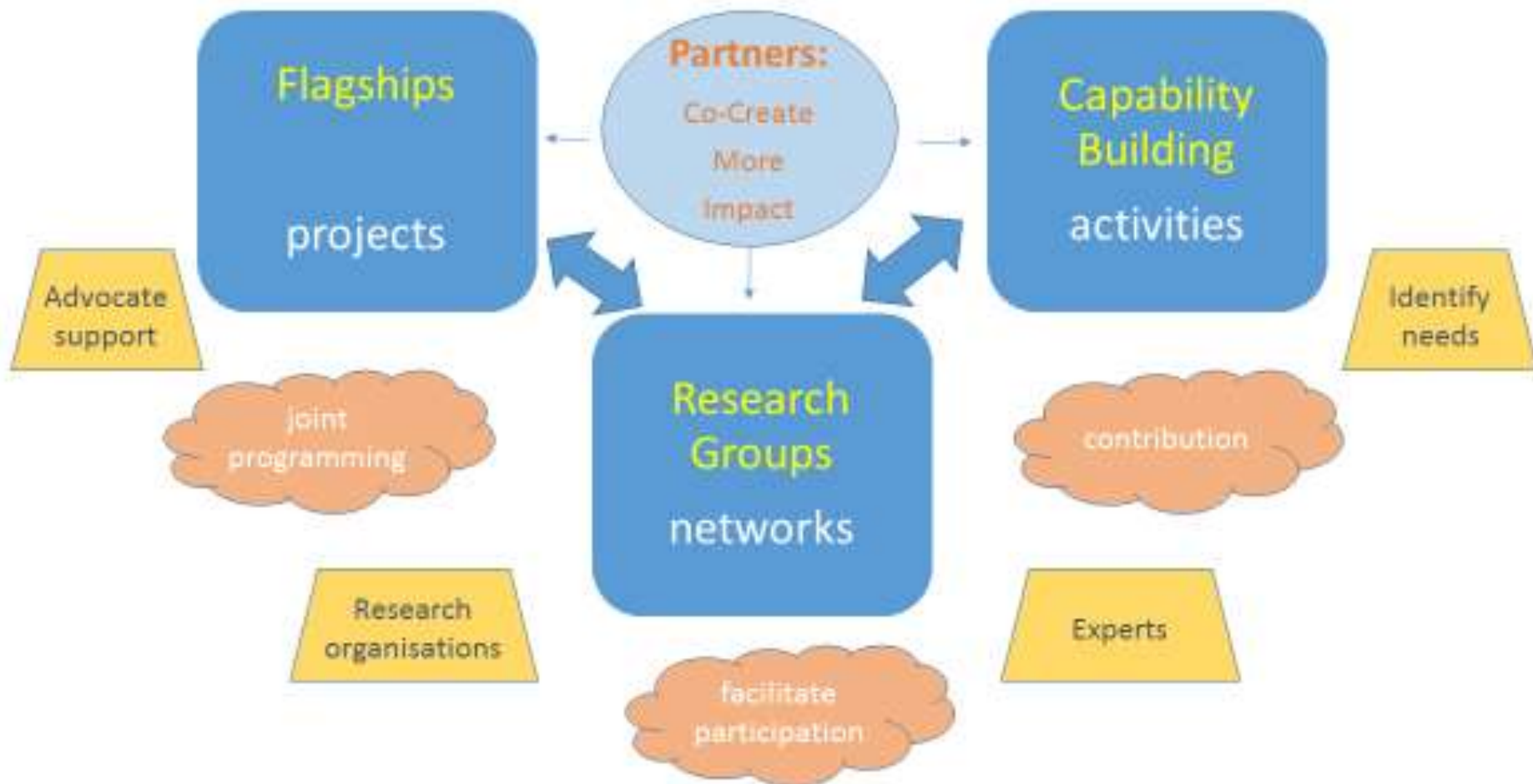
 **12**
technical guidelines,
resource materials and
databases produced



Cooperation rather than obligation

- No joining fee or membership fee
- No mandatory reporting requirements
- No mandatory funding requirements (but many members have)
- Level of participation is up to each member and based on those areas of direct relevance to the member
- Only countries can join the GRA but individuals can sign up to the technical networks
- BUT – Alliance requires active engagement by members
- Greater engagement = greater benefits

How the GRA works



Success factors

- Inherent logic based on need for global solutions to a global problem
- Strong initial agreement on what needed to be done and strong Research Group leadership leading to early wins
- Voluntary commitments based around national priorities
- Makes use of existing research and in-kind contributions while looking for new ways of enabling and funding international research collaboration
- Provides opportunities at all levels of knowledge
 - Capacity building workshops, research fellowships
- Member led Research Groups and work-plans
- Connects government and scientists and farmers

Lessons along the way

- Strong conceptual framework is essential from outset – the GRA Charter
- Link between policy and research at national level critical – mainstreaming the GRA within domestic programmes
- What members put in largely dictates what they get out – can't be passive
- Importance of communicating the right message to get buy-in
- Managing political issues takes time and slows things down but don't ignore



THANK-YOU

Global Research Alliance

<http://www.globalresearchalliance.org/>

