

**International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development
(IAASTD)**

Outline for LAC Sub-Global Report

April 2007

Second Draft for Peer Review

(Not for citation)

CHAPTER 1

**AGRICULTURE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: CONTEXT, EVOLUTION, AND
CURRENT SITUATION**

Table of contents

Key Messages

1.2 Conceptual and Analytical Framework

1.3 Latin American Agricultural Production Systems

1.4 Regionalization

1.5 Global Context: Main Trends

1.6 Regional Context

1.6.1 Evolution of development models

1.6.2 Social context

1.6.3 Economic context

1.6.4 Political context

1.6.5 Environmental context

1.6.6 Cultural context

1.7 Recent Evolution and Current Situation of Agriculture in LAC

1.8 Performance of Production Systems

1.9 Impacts of the Production Systems

1.10 Conclusions

Key Messages

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN. THEIR EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACTS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Mensajes Claves.

2.1 AKST and its processes

2.1.1 Introduction

2.1.2 The AKST Agenda

2.1.3 Shift towards participatory innovation development systems.

2.1.4 Monitoring and assessment of institutional performance in AKST

2.1.5 Knowledge, science and technology from an agroecological perspective

2.2 Inventory, characterization and development of the AKST system (formal and informal, public and private) and its interactions

2.2.1 Local and third sector organizations

2.2.2 Regional organizations, international centers and other regional cooperation mechanisms

2.2.3 Institutional structure of AKST in the Amazon

2.2.4 Institutional and administrative constraints in national AKST systems

2.2.5 Changes in the legal nature of AKST institutions

2.2.6 Civil society as an element of political pressure

2.2.7 Changes in the governance systems of AKST institutions

2.2.8 Changes in the linkages with civil society

2.2.9 Strategy of institutional positioning and accountability

2.2.10 Interactions between organizations and knowledge networks

2.2.11 Society's perception of AKST

2.2.12 Lessons and challenges

2.3 Responses of AKST systems to changes in the most influential contextual variables

2.3.1 Environmental variable

2.3.2 Social variable

2.3.3 Policies

2.3.4 Markets

2.3.5 Lessons and challenges

2.4 Focus of research

2.4.1 Clients of AKST

2.4.2 Research styles

2.4.3 Priority production processes

2.4.4 Advancement of knowledge: Biotechnology

- 2.5 Financial resources and administration of the AKST system
 - 2.5.1 Development and impact of investment in AKST
 - 2.5.2 Changes in approaches to mobilizing resources
 - 2.5.3 Support Institutions
 - 2.5.4 Institutional administrative constraints
 - 2.5.5 Lessons and challenges
- 2.6 Effectiveness and impact of AKST
 - 2.6.1 On production systems
 - 2.6.2 On the advancement of knowledge and innovation systems.
 - 2.6.3 On the consumers
 - 2.6.4 On the competitiveness of chains, conglomerates and territorial development.
 - 2.6.5 Lessons and challenges
- 2.7 Bibliographical References

Chapter 4

KNOWLEDGE, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS (KSTAI): OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Key messages

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Options for strengthening the impact of the KSTAI system
 - 4.2.1 Diversity of KSTAI in LAC
 - 4.2.2 Sustainable environmental and socioeconomic development
 - 4.2.3 Climate change and bioenergy
 - 4.2.4 Biodiversity
- 4.3 Options for strengthening KSTAI capacities
 - 4.3.1 Creation of vertical systems for the exchange, socialization and dissemination of knowledge
 - 4.3.2 Promotion of participatory research
 - 4.3.3 Strengthening of national agro-ecological universities and local universities and other educational centers
 - 4.3.4 Strengthening of R&D networks
 - 4.3.5 Organizational and management models (models of governance)
 - 4.3.6 Interaction of KSTAI with social movements
 - 4.3.7 Monitoring and evaluation of KSTAI impacts
 - 4.3.8 Options concerned with intellectual property rights
 - 4.3.9 Options concerned with food sovereignty and rural exodus

- 4.3.10 Market study for establishment of a direct link between local producers and consumers of foodstuffs in peri-urban areas
- 4.3.11 Design of a KSTAI system of South-South cooperation and exchange between countries of the region and between the latter and countries in other continents
- 4.4 Concerned actors (collective or individual) and their capacities
 - 4.4.1 Capacities needed in order to strengthen different types of networks
 - 4.4.2 Options for institutional action to strengthen capacities
- 4.5 Final considerations
- 4.6 Bibliography
- 4.7 Annexes

LAC CHAPTER 5

PUBLIC POLICIES IN SUPPORT OF AKST

KEY MESSAGES

- 5.1. Introduction
 - 5.2. Public policies for food sovereignty. Development and culture
 - 5.2.1. Food security
 - 5.2.2. Food sovereignty
 - 5.2.3. Participation by women: feminization of agriculture
 - 5.2.4. Development and culture
 - 5.3. Policies for institution building and development of the legal framework
 - 5.3.1. Policies that promote democratization and participatory development of AKST
 - 5.3.1.1. International action
 - 5.3.1.2. National action
 - 5.3.1.3. Local action
 - 5.4. Policies for the sustainable management of production systems (education, training, biodiversity, intellectual property)
 - 5.4.1. The sustainable management of production systems
 - 5.4.1.1. Policies to support sustainable management of production systems
 - 5.4.1.2. AKST and its contribution to sustainable management of production systems
 - 5.4.2. Biodiversity and intellectual property
 - 5.4.3. Education and training
 - 5.5. Financing policies
 - 5.5.1. Financing for building AKST capacities
 - 5.5.2. Financing for building capacities of rural people and vulnerable groups
 - 5.5.3. Financial support programs for community transition to a sustainable production system
- References