



COUNCIL FOR PARTNERSHIP ON RICE RESEARCH IN ASIA

Declaration of Support

19th CORRA Annual Meeting
3-4 August 2015
Horison Ultima Hotel, Bekasi, Indonesia

The Council for Partnership on Rice Research in Asia (CORRA),

A body composed of representatives of national agricultural research and/or extension systems (NARES) from 16 member countries in Asia with IRRI;

Whose main objective is to guide, facilitate, support and strengthen the partnerships among NARES and between IRRI and NARES;

Through its 19th Annual Meeting on 3-4 August 2015 in Bekasi, Indonesia declares its in-principle support to the vision, mission, goals and objectives of the Global Rice Science Partnership Phase 2 (GRiSP 2) and will seek to achieve the following:

1. Undertake to review and provide feedback on the GRiSP 2 Proposal before 30 November 2015;
2. Serve as an advisory council to GRiSP in Asia providing feedback on national rice R&D priorities and needs for each member country, identifying common regional concerns and their technology and policy solutions*;
3. Identify opportunities to develop collaborative programs, initiatives and activities aligning national rice R&D activities with GRiSP programs;
4. On a need basis, organize special forums to identify issues of common concern, provide updates on technology development, and assist in the development and oversight of joint initiatives; and
5. Increase capacity building by encouraging respective Ministers of Agriculture to provide increased support and resources for the development of the next generation of Asian rice scientists and extension professionals (e.g., through ASEAN and related frameworks).

* Based on discussions at the 19th annual CORRA meeting on 3-4 August 2015 in Indonesia, listed below are the consensus issues (highest priority first) identified by the heads of the CORRA R&D agencies:

1. Increased yield potential (in the absence of abiotic stresses);
2. Mechanization for smallholder farmers;
3. Resistance to abiotic stresses (climate change ready, drought, flooding, salinity, high temperature);
4. Site-specific cultivation packages;
5. Hybrid seed production (heterosis and seed production efficiency); and
6. Commercial products from rice and rice by-products.