



GFAR

GLOBAL FORUM ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
FORUM MONDIAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRICOLE
FORO GLOBAL DE INVESTIGACION AGROPECUARIA

GFAR-SM-05-15

16TH GFAR STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

MARRAKECH, MOROCCO

3RD – 4TH DECEMBER 2005

Programme of Work and Summary Budget 2006

GFAR SECRETARIAT

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND

SUMMARY BUDGET

2006

GFAR-Secretariat,
Rome, November 2006

Contents

Output-oriented description of activities for 2006	4
1. Support to Regional Forums to Promote Inclusiveness and Foster Inter-regional Collaboration.....	4
2. Collaborative Research Partnerships (CRP)	5
3. Advocacy, Public Awareness and Strategic Thinking	8
4. Management Information Systems (MIS)	9
5. GFAR Management-related Activities	12
 ANNEX 1: Summary Tables of GFAR Work Plan 2006.....	15
ANNEX 2: Under Utilised Species Concept Note.....	27
ANNEX 4: Prolinnova International Workshop.....	35
ANNEX 5: Activities proposed by the Regional Agricultural Information Systems (RAIS) for the year 2006.....	38

Output-oriented description of activities for 2006

The year 2006 is an important landmark in the short history of GFAR. Firstly, it will mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of GFAR. Secondly in 2006, GFAR will hold its third general conference when stakeholders get together to reflect on the past and plan for the future. Finally, it represents the final year of our triennial business plan cycle (2004-2006). It is therefore a year when we should reflect on our past efforts and achievements, and share the outcome with others. Efforts were made by the Secretariat to devote some attention to a particularly well-chosen theme that reflects the vision and mission of GFAR during each year of the current triennium. In 2004, the theme was on partnerships, while in 2005 the focus shifted to inclusiveness, an essential part of partnerships. In line with the significance of 2006 for GFAR, the thematic focus will be managing and sharing information. We will therefore direct a substantial part of our energies and resources towards the Management Information Systems (MIS) component of our business plan, to round off the triennium, without neglecting or abandoning on-going activities under other pillars, which will be taken towards their logical conclusion. Nevertheless we envisage a minimum number of new activities in areas other than MIS

1. Support to Regional Forums to Promote Inclusiveness and Foster Inter-regional Collaboration

Objectives addressed under this pillar of the business plan are:

1. To promote inclusiveness and participatory decision making within Regional Forums (RF)
2. To draw attention to and address neglected Agricultural Research for Development (ARD) issues of regional importance; and
3. To promote inter-regional collaboration through networking, exchange of expertise, knowledge and information

Outputs and related activities for 2006

The activities described below are ordered according to the components, strategies and outputs that appear in the GFAR Business Plan 2004-2006 Matrix. More detail on the activities, responsible persons, 2006 indicators and assumptions corresponding to each output/activity is provided in Annex 1

Improved stakeholder representation within RF/SRF

No new activities will be undertaken this year, but we will consolidate some of the gains and successes achieved over the last two years and presented in the 2005 Secretariat report. We will continue, through advocacy, to encourage RF that are yet to go the whole length of what we understand by inclusiveness to do so. Some support will be provided to the IFAP Committee on Research and the SSA NGO-Consortium to ensure that the structures put in place function and move towards the goals the respective stakeholder groups have set for themselves. For example, in close collaboration with FARA, the Secretariat will assist the SSA NGO Consortium to develop an effective information and communication strategy and strengthen its institutional capacity.

Regional priorities revisited and updated in some RF

Renewed efforts will be made this year to carry out an expert consultation on the organization and development of the Central Asia and the Caucasus regional forum in order to fine-tune its current development and programme of work. The activity will include a review and an update of existing regional priorities in order to identify emerging issues of regional importance to be incorporated into the programme of work.

2. Collaborative Research Partnerships (CRP)

The main objective to be tackled under this pillar is to promote, facilitate the development, and monitor the implementation of research partnerships on key agricultural research for development issues of regional or global importance.

Outputs and related activities for 2006

The activities described below are ordered according to the components, strategies and outputs that appear in the GFAR Business Plan 2004-2006 Matrix. More detail on the activities, responsible persons, 2006 indicators and assumptions corresponding to each output/activity is provided in Annex 1.

GPP experiences and lessons learned shared

During 2006 further action will be taken to update and incorporate into EGFAR the most recent information on the various GFAR facilitated initiatives. This activity will be closely related to the overall review of GFAR's communication strategy (see Management Information Systems below) that will include as a core activity the development of a redesigned EGFAR web site. Depending on the interest of stakeholders, the Secretariat will facilitate the development of new websites for those initiatives that express a need (e.g. Conservation Agriculture, ICM4ARD).

Development of Pipeline GPPs facilitated

The two pipeline GPPs are Information Communication Management for Development (ICM4ARD) the Global Post Harvest Initiative (GPhI). Activities planned to continue the development and implementation of ICM4ARD in 2006 are described under the MIS pillar.

With regards to the GPhI, based on the results of consultations with Regional Forums undertaken in 2004 and 2005, and the outcomes of the workshop on high value products for small holder farmers, further development of a GPP within the framework of the "Global Post-harvest Initiative: Linking Farmers to Markets", will focus on Strategy 3: Enhancing performance, equity and environmental sustainability of commodity chains. This strategy has emerged as a priority across regions and appears to have the greatest potential for cross-region interest. Emphasis will be placed on the transition of small, resource poor farmers (described in different settings as either 'self-sufficient', 'subsistence', 'peasant' or 'family' farmers) to more commercially oriented agriculture through linking themselves to growth markets. It is proposed to form *ad hoc* working groups in those regions that are interested in participating in this GPP, with the objective of establishing (a) the specific demands for and supply of experience and expertise available, (b) the initial set of partner organisations that will be involved, (c) the institution or organisation most appropriate to regionally convene the GPP. Progress has already been made in APAARI and AARINENA regions. These regional working groups will provide the input on which to undertake an inter-regional planning

workshop to develop a full project proposal that links activities across regions. The proposal will emphasize cross-regional learning and prioritisation of themes for cross-regional research. Special attention will be given to mechanisms for involving the private sector at both national and global levels. The resulting proposal will be presented at an appropriate venue during the GFAR 2006 conference in New Delhi. GFAR will invest seed resources to support the phases of proposal preparation, submission to donors and start up, which will include initial support for both global and regional project champions where this is required.

In relation to GFAR 2006 conference and linked to the Linking Farmers to Markets GPP, a proposal will be made to the Conference Working Group for the holding of a side event on the 'Linking Farmers to Markets' theme. If resources permit, a series of case studies on success factors in integrating small-scale farmers into commercial supply chains will be commissioned. These would be presented as posters at the meeting.

Phase 2 of on-going GPPs facilitated

As in past years, the Secretariat will support the efforts of on-going GPPs – PROLINOVA, DMC and Under-utilized Crop Species (UUS) – in the following ways: (a) support for their transition from a first to a second phase where required, through financial support for multi-stakeholder planning workshops; b) joint approach to potential donors with specific project proposals, (c) GFAR participation representation and participation in their Steering Committee meetings and evaluation processes.

Specifically we will continue on-going efforts with the Global Facilitating Unit of the UUS GPP to secure funding for a special initiative on documenting case histories of under-utilized species that have over time become main stream crops of high commercial value in order to identify factors responsible for the transition, and apply these as appropriate to other crops. (see the concept note on 'Strengthening Underutilized Crop Supply Chains for the Poor' in Annex 2)

Activities planned to prepare the transition of the DMC GPP from phase 1 to 2 were carried out and a synthesis report will soon be published, following a final project workshop. One of the outputs of the workshop will be the development of a concept note to address recommendations made during the last International Workshop on Conservation Agriculture (CA) with regards to the next phase. A planning workshop will be organized in collaboration with other partners including FAO latest by June 2006 to transform the concept note into a full proposal to be presented to a number of interested donors. The Secretariat will contribute to variety of activities designed to sell the idea and the proposal, including: publication of comparative regional analyses of the case studies carried out, the planning workshop, and sensitisation of donors (see in Annex 3 the interim report from DMC coordinator).

The Secretariat will support the plans of PROLINNOVA to organize an International Workshop in order to: (i) share the outputs of its activities over the last several years on: farmer innovation, Participatory Innovation Development (PID) and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME); (ii) develop the frame work for an operational plan for the period 2006-2007. This we believe is an opportune time to synthesize past achievements and plan for the immediate future, as the output will be useful for sensitising donors for continued support of the GPP (see Annex 4 on the proposal for the workshop).

New GPP ideas have been generated

Assuming a positive outcome of the presentation of the Non-Timber Forest Products initiative, championed by INBAR with support from IFAD, as a new GPP at the Steering Committee Meeting in Marrakech, this will be the only new GPP to be promoted in 2006. The GPP evaluation (see below) will provide guidelines for the development of future programmes, and using both this evaluation's recommendations and those of the GFAR External Review (see GFAR management related activities below), further GPP ideas will be canvassed at the GFAR 2006 conference in New Delhi. A dedicated roundtable discussion at the conference will be organized for this purpose.

GPP evaluation completed and guidelines developed

The GPP evaluation, initiated in the second semester of 2005, will be completed following the organization of an information gathering and experience-sharing workshop to be held in January 2006. The workshop is considered key in achieving high level of ownership of the results of the evaluation, as well as achieving a better product through building on and sharing experiences among GPP practitioners. The guidelines for the development and execution of GPP will be a further product of the review process.

Closely linked to this activity is the completion of a literature review on Research Partnerships that will help enhance our knowledge on the subject, serve the review process with additional information and generate extra visibility for GFAR through the publication of the work as an Issue Paper.

South-North collaborative partnerships fostered¹

DURAS Project activities for 2006 will focus on the monitoring of the 12 funded projects by the DURAS Project Office. The DURAS Scientific Partnership Committee will be mobilized to participate in these activities in order to interact with stakeholders involved in the project, and provide advice on scientific and partnership issues.

Quarterly progress status reports on the 12 projects will be analysed to identify bottle necks to effective implementation, and depending on the outputs, efforts will be made to mobilise expertise and resources needed to assist the projects. Towards the last quarter of 2006, the 2nd DURAS Project Coordinator's workshop will be organized. This activity, suggested by the project coordinators themselves, will serve as venue to share experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of their respective projects, share and discuss results and review the emerging contribution of their projects to sustainable development (SD) through the use of SD indicators they developed during the 1st DURAS Project Coordinators' Workshop in October 2005.

Given the significant response by stakeholders to the DURAS Competitive Grants as evidenced by the submissions received for the 1st and 2nd Calls for Proposal and from the inquiries we regularly receive on future calls for proposals, the DURAS Project Office will start exploring with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other potential donors a follow-up phase for the project. Finally, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be

¹ This output did not appear in the GFAR Business Plan. It is felt that the Competitive Grant's scheme of the DURAS project goes beyond the mere identification of potential new GPP ideas and thus merits a stand-alone output.

conducting the DURAS mid-term project review in 2006, with the full participation and support of the DURAS Project Office

3. Advocacy, Public Awareness and Strategic Thinking.

Two of the three objectives described in the business plan will be addressed this year.

1. To raise the profile of agriculture and agricultural research for sustainable development (ARSD) by adding GFAR's voice and perspectives to global debates and initiatives on policy and institutional issues
2. To identify and draw attention to critical emerging issues that shape and affect ARSD and which are of concern to GFAR stakeholders.

Outputs and related activities for 2006

The activities described below are ordered according to the components, strategies and outputs that appear in the GFAR Business Plan 2004-2006 Matrix. More detail on the activities, responsible persons, 2006 indicators and assumptions corresponding to each output/activity is provided in Annex 1

GFAR's voice and perspectives added to global debates on policy and institutional issues.

As indicated above, the third GFAR triennial conference will be held in 2006. Previous discussion sessions by the Steering committee and on-going deliberations of a GFAR Conference Working Group (CWG), convened by the Secretariat with the endorsement of the Steering Committee, suggest that the theme of the workshop would in some ways be related to the Millennium Development Goals to which the global community committed itself, and which now form the basis of many research and development plans. The Secretariat with support from the CWG and the chair of the DSG will carryout a number of preparatory activities in 2005 including initial contact with the India, host country for the conference, refinement of the conference theme and sub-themes, and the development of a draft conference programme structure and tentative budget. We also indicated above under the Collaborative Research Partnership pillar, a number of side events and workshops that could be held during the Conference. We strongly believe that the implementation of the GFAR 2006 Conference will contribute significantly to achieving the above output.

Functional and collaborative linkages established between GFAR and other initiatives

A meeting between GFAR Management Team and the Deputy Director General of FAO in September 2005 laid the foundation for a strategy to sensitise FAO Senior Management to the added value of GFAR and further strengthen linkages and collaboration between FAO and GFAR, with a satisfactory outcome documented in the 2005 report from the Secretariat. In 2006, we will build on this effort through the implementation of a GFAR day at FAO events describe below.

GFAR day at FAO. The theme will be: 'GFAR in action: in collaboration with FAO'. Posters, brochures and a short seminar on current and planned collaborative activities between FAO and GFAR stakeholders in the field and at headquarters will be used to illustrate our added value through the pursuit of similar objectives and goals. Senior FAO management, selected members of the GFAR-FAO working group, GFAR Management Team and members of the GFAR Programme Committee will participate in these events. We will show

case activities from the past (e.g. with WAICENT, Rural Development Division,) from the present (Agricultural Support Systems Division) and planned for the future (Rural Extension and Training Division).

Informed, updated stakeholders able to take appropriate decisions and policy actions

This output will be achieved through the activities of the GFAR Stakeholder Committee of the Generation Challenge Programme (GCP) of the CGIAR. The goal of this committee, constituted by the Secretariat with funding from the European Commission, is to ‘facilitate the articulation, promotion and presentation of the views of various stakeholders to the GCP management and governance structures in order to contribute to the policies, strategies, research priorities, and program activities of the GCP’. In 2005, the committee provided input into the activities of the GCP from an advocacy standpoint as per its work plan developed with inputs from the Secretariat. Activities of the committee are oriented toward sensitising the GCP management to important and critical issues of concern to various stakeholders groups, so as to enable them to adequately address priority research and policy issues. An updated 2-year work plan of the committee for 2006-2007 will be developed during its last meeting in November 2005, and the European Commission will be approached to fund the activities of the committee as it has done for the last two years. The work plan will build on past achievements and will continue to address the issues of: (a) consortium arrangement of the GCP, (b) its communication strategy to ensure that targeted beneficiaries are reached, and (c) a programme focus that tackles the concerns of the clients and beneficiaries identified by the GCP itself.

4. Management Information Systems (MIS)

As indicated above, 2006 will essentially be devoted to the theme of managing and sharing information, which we consider an appropriate theme for the final year of the current three-year business plan. GFAR’s plan of work in the area of MIS in 2006 will continue to be consistent with the GFAR Business Plan 2004-2006 by promoting greater equity in access to agricultural information globally through use of ICT enabled information systems and services and improved information and communications management (ICM).

The three objectives presented in the business plan under this pillar remain valid and will be addressed. These are:

1. To maintain, regularly update and improve EGFAR
2. To establish a Global Management Information System on ARD that would provide information on stakeholders’ expertise, activities and research outputs
3. To complement information sharing through the Internet platform with other appropriate information exchange media.

Outputs and related activities for 2006.

The activities described below are ordered according to the components, strategies and outputs that appear in the GFAR Business Plan 2004-2006 Matrix. More detail on the activities, responsible persons, 2006 indicators and assumptions corresponding to each output/activity is provided in Annex 1

A functional user-friendly and versatile GFAR containing updated knowledge and information generated, owned and used by GFAR stakeholders.

The plan to set up an EGFAR Advisory Group (EAG) made up of managers of Regional Agricultural Information Systems (RAIS) and other ICM experts will be realized this year. A draft terms of reference for the group was discussed by our partners and endorsed. The group will work mainly through electronic means with a yearly face-to-face meeting. We will continue to improve and update EGFAR as in the past, and 3-4 editions of the newsletter will be produced in 2006 and they will contain both feature and profile articles as in the past. In 2005 the Secretariat launched a farmers organizations database (FODATABASE) and is planning to launch one for the NGOs in 2006 which will also be linked to GFAR portal i.e. EGFAR

Regional and Inter-regional MIS established through further strengthening of RAIS

The series of regional and inter-regional consultations² carried out over the last two years, led to the development of the ICM4ARD programme which contains 4 main components under which activities that will be carried out in the area of improving information and communications management for agricultural research and development will fall. The components are:

- Advocacy
- Capacity Development
- Integration of National and Regional Agricultural Information Systems
- Governance structures

Both the Secretariat and Regional Forums RAIS groups will carry out relevant activities as appropriate.

GFAR Secretariat activities. The secretariat will continue to work towards increasing technical partnerships and funding support for the ICM4ARD GPP. This GPP aims to create a consortium of multiple partners and donors who collectively support, through collaboration, a common program for further development of agricultural information systems at national, regional (and sub-regional), international and global levels. The Secretariat will specifically work in advocating the development of more integrated and coherent international agricultural information systems. The series of regional Status Reports on the state of information and communications management for ARD that will be carried out by RF will be consolidated and published to provide a global perspective.

The Secretariat will support capacity development for integrating regional agricultural information systems (AIS), especially those related to providing information related to ARD such as on Institutions, ARD experts, research programs and projects and project outputs. For this particular activity, collaboration will be sought from FAO, the CGIAR and other willing partners such as INFOSYS+ and WISARD.

In other to develop capacity in integrating regional information systems into the EGFAR web-ring, the Secretariat will team up with APAARI to organize an inter-regional consultation cum workshop to discuss, plan and execute information system design and architecture that

² For details of the four areas/pillars see the Proceedings of the 1st Inter-Regional Meeting of GLOBAL.RAIS held at Rome, June, 2004

enable seamless integration for sharing and exchange of ARD data and information among international AIS. It will also support the iNARS Discussion Group, which has a membership of more than 400 ICM managers related to ARD, in holding 3 focused discussions on issues related to greater coherence and integration of AIS. These discussions will be held by (i) commissioning a background study paper, (ii) the discussion itself and (iii) a report on the discussion with recommendations.

Activities to be carried out by Regional Forums within the ICM4ARD program. The various activities that will be carried out by the various RF also fall under the 4 components and are summarized below:

- Status reports on Information and Communications Management for ARD. All Regional Forums, except APAARI will produce these reports in 2006. APAARI completed the exercise in 2005
- Following the generation of these reports, the workshops for senior NARS managers will be organized to create awareness and sensitisation towards the urgent need to improve ICM and ICT enabled agricultural information systems
- Both AARINENA and CACAARI will set up and strengthen steering committees or task forces for information systems in 2006. The RF will nevertheless need to find a sustainable way of ensuring that the task forces continue to function properly after this initial support provided by the Secretariat
- The following specific projects will be carried out as indicated by the respective RF.
 - o AARINENA: developing the NARIS Prototype in collaboration with EARD INFOSYS+ and Capacity Development of NARS ICM managers to implement NARIS
 - o APAARI: three Sub-regional Training Workshops for NINPs and two ICT/ICM trainers from each sub-region
 - o CACAARI: strengthening AgroWeb including setting up of AgroWeb Coordination Cell
 - o EIARD-INFOSYS: development of a Collaborative Information Sharing Platform in partnership with AARINENA and the organization of a Capacity Development Workshop of NARS ICM managers to operate the platform
 - o FARA: development of African Federation for Information and Communications Technology in Agriculture in partnership with IAALD, FAO, INFITA and the Secretariat. As well as the development and implementation of communications strategy on RAIS activities and increase support to ICT by national governments

These various activities are summarized in Annex 5.

Enhanced Access to GFAR-generated information and an expanded reach of GFAR

A communication strategy, which we believe will not only enhance the image and profile of GFAR, but also enhance its reach to its various stakeholders, is currently being prepared. The plan after further refinement in consultation with experts in the area will be implemented in 2006. We will produce a number of publications during the year, including: the annual report with the theme focus of managing and sharing information, workshop proceedings (high value products), commissioned papers and in-house work (partnerships and inclusiveness). All of these publications, which will be shared on-line, on CD or in hard copy forms as appropriate will benefit from the new look communication strategy.

5. GFAR Management-related Activities

GFAR Statutory meetings

In accordance with its mandate, the Secretariat will organize and service GFAR statutory meetings, which will comprise the following (see Table 1).

- a) *Two Management Team Meetings.* These as usual will be one month before the GFAR Steering Committee (SC) Meetings so that agenda and other important issues to be brought before the Steering Committee are discussed and endorsed by the Management Team. In 2006 these should be held in May prior to the mid-year Steering Committee Meeting (June), and in October prior to the GFAR 2006 conference (November).
- b) *Two Steering Committee Meetings.* As indicated above, these are programmed for June and November.
- c) *The Programme Committee Meeting.* The first meeting is schedule to coincide with the planned GFAR day at FAO events, because many of them members would normally participate in the events as described earlier, and is tentatively scheduled for March. The second would be in November prior to GFAR 2006. It should be recalled that at its June 2005 meeting the Steering Committee decided that statutory meetings should be held in conjunction with GFAR2006.
- d) *Executive Secretaries meetings.* Two meetings will be held in conjunction with the Steering Committee meetings of June and November.

Table 1: GFAR management and statutory meetings calendar in 2005

Meetings	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Management Team					X					X		
Steering Committee						X					X	
Programme Committee			X								X	
Executive Secretaries						X					X	

GFAR evaluation

Towards the end of 2005, and as mandated by the steering Committee, the Secretariat embarked on preparatory activities including the drafting of a terms of reference, the identification of potential consultants and an indicate cost of the exercise.

The document will be presented to the Steering Committee for comments and approval during its December 2005 meeting, and implementation as indicated in the document should start early in 2006.

Financial management and resource mobilization

Financial management. Table 1 below summarises the expected financial situation in December 2006. Income from donors in 2006 is projected at US\$ 2,425,000 of which US\$ 1,000,000 are resources that donors have indicated that they would disburse against a concrete

project proposal ('prospective' resources in column 3, Table 1). Budgeted expenditures are estimated at US\$ 2,102,500. The budgeting of the 'prospective resources' will be undertaken in the first semester of 2006 through participatory planning processes with stakeholders. Based on donor interests, it is probable that these funds will be contribute to Pillar 1 and 2 of the Business Plan. Reserves in 2006 will remain at US\$ 900,000.

Resource mobilisation. In 2006, we will pursue current efforts being made to broaden the donor support base of the Secretariat for the short and medium term through the following.

IFAD: Submission of a proposal focused on partnerships and its added value will be submitted to IFAD for funding for the period 2006-2007.

DFID: Submission of a proposal focused in the general area of building and strengthening Civil Society Organization involvement and participation in research activities and promoting research results utilization.

Rockefeller Foundation: Proposal to organize a competitive funding scheme on a specific area of the post harvest sector along the lines of the DURAS project.

WB/CGIAR: Collaboration with the CGIAR systems office on engaging Civil Society Organizations.

CIDA: Negotiations for a bridging fund for 2006.

CTA: Submission of a proposal for support for the publication of occasional papers, annual reports and workshop proceedings.

European Commission: Conclude efforts to secure pledged funding for the Civil Society Organizations proposal.

Current Donors: Through timely reports and judicious utilization of funds, continue to nurture and maintain good relationships with our current donors:

- o Canada (CIDA and IDRC)
- o FAO
- o France (MAE and CIRAD)
- o Germany (BMZ)
- o Italy (MAE)
- o Netherlands (DGIS)

Table 1. Projected GFAR Financial Situation December 2006 (USD)

Description	Operating resources	Prospective income	Strategic reserves	Total
Income in 2005				
Balance Carried Forward from 2005	723,575		900,000	1,623,575
Income in 2005	1,425,000	1,000,000		2,425,000
Total available resources 2005	2,148,575	1,000,000	900,000	4,048,575
Expenditure in 2005				
1. Operational Costs				
<i>Professional staff and salaries</i>	759,000			759,000
<i>General services salaries</i>	115,000			115,000
<i>Communications and supplies</i>	18,500			18,500
<i>Unbudgeted</i>		200,000		200,000
Sub-total Operational costs	892,500	200,000		1,092,500
2. Programme Costs				
<i>Support to RF to promote inclusiveness and foster Inter-regional collaboration</i>	125,000			125,000
<i>Collaborative research partnerships</i>	265,000			265,000
<i>Advocacy and public awareness</i>	145,000			145,000
<i>Management Information Systems</i>	360,000			360,000
<i>GFAR Management</i>	315,000			315,000
<i>Unbudgeted</i>		800,000		800,000
Sub-total Programme costs	1,210,000	800,000		2,010,000
Total expenditure 2005	2,102,500	1,000,000		3,102,500
Balance to carry forward to 2006	46,075		900,000	946,075

ANNEX 1: Summary Tables of GFAR Work Plan 2006

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		
1. Inter Regional Collaboration						
BP Objective: 1.1. To promote inclusiveness and participatory decision making within Regional For a (RF)						
1.1.1. Improved representation of CSOs within RF/SRF	1) Opening up of RF to new stakeholders 2) Support to the less represented stakeholders in governance structures of RF/SRF	a) Facilitate and support the involvement of farmers and NGOs in RF activities	N. Abdi (lead) A. Maru O. Smith O. Oliveros	FOs, NGOs, private sector (CSOs) and RF/SRF	a) CSOs participation in all RF activities ensured	Willingness of RF/SRF to fully engage CSOs as partners Committed and willing Civil Society groups
		b) A policy paper on building partnership with CSOs	N. Abdi (lead) R. Best; A. Maru O. Oliveros	ISNAR-IFPRI	b) Balanced representation of stakeholders in governing bodies of AARINENA and APAARI achieved	
		c) Support SSA NGO to set up a coordinating unit and develop an information and communications strategy	N. Abdi (lead) A. Maru O. Smith O. Oliveros	SSA NGOs steering committee and Communications officer	c) IFAP Farmers Committee on Research supported to carry out one collaborative activity with researchers	
		d) Follow-up and facilitate the implementation of IFAP's FCR plan of action	N. Abdi (lead) A. Maru O. Smith R. Best	IFAP Secretariat GFAR FOs focal points	d) SSA NGO coordinating unit set-up and information and communications strategy developed	

BP Objective: 1.2. To draw attention to, and address neglected Agricultural Research for Development (ARD) issues of regional importance						
1.2.1. Concrete inter-regional collaborative research activities including networking built around dynamic and updated regional priorities	Strengthen functional relationship of RF through collaborative research efforts based on common interest and built on existing and emerging initiatives	a) Support CACAARI's efforts to carry out research needs assessment and develop Program of Work	A. Maru (lead) N. Abdi O. Smith	CACAARI ICARDA	CACAARI regional needs assessment carried out and Programme of work developed	Availability of financial and human resources in the RF
BP Objective: 1.3. To promote inter-regional collaboration through networking, exchange of expertise, knowledge and information						
1.3.1. A regular exchange of experiences, information, and knowledge, among RF executive Secretaries	Enhance RF/SRF capacity to respond to regional needs and stakeholders demands	a) Organize and service RF Executive Secretaries meetings	A. Maru (lead) O. Smith other GFAR Sec Staff	RF Executive Secretaries	Meetings held in June and November and respective minutes prepared	Assumption: ES still committed to the idea of meeting to exchange information and jointly develop collaborative activities
		b) Support FORAGRO's efforts to develop conceptual framework in advancing inter-regional collaboration on Policy Management and Institutional Development (PMID)	A. Maru(lead) N. Abdi O. Smith	FORAGRO	Document on Policy Management and Institutional Development (PMID) by FORAGRO produced	Assumption: ability of FORAGRO to carryout activity

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		
2. Collaborative Research Partnerships						
BP Objective 2.1. To promote, facilitate, develop and implement research partnerships on key ARSD issues that are of regional and/or global concerns, and identified by stakeholders in a participatory manner						
2.1.1. Up to date and useful information on on-going and pipelined GPPs made available to all stakeholders via EGFAR and other	2.1.1.1. Create an information system that will allow the exchange of experiences and of lessons	1. EGFAR website a) Undertake maintenance of the GPP page on EGFAR by selecting appropriate information on on-going and pipeline GPP, synthesizing and placing on the EGFAR website	A.Schiavone	GPP coordinators and partner institutions PROMUSA: PROCORD: DMC: UUS:	EGFAR has up-to-date information on the past (PROMUSA, PROCORD) on-going (DMC, PROLINNOVA, UUS) and pipeline GPPs (ICM4ARD and GPhI), with	Assumption: collaboration of GPP coordinators and availability of appropriate web support within GFAR Secretariat

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		
appropriate communication media	learnt	b) Incorporate information on new GPPs	A. Schiavone	PROLINNOVA NFTP ICM4ARD	links to individual GPP websites. Information on new GPP have been incorporated	
		c) Place GPP evaluation report and guidelines for GPP development and implementation on EGFAR website	A. Schiavone		GPP Evaluation report and GPP Guidelines on EGFAR website	Risk: Guidelines are not approved by Steering Committee in June
		2. On-going GPP websites Provide support to the development of web-sites or web pages for those GPP that do not have websites	A. Schiavone	Coordinators of those GPP that require support	Web-pages/site created or modified for those GPP that have indicated the need for support	Assumptions: the DMC GPP moves to a second phase.
2.1.2. Two or three new GPP ideas already in the pipeline developed and being implemented by stakeholders	2.1.2.1. Continue to convene and support proponent stakeholders in the development of GPP proposals	1. ICM4ARD a) Contact and promote the proposal among donors	O. Smith (lead) A. Maru, N. Abdi	Executive Secretaries of the Regional Fora	Proposals sent to donors	RAIS managers are committed
		b) Initiate activities with existing resources, based on project work plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status Reports on ICM for ARD in Africa, CAC, Latin America, WANA region • Sensitization and Awareness Workshops for FARA, CAC, Latin America and WANA Regions • Strengthening of FARA and CACAARI RAIS Websites • Execution of Specific Project Proposals under ICM4ARD by ROs 	A. Maru (lead) N. Abdi	RF Executive Secretaries RAIS ICM managers ASTI (CGIAR)	increased resource allocation for ICM at national and regional levels	Committed NARS, RF and donors

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		
		2. GPP under the Global Post-harvest Initiative (GPhI) framework a) Support the establishment of <i>ad hoc</i> working groups in each interested region	R. Best & A. Schiavone	Exec. Secretaries of interested Regional Forums	Ad hoc Steering Groups have been established and have provide guidance to the preparation of a cross-regional GPP proposal	Two or more regional forums prioritize this theme for GPP development. Regional champions/convenors with appropriate experience are skills are identified
		b) Plan and undertake a cross-region GPP planning meeting to develop a project proposal for submission to donors	R. Best & A. Schiavone	Designated regional convenors and champions	A GPP project proposal has been developed	
		c) Promote the Linking Farmers to Markets GPP proposal to interested donors and other major global stakeholders that may be interested in participating	R. Best & A. Schiavone	Contracted resource person	The GPP proposal has been submitted to donors and key global and regional stakeholders are supportive of the programme	Funds are available to support resource person who will ensure continuity in this activity
2.1.3. Implementation of Phase 2 of one or two on-going GPPs started, with full or partial funding secured	2.1.3.1. Liaise and plan with Facilitating Units of on-going GPPs that have indicated the desire for a Phase 2	Direct Sowing and Mulch-based Systems and Conservation Agriculture (DMC) a) Prepare a Letter of Agreement to support the following activities related to the preparation of a second phase proposal: - the publication of a comparative regional analysis of the case studies undertaken during phase 1. - the organisation and realisation of a planning workshop	R. Best	DMC coordinator	Second phase proposal drafted and submitted to donors	Key stakeholders committed to and participate in proposal formulation
		b) Work with the GPP coordinator to contact and promote proposal among donors	O. Smith (lead) R. Best	DMC coordinator		
		2. Underutilised Crops (UUS) a) Work with the UUS GFU to contact and promote innovation case studies proposal among donors	R. Best (lead) O. Smith	GFU of UUS	Innovation case studies proposed funded and project initiated	A donor is identified and approves proposal

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		
		b) Participation in UUS Steering Committee	O. Smith	GFU of UUS	GFU is effectively operational and GFAR principles are maintained	
		3. Promoting Local Innovation (PROLINNOVA) a) Prepare Letter of Agreement to support the organisation and realisation of an international workshop to synthesise past achievements and share these with the wider development community, and provide the basis for expansion of the GPP	O. Smith	International Support Group of PROLINNOVA Internacional Support Group of PROLINNOVA	FU of PROLINNOVA is effective and GFAR principles are maintained	
		b) Participation in PROLINNOVA Steering Committee	O. Smith			
2.1.4. A number of new GPP ideas that respond to stakeholders demands featured in the pipeline	2.1.4.1. Solicit new ideas and thematic areas from stakeholders	1. Develop plan of action with stakeholder proponents, if decision is taken to move forward with NFTP GPP proposal	R. Best (lead) A. Schiavone	NFTP convener from INBAR	Support for the new GPP has been consolidated and activities have started	The GFAR Steering Committee approve the NFTP as a GPP
2.1.5. Recommendation on the continued relevance and adequacy or otherwise of GPPs as a tool for partnership building	2.1.5.1 Deepen understanding of partnership relations and undertake evaluation of pat and on-going GPP processes	1. Evaluation of GPP mechanism a) Prepare and realise a GPP review and learning workshop	R. Best (lead) GFAR Sec. team	Two research partnership specialists		Commitment to active participation of those involved in past, on-going and pipeline GPP
		b) Finalise literature review on research partnerships and publication of issues paper	S. Crittenden & A. Schiavone		Literature review placed on web site and	
		c) Finalise GPP evaluation, circulate for comment and publish report	R. Best	Two research partnership specialists	GPP evaluation report complete, including guidelines for the development of future GPP	
2.1.6 Robust mechanism for fostering South-North collaborative partnerships in place	2.1.6.1. Put into place and consolidate a competitive grant scheme	1. DURAS competitive grant scheme a) Monitor and support the execution of awarded grants.	O. Oliveros (lead) O. Smith	Agropolis, institutions awarded grants	- Project Progress Reports submitted starting December 2005	Progress Reports submitted in a timely manner and according to agreed format

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		
and operational	for bringing together developing and developed country research and development institutions	b) Organize/facilitate field monitoring visits of DURAS Scientific Partnership Committee members to project sites	O. Oliveros (lead) O. Smith	Agropolis	- Project Monitoring Reports	Availability of DURAS SPC members to travel
		c) Organize 2 nd DURAS Project Manager's Workshop	O. Oliveros	Agropolis	- Workshop Proceedings - Initial set of lessons learned in implementing the projects financed under the DURAS competitive grants - Bilan: project's emerging/potential contribution to SD	- Funding mobilized for the workshop - Well-defined SD indicators for the each project
		d) Explore possible Phase 2 of DURAS Project	O. Oliveros (lead) O. Smith	Agropolis	- Concept Note/Pre-proposal DURAS 2	- Donor receptiveness to Phase 2
		e) Collaborate in the conduct of the DURAS Mid-Term Project Review spearheaded by Ministry of Foreign Affairs-France	O. Oliveros O. Smith	Agropolis Ministry of Foreign Affairs-France	- Mid-term Project Review Report	- Ministry of Foreign Affairs-France to take the lead in the conduct of the activity

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		
3. Advocacy, Public Awareness and Strategic Thinking						
BP Objective 3.1. To raise the profile of agriculture and ARSD by adding the voice and perspectives of GFAR to global debates and initiatives on relevant policy and institutional issues						
3.1.1 New liaison, linkages and functional collaboration established between GFAR and other global, regional initiatives	3.1.1.2 Formulate and disseminate GFAR perspective to targeted decision makers at global and regional levels	a) Organize a GFAR day at FAO with the theme: GFAR in action in collaboration with FAO to further strengthen linkages and collaboration	O. Smith A Schiavone Other secretariat staff	GFAR chair, and vice-chair Coordinators of DMC, PROLINNOVA,) and team leader of selected DURAS project. RF Executive Secretaries Management Team, Executive Secretaries, GFAR-FAO working group, Senior FAO management	Outputs documented and used for future sensitization and internal advocacy	Assumption: Committed partners Availability of key players such as RF, ES and FAO senior management.
BP Objective 3.2 To promote holistic, integrated approaches to ARSD within the context of rural development with emphasis on small and medium enterprises using the agribusiness approach						
3.2 1 Strengthened demand driven research for the benefit of small scale producers and enterprises and problems of marginal producing areas addressed with priority	See under research partnerships pillar where this objective is addressed using a holistic approach applied to the post harvest systems sector and with a focus on small and medium agro-enterprises					

BP Objective 3.3 To identify and draw attention to critical emerging issues that shape and affect ARSD and are of concern to GFAR stakeholders						
3.3.1. 2-3 issues of global concern identified and discussed leading to informed and updated stakeholders able to take appropriate decisions and policy actions	3.3.1.1 Solicit proposals from stakeholders on issues of global concern	Facilitate implementation of GFAR stakeholder committee of the GCP work plan	N. Abdi (Lead) O. Oliveros O. Smith A. Maru	Committee members, GCP Secretariat	Implementation of committee work plan with documented feedback to GCP management	Risk: Adequate participation of invited guest;

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		

4. Information and Communication Management (ICM) Systems

BP Objective 4.1 To improve access to and regularly update the GFAR website EGFAR (www.egfar.org)

4.1.1. a) Informative, regularly and widely consulted EGFAR b) Knowledge and information generated by GFAR stakeholders owned and used by them, and shared with other external actors	4.1.1.1. Tap on ICM expertise in both global and regional levels for inputs on technical tools, content monitoring and follow-up activities	1. Finalise and hold meeting GFAR ICM Advisory Group (EAG)	Ajit Maru (lead) O. Smith N. Abdi	RAIS Managers ICM Experts	First face to face EAG Meeting held Regular e-discussion	Risk: Low and unequal commitment of the RAIS Managers and Partners
--	---	--	---	------------------------------	---	--

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		
	4.1.1.2 Facilitate ownership and utilization of EGFAR as a tool for information exchange and knowledge sharing by all GFAR stakeholders	1. Update regularly and maintain EGFAR, and improve its user friendliness	Ajit Maru (lead) A.Schiavone N Abdi	EGFAR host Consultants GPP Coordinators and Partners Institutions	Number of updates or new web pages in the web site	Assumption: EGFAR host up to the task
	4.1.1.3 Improve the reach of EGFAR	1. Carry out electronic-forums discussion in support of GFAR's advocacy role in the area of Agricultural Research Partnerships and ICM4ARD	Ajit Maru (lead) R. Best A. Schiavone N. Abdi	GFAR Stakeholders	Outcome of e-forums documented and shared	Assumption: high level interest of the stakeholders
		2. Develop NGO database	N. Abdi (lead) A. Maru	NGOs	Database developed and linked to EGFAR	Assumption: Questionnaires and surveys answered by NGOs
BP Objective 4.2 To establish a global MIS on ARD, Stakeholders, their expertise and activities						
4.2.1. A functional inter-regional MIS established	4.2.1..1 Integrated RAIS	Inter-Regional Consultation on Integration and Coherence of International Agricultural Information Systems	Ajit Maru (Lead) O. Smith N. Abdi	ICM Manager APAARI	Proceedings with Recommendations	Risk: Low and unequal commitment of the RAIS Managers

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		
	4.2..1.2. Link the various levels (national to global)	1. Implement GFAR Communication Strategy and re-engineer EGFAR leading to: a) Improved integration of EGFAR with International Agricultural Information Systems a) The Launching of the EGFAR web ring mechanism b)The implementation of a gateway function for EGFAR and the RAIS, through a multi-host database search engine	Ajit Maru (lead)	Consultants RAIS managers, EAG	GFAR Communication Strategy Functional requirement definition of the re-engineered GFAR web site Availability of the gateway function established	Assumption: Motivated and enthusiastic RAIS Managers
	4.2.1.3: ICM contribution to ARD enhanced	1. Generate a Consolidated report on Global Status of ICM4ARD based on reports from ROs.1. Implement GFAR Communication Strategy and re-engineer EGFAR leading to: a) Improved integration of EGFAR with International Agricultural Information Systems a) The Launching of the EGFAR web ring mechanism	Ajit Maru (Lead) O. Smith N. Abdi	Consultants RAIS ICM managers RAIS managers, EAG	Published Report GFAR Communication Strategy Functional requirement definition of the re-engineered GFAR web site Availability of the gateway function established	Risk: ROs complete their Reports on Regional Status of ICM4ARD in their respective regions. Assumption: Motivated and enthusiastic RAIS Managers
	4.2.1.4. Link the various levels (national to global)	a)The implementation of a gateway function for EGFAR and the RAIS, through a multi-host database search engine	Ajit Marui (lead) Consultants			
BP Objective 4.3 To complement these e-media of exchange with appropriate communication media						
4.3.1. Improved access of stakeholders to GFAR generated information through	4.3.1.1. Identify appropriate media according to the information	Share outputs of GFAR activities (Annual Report 2004, workshop proceedings, donor reports, occasional publications etc.) through variety of media	Ajit Marui (lead) O. Smith R. Best	Regional For a and other GFAR Stakeholders, Publishing Company i	Publications available and disseminated	Risk: unequal commitment of the GFAR Stakeholders

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		
the most appropriate means	to be shared and target audience	Regularly publish the GFAR Electronic Newsletter	A. Maru (lead) N. Abdi A. Schiavone	Website host, RF and other GFAR stakeholders	4 GFAR E-Newsletters issued in 2006	Assumption: Timely contributions from partners and stakeholders

Expected outputs	Road map to achieve expected outputs		Actors		2006 Indicators	Risks / Assumptions
	Strategies	Priority activities	GFAR Secretariat responsible	Collaborators		
5. GFAR management- related activities						
Objective: Ensure that GFAR is efficiently and effectively governed and managed so that it can fulfil its mandate						
5.1. A well resourced and vibrant GFAR Secretariat that meets the needs of GFAR's stakeholders	5.1.1 Organise, realise and report on GFAR Statutory Meetings	a) Management team meetings b) Steering Committee meetings c) Programme Committee meetings d) Executive Secretary meetings	Ola Smith (Lead) All GFAR Secretariat Staff		Minutes of meetings	Assumption: Full participation of committee members
	5.1.2 Plan and realise GFAR evaluation	a) Carry out GFAR evaluation as planned and as detailed in the Terms of Reference approved by SC	Rupert Best (lead) Ola Smith Other Secretariat staff	GFAR stakeholders, MT and SC members	Evaluation report and comments on report by Management Team	Assumption: Full collaboration with consultants by GFAR stakeholders; competent consultants recruited
	5.1.3 Mobilise resources to ensure the sustainability of GFAR	a) Prepare and submit project proposals to selected Donors; b) Prepare and submit reports to donors		Consultants as appropriate	Secured funding from donors	Assumption: Donor interest sustained; Risks: Unforeseen changes in Donor priority areas of interest
	5.1.4 Ensure that the GFAR Secretariat is adequately staffed to be able to fulfil its responsibilities	Maintain and or review current staffing profile as appropriate	Ola Smith	GFAR Management Team; and SC	Reports from Secretariat; performance assessment reports	Assumption: Availability of funds to maintain ideal staffing profile



ANNEX 2: Under Utilised Species Concept Note

Concept Note

Strengthening Underutilized Crop Supply Chains for the Poor through Participatory Inquiry and Action

A concept note prepared by:

International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) through Global Facilitation Unit for Underutilized Species (GFU)
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

19 October 2005

Project Aim:

To enhance underutilized species supply chains for increased income and improved welfare of rural communities.

International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
Via Dei Tre Denari 472/a, 00057 Rome, Italy
Irmgard Hoeschle-Zeledon

Summary

This project will help improve incomes and the welfare of rural communities through fostering more effective supply chains for underutilized crops. Many currently underutilized crops have the potential to serve high-value niche markets and deliver much higher returns to farmers than commodity crops. Others have the potential to improve diets, health and nutrition. However, a major constraint faced is a lack of actionable knowledge about how to set up and nurture pro-poor supply chains³ for these crops. This project will facilitate eight stakeholder-led studies of the evolution of eight underutilized crop supply chains. The project will then support a subsequent learning and action cycle in which the stakeholders implement actions designed to make their respective supply chains more pro-poor. The project's outputs are:

- 1) Approaches for strengthening supply chains to favour the rural poor are developed and pilot-tested;
- 2) Key intervention points for making supply chains more pro-poor are identified;
- 3) Publications, including individual supply-chain histories and a meta-analysis that compares and contrasts between the supply-chain histories, policy briefs, method guides and journal articles.

The choice of the eight case studies will be made together with stakeholders during the elaboration of the full proposal. The proposed project is for three years and will cost US\$500,000.

Project Justification

Success in improving the major commodity crops has led to reduction in rural communities of the number of crops grown for cash and consumption. This has contributed to nutritional deficiencies, particularly for certain vitamins and micronutrients. It has also made rural communities highly vulnerable to falling commodity prices and pest and diseases. At the same time, consumers in both developed and in some developing countries are demanding greater variety in the food they eat, and are prepared to pay higher prices for specialty products. These circumstances offer a unique opportunity for smallholders to produce and market many currently underutilized species as high value food, fibre, medicinal and other products, and thereby to increase their incomes. Effective supply chains are essential to take advantage of this opportunity. There are few well-documented examples of how previously underutilized crops have been successfully developed, and none that we know of that rigorously compared and contrasted across cases with an explicit focus on supply chain evolution.

³ By supply chains we mean the networks that link farmers to each other, to input suppliers, to research, to extension (i.e., supply-side linkages), to traders, to retailers, processors and finally to customers (i.e., demand-side linkages)

Who will use the Project Outputs, and how

The initial beneficiaries of this project will be the stakeholders involved. They will benefit from a better understanding of how their respective supply chains evolved and work. This knowledge will allow them to pilot measures to improve their supply chains.

However, the project outputs are intended for all organizations that work to improve rural incomes and welfare through supply chain development. These include business development services⁴ (BDS), farmer organizations, NGOs and development projects.

The enhanced understanding of the evolution of supply chain mechanisms will be of value to CIAT, GFU, IPGRI as a whole and the CG System in general, in selection of crops and strategic research priority setting⁵.

The project will develop a range of appropriate products designed to make the project findings accessible to all stakeholders. These will include methodological guides on how to realize the market potential of underutilized crops, manuals to accompany the various tools and methods that will be developed, policy briefs, journal articles, videos and web pages.

Methodology

Selection of case studies

The project will begin by selecting the eight case studies. Selection of cases will be done on the basis of: i) the potential to learn in detail about supply chain evolution from a case; ii) the level of interest of supply chain actors to participate; and, iii) the need to cluster cases within two geographic areas so as to keep the cost of the project down. The project will consider the following criteria when selecting cases with a high learning potential:

- All cases must have had some impact on rural livelihoods, as judged by key informants;
- In two of the eight cases impact should be judged to have been neutral (i.e., both positive and negative) or negative with respect to the rural poor, and in two other cases benefits should have emerged through improvements to food security rather than higher incomes through commercialization;
- The cases should cover diverse cultural, social, economic and agro-ecological conditions;
- The cases should contain a balance between introduced and local crops;
- The evolution of the supply chain should have occurred within recent living memory.

⁴ Business Development Services (BDS) are any non-financial service provided to businesses on either a formal or informal basis, which increase sales and reduce costs for small enterprises. They help enterprises grow and create income and employment.

⁵ This project will make an important contribution to the following CGIAR research priorities (CGIAR Science Council, 2005. CGIAR System Research Priorities 2005 –2015. September 2005):

1B: Promotion, conservation and characterization of underutilized plant genetic resources to increase the income of the poor;

3A: Increasing income from fruits and vegetables

3D: Sustainable income generation from forests and trees

4D: Sustainable agro-ecological intensification in low- and high-potential environments

5B: Making international and domestic markets work for the poor

Possible candidates include:

- The reintroduction of the Livingstone Potato *Plectranthus esculentus* in some areas of South Africa to communities where the crop had disappeared and where it is now enjoying great popularity, providing nutritious food and earning additional income from sales on local markets;
- The cottage production of essential oils from the Kalahari Desert Melon *Citrullus lanatus* and Marula *Sclerocarya birrea* in Namibia, which are used as ingredients for various cosmetics sold in renowned shops in 48 countries, providing US\$1500 per year income to each of more than 5000 women;
- Heliconias as cut flowers for export from Costa Rica, Colombia and Ecuador which have improved rural incomes;
- Revitalization of Quinoa *Chenopodium quinoa* in the Andes.

First project learning cycle

In the first learning cycle stakeholders (supply chain actors) construct their supply-chain histories using the CIAT innovation history methodology⁶. This begins with two start-up workshops, each dealing with four supply chains. In the workshops the participants construct the first drafts of:

≈ *A supply-chain timeline* that sequentially lists the key events in the evolution of the supply chain.

≈ *Actor network maps* that show the links between stakeholders at two or more periods in the supply-chain history so as to capture the dynamics of changing partnerships. Events that affected relationships are included in the timeline.

The workshop participants present their timelines and network maps to each other so that sharing and learning from experience begins immediately.

The first output of the innovation history methodology is a *learning history*. This is a document that describes events and relationships identified in the timeline and actor network maps. The document is based on existing literature, and interviews with key informants identified during the workshop. The key feature of the document is a separation between what people say in the interviews and the subsequent interpretation of its significance and meaning. This makes it clear that commentary and analysis is open to discussion. It is this discussion that is the basis of group learning and change.

A workshop objective is to identify themes that the participants wish to inquire into during construction of their respective learning histories. A “core group”, identified during the workshop, coordinates the construction of a learning history. A core group includes an analyst who brings an outside perspective to interpretation of events, and a person with good writing skills to assist in the preparation of the learning history and subsequent documentation. We envisage that these two people would be project staff or consultants. The core group also includes ‘supply-chain history champions’ to facilitate the interviewing of key informants and foster subsequent discussion of learning history drafts within their respective organizations. The project will provide financial support to the core groups to construct the learning histories.

Second project learning cycle

⁶ Douthwaite B. and J. Ashby. 2005. Innovation Histories: A Useful Learning Method. ILAC Brief No. 5. IPGRI, Rome, Italy

Discussion of the learning histories culminates in a second workshop in which common success factors and constraints to supply chain evolution are identified. This workshop also marks the beginning of the second learning cycle. Based on what has been learnt participants develop action plans to make their own supply chains more pro-poor. The project will provide support to implementation of the action plans. The methods developed for strengthening the supply chains will be presented at final project workshops to project participants and a broad range of other potential users.

An important project outputs are publishable supply-chain histories that share experiences, emergent understanding and conclusions with an external audience. An internal 'champion' will be first author on each of these, but would receive support from a professional writer. We envisage a number of publications coming out of the supply-chain histories, and meta-analysis of them, including journal articles and policy briefs.

The project will produce a methodological guide to using the innovation history method in supply chains, based on the experience of implementing both learning cycles.

Partners

The key stakeholders in this project will be one or more organizations per case who are prepared to champion the construction of the supply-chain histories and facilitate subsequent piloting of methods to strengthen their respective supply chains. Also key will be the participation of all of the actors involved in the evolution of the respective supply chains, which will include National Agricultural Research and Extension Systems (NARES); farmers and farmer groups; entrepreneurs; processors; buyers and sellers; NGOs; and policy makers.

CIAT and IPGRI-GFU will implement the project. CIAT has developed the history methodology that the project will use. The project presents an opportunity to adapt the method to the analysis of supply chains. The cases themselves will add to a growing portfolio of innovation histories that CIAT plans to analyze to identify factors that affect innovation. IPGRI-GFU has strong networks that link to stakeholders who will benefit from the project's outputs. The project contributes to IPGRI's and GFU's goals to conserve and increase the use of neglected and underutilized crops for the benefit of the rural poor.

The Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR) secretariat will also raise awareness about the project and encourage support from the respective regional fora.

Project Duration and Cost

The project will run for three years and cost US\$500,000. The cost of coordination, administration, selection of case studies, training and facilitation of the innovation history method is US\$120,000. Each supply-chain history is budgeted at US\$40,000 (including travel, workshops, literature reviews, writing and piloting of interventions). The cross comparison of the eight supply-chain histories, final project workshop and publications are estimated at US\$60,000.

CIAT will have overall responsibility for managing the finances of the project providing the necessary resources for accomplishing their tasks to IPGRI-GFU.

Figure 1: Project Gantt Chart

	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr
1st Learning Cycle	Selection of case studies												
	First supply-chain history workshops												
	Construction and discussion of learning histories												
2nd Learning Cycle	Second supply-chain history workshops												
	Partners develop and implement methods for strengthening supply chains												
	Writing and publication of individual supply-chain histories												
	Meta-analysis across supply-chain histories to identify key intervention points for making supply chains more pro-poor												
Project documentation	Workshops to present methods and achievements made on strengthening respective supply chains												
	Update the innovation history methodology based on project results												
	Publication of manuals, guides, journal articles and policy briefs												

ANNEX 3. Proposed directions of DMC GPP work for 2006

Preliminary proposals developed by Bernard Triomphe, GFAR-DMC coordinator,
November 7, 2005

At the request of GFAR Secretariat, this note outlines preliminary proposals for objectives and activities of the GFAR-DMC GPP during 2006, based on DMC activities developed throughout 2005, which were aimed at 2 major objectives: (1) conduct a series of CA case studies in preparation for the Third World Congress on Conservation Agriculture, held in Nairobi in October 2005, and (2) launch a series of consultations with past or potential DMC partners about the future of DMC.

Major objective for 2006

(Re)establish a functional “global CA facility” (new proposed name for DMC) in partnership with key stakeholders

Functions and activities of the global CA facility

Based on the outputs of feedback received via interviews, electronic questionnaires and a well-attended session organized during the 3WCCAm, the following functions seem to correspond to what most stakeholders would like to see the global CA facility do /tackle:

- **Improve exchange and sharing of information about CA.**
 - A top priority is to get out & circulate relevant publications & articles in appropriate media. The main issue is to identify non –scientific publications and media with the potential to reach and inform all members of the CA community and other relevant stakeholders of civil society at large. A compilation of potential journals + readership is needed to assess precisely the situation. Existing journals such as the LEISA magazine do not seem to cover properly the breadth of information needed for CA.
- **Document different experiences and approaches**, and especially what works, how & why
- **Take the CA community from World Congress to Congress** in an organized, systematic manner (next World Congress will take place in India in February 2008)
- **Monitor advances & gaps in CA knowledge, influence the orientation of CA-related** research agendas, and contribute to generate the missing knowledge (some noted that this is however a function that existing research institutions already fulfil but need to develop further in the future)
- **Contribute to establish the necessary link among existing bodies of CA-related knowledge / information**, and also **create / strengthen linkages between CA knowledge and CA practice.**
 - Participants specifically noted that linkages and synergies are required among continental CA networks such as ACT, CAAPAS (the actual way of doing it remains unclear: thru a network of networks? A secretariat?), and with stakeholders and thematic areas beyond the CA insiders, such as key international policy areas and bodies related to climate change, millennium assessment of ecosystems, MDGs, etc.
 - Dedicated people and internet-based services are probably required to do the linkage, since high transaction costs and lack of time prevent field-based people from achieving the linking in their routine activities (FAO may be the focal point for helping with this function)
- **Organize travelling seminars** across regions (e. g. on the model of what has been done in the RWC: visit by concerned people to Australia to assess options for dealing with planting under heavy straw residues conditions).
- **Lobby with global bodies** (e.g. GEF) about the need to fund CA work worldwide and about funding for a global CA mechanism
 - it could be very useful to identify a political scientist ready to fight for the CA community at the highest level (such as Sanchez, Sachs)

And also:

- capacity-building through training & education
- web-based question and answer service

Proposed key activities / calendar / milestones

1. January to March 2006: end of 2005 activities

- March 2006:
 - End of on-going CA case study in Southern Brazil
 - Finalization of formal concept note outlining medium-term project ready for circulation
 - Workshop to refine output of CA case studies conducted in 2005

2. April to August: Publications & Planning of renewed DMC

- May 2006:
 - mini-workshop (5-6 people) to finalize global CA facility proposal
- June 2006
 - Finalization of formal project proposal ready and submitted to interested donors / partners
- Summer 2006
 - key initial partners agree on their role / nominate staff / contribute funds for initial activities / decisions about who will host facility/ agreement about basic rules of the game
 - Position announcement published: DMC facilitator

3. September –December 2006: Launch of renewed DMC activities

- September 2006
 - Hiring of Global facility full-time coordinator and installation at host institution
- November-December 2006
 - formal stakeholder meeting to develop a work plan for 2007-2008
 - publication of CA case study results

2006 Budget request to GFAR (all figures in US dollars)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Observations</i>	<i>Sub-total</i>
January to March 2006: <i>Activities conducted on 2005 budgets</i>		pm
April to August: <i>Publications & Planning of renewed DMC</i>		
• Mini planning workshop (in Rome or Montpellier):	4 sponsored participants (plane tickets + expenses for 3 days)	6000
• Contribution to CA case study co-publication	editing and design	4000
September –December 2006: <i>Launch of renewed DMC activities</i>		
• Start-up workshop (in Europe again?)	8 sponsored participants (tickets + expenses for 3 days + facilitator)	14000
• 1 thematic case study / review	e.g. CA and the poor, or CA and herbicide use	8 000
Participation to travel costs of DMC coordinator	(Throughout 2006)	8 000
<i>Sub-Total</i>		<i>40000</i>
Miscellaneous activities / expenses	10% of above	4000
Overhead / administrative costs	10% of above	4400
<i>TOTAL Requested from GFAR</i>		<i>48400</i>

ANNEX 4: Prolinnova International Workshop

PROLINNOVA International Workshop

Proposal

Background

PROLINNOVA is an international partnership programme that was initiated under the umbrella of the Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR) by the stakeholder group of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and is operational since 2003. Countries involved include presently Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda, Nepal, Cambodia, South Africa, Sudan and Tanzania, and Niger. In each country, a local NGO has brought together innovative farmers, local NGOs, research and development organisations, and institutions of higher learning to review experiences in participatory agricultural research and development (ARD) as a basis for developing their own PROLINNOVA country programmes.

Prolinnova's major objectives are:

- Environmental and rural development policies in the countries concerned (i.e. where the programme is active) give due importance to the Participatory Innovation Development approach;
- NRM programmes in these countries include PID components on a regular basis
- Sustainable multi-stakeholder partnerships are established in country-level, planning and implementing PID programmes and policy design for environmentally-sound use of natural resources.

Activities undertaken in the countries as part of PROLINNOVA include the strengthening of the multi-stakeholder platforms, studies of local innovation dynamics and innovations, PID activities on the ground, capacity building at all levels, and policy dialogue and lobbying

In March 2004, representatives from NGOs and governmental organisations in the Country Programmes (CPs) met in Yirgalem, Ethiopia, to design the international collaboration and support within PROLINNOVA. Participants outlined the task and roles of the International Support Team consisting of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) in the Philippines, ETC Ecoculture and the Centre for International Cooperation (CIS) in the Netherlands, and the Swiss Centre for Agricultural Extension (LBL). They also formed the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG) as governance mechanism composed of three persons from the CP, one from the IST and three external persons. A unique aspect of PROLINNOVA is therefore that a participatory approach is being taken to develop the international partnership, through joint planning by multiple stakeholder groups in different countries, who then define what activities are required at international level. Some core funding is provided by DGIS, the Netherlands whereas other donors such as CTA, Misereor and GFAR contribute to implementation of specific activities.

Further information about PROLINNOVA can be found on the website (www.PROLINNOVA.net).

PROLINNOVA is a learning network, partners learn from each other and from experiences and continuously seek to improve their work. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) is a key area of attention. While countries have designed own PM&E activities, covering farmer-extension-research partnerships in PID as well as stakeholder collaboration in National Steering Committees, learning across countries is done mostly electronically through Email, the website and a Yahoo discussion group. But the 2004 on-line evaluation strongly emphasised the need to create also opportunities for face-to-face meetings. Such meetings would give

encouragement to all involved and provide for more intensive discussions and learning about farmer innovation, PID, PM&E and facilitating multi-stakeholder processes.

To follow-up this recommendation PROLINNOVA now plans to organize an international workshop with all key partners, in Cambodia, March 2006. Early 2006 is strategically chosen as it is mid-term for funding provided by one of the donors, DGIS-the Netherlands, which allows the workshop to strategically reflect on the long-term future of the programme.

This proposal seeks to mobilise interest of donors to (co-)fund this challenging event. It outlines the objectives, programme and expected outputs.

Objectives of the PROLINNOVA 2nd International Workshop

1. to share experiences in building and managing NGO-led multi-stakeholder PROLINNOVA partnerships at national and subnational level and identify critical lessons learnt;
2. to discuss how innovative farmer-led funding mechanisms can support local innovation and exchange first experiences with pilot projects in this field
3. to monitor progress made in implementing PROLINNOVA activities, agree on the operational plan for 2006-2007 and initiate the discussion on the strategy for PROLINNOVA after 2007.

Programme

The workshop programme will be finalised in consultation with the coordinators of the country programmes. However, it is foreseen that the programme will include at least the following points:

1. Welcome address
2. Sharing experiences in building and managing multi-stakeholder PROLINNOVA partnerships at national and subnational level including challenges of NGO facilitation of multi-stakeholder partnerships for ARD and how these were dealt with;
3. Field visit to interact with farmer innovators and organisations involved in PROLINNOVA Cambodia
4. Assessment of progress of country programmes; looking at PM&E:
5. Assessment of progress of PROLINNOVA, internationally
6. Critical sharing on selected joint activities of country programmes
 - Innovation Support Funds: Pilots with mechanisms to increase access by farmer innovators of financial resources to accelerate innovation.
 - Policy dialogue efforts
7. Joint reflection on the strategy to be adopted by PROLINNOVA after 2007.

Expected outputs

1. Key-lessons, strengths, weaknesses and best practices in building and managing multi-stakeholder partnerships to promote local innovation are identified and documented.
2. Insights in establishing Innovation Support Funds generated, discussed and documented

3. Findings on mid-term evaluation of progress of PROLINNOVA activities at all levels consolidated and documented and procedures for further PM&E within PROLINNOVA agreed
4. Revised/confirmed operational plan for PROLINNOVA and International Support Team 2006-2007.
5. Published workshop proceedings summarising results and learnings of the workshop.

Organisation

The workshop will take place in March (dates to be defined) in Cambodia. It will be hosted by the National Steering Committee of the PROLINNOVA-Cambodia programme, which is coordinated by the Cambodian NGO CEDAC - Centre d'Etude et de Developement Agricole Cambodien. The PROLINNOVA International Secretariat at ETC Ecoculture, Leusden, Netherlands, will be responsible for facilitation and documentation. It will work with the Cambodian hosts and the other country programmes to prepare and organise the event.

Participants

Each of the present 9 PROLINNOVA countries will be allowed to send two participants: the overall coordinator (often NGO) and an active member of the NSC – representing a different stakeholder group. The proposed programme coordinator from countries that are well advanced in preparing proposals for new PROLINNOVA programmes will also be invited. Four members of the IST will take part and, in view of the central importance of PM&E in this meeting, the member of the IST who is coordinating the PM&E activities within the programme will also participate. In addition members of POG (the PROLINNOVA board, some of them also CP coordinators) will also join the workshop. Finally a few key resource persons of related initiatives will be invited. The total number of participants will be a maximum of 37 people.

Budget

The total budget for this activity will be EUR 92,980. This covers the costs of preparation, implementation and documentation of the workshop. A detailed budget breakdown is annexed.

ANNEX 5: Activities proposed by the Regional Agricultural Information Systems (RAIS) for the year 2006.

RAIS	Area/Pillar	Activity
AARINENA	Advocacy	Generate a Status Report on Information and Communications Management for Agricultural Research and Development in the WANA Region
	Advocacy	Organize a Workshop for Senior NARS managers to create awareness and sensitization towards the urgent need to improve ICM and ICT enabled agricultural information systems during the AARINENA Steering Committee
	Capacity Development and Integration	Develop NARIMS in partnership with EARD and Organize a Capacity Development Workshop around it
	Governance	Holding of the RAIS Steering Committee Meeting
APARIS	Advocacy	Organize Workshop for Senior NARS managers to create awareness and sensitization
	Governance	Organize Inter-Regional Workshop on ICM to discuss Coherence and Integration of AIS
CACAARI	Advocacy	Generate a Status Report on Information and Communications Management for Agricultural Research and Development in the CAC and GNAAP Region
	Advocacy	Organize Sensitization and Awareness Workshops for CAC and GNAAP Region
	Capacity Development	Organize Technical Workshop in Design of National AgroWeb Portals that integrate in AgroWeb and GFAR Web Ring
		Develop Institutions and Experts Database in Russian for CACAARI
	Governance	Strengthen AgroWeb including setting up of AgroWeb Coordination Cell
		Set up Task Forces for GNAAP and CAC regions and strengthen CACAARI.RAIS Steering Committee
EARD	Capacity Development and Integration	Develop a Collaborative Information Sharing Platform in Collaboration with AARINENA and organize a Capacity Development Workshop around it
FARA	Advocacy	Generate a Status Report on Information and Communications Management for Agricultural Research and Development in SSA
	Capacity Development	Organize a Workshop for Senior NARS managers to create awareness and sensitization towards the urgent need to improve ICM and ICT enabled agricultural information systems
	Capacity Development	Organize a set of 3 Workshops each in each sub-region (ASARECA, CORAF and SADC) on 1) NAIS Development and Management 2) Projects, Institutions, Expert and NAIS-AGRIS Database and 3) Distributed Database Management
	Capacity Development	Develop and offer 3 Open and Distance Learning Courses related to ICM for ARD
	Capacity Development	Development of African Federation for Information and Communications Technology in Agriculture in partnership with GFAR, IAALD, FAO and INFITA
	Integration	Strengthen FARA Web site
	Governance	Set up FARA.RAIS Task Force
FORAGRO		Generate a Status Report on Information and Communications Management for Agricultural Research

		and Development in the FORAGRO Region
		Organize a Workshop for Senior NARS managers to create awareness and sensitization towards the urgent need to improve ICM and ICT enabled agricultural information systems
GFAR	Advocacy / Project Funding	ICM4ARD GPP
	Advocacy	Generate a Status Report on the Global State of Information and Communications Management for Agricultural Research and Development
		Publish Electronic Newsletter
		Take Lead on Advocacy Issues related to greater coherence and integration of Agricultural Information Systems
	Capacity Development	Organize Inter-Regional Consultation with APAARI
		Strengthen iNARS to hold 3 focussed electronic discussion on ICT/ICM for ARD
	Integration	Develop GFAR Communications Strategy and Re-engineer EGFAR towards greater coherence and integration to support EGFAR Web Ring
	Integration	Embedding of ICM in GFAR GPPs and activities
	Governance	Setting up of GFAR ICM Steering Committee & Task Force for Integration of Agricultural Information Systems