



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

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In This Issue

This month is a particularly exciting one for GFAR as the GFAR family will meet in Dakar on 22-24 May for its 2nd Triennial Conference.

During this conference, the problematic of sustainable development as it relates to agriculture will be the focal point of discussions. It will also be an opportunity to debate on various global partnership programmes (GPPs) being developed in the area of rural knowledge and innovation; small and medium-sized agro-enterprises; agriculture-livestock integration; organizational partnerships in agricultural research; and innovative policy directions and approaches for sustainable agricultural development.

This issue provides you some ideas on some efforts being carried out by the Secretariat in facilitating the GPPs-to-be mentioned above. Readers will also be able to get some updates on the activities being carried out by NGO-led programme PROLINNOVA (Promoting Local Innovation); Facilitation Units on Under-utilized Species as well as on Direct-Sowing, Mulch-based and Conservation Agriculture (DMC). And who says fisheries is not being tackled in GFAR? This issue also has an article on this initiative called SIFAR (Support unit for International Fisheries and Aquatic Research) which aims at addressing responsive research for responsible fisheries.

This issue also provides a glance of the on going activities in the regions. In Europe, developments related to the building of European networks to foster communication and the exchange of knowledge by the efforts of EIARD-InfoSys+ are presented. Readers can also get some information about the activities of the Netherlands' International Agricultural Centre (IAC). In Asia-Pacific, people are not only talking about SARS but also about how to develop the Asia-Pacific Agricultural Research Information System (APARIS) and how to set-up the Asia-Pacific Consortium on Agricultural Biotechnology (APCoAB) to harness the region's comparative advantages and ensure judicious use of limited resources to promote application of biotechnology for the sustainable agricultural development in the Asia-Pacific region. The West Asia and North Africa region is also gearing up in developing their agri information system.

The AARINENA-ICT Expert Consultation Meeting held on 25-27 February in Cairo put forward interesting recommendations. In Africa, FARA convened a stakeholder consultation workshop on the Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme (SSA CP) was held on 10-13 March 2003 in Accra. The first draft of the proposal will be presented at the FARA General Assembly in Dakar in May. In Southern Caucasus, NGOs and farmers groups gathered together in Tbilisi, Georgia to discuss possibilities of establishing their own network to influence ARD priorities in the region. A brief report on this activity can be accessed in this issue. An article on the Pre-GFAR 2003 CSO Meeting is also featured, including link to the draft Agenda.

So that's about it... We will, of course, keep our readers posted on these exciting developments. Do not forget to visit EGFAR for further updates on GFAR 2003!

O.O.

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In a Month, the Global Forum on Agricultural Research in Dakar

The GFAR family will meet in Dakar in a month for its 2nd Triennial Conference, after Dresden in the year 2000. In my capacity as Executive Secretary, having taken up office just at the beginning of the year, I would like to firstly express how very important this first step seems to me to initially take stock and get a true picture of where GFAR is, with the expectation that this will lead to the development of an innovative action plan to be shared with all GFAR stakeholders for the next three years. In effect, some major achievements have been realized by our initiative. The development of global partnership programmes, support to research priority setting, the increasing demand for GFAR to play a facilitation function in the dialogue that brings together all stakeholders on the same platform, including civil society, are equally all elements of a growing recognition of the unique role of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research.

We would like the problematic of sustainable development to mark its imprint on our collective reflections and personalities of international standing opening the conference. It is with this understanding at the back of our minds that we can collectively elaborate our plan of action 2004-2006 in the parallel working group sessions, which according to the principles of GFAR will mobilize all the stakeholders in agricultural research for development, including civil society. It is within the logic of this undertaking that I would like to underline the particular effort put forward by the GFAR Secretariat, to organize for two days before the actual GFAR conference, a workshop bringing together all the principal farmer's organizations and NGOs from the five Regional Fora that support GFAR: FORAGRO for Latin America and the Caribbean, APAARI for Asia and the Pacific, FARA for Africa, AARINENA for North Africa and the Middle East and lastly the Forum for the Caucasus and Central Asia. We would wish accordingly that the

stakeholders from civil society openly participate in our discussions.

This conference will also be the occasion for discussions on different global partnership programmes in a series of sub-pleinary meetings which be focused on the following five themes: rural knowledge and innovation, the development of small and medium-sized agro-enterprises in developing countries, agriculture-livestock integration, organizational partnerships in agricultural research and finally innovative policy directions and approaches for sustainable agricultural development.

As foreseen, we hope that the closing ceremony on Saturday morning will be the occasion for presenting good recommendations, rich with promise for the entire international community mobilized around food security and sustainable development.

This conference to be held the first time on African soil, will be opened by the President of the Republic of Senegal who as you know, has played a defining role in NEPAD, the New Partnership for Africa's Development. It is therefore, now or never that our meeting responds to these challenges.

I would like to conclude this invitation to participate in our meeting and our efforts, by thanking all the donors who have supported the organization of this conference and equally also all stakeholders who have in one way or another contributed to the smooth functioning of our collective endeavors that constitute the Global Forum on Agricultural Research.

Dakar 2003

More about Dakar....

Alas, the agenda for the 2003 GFAR conference in Dakar has been finalised. What we had envisaged from the very beginning was to ensure that while in Dakar, members of the GFAR family would first be treated to an Opening Keynote Address, exposing initially key elements of the global dimension of the Agricultural Research for Development (ARD) challenge by making reference to the outcomes of several of the major summits that

have taken place in the last three years. Thereafter, we would endeavour to focus more attention on the agricultural development challenges of our host continent, Africa, with a presentation on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Initiative. The latter is an attempt to better inform and share the contents of what is in store for the agriculture sector within this new African initiative that has generated significant interest worldwide.

The pathway from elaborating what the major ARD challenges are to what the GFAR family can do in partnership in responding to these challenges, we must first necessarily pass through consultation with our Civil Society stakeholder constituency. We cannot continue to disregard this most important group of stakeholders. We have therefore, organized a Pre-GFAR CSO Conference to give them sufficient time to interact, hopefully, reach a consensus on several issues they deemed important and which they wish to make known to the rest of the stakeholder groups. The hope is that the vital issues identified by this constituency will find their way into the deliberations in the main GFAR Conference which follows immediately thereafter.

A prominent part of the agenda in Dakar will be devoted to examining GFAR's achievements since the GFAR 2000 Conference held in Dresden, Germany. This "stocking taking" will allow GFAR to take a retrospective look, while at the same allowing us the opportunity to fill gaps where they exist, so that GFAR can better develop its plan work to efficiently and effectively respond to its stakeholders in the coming years. The ball will be in your court, our stakeholders, after having heard what we have to say.

O.S.



Among the major outcomes we expect from the GFAR Conference are solid ideas around several pre-selected global themes, which when developed further in consultation with all ARD stakeholders will give birth to Global Partnership Programmes (GPPs). Therefore, in the Conference the five parallel sub-pleinary sessions will tackle these global themes. We expect that the selected themes will peak your interest and engender some enthusiasm, so that by the time we leave Dakar, we will be well on our way to finalising and put these GPPs in action.

We will close the GFAR 2003 Conference on a high note with the awarding of Best Posters on Research Partnership. We thank all those who responded to GFAR's call for proposals on successful partnership programmes. Without a doubt, we will have a lot to share with you in Dakar. Our thanks to all who gave their time and effort in putting this jam-packed agenda together for the Dakar Conference.

Dakar 2003

Poster Exhibition at Dakar 2003

A poster exhibition of "Successful Cases of Agricultural Research and Sustainable Development Partnerships" will be organized during GFAR 2003 Conference.

All GFAR Stakeholders were invited to submit proposals for a poster, based on guidelines defined by GFAR Secretariat (i.e. involvement of a minimum of three Stakeholders groups recognized by GFAR, Impact of the partnership experience..).

GFAR Secretariat selected 30 submissions, responding to those guidelines, to be further developed into posters that will compete during the Conference.

The two top posters selected by GFAR Secretariat will be presented also as case studies during Plenary Session II "Taking Stock and Looking Forward: Elements for the GFAR Triennial Business Plan and New Partnership Programmes".

A panel of seven judges, chosen between the seven GFAR Stakeholders families, will select three posters, among the remaining ones, that will be awarded a plaque on Saturday 24 morning.

A list of all submissions and contacts of the coordinators will be distributed during the Conference, in order to allow visibility to all proposals received at the GFAR Secretariat.

Besides the competitive exhibition, two other poster sessions will be organized. One for Global Partnerships Programmes and Facilitation Units

(One poster for each Facilitation Unit). Another session will be dedicated to ICM/ICT activities where posters of Regional Agricultural Research Information Systems (RAIS) will be displayed, together with the ones of other relevant initiatives related to this area.

ICT

S.BO. EGFAR Back Office System Launching



EGFAR has from today a new interactive tool that will allow Stakeholders to manage, to some extent, the content of some pages and/or information contained in EGFAR database through a decentralized input process: the **EGFAR Back Office (EBO)**.

There will be two levels of input, corresponding to two degrees of decentralization: free insertion of some kind of data (Events, Institutional Links, Links to e-discussion Fora hosted by sites other than EGFAR) by any user and page management rights applied to two sections of the site (Stakeholders and Research Partnerships), for a selected number of Stakeholders (Regional Agricultural Research Information Systems Managers, Facilitation Unites Coordinators and Coordinators of Stakeholders' Groups).

What will happen practically is that anyone can insert information on a particular event, an institution/organization or an e-discussion forum, filling a set of online forms that will drive the user to the correct classification of the information.

In the final step the user will be asked to confirm the information by indicating his/her e-mail address, so that in any case EGFAR Webmaster can go back to the source of the information, for quality control purposes. To be displayed on EGFAR, the information needs at that point to be validated by EGFAR webmaster who will check for its correctness and, if needed, contact the user for more explanations. The user will be notified by email about the final insertion of the information.

Regarding the second level of insertion, access will be limited because it gives right to modify the content of some pages on EGFAR.

As said before, the two modifiable sections will be Stakeholders and Research Partnerships.

This will be possible by logging in and then select the page to update: a specific open source software (Xopus), specifically adapted to EGFAR requirements and page structure, will allow users to modify the content of the chosen page through a very user friendly interface that doesn't require any technical skill (HTML language knowledge) and gives the user several possibilities in formatting the page content (insertion of images, choice of a number of styles, hyperlinks insertion...).

F.B.

As for the first type of insertion, the user will be asked to confirm his modifications by entering his/her email address and as final step EGFAR Webmaster will check the correctness of the modification before validate it.

GFAR encourages all Stakeholders to test EBO and to send back comments/inputs to EGFAR webmaster to improve it or better adapt it to users needs.

You will find the access to EBO in the toolbar on EGFAR top menu (The brown bar), just beside "Newsletter", at <http://www.egfar.org/ebo/masterpage.jsp>

F.B.

ICT



GLOBAL.RAIS Project update

As announced in the previous issue of the newsletter, GLOBAL.RAIS (GLOBAL Alliance of the Regional Agricultural Information System - RAIS) Project has officially started on February 2003, with the AARINENA Meeting "AARINENA-ICT Expert Consultation Meeting to Strengthen RAIS of the WANA Region" held in Cairo, Egypt, on February 25 to 27. You will find later in this issue specific results of the meeting, while all background documentation, outputs of the meeting, as well as the preparatory e-discussion hosted on EGFAR (<http://www.egfar.org/jsp/discussion/index.jsp>) are already available on EGFAR at

<http://www.egfar.org/action/stakeholders/aarinena/ictworkshop.shtml> and AARINENA website (<http://www.aarinena.org/>).

F.B.

Facilitation Units



GFU on Underutilized Species

Some of the major activities that have recently engaged the Global Facilitation Unit on Underutilized Species are the following:

- **Agricultural Fair "International Green Week", Berlin (Germany) - 17 to 26 January 2003**

GFU successfully participated in this major event with the purpose to draw the attention of the general public visiting the fair to the important role underutilized species play with regard to increased food security, food quality and the potential they possess to create income for poor people in many parts of the world through processing and marketing.

A stand, with information purpose, was organized for the entire period of the fair and Public Awareness activity consisted in the following: Display of Books/Publications/Information sheets/Poster on the GFU and its mandate/Video: the documentary "Comeback der alten Pflanzen" (The return of the old plants) in German and realized by the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation (ORF) in cooperation with IPGRI was projected.

Also the IPGRI/IFAD project "Enhancing the contribution of neglected and underutilized species to food security, and to incomes of the rural poor" was presented with informative material. We facilitated the participation of Edson Gandarillas, representing the Bolivian NGO PROINPA (<http://www.proinpa.org/>), who shared our stand for the display of a variety of Andean Grains (Quinoa, Kañawa, Amaranthus and Tarwi) packed and processed in different ways and presenting PROINPA's activities with rural communities.

During the event many visitors, belonging to the general public, academic environment (teachers and students of all levels), to the scientific and marketing world, showed great attraction to the subject presented.

The general public was particularly interested on tasting the products displayed, fresh or transformed, were can they buy them and how to prepare them. People belonging to the academic environment where interested in the following: Who carries out research in the field of underutilized plant species and what partnership collaborations could be built. Nutritional characteristics and marketing opportunities. A publication request sheet was compiled by interested researchers and informative material (a poster) further to various publications where sent via surface mail to the concerned people. We took the opportunity also to lobby for the GFU visiting targeted stands such as food exporters/importers, Government representatives from developing countries, food processors various environmental organizations and journalists.

- **International Workshop on Underutilized Species, Leipzig (Germany) - 6 to 8 of May 2003**

The GFU, in a joint effort with GTZ (German Agency for Technical Cooperation) and InWent (Capacity Building International), is organizing an International Workshop on Underutilized Species. The event is sponsored by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the International Fund for agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Technical Center for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA). The objectives to pursue are the following:

1. Identify strategic elements for the promotion and sustainable utilization of under-utilized plant species
2. Identify potential actors for implementation
3. Recommend next steps

Over 50 participants traveling for the occasion from 34 different countries are involved to tackle the expected outputs of the event.

This venue addresses its efforts to policy makers, research institutions,

extension services, networks, NGOs, food industry and development organizations and donors. It looks at nutrition and health issues, cultural implications, economic and development aspects as well as environmental issues.

Due to the high interest in the workshop and the fact that only a limited number of people can attend, a virtual platform has been established (www.inwent.org/ups). Here all interested people can virtually participate in the event, making contributions, accessing the information deriving from the workshop, establishing contacts, obtaining proceedings, downloading presentations, etc.

- **GFU Web Portal**

The internet communication tool that is being developed will be based on STS Technology (Share Point Team Services). This will enable us to perform the following on-line:

1. Discuss Projects
2. Schedule Events
3. Share Documents
4. Assign and Monitor Tasks
5. Store Contact Information
6. Conduct Surveys
7. Post Links to Other Web Pages
8. Collect Customer Data with Live Forms
9. Exchange Data with Other Applications

Hoping to meet with your expectations and to deliver a useful and interesting service to the community dealing with underutilized species.

IPGRI has generously offered to host the Web site. An agreement establishing the details regarding this proposal being finalized; this will enable to be soon on-line, keep you informed about us and matters related to underutilized species.

Irmgard Hoeschle-Zeledon
Coordinator GFU for Underutilized Species



Direct Sowing, Mulch-based and Conservation agriculture

The DMC (Direct Sowing, Mulch-based and Conservation agriculture) is one of the Global Partnership Programmes (GPP) under the aegis of GFAR. It aims to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in developing DMC systems and to accelerate its wide adoption.

Since March 2002, this Program has carried out case studies aimed at better understanding factors that constrain the adoption of DMC systems. By comparing experiences from decentralized initiatives, by synthesizing lessons learned, identifying and filling gaps, DMC practices can be harnessed by a wide range of stakeholders. These case studies have been carried out in Bolivia (ANAPO, CIMMYT), in Tanzania (FAO, IFAD) and in Ghana (S.F.S Project, GTZ, ICRA). These studies are being used in improving DMC projects in these countries. More case studies are being planned for in the near future covering other countries. Plans are also underway to turn over the coordination of the DMC Facilitation Unit to IAPAR, the Agricultural Research Institute of the State of Parana in Brazil.

Currently, the Facilitation Unit is being hosted by CIRAD in Montpellier, France, with Ms Fatima Ribeiro of IAPAR as coordinator. For further information, please visit the DMC website (<http://agroecologie.cirad.fr/dmc/index.php>).

Fatima Ribeiro
DMC Coordinator

Progress with Prolinnova

Prolinnova, the NGO initiative to PROMote Local INNOVation in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management, is now

in a participatory design process to build a GPP from the bottom up. At country level, inventories of stakeholder collaboration in promoting farmer-led experimentation and innovation are being made, so that the partners can recognize what has been achieved and what needs to be done to scale up this approach. In each country, stakeholders will gather to design Prolinnova programmes tailored to their specific experiences and needs. The planners of the country programmes will then meet in an international workshop to learn from each other's cases of multi-stakeholder partnerships, define common needs and design their GPP. Activities include documentation of farmer-led experimentation and innovation, capacity building, participatory innovation development, curriculum development, policy dialogue, networking and knowledge management. In each country, the coordinating units are NGOs, and the Steering Groups include people from NGOs, bilateral projects and government institutions of agricultural research, extension and education. Also international research institutes will be involved in the planning workshops. There is still no core funding for a facilitation unit, but IFAD has provided funds for Prolinnova design activities in Ethiopia, Ghana and Uganda. Some other country-level and international activities are being supported by small amounts from various sources – a "mosaic" model of funding with many missing pieces. For example, funds for the international workshop in Ethiopia are still being sought.

For further information:
www.prolinnova.net

Ann Waters-Bayer
PROLINNOVA Coordinator

Facilitating the Development of a GPP on Rural Knowledge and Innovation

A small group discussion among institutions involved in knowledge management was convened by the GFAR Secretariat on 13-14 March 2003 in Rome.

The meeting aimed to initially discuss what could be the elements of a Global Partnership Programme on Rural Knowledge and Innovation. It

was participated by CIAT (International Center for Tropical Agriculture), CAB International, ENDA (Environmental Development Action in the Third World); ISNAR (International Service for National Agricultural Research), and IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development).

Following a brief presentation of each organization's activities related to knowledge management, the ensuing discussion focused on the on the concept of Rural Knowledge System (RKS) and of knowledge itself, being highly contextualized, as powerful tool to tap potentials, facilitate change, and community empowerment. The importance of demonstrating the direct impact/relationship between poverty alleviation and improved knowledge systems by increasing the capacity of identified vulnerable groups to tackle and deal with complex issues while improving their resilience to rapid change in their livelihood systems (e.g., market) and their natural environment (soil, water utilization) was pointed out. As well, the need to identify good principles on how to make knowledge work and to have policy recommendations that will enable the process of combining knowledge (e.g., rewards and incentives/ compensation for farmers and researchers to work together); facilitate the understanding of knowledge system; and in terms of producing and sharing knowledge cooperatively was highlighted in the dialogue.

To date, a Concept Note which may form the basis of a GPP on the topic is being developed.

In GFAR 2003 in May, this Concept Note will be presented in the Sub-plenary Session on Rural Knowledge and Innovation to generate further discussion and to explore stakeholder interest to co-develop what could be a GPP on the topic.

O.O.

Facilitation function at GFAR Secretariat on Rural Innovation and Agri Small and Medium sized Enterprise Development: working towards stakeholders led initiatives

In the last months, GFAR Secretariat has intensified the relations with the FAO/AGS Division of FAO to follow up on the Phase I of the Global Initiative on Post Harvest (GIPh) programme. The GIPh saw the GFAR Secretariat actively involved in the organization of five Regional Workshops, held between September 2001 and March 2002 on the state of Post Harvest. This was a very important occasion to assess directly the needs and priorities identified by the various stakeholders. Following the phase I work has been initiated towards the implementation of the phase II of the project, that implies a Global Workshop on Post Harvest. In the efforts to attract as many stakeholders as possible, contacts have been initiated with the PhAction group (a consortium of Research Centers) that is promoting an initiative entitled Linking Farmers to the Market. In this way, the final objective may move towards a more market oriented approach, following an explicit need expressed also by the RF/SRF throughout the Regional Priority Setting Exercise.

On the same line in the GFAR 2003 Conference, a sub-plenary session on this topic will take place. The aim is to take a further step towards the creation of a Global Partnership Programme (GPP), on agricultural SMEs Development, trying to have as many "south" partners as possible participating in the activities.

GFAR Livestock Focal Point

In the last months, the GFAR Livestock focal point has continued the dialogue with the Institutions leading the initiative on the Control of Trypanosomoses (CIRAD, ILRI and PAAT). This is an interesting potential Global Partnership Programme; the discussion is presently focusing on the mechanism to be established to better define the role of the Secretariat in the GPP, how to manage the

information and the information flow as well as how to liaise with the GPP coordinators and others.

To strengthen the involvement of the stakeholders in the GFAR community, the GFAR Livestock focal point has also co-organized the so called *Livestock Week*, held from 24th to 28th March that included the following events: the Global Initiative on Livestock Services and the Poor (GI-LSP), the 4th Interagency Meeting of Livestock Production and Animal Health Research and the 27th Co-ordination meeting of EU Experts Group on Livestock Matters in Developing Countries – ELIDEV, held in IFAD, FAO and the Ministry of Health, Italy, respectively.

A sub-plenary session on *Livestock and Agriculture integration* will take place in the GFAR 2003 Conference to possibly create a GPP on the subject through the involvement of R&D stakeholders.



Support unit for International Fisheries and Aquatic Research – SIFAR: addressing "responsive research for responsible fisheries"

Fish are critically important to the developing world. Over 95% of the world's 27 million fishermen live in developing countries and small-scale fisheries provide food and livelihood security to millions. About 70% of all fisheries are biologically excessively exploited (FAO) while broader environmental impacts pose a severe threat. Aquatic living resources urgently require effective management in order to sustain local and wider benefits.

Yet world fisheries represent an extremely complex and dispersed picture. Large marine and inland watersheds and ecosystems are generally poorly understood but are being impacted by increasing degrees of use and degradation following changes in national economies as well

as the global climate. Production and marketing take place in systems which vary in scale as well as in their modes of functioning. Competition for land, water, and other resources from other economic sectors is increasing. The fisheries sector also operates within complex institutional and political settings which differ considerably between regions and thus requires different approaches to sustainability.

The diverse legal and institutional frameworks in which many fisheries operate also demands new approaches. Developing-country institutions face ever-increasing constraints in their ability to implement commitments under recently international conventions and instruments including: the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea; UN Fish Stocks Agreement; Convention on Biological Diversity; and FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

F.A. (<http://www.fao.org/fi/agreem/codecond/codecon.asp>).

Article 12 of the Code of Conduct covers Research, and calls for urgent and cooperative action through FAO to encourage "States [to] ensure that data generated by research are analyzed, that the results of such analyses are published [...] and distributed in a timely and readily understood fashion, in order that the best scientific evidence is made available as a contribution to fisheries conservation, management and development". It is widely recognized that Article 12 of the Code of Conduct has hitherto been largely neglected in programmes aimed at Code promotion, dissemination and implementation.

Contemporary with the Code of Conduct, the seminal Study of International Fisheries Research (<http://www.sifar.org/SIFRStudy.htm>) "SIFR" (World Bank et al 1992), recognized the need for marked improvements in both the generation and the dissemination of knowledge relevant to the sustainable development of aquatic resources. New approaches were called for to ensure knowledge from research informed effective ways of protecting vulnerable populations dependent upon these resources for food and livelihoods.

A common thread running through all of these statements is the need to develop a greater understanding

through research of how aquatic resources impact upon food security and livelihoods particularly of the poor, and upon national economies. Such evidence could play an increasingly useful advocacy role in informing policy making in fisheries and related sectors.

In early 1998, SIFAR was established in FAO to address this point. SIFAR is an autonomous project or "Secretariat" based alongside the Fisheries Department funded by a range of donors. These, together with FAO, provide the governance framework. DFID has been funding the secondment of the Coordinator/Executive Secretary, Tim Bostock. SIFAR's objectives focus on:

Research demand: facilitating links between developing country research systems and donors, helping articulate local demand for responsive development research.

Research policy and policy research: examining how research can increasingly meet sector needs for sustainable development. This concerns the ways in which research is identified, prioritized and implemented, and the effectiveness of participatory approaches. It also concerns the constraints to research uptake by national institutions and, hence, the impacts of research on development outcomes, particularly sustainable fisheries management.

Research communications: SIFAR and FAO are co-developing the *oneFish Community Directory*, an Internet portal for the fisheries and aquatic research community (www.onefish.org). OneFish promotes discussion, networking and information sharing in development research. It assists partner country organizations in generating and disseminating research results, and in presenting research proposals.

SIFAR has been actively engaged in identifying and commissioning a range of research scoping activities commissioned by several international donor agencies. All activities are designed to address the objectives laid out above i.e. to address developing country research requirements within realistic donor funding frameworks. Of particular interest over the last 6 months are the following:

- "Policy research: impacts of trade liberalization on poverty and vulnerability in developing

countries" (<http://www.onefish.org/id/127760>); (DFID/GTZ): The overall objective of the study is to generate a better understanding about the relationship between the existing provisions on international fisheries, as well as the changes envisaged in the WTO negotiations, on sustainable development. This is to be undertaken with a view to identifying options for national and international fisheries and trade policies which address the needs of sustainable development.

- "SIFR+10 – Research and Policy Outcomes" (<http://www.onefish.org/id/127750>) (DFID): A scoping study for a programme aimed at analysing and improving links between research and policy. Study will commission key paper, identify partners, establish a knowledge exchange network, and convene an international workshop.
- "Vulnerability and food insecurity in poor coastal zone communities" (<http://www.onefish.org/id/127745>) (FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme Phases 1 and 2): Aims to develop a flexible analytical approach to better understand the dynamics between food/livelihood security and insecurity, and serve as basis for action. Collaboration with Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme and FAO's FIVIMS initiative.
- "ACP Fish II feasibility study" (<http://www.onefish.org/id/18247>) (EC: EDF 9): A feasibility study for ACP Fish II aimed at improved institutional capacity for fisheries and aquatic resources management; addresses knowledge and institutional requirements for sustainable management in ACP countries. Focal countries will be in West Africa and Western Indian Ocean regions. Pilot management projects will be key outputs.
- "Lake Victoria Policy Research scoping study for a Policy Advisory Project" (<http://www.onefish.org/id/127737>) (EC and Govt Uganda): Design of a programme of activities to be incorporated into the new EC Lake Management project covering policy planning and advice. Generate better understanding of the policy and institutional

constraints to establishing effective fisheries management on the Lake.

Through engagement in such activities, SIFAR inevitably continues to have useful impact on FAO's Fisheries Department inasmuch as these projects are seen to be fully relevant to and supportive of FAO's mandate.

Tim Bostock
SIFAR Executive Secretary

Europe



EARD-InfoSys+ News

The webbased European information system EARD-InfoSys+ is connecting European researchers, policy makers and institutions in the field of ARD. The objective is to build European networks and to foster communication and the exchange of knowledge. InfoSys+ is working on behalf of EARD, the European Initiative on ARD. EARD-InfoSys+ is carried by a network of European Partners. All EU-countries as well as Switzerland and Norway have appointed National Nodes who are collecting relevant information for EARD-InfoSys+ and building up partnerships with their national ARD institutions.

The tools and services of EARD-InfoSys+ are:

- **Relational database:** Mapping the European ARD-landscape is the essential background for decision makers in ARD. InfoSys+ developed a highly relational database allowing detailed retrieval of information on institutions, projects, researchers and access to news and events.
- **Phprojekt:** PhProjekt is a communication platform/extranet which is presently used by various working groups. Functions of Phprojekt are: e-mail facilities, document exchange, project planner, calendar, address-database, help-desk, discussion-fora.
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document exchange, project planner, calendar, address-database, help-desk, discussion-fora.

- **E-Mail Alert service:** To be updated automatically on news in ARD, users can subscribe to an E-Mail-alert service. Registered users can also insert own news and in this way spread them to interested Stakeholders in European ARD.
- **NodeXML:** nodeXML is an Open Source Software for cross database search. Due to the fact that decentralised approach of dataholding has shown to allow a more efficient maintenance of data quality, nodeXML was designed to link partners and at the same time assures that information remains in the hands of the dataholder.
- **Strengthening Networks via Public relations:** Specifically designed promotion packages assure the sustainability of networks and frequent information to users.

For more information go to:
www.isicad.org
www.InfoSysplus.org
www.eiard.org
www.zadi.de

Marlene Horstmann
EARDInfosys+ PR Coordinator

Europe



The Netherlands: The International Agricultural Centre activities

The International Agricultural Centre (IAC: <http://www.iac.wur.nl/>) is an independent, non-profit foundation in Wageningen, The Netherlands. IAC builds capacity for sustainable development in the agriculture, food, rural development and natural resources management sectors.

Training, advisory services, seminars, action learning projects, network development and knowledge management are combined to optimize organizational and individual learning. These services are directed towards developing countries and countries in transition.

Special attention is given to participatory planning, monitoring &

evaluation approaches, problem analysis, gender and interaction between the various stakeholders in rural development.

Subscribe to IAC newsletter at <http://www.iac.wur.nl/services/training/intro.htm#newsletter>

The IAC is part of **Wageningen University and Research Centre** (<http://www.wur.nl/>).

Wageningen UR covers a broad range of agricultural education and research organizations in the fields of plant and animal production, agro-technology and food processing, rural development and environmental management.

A brand new course that IAC offers this autumn is **Facilitating multi-stakeholder processes and social learning**. Rural development and natural resources management (NRM) have entered a new era - one of facilitating dialogue, joint learning and collaborative action. A new breed of professional is in high demand. The course is meant for those that would like to develop their skills as a 'new' professional.

The course covers the state-of-the-art thinking about participation from the local to the global level and introduces the most up-to-date methodologies and approaches for facilitation and participation. How Multi-Stakeholder Processes (MSPs) and social learning relate to concepts such as dialogue, interactive policy making, and adaptive management is fully explored.

Richard Bawden, Professor Emeritus in Systemic Development at the University of Western Sydney Australia, will be guest facilitator for this course.

Date: 15 Sept – 3 Oct 2003

More information and application forms at <http://www.iac.wur.nl/services/training/regular/module.cfm?code=61/50>

Picture of interactive exercise at <http://www.iac.wageningen-ur.nl/images/network3.jpg>

Femke Griffioen
Wageningen University and Research Centre

Asia-Pacific



Future Development of Asia-Pacific Agricultural Research Information System (APARIS)

Recognizing the important role that ICT can play in ARD, APAARI has organized two expert consultations (2000 & 2002) for development of an Asia-Pacific Agricultural Research Information System (APARIS). These expert consultations enabled APARIS to develop from a simple RAIS concept to a basic framework of ARD information resources made available through APAARI web site. However, with limited financial and human resources available to APAARI, future developments in APARIS require a collaborative approach involving ICT groups of APAARI and other organizations such as GFAR, FAO, ISNAR, CABI, AIT, and ACIAR. The representatives of APAARI and its ICT support group held a day-long meeting on April 3, 2003 in Bangkok to identify specific areas of collaboration.

The meeting was conducted in two sessions -- presentations by participants followed by a round-table discussion. The author presented the planned initiatives in APARIS to offer an information gateway and a regional agricultural expert locator (RAEL) service. GFAR's presentation explained its GLOBAL-RAIS initiative and potential support to APAARI for an ICT workshop. Mr. Regino Gonzales (Jun), Senior Computer Specialist demonstrated through his presentation the AIT-Extension's ICT training facilities and suggested AIT as the co-host and venue for the ICT workshop that APAARI plans to organize in December 2003 with support from GFAR and ISNAR. Dr. Ajit Maru, Information Officer, informed the participants that APARIS can benefit from ISNAR's ICT need assessment and capacity building activities. Mr. Michael Riggs, Information Management Specialist at FAO-RAP, gave a brief overview of some of the FAO's ICT tools such as Agris, the Resource Kit, and Teca and encouraged APAARI for collaboration with FAO by implementing Web-Agris for the Asia-Pacific region and

integrating other FAO tools with APARIS.

The major recommendations of the meeting included: (1) APAARI, FAO and ISNAR should jointly develop a brochure on useful ARD information resources available on the Internet for distribution to APAARI members and ARD professionals. (2) NARS leaders be further catalyzed for greater participation of respective NARS in APARIS development. (3) APARIS gateway function should be developed using existing models of similar tools developed by FAO/CGIAR. (4) APAARI, ISNAR, FAO and AIT to prepare a benchmark report on the state of ICT in agricultural research in the Asia-Pacific region. (5) FAO to support APAARI in implementing Web-Agris and RAEL function through APARIS, and collaborate in ICT capacity building activities. (6) APAARI and its support group members should collaboratively develop a project proposal for long-term development of APARIS which could be submitted to ADB, World Bank, or a similar organization for funding.

APARIS

Asia-Pacific



Establishment of Asia-Pacific Consortium on Agricultural Biotechnology (APCoAB)

The APAARI and FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO-RAP) had jointly organized an expert consultation in March, 2002 to assess the potential of biotechnology to increase agricultural productivity and profitability in the Asia-Pacific region and to address concerns for adoption of this technology for the benefit of farmers and consumers. The expert consultation unanimously recommended for the establishment of an Asia-Pacific Consortium on Agricultural Biotechnology (APCoAB) involving the key stakeholders in the region to pool their synergies, harness comparative advantages and ensure judicious use of limited resources to promote application of biotechnology for the sustainable agricultural

development in the region. As a follow-up of the recommendations of the expert consultation, APAARI developed concept note on APCoAB and in collaboration with FAO-RAP organized a meeting on the establishment of APCoAB on April 4, 2003 in Bangkok. About 25 participants representing regional NARS, IARCs, CG Institutions, NGOs, foundations, and the private sector attended the meeting.

Dr. He Changchui, FAO Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, delivered the welcome address. Based on the concept note, a framework for establishing the APCoAB as a neutral platform and a functional mechanism to promote further collaboration among various agricultural biotechnology stakeholders was presented by Dr. Paroda, Executive Secretary, APAARI. Dr. Takahiro Inoue, the APAARI Chairman, in his inaugural address highlighted the sustained efforts of APAARI to strengthen NARS and other stakeholders in dealing with the emerging ARD issues including biotechnology. Each participant presented his/her organization's perspective on the proposed APCoAB. Round-table discussions evolved a functional structure of APCoAB and priority activities. The participants endorsed the general structure of the APCoAB and agreed to work on further details. The private sector overwhelmingly supported the APCoAB idea and indicated a possibility of their support for this initiative. Also Rockefeller Foundation welcomed the idea and is expected to provide needed support.

The major recommendations of the meeting included: (1) APCoAB should move ahead as a neutral platform for the stakeholders to exchange views, ideas and knowledge in the field of agricultural biotechnology; (2) Initial focus should be on some achievable objectives after further prioritization of APCoAB activities; (3) Beside APAARI, active support of FAO, CGIAR (ISNAR), GFAR, ADB, World Bank, the private sector, prominent foundations, and other key global donor agencies be sought for the establishment of APCoAB. Subsequently, NARS could also be approached for their support as well in the form of membership contributions; (4) Initially, a small secretariat with an annual core funding support of actively involved Private Sector biotechnology companies and foundations could be sought in the range of USD200,000 –

500,000 for a 3-5 year time lag commitment and FAO and APAARI be approached to provide their logistic support to house the Secretariat in their premises at FAO-RAP Bangkok; (5) An APCoAB Steering/Advisory Committee, consisting of one representative from each APAARI, FAO, NARS, GFAR, CGIAR, the Private Sector, NGOs, and the Foundations should be formed that can guide on pragmatic constitutional and legal structure of the Consortium; and (6) APAARI should in partnership with FAO move forward and make efforts to establish APCoAB and simultaneously take up the matter further with all concerned organizations.

APARIS

West Asia & North Africa



A spotlight on AARINENA-ICT Expert Consultation Meeting to Strengthen RAIS in the WANA Region

The consultation took place in Cairo, Egypt from 25 to 27 of February 2003 and was sponsored by GFAR, AARINENA, ARC, and FAO/RNE. Thirty participants have attended the consultation from 11 countries, and 10 Regional and International Organizations. The main objectives of the consultation were to recognize the implementation status of the Regional Agricultural Information in the West Asia and North Africa (WANA) Region, get acquainted with Regional and International Organization working in the ICT in the Region, and review Requirements, Strategy, and Implementation plan for WANA/RAIS. The main achievements in the last three years are: the strategy developed for WANA/RAIS, the project proposal for the regional agricultural information system for WANA Region", prepared by AARINENA, in April 2001 which was endorsed, in the consultation, as a relevant regional framework for actions, and enhancement made to AARINENA web site.

The presentations of the Regional and International Organizations interested in ICT in the regions have addressed

the following issues: the importance of developing specific databases related to research centers and institutes, Information System development should be backed by political commitment, big problems can be divided into smaller ones each of which can be handled by a specific institutes with specific funding and thus a more well defined basis for collaboration can be established, and the importance of addressing human resources training and communication.

The main outcome of the consultation was a set of recommendations for the future of RAIS. The most important recommendation was the one that described a frame of collaborative programs that includes: enhancing management information systems at national level, launching an electronic forum of discussion enabling and fostering dialogues within and amongst all the stakeholders, launching of a question and answer service at the regional level, establishment of a gateway function at the regional level facilitating accesses to information managed by NARS. In order to follow up on these recommendations, a RAIS steering committee was formed. Nominations for the steering committee were made by present representatives of each of the five sub-regions with the following results: From the Arab Peninsula, Kuwait was elected, from the Mashreq, Jordan was elected, From the Maghreb, Morocco was elected, from the Nile Valley and the Red Sea, Egypt was elected, from Wes/Central Asia, Iran was elected. Elected representatives were asked to nominate and select a chair from amongst them and Egypt was elected. FAO, ICARDA, GFAR, and AOAD were proposed to join the steering committee as associate members.

Ahmed Rafea
AARINENA-RAIS Chairman

Sub-Saharan Africa



CORAF/WECARD 4th General Assembly

The Sub-Saharan Africa sub-regional forum, the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD), held its 4th statutory Annual General Assembly meeting at the Palais des Congrès in Bamako, Mali, from March 24th – 28th, 2003. Some 100 participants representing NGO partners, Farmer's Organizations, the private sector, International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs), Advanced Research Institutes (ARIs), West & Central African NARS, and donors attended the meeting. The 4th General Assembly took place against the backdrop of transition as the CORAF/WECARD Secretariat undergoes a change of leadership with the recruitment of a new Executive Secretary, Scientific Coordinator and the Officer responsible for Information and Communication.

The Malian deputy Minister of Planning, representing the Malian Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, officially opened the CORAF/WECARD General Assembly, preceded by welcome addresses from Dr. Adama Traoré, Executive Secretary of the Malian National Committee for Agricultural Research (CNRA), and Dr. Sie Koffi, the Chairman of CORAF/WECARD.

The four-day programme for the meeting included presentations by CORAF/WECARD Staff in plenary of an activity report, strategic plan, programme of work and budget for 2003. These presentations were complemented with presentations by resource persons touching on three themes: livestock, plant adaptation to drought and new African ARD initiatives. A field visit was organized to the Sotuba Research Station of the Malian Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER) and on the final day, three different stakeholder groups (directors, scientific partners & donors) meeting separately, made recommendations for CORAF/WECARD's consideration.

Several major outcomes of the meeting are worth mentioning such as: i) the selection of Dr. Paco Sereme of INERA, Burkina Faso, as new Executive Secretary of CORAF/WECARD, replacing the outgoing Executive Secretary, Dr. Ndiaga Mbaye at the end of June 2003.; ii) the holders of positions of CORAF/WECARD Scientific Coordinator and Officer responsible for Information and Communication remain the same (Messrs. Nwalozie and Demby); iii) the NGO, Farmer's Organization, and private sector positions in the Executive Committee of CORAF/WECARD have been filled by Mr. Sonni George of The Gambia, of Ms. Halima Tiousso Sanda of Niger and Ms. Gisele d'Almeida of Senegal, respectively; iv) the recommendation by the Committee of Directors to reactivate the Science and Technical Committee of CORAF/WECARD and make it more functional; v) the recommendations by the donor partners for CORAF/WECARD to make efforts to better diversify its sources of funding, to make the CORAF/WECARD networks more dynamic, and to see the CORAF/WECARD strategic plan made more operational and the role of the NARS better defined; vi) the recommendation by the scientific partners for CORAF/WECARD to allocate more resources to the networks to enable them to function better.

The 5th CORAF/WECARD General Assembly is to take place in Congo Brazzaville, March 23-26, 2004.

S.BO.

CSOs

CSOs in Southern Caucasus to establish its own network

Non-government and farmers organizations (NGOs/FOs) from three countries in the Southern Caucasus sub-region gathered together in workshop held on 31 March-01 April 2003 in Tbilisi, Georgia.

The **NGO/FO Meeting on Agricultural Research and Development in the South Caucasus Region** brought together civil-society organizations from Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. The objectives of the meeting were to build a network of farmers'/civil society organizations in the sub-region concerned with ARD so as to

raise awareness of local stakeholders on possibilities of bringing their voices into national/regional programs and decision-making bodies related to agricultural research for development (ARD).

For two days, participants discussed issues and challenges facing the three countries in the South Caucasus. Participants highlighted that the region is traditionally agriculture-based. With majority of the population in rural areas, the agriculture sector remains to be the main source for employment. However, the development of the sector is hampered by the continued deterioration of the natural environment as a result of ineffective and irrational use, slow process of reform in the agrarian sector, and the influx of imported goods in the domestic market.

Recognizing the important role they play in developing the sector and to effectively contribute to it, participants proposed to form an informal network called Forum of NGOs and Farmers' Organizations in the South Caucasus. This informal network aims to facilitate cooperation, partnership and coordination of efforts of NGOs and FOs in the countries of the South Caucasus related to ARD.

The network will endeavor to involve other NGOs/FOs of agrarian sector in the region, develop representation in each country, conduct priority setting exercise in the region, create regular thematic working groups to contribute to addressing priority agricultural issues, conduct fundraising activities, and to raise funds to carry out their activities.

Some of the activities identified include information exchange/dissemination; articulating the Forum with participation of all interested parties; establishment of a Scientific-technical Committee of the Forum; and linking with NGOs and FOs in Central Asia and other international organizations working in ARD. The meeting was organized by the Biological Farming Association "ELKANA", a non-governmental local organization promoting organic farming in Georgia, with funding support from the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee (NGOC) of the CGIAR.

Mariam Jorjadze
*ELKANA Biological Farming
Association*

CSOs



Civil Society Organizations to meet before GFAR 2003 Conference

A number of non-government organizations (NGOs) and farmers organizations (FOs) from all regions of the world are expected to gather together on 20-21 May 2003, two days prior to the opening of the GFAR 2003 Conference in Dakar, Senegal.

The important stewardship role that Civil Society Organizations play in research priority-setting is well recognized by all stakeholder groups. However, the present situation calls for a more proactive CSO involvement in identifying approaches and models for specific development activities, drawing on their close knowledge of local communities and their needs. As such, this event is part of GFAR's over-all effort to reinforce their involvement as stakeholder groups in agricultural research for development (ARD). It is designed to facilitate networking CSO groups and consolidate their participation in the GFAR 2003 conference and beyond.

The format of the workshop is designed to allow the participants to examine the present situation of NGOs and FOs in terms of their role in influencing ARD, determine their objectives, and as distinct stakeholder groups forge a path towards these goals.

The expected outputs include the articulation of individual vision statements for both NGO and FO groups and defined mandates including roles a responsibilities of those involved in ARD, an enhanced CSO network, a plan for improved mechanisms for NGO and FO representation in various governance and decision and policy-making bodies at the sub-regional, regional and global level.

See Workshop Agenda at <http://www.egfar.org/gfar2003/documents/CSOAgenda.pdf>

O.O.
L.T.

CSOs



Information technology for ARD and rural development: Linking people and networks

Effective communication and information exchange in the field of ARD and rural development is one of the main premises to ensure an efficient collaboration between researchers, institutions and farmers. Modern Information and communication technology (ICT) can support this task. A working group at the German Centre for Documentation and Information in Agriculture (ZADI) is developing concepts to support the building of sustainable networks. The working group is specialized on systems for direct communication between farmers and scientists as well as the co-ordination of decentralized information networks. In the frame of two different international projects specific tools and services for internet communication have been developed.

RUN (Rural Universe Network) Project contributes to rural development by enabling the population itself to take advantage of the latest IC technologies. Based on a network of rural information centers operated by rural information brokers, low-cost tools are developed in collaboration with the population to facilitate communication and information management. RUN is thus an independent, decentralized information system driven by rural population's demand.

E-publishing with "Email2Web" (<http://www.runnetwork.de/publish.php>): publication system with e-journals and articles that can be sent by email. A publishing form is filled offline (low cost, no programming skills afforded) and its coded content is sent off by email. The article appears on the web immediately. For more comfort, an equivalent online-form can be used.

Question-Answer-Service: Through its free publication system, RUN serves as a platform for the expression of questions arising in the rural population. This platform opens new efficient ways of both localizing and pooling the existing demand for

information and finding experts and answers to the problems. All questions and answers are stored in the RUN information system and thus build up a growing pool of globally available practical information contributing to rural development. An innovative voucher and control system coupled with the information flow compensates for the lacking spending power of the customers.

Example at
http://www.runetwork.de/Journals/journal_index.php?l&location=Allada_cas

Market Price Information System (<http://www.runetwork.de/Infoprix/>): Market price transparency is essential for efficient rural trade. The Infoprix system combines the traditional monitoring of market prices with the advantages of modern information technology: market prices are fed into a server-based database from which prices for each product on each market can be retrieved by sms-request.

For more information go to:
www.isicad.org
www.runetwork.de

Marlene Horstmann
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IARCS



CGIAR Challenge Program on Genetic Resources

The CGIAR Challenge Program on Genetic Resources "Unlocking genetic diversity for the resource poor" held a stakeholder meeting at the Library of Alexandria, 14-16 January 2003. The Challenge Program focuses on examining the genetic diversity of crops held in the CGIAR centre genebank collections and to use the power of modern genomic analytical tools to develop cultivars with new stress tolerance, including drought.

The meeting was chaired by Dr Ismail Serageldin and was attended by a broad array of CGIAR centre staff, representatives of donor governments, advanced research institutes, representatives of regional NARS fora, and private sector companies.

The meeting focused on issues such as, which crops and centers would

participate in the program, the design of the competitive grants portion of the program, the engagement of NARS, advanced research institutes and the private sector, delivery of products to the resource-poor, and capacity building issues. There was some very interesting discussion around some of these issues as the challenge program model represents a major departure from the long-term funding model for the CGIAR centers. All representatives at the meeting, including the various donor agencies, expressed a strong commitment to move the project forward as quickly as possible.

By the end of the meeting the participants had agreed on several key points. The program will encompass the four major crop groups represented in the CGIAR-cereals, legumes, roots and tubers, and forage grasses. The participants also reaffirmed the focus on drought as the main target trait, initially. The competitive grants program will request proposals that reflect the involvement of at least two partners (CGIAR centre, ARI or NARS). Both small seed grant proposals as well as large full-project proposals will be solicited. At least 50 percent of the CP funds will be dedicated to the competitive grants program. Capacity building will be a crosscutting element of all funded research. Many of the program specifics will be determined at technical planning workshops during 2003.

The challenge program proposal is currently under review with the Executive Committee of the CGIAR.

Peter Ninnes
CIMMYT

IARCS



Improving Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management in sub-Saharan Africa: Securing the future for Africa's children

The sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme (SSA CP) will be an important vehicle for achieving the goals of NEPAD's Comprehensive African Agricultural Development

Programme (CAAPD) for addressing the nexus of falling incomes, deteriorating food security and degrading natural resources.

The SSA CP Programme Formulation Workshop convened by FARA was attended by over 100 representatives from African national agricultural research institutes and universities, the sub-regional agricultural research organizations, the CGIAR and other international centers, advanced research centers from out of Africa, UN agencies, NGOs, African farmers' organizations, the private sector, and national and intergovernmental agencies and foundations. It was another step in formulating an African-led programme that will draw together the diversity of contributors to agricultural research for Africa's development.

A Drafting Committee, established at the workshop, has continued to address the issues and modalities of implementing the new multidisciplinary, multi institutional, approach to participatory research in which the communities will be fully involved in determining the remedies to their developmental problems. And, the supporting capacity building and information exchange components.

The first draft of the proposal will be presented at the FARA General Assembly in Dakar. After which it will be revised and finalized for submission to the CGIAR Science Council.

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