OPEN SESSION

WELCOME ADDRESS

The chair, Mohammad Roozitalab welcomed the participants and thanked each and everyone present for the efforts made to take part in the meeting. He then introduced a number of alternate members and observers present at the meeting who were: Alessandro Meschinelli representing Rodney Cooke (IFAD), Hamid Narjisse representing Abdel-Nabie Fardous (AARINENA), Campbell Davidson (NAFAR), Marcio Porto representing Dietrich Leihner (FAO), Aissetou Kanute (NGO), Leonard Msemakweli and Chebet Maikut representing Jack Wilkinson (IFAP), and Marc Debois (European Commission). The chair paid a special tribute to Philippe Vialatte who for many years represented the Donor Support Group on the Steering Committee (SC) and who was now going to be replaced by another DSG representative. He requested Marc Debois from the European Commission to convey the best wishes and gratitude of the SC to Philippe Viallatte.


The Chair presented the provisional agenda and the minutes the of the December 2004 meeting for comments and adoption. It was suggested that perhaps future agenda should contain an item on action taken report although it was admitted that many of such issues usually feature in the progress report presented by the Executive Secretary. No definite decision was taken on this. It was also suggested to reorganize the agenda in order to give some time to Regional Fora representatives and other stakeholders to provide some update on their activities during the open session just after the report from the secretariat, and the agenda item on the charter review be moved to the closed session since it might not be of much interest to the observers. The final agenda adopted is presented in annex 1. The minutes of the December 2004 meeting was also approved without modifications.
SECRETARIAT MID-TERM PROGRESS REPORT

The Executive Secretary presented a brief report on activities carried out since the beginning of the year. The report was prepared and presented following the output-oriented format of the programme of work and budget. Some of the outputs he highlighted under each of the pillars of the Business Plan are summarised below.

i) Support to RF to promote inclusiveness and inter-regional collaboration
Outputs achieved or targeted through advocacy and capacity building of CSOs are:

- Observer status on AARINENA Executive Committee granted to farmers representatives.
- IFAP’s committee on ARD established
- Process for the establishment of SSA NGO Consortium initiated
- Facilitated information exchange and knowledge sharing among RF during two important regional fora events (FORAGRO 2005, EFARD 2005) with emphasis on building collaborative research programmes around regional priorities.

ii) Promotion of Collaborative Research Partnerships

- Significant progress towards the development and implementation of concrete projects and activities within two GFAR promoted activities – the Global Post Harvest and the ICM4ARD initiatives.
- Promotion of south–north partnerships through the second call of the DURAS competitive research funding mechanism, with an increased response rate, and improved participation of CSO

iii) Advocacy and public awareness
The activities of the GFAR Stakeholder Committee for the Generation Challenge Programme (GCP) was used to illustrate some of the activities carried out to contribute to the targeted output of informed updated stakeholders able to take appropriate decisions and policy actions. The committee made strong recommendations to the governing body of the Challenge Programme on such important issues as: the central role NARS should play in the GCP and the need to develop a product delivery mechanism targeted towards end users.

iv) Management Information Systems
Under this pillar, he highlighted the efforts made for the continued development of EGFAR to make it user-friendlier, versatile and an important source of information.

v) Management Related Activities
He reported that the recruitment process for the two P-2 positions had been concluded, and that for the P-4 position should be concluded by July. Finally he indicated that with regards to resource mobilization, Canada, the European Commission (DG/DEV), FAO, France and Italy had all confirmed pledged support for 2005, while DFID, IDRC, IFAD, Rockefeller, and WB/CGIAR had requested for specific project based proposals.

Discussion centred mainly around the issues of more effective CSO participation in RF activities, and the need to move more rapidly with the identification and implementation of concrete inter-regional activities. With regards to the former, a plea was made to ensure a more effective presence of CSO in RF although the issue of legitimate representation of the CSO was raised again, and that efforts should be made to avoid handpicking of CSO representatives. Related to this issue, a request for an update on the status of the CSO project
submitted for funding to the EC (DG/DEV) was made, and was provided by the Executive Secretary who indicated that the official request to be prepared by the ACP Secretariat is still pending, and described efforts being made to ensure the request is sent to the EC, so that pledged funds could be released. It was suggested that more political lobbying of the ACP Secretariat might be required and Marc Debois from EC offered to help along these lines. With regards to the implementation of concrete inter-regional activities, it was indicated that this will necessarily take some time, given that RF have to take the lead and come to a common agreement. Additional comments were provided by Jean-Francois Giovannetti who brought to the attention of the Committee the recent activities on the development of the ICM4ARD programme, highlighting how the programme was characterised among others by a strong inter-regional dimension.

UPDATES FROM REGIONAL FORA (RF) AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

AARINENA

Hamid Narjise, Director of INRA, Morocco, representing AARINENA presented the progress so far made by the RF on its Work Plan (2004-2005). The activities reported are summarised below:

1. Strengthening of Agricultural Information System (RAIS) through:
   a) Enhancing AARINENA Website: the web-site which was developed in July 2002 was recently enhanced and re-launched in order to make it more interactive and user friendly.
   b) Strengthening of WANA-RAIS: the RF facilitated and supported the second meeting of the AARIENA ICT Committee that was held in September 2004 in Iran, during which the committee reviewed & approved the RF ICT strategy which consists of the following:
      - Framework of Action to develop the WANA-RAIS
      - Implementation Plan
      - Collaborative Programs
   c) AARINENA Newsletter and other publications: it was reported that during the period under review the RF produced and widely distributed 4 biannual newsletter issues, proceedings of RF meetings, workshops and number of training manuals

2. Establishing and supporting Commodity Crop Networks: it was reported that the RF networks have become a generic model for the establishment of functional mechanisms for collaboration and enhancement of communication and exchange of experiences among different countries in one region and/or different regions of the world. The RF currently has four commodity networks, namely cotton, olives, dateplam, and medicinal and herbal plants.

3. Implementation of the Global Post Harvest Initiative: In collaboration with GFAR Secretariat the RF convened a two-day planning meeting on the GPHI in Antalya, Turkey in March 2005. The meeting was attended by all the coordinators of the RF commodity network and the leaders of the respective post harvest working groups of all these networks. It was reported that the principal outcome of the two-day meeting was the prioritisation of three project ideas, out of a total of 9 that were considered to be of importance for the networks, these include:
Market-orientation for the AARINENA networks and their members, convened by the Coordinator of the Date Palm Global Network;

Innovative and effective market-oriented and demand-driven extension services, convened by representative of farmers’ organisations; Organic production of olive, cotton, dates and medicinal and herbal plants, convened by NGO sector representative.

4. **Strengthening intra and inter-regional collaboration**: AARIENA representative briefly highlighted efforts of the RF in forging links amongst its sub-regional fora through organizing intraregional workshops, meeting and seminars. It was also noted that the significant contribution and support of GFAR Secretariat in convening these events. At the global level, it was reported that AARINENA actively participated in all GFAR and the other RF activities in order to strengthen inter-regional collaboration and contribute to the implementation of GFAR 2004-2006 Business Plan.

**APAARI**

Raj Paroda, the RF Executive Secretary, presented APAARI’s progress report. His presentation highlighted the strategic areas developed for the APAARI 2025 vision, which include:

- Thematic Research Networks for Crop, Livestock and Fisheries sectors:
- Information and Communication Technology
- Agricultural Biotechnology
- Post-harvest Technology

The Executive Secretary also reported briefly the current two major activities the RF is working on:

1. **Asia-Pacific Agricultural Research Information System (APARIS)**: In his presentation, the Executive Secretary reported the APARIS program of work for 2005-2007 and activities, which include:
   - APAARI facilitated e-Learning module for National Workshops to Train at least One Information Officer from each National Institute (2006 & 2007)

2. **Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APCoAB)**: the RF reported that the initiative succeeded to bring the civil society organizations in the region on board. It was particularly noted the involvement of Asia Farmers Network (ASFARNET) and Asian NGO Coalition, the latter being a member of the Steering Committee of APCoAB.

The presentation also briefed the participants on the recent workshops, seminars and expert consultation meetings convened by the RF and the recent publications of the RF.
CACAARI

Raj Paroda provided some update on behalf of CACAARI whose representatives could not attend the meeting. He informed the SC that the former chair of Forum, Dr. Sherali Nurmatov of Uzbek had relinquished his position a chair, following some new government assignment, and has been replaced by …. He indicated that the Forum is new and young and needs some support to be better organized and functional. Some support is currently being provided through the PFU in ICARDA. Some recent activities carried out in the Forum include: a Regional Agricultural Information System (RAIS) and the organization of a cotton network (INCANA) meeting. With some support form GFAR. The Forum will go ahead with the planning workshop for a needs assessment as indicated in the GFAR PWB. He called for some support to enable the Forum interact with and be integrated with other Fora, and to carry out a number of important activities such as the development of the website and the preparation of a directory of research institutes.

FARA

Monty Jones, the Executive Secretary of the RF, presented the progress report of the RF. He started with brief description of the strategic agenda of the RF: to develop an African agenda with clear focus to effectively use limited resources; and Catalyze innovation and change in AR4D in the region. He then focused his presentation on three areas/activities in which FARA is currently involved, these include:

1. **Advocacy and constituency building**: current activities reported include;
   - acting as the technical arm of NEPAD to implement CAADP pillar 4
   - developing partnership with African Union to strengthen agricultural research for development
   - strengthening working relationship with SROs through annual retreats, regular consultations, etc.
   - Strengthening coordination and participation of Southern Africa through SADC-FANR
   - expanding FARA’s mandate to Northern African countries
   - Actively participating in major strategic meetings to recognize agricultural research’s role for increased economic development in Africa (e.g. FAO, UN agencies, CGIAR, European partners, GFAR, etc.)
   - Soliciting sustainable support on investments for agricultural research by the African governments and development partners

2. **Promoting partnership**

3. **dissemination of agricultural technology and knowledge**

The Executive Secretary presented the below structure to highlight the programs and projects FARA has developed in order to effectively address or achieve the above mentioned second and third activities:
The Executive Secretary noted in his presentation that he holds regular consultations with all of the three Sub-Regional Organizations in FARA, and that FARA strives to maintain a high profile within the African political stage including at the level of the African Union. He commented on the fact that North African countries are now full fledge members of FARA, which continues to maintain close ties with AARINENA. He then gave a brief description of some on-going initiatives including the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) developed to tackle African Agricultural problems; the Frame work for African Agricultural Productivity (FAP) which through Science and Technology will focus on improving productivity; the BASIC; the DONATA; the SSA CP for which pilot sites have been identified, and teams and lead institutions are now being assembled; and the FARA RAIS which is being implemented in collaboration with other RAIS within GFAR.

FORAGRO

In his presentation, the Executive Secretary of FORAGRO identified two major activities on which he wanted to concentrate. The first was the biannual study on sector performance, carried out in order to identify and set priorities for the sector. He indicated that the outputs of the study are available on the FORAGRO website. The second activity on which he spent more time was efforts made to show and maintain some presence in political and technical fora for advocacy and information sharing. Some of the activities he presented with regards to the latter were:

- Presence and active participation of FORAGRO in the EFARD 2005 conference in Zurich
- Participation in the on-going FARA General Assembly in Entebbe Uganda
• Participation in the World Bank LAC design meeting in Costa Rica, and the on-going IAASTD Impact evaluation of Agricultural S&T on Poverty
• Participating in the IICA Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

A very important activity that he dwelt on a bit more was the organization of the 4th International Meeting of FORAGRO held in Panama from the 13th to the 15th of April 2005. The meeting attended by about 130 participants including representatives from other RF provided an opportunity to foster networking and the exchange of knowledge and information amongst the various participants from various institutions. He particularly highlighted the participation of Latin American Parliamentarians (PARLATINOS), which signalled the beginnings of a strong tie and collaboration with an important political body in the region. This participation led to the signing of an agreement between FOARAGRO and the PALATINOS concretised by the PANAMA Declaration, which identified some priority areas of activities for FORAGRO. Examples of such priorities were:

• Conservation, characterization and use of genetic resources
• Sustainable management of natural resources: soil, water and biodiversity
• Development and use of new agricultural biotechnologies
• Development of Scientific and Technological information systems
• Promotion of innovations aimed at the development of agribusiness
• Promotion and development of innovations applicable to family agriculture
• To make the regional innovation system more efficient, promoting, through FORAGRO, the necessary changes.
• To position technological and institutional innovation at the center of policy discussions in the countries and in regional and hemispheric economic integration processes.
• To undertake a hemisphere-wide effort at the highest levels aimed at securing greater levels of public and private investment, in order to reverse the alarming trend toward the under investment of S&T
• To foster the development and modernization of education, with a view to incorporating more knowledge and technology into rural

Taking inspiration from these priorities, the ES of FORAGRO suggested that inter-regional collaborative efforts could be built around some of the following ideas: prospective visioning looking at trends, priorities and perspectives; and Management and organization of information, and the following thematic areas: natural resources management, genetic resources utilization, biotechnology and institutional management.

EUROPEAN FORUM ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT (EFARD)
On behalf of EFARD, Christian Hoste acknowledged the active participation of GFAR in the third EFARD conference held in Zurich from the 27th to the 30th of April 2005. He highlighted the fact that the issue of institutional and capacity building featured prominently during the conference. He went on briefly describe the ERANET, which involves 11 member-states and some donor organizations, and whose primary objective is to help Europe put its house in order and put ARD on the map effectively. He also briefly highlighted another initiative, the European Consortium for Agricultural Research in the Tropics, which currently has a 6-country membership and is tasked with improving coordination and cooperation among members including Ministries.
NORTH AMERICAN FORUM ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (NAFAR)

Brian Harvey informed the SC that he has taken over from Russ Freed as the substantive representative of NAFAR on the SC and that David Saumons from the United States will serve as the alternate member, while Campbell Davidson from Canada will serve as a back up for him, Bryan. He indicated that he has been and will continue to consult with a number of organizations in North America, willing to interact with the international system that GFAR represents. He concluded that like the NGOs NAFAR has no resources as of now to support its effort to function as a RF.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRES (IARCs)

Emil Frison, on behalf of IARCs made a short presentation in which he called attention to the fact that many CGIAR Centres are actively involved with RF, and participate in many of their activities. He indicated that the Centres are striving to build various forms of alliances in a bottom up manner in the spirit of GFAR, and illustrated this with some of the current activities of the Future Alliance, a recent initiative of the Centres, whose objective is to integrate Centres’ work and ensure a gain in efficiency. It is already carrying out activities that lead towards the goals of programmatic integration and rationalization of infrastructures, including the development of a sub-regional medium term plan for be started in Africa but continues elsewhere in the near future. Furthermore he indicated that some discussion has already started between CIMMYT and IRRI with the objective of moving towards a merger, but cautioned that such issues are often complicated and hence the need to move cautiously and slowly. He indicated that the Alliance accepted the idea of a joint Board for IITA and WARDA suggested by the Task Forces, and that contacts are already being made towards this end. He concluded that while the Task Force process certainly puts some pressure on the alliance initiative, the latter is a not a proactive reaction, since it started long before the Task force initiative with its goal of improving the systems efficiency.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

On behalf of the NGO community, Monica Kapiriri presented a short update in which she went back to the Mexico meeting in 2004 when the NGOs had an important meeting during which the idea of organizing NGOs active in the area of ARD into an International Consortium so that this group of stakeholders can participate more effectively in the global agricultural research system. Following an intensive interaction with the Secretariat, the group decided to pursue the initiative in a stepwise manner, starting with the organization of a sub-Saharan NGO consortium. She informed the SC that representatives of NGOS met over a two-day period in Entebbe before the SC meeting to move this idea forward, and succeeded in drafting the vision, mission, objectives, and governance structure for the consortium. Terms of Reference that will define functions and activities were currently being developed she indicated. She hoped that with this reorganization, NGO will be in a position address the legitimacy issues that is always raised and which have caused some RF not to welcome them with an open arm. She noted also that the Consortium would require some funding support to get it going. She concluded by indicating that one of the first set of activities the Consortium will be carrying out is to develop and implement a strategy that will enable it participate actively in the SSA Challenge Programme which is still in the planning stage, and than the SC for the opportunity to present the update.

FARMERS’ ORGANIZATIONS

Chebet Maikut, from IFAP informed the SC that IFAP’s committee on ARD has now been established with some support form the Secretariat, and will hold its first meeting in Paris at the IFAP Secretariat in September. He also reiterated the wish of IFAP to see the CSO project, which has been in the
pipeline for so long concluded and funded soon so that Fit could contribute to strengthening Farmers’ Organizations.

**GFAR 2006**

The Executive Secretary presented a short report on activities carried out so far towards the organisation of the 2006 GFAR Conference, and based mainly on the outcome of a recent meeting with the director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). He indicated that he had presented the report to the Management Committee, which endorsed the following recommendations that he made following a reconfirmation of the willingness of the Indian authorities to host the event, and requested the SC to discuss, comment and approve the recommendations. **Venue:** New Delhi

**Dates:** the 9th to the 11th of November just after the APAARI General Assembly meeting to be held at the same venue from 6-8th November, 2006

**Site:** National Agricultural Science Centre of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research

**Organizational Processes:**

i) Establish a Conference Working Group (CWG) to carry out the following functions:

- Decide on conference theme, sub-themes
- Structure conference program
- Identify speakers
- Elaborate conference participation guidelines
- Oversee preparatory activities

ii) Establish a Prep COM to handle local logistical aspects of Conference

- Liaison with local authorities
- Issue of letters of invitation for visa purposes
- Airport reception, field visits,
- Accommodation, equipment, refreshments etc

The following recommendations were made following a discussion of the report.

- The PREPCOM should comprise only people leaving in India to facilitate communication and participation, and its composition should be left in the hands of our host
- The composition of the CWG was approved as presented
- efforts should be made to secure a full or part time person to work on the preparatory activities
- all the statutory meetings including the DSG meeting should be held during the conference in order to maximise the use of time and costs

**Conference theme:** Following a short brainstorming session a number of potential themes were suggested including

*Innovations in ARD to link farmers to markets;*
*Agriculture-nutrition linkages;*
*Millennium development goals and sustainable environment;*
*Inter-regional partnerships make a difference;*
*Partnerships in ARD for food security, nutrition and the environment;*
*Globalisation and treaties: constraints or opportunities for ARD;*
Training scientists for R&D;  
Indigenous knowledge and agricultural research;  
Knowledge systems in ARD.

It was finally decide that the Secretariat should prepare a short paper tracing the history of the conference from Dresden to New Delhi, to highlight topical issues that influence or could influence the choice of themes, and make some appropriate suggestions to the SC latest by September 2005.

GPP ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

Rupert Best presented a comprehensive paper on the preparatory activities that have been carried out and planned towards the assessment and evaluation of Global Partnership Programmes (GPP) as an effective tool for promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships. The presentation covered the following issues:

- Rationale and genesis of the initiative
- GPP to be evaluated (PROMUSA, Direct Sowing Mulch and Conservation Agriculture, PROLINNOVA, Under-utilized Species, and ICM4ARD.
- Key questions and issues to be probed
- The process carried out by an evaluation team of three persons from the South, the North and from the GFAR Steering Committee, with a member of the Secretariat providing service support to the team. A list of potential candidates was proposed. The process itself will comprise both field visits and a workshop, designed to stimulate ownership among those involved with the GPP implementation and build on the collective knowledge of those that have been involved in the GPP process. A two-day workshop that will involve a maximum of 15 participants (3 from the evaluation team, 3 from the conveners of on-going GPP, 2 from conveners or key informants of previous and pipe-line GPP, 5 from key stakeholders, partners or beneficiaries, and 2 from GFAR Secretariat) and designed to collect and discuss information.
- Expected outcomes including: a more robust GPP identification, design and implementation process; insight into the costs and benefits associated with GPP design and implementation; documentation of the lessons learned from the GPP process to date; concrete recommendations that feed into the overall GFAR Evaluation in 2006
- A timetable with a schedule that culminated in the submission of the outcome to the SC meeting of December 2005.

The presentation stimulated some discussion and the following issues were raised.

i) The assessment is an important strategic exercise, and given that a number of agencies such as IFAD support multi-stakeholder initiatives why not consider including other persons with some knowledge of similar initiatives. Secondly, beyond the issues of concept and operationalisation, it might be important to also identify skills and profiles needed for proponents of such programs.

ii) Since not all RF are or will be involved in the exercise, it will be important to share the lessons learnt with those not directly involved

iii) The framework for understanding the evaluation should be such as to also capture the views of farmers involved with the GPP.
iv) The member of the SC (Christian Hoste) identified to take part in the exercise will do so as a resource person so that we could benefit from his wealth of corporate memory and not as a member of the evaluation team.

v) The pros and cons of holding a workshop or just focusing on a field visits by the consultants was debated. In the end it was decided that the workshop will provide some added value in terms of stimulating a sense of ownership of the process by participants, and the rich exchange of information and ideas it will stimulate.

The committee endorsed and approved the activity as presented.

CLOSE SESSION

GFAR CHARTER REVIEW

The Executive Secretary introduced this agenda item with a short presentation on the history of the Charter from its beginning in 1998 when the first version that guided the operation of GFAR for two years was approved, through the second version that was revised and approved in 2000. He identified a number of factors and issues that led to the decision to review this second version and the process taken to undertake the revision when the SC gave the green light to do so in during the Nairobi meeting in October 2003. The process involved a preliminary revision by a three-person team made up of two that were familiar with agricultural research for development and organizational management as well as an in-depth knowledge of and familiarity with GFAR, and a third person with a legal background to advice on relationship issues with FAO. The team presented the outputs of the exercise to the Management Team and SC on several occasions, and the SC took over the responsibility of completing the exercise after the 4th revision. He indicated that the Management Team made comments on a 5th version and that the 6th version now before the SC contained comments, recommendations and suggestions from the Management Team.

In order to facilitate the review and discussion he presented three documents to the SC. The current Charter, the 6th version- the output of Management Team review, and a matrix table that presented these two versions side by side to so that suggested changes could be easily followed and discussed. He also drew the attention of the MT to the fact that while there were minor editorial changes recommend in some sections of the charter, no changes were recommended in many other sections, and suggested that perhaps more attention should be focussed on those parts of the charter where there were substantial changes recommended. He identified these latter as sections that deal with:

- Mission and Principles
- Governance (GFAR-SC and NARS sub-Committee)
- Constituency Working Groups
- Secretariat (staffing, tenure of Executive Secretary)
- Facilitating Agencies

The outcome of the section-by-section and page-by-page review carried out by the SC is reflected in final draft of the charter attached to the minutes as annex 3, and which will now guide the activities of GFAR over the immediate future.
FINANCIAL UPDATE

The Executive Secretary presented an update that showed the budget, expenditure during the first 4 months of the year, and the balance. It was suggested that in future presentations it might be worthwhile to also indicate pledged contributions and when expected, the reserve, and a projected outcome to the end of the year, and that the FAO oracle system might be a useful tool for this projection. It was also suggested that efforts should be redoubled to look for additional sources of funding. The IFAP representative (Jack Wilkinson) offered to support efforts to be made to ensure continued support of Canada to the GFAR. Following these comments, the update was approved.

GFAR CHAIR FOR 2006-2008

The term of the current chair expires in December 2005, and the process for the selection of a new chair was discussed. The following decisions were taken with regards to this issue.

- The principle of the chair coming from a NARS and the Vice-chair from any other stakeholder group was maintained.
- The principle of a regional rotation for the chair was not accepted, rather that efforts be made to identify suitable persons who has the time and inclination to serve as a chair,
- Consultation for suitable nominations should start soon, and the Secretariat should send a written statement including the Terms of Reference and functions of the chair to all RF for nominations, which should be accompanied by CVs.
- The SC did not come to a decision on whom the nominations should be sent to, and passed the decision to the Management Team
- Nominations received should be sent to the SC three weeks before the next SC meeting in December 2005 when the new chair should be selected.
OPEN SESSION

Welcome Address: Mohammad Roozitalab, Chair of GFAR

Adoption of the agenda

Approval of minutes of the 14th GFAR Steering Committee meeting

Progress report from Executive Secretary and updates Regional Fora and other stakeholders.

Coffee/Tea break

GFAR 2006

Global Partnership Programmes assessments and evaluation

Lunch Break

CLOSED SESSION

Charter Review

Financial update

GFAR Chair for 2006-2008

Executive Secretary Assessment

Closing remarks by GFAR Vice-Chair
# ANNEX 2
## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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