Building a more inclusive and responsive
Global Agricultural Research System

Request for Core Funding Support

From: The Global Forum on Agricultural Research, GFAR
To: The Department for International Development, DFID

Rome, Italy
April 2006
Background

Growth in the agricultural sector is a fundamental requisite for reducing poverty in developing countries. Accelerating agricultural through productivity gains requires that farmers and rural entrepreneurs have access to new technologies and practices. A vibrant and dynamic agricultural science and technology generation system at national, regional and international levels is therefore an essential component of the strategy in the fight against hunger and poverty.

The past three decades have witnessed a significant paradigm shift as agricultural researchers and development workers have struggled to improve the impact of agricultural research for the poor. Direct technology transfer approaches have been successively replaced by various forms of farming systems and farmer participatory techniques, and now to a wide range of partnership-based approaches based on innovation systems thinking. These most recent approaches seek to blend different knowledge sources and processes of co-innovation among multiple stakeholders to enable learning, faster uptake and wider impact. It is now universally accepted that unless stakeholders involved in agricultural development work together in innovative partnerships, the much sought after goal of alleviating poverty, and improving food security while responsibly managing natural resources endowment will remain elusive.

The mandate and strength of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) is to facilitate and promote such partnerships among its seven constituent stakeholders. GFAR, described as the listening post for agricultural research for development, provides a space, a platform and opportunities for its stakeholders to forge cost-effective partnerships and innovative alliances in order to benefit from the economies of scale that come from the pooling of knowledge, expertise, human and financial resources needed to tackle various aspects of the problems described earlier. In this sense, GFAR strives to improve the linkages and communication between different actors, and most particularly between users of technology – farmer organizations, the private and public input suppliers and purchasers of agricultural products, and development facilitators and other service providers – and public and private researcher organizations/institutions.

The Secretariat is the operational arm of GFAR that is responsible for facilitating execution of the programmes and projects that have been defined by its stakeholders. Its major functions as defined by the Triennial Business Plan 2004-2006 include:

- Facilitation of inter-regional collaboration along both the south-south and north-south axes, thus contributing to capacity building in the southern regional forums.
- Maintenance of a dynamic, open and iterative information-communication system that links GFAR stakeholders amongst themselves, and to the global knowledge pool
- Support to civil society organisations – representing farmers and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) - to enhance their participation and involvement in decision-making processes at regional and global levels.
- Monitoring of on-going partnership activities amongst the GFAR stakeholders to bring out important lessons on which future activities can be built, and the facilitation of the

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1 The Business Plan (GFAR. 2004. GFAR Business Plan 2002-2006. Rome, Italy. 46p) was developed through an inclusive and participatory process with its seven stakeholder constituencies: farmer organisations, non-governmental organisations, the private sector, international agricultural research centers, donors, five developing country regional forums and two developed region forums.
development of new partnership programmes identified by and implemented by consortia of stakeholders, and
- An advocacy role in keeping the partnership concept dynamic and progressive, and contribution to the knowledge pool by stimulating debate and reflection on issues of relevance to agricultural research for development (ARD).

**Goal of this proposal**

The overall goal of the present proposal is to accelerate the development of socio-economic, technical and policy solutions to poverty, food insecurity and natural resource degradation by fostering an environment where the scientific community and all other stakeholders in agricultural research for development collaborate and work together as equal partners, building on each other’s strengths.

**Purpose**

The purpose of this proposal is to enable the Secretariat of Global Forum on Agricultural Research to efficiently and effectively address its mandate of facilitating the implementation of the GFAR Business Plan.

The three specific objectives of the GFAR Business Plan 2004-2006 to which this proposal will contribute are:

- Facilitate the participation of all stakeholders in formulating a truly global framework for development-oriented agricultural research;
- Foster cost-effective collaborative partnerships amongst stakeholders involved in agricultural research for sustainable development;
- Advocate for and sensitise decision-makers to the need for a long-term commitment to and support for agricultural research for development

**Outputs and Activities by each GFAR Objective**

**Objective 1. Facilitate the participation of all stakeholders in formulating a truly global framework for development-oriented agricultural research**

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) particularly farmers’ organizations and NGOs are among the seven stakeholders of GFAR constituency. Since its inception, GFAR has assisted civil society organizations in strengthening their representation and voice as key stakeholders in ARD. During the GFAR 2004 Statutory Meetings held in Mexico City (prior to the CGIAR AGM04) GFAR Secretariat convened a meeting with the objective providing CSOs an opportunity to strategize their constituencies’ participation in ARD at all level within the context of GFAR 2004-2006 Business Plan. Two important outcomes of that meeting were the need to: a) to organize NGOs under regional consortia that will later on form a global consortium of NGOs to engage with the ARD establishment at the global level; and b) set up a global farmers committee on research in collaboration with IFAP. In response to these recommendations, the GFAR Secretariat facilitated the establishment of Sub-Saharan Africa NGO Consortium and Farmers’ Committee on ARD in collaboration with FARA and IFAP, respectively.
Output 1.1 Sub-Saharan Africa NGO consortium consolidated
The GFAR Secretariat, in collaboration with the FARA Secretariat, has facilitated the formation of regional NGO Consortium for sub-Saharan Africa (SSA NGOC), whose objectives are to:

1. Mobilize NGOs at different levels into a strong consortium with the capacity to engage in policy dialogue with formal research systems, with the aim of achieving sustainable livelihoods
2. Enhance the credibility and accountability of the NGOs in agricultural research
3. Facilitate access to and exchange of relevant information to influence agriculture research policies and priorities.
4. Build the capacity of NGOs to collaborate and participate more effectively in ARD processes and in resource mobilization.

Recently, the SSA NGOC has developed a triennial business plan (2006-2009). During its first year of operation, the Consortium will place emphasis on issues related to NGO’s institutional capacity. Its 2006-2007 Program of Work will mainly focus on the following activities:

a. NGO’s institutional profiling and typology: the first phase exercise aims to identify who is who, who is doing what, with whom, and where. In the second phase, NGOs will be networked with research organizations in the region as well as other developmental agencies in and outside of the region;
b. Documenting lessons learned and past experience: this activity aims to document and share past experiences and what could be learned from them;
c. Mobilization of NGOs and broadening of the Consortium membership base in order to promote cost-effective partnership and effectively share information;
d. Strengthening information sharing and communication capabilities of the Consortium (i.e. developing a communications strategy). The ultimate goal is to strengthen both internal and external communication by facilitating information sharing among NGOs, and strengthening their capacity to communicate with other stakeholders on issues of relevance to their constituency.

Output 1.2: NGO consortium for the Asia Pacific Region created
To complement what has been achieved in sub-Saharan Africa, an NGO Consortium for the Asia Pacific Region will be created that aims to consolidate the NGOs working on sustainable agriculture towards poverty alleviation. The NGO Consortium would serve as one of the bridges between civil society groups and public research institutes to complete the ARD continuum for sustainable agriculture and poverty alleviation.

The specific objectives of the consortium are: (i) to empower and strengthen the NGOs through knowledge and capacity building, and enhance their participation in agricultural research for development (ARD) at the national, regional, and global levels; (ii) to forge partnership with public research institutions (e.g., NARS, APAARI, GFAR, CGIAR, and others) and implement joint programs in support of sustainable agriculture towards poverty alleviation; (iii) to develop and implement better complementation strategies and paradigms to achieve greater impact from ARD projects and to effectively deliver services to stakeholders, especially the poor and small farmers, including women.

Activities:
a. Convene a regional NGOs’ meeting during APAARI General Assembly to be held on 06-07 November 2006;
b. Facilitate the organization and development of neutral inclusive regional NGO consortium in the Asia Pacific region;
c. Support and assist the new consortium to develop a mission and objectives as well as short, medium and longer term action plans and activities to achieve its mission and objectives;
d. Support APAARI Regional Forum to establish effective linkages with the newly formed regional Consortium.

**Output 1.3: CSOs capacity to engage in and influence policy dialogue strengthened**

GFAR Secretariat with the Overseas Development Institute’s (ODI) Research and Policy in Development (RAPID) group are working together on how best enable CSOs to forge effective partnerships with research organizations at all levels that will allow them to influence the ARD agenda and programs. The GFAR Secretariat and RAPID will convene a CSO workshop during GFAR Conference in New Delhi. About 50 farmers’ organizations and NGOs from all over the world will participate. The objective of the workshop is to elaborate an action plan from *constituency building to forging CSO – researcher linkages* (learning from experiences, assessing realities and exploring practical options).

Activities:

a. Convene the above mentioned workshop and widely share the proceeding;
b. Develop specific, practical, and priority actions that CSOs need to undertake within the context of the next GFAR business plan (2007-2009);
c. Facilitate GFAR CSOs’ focal points participation in national, regional and international debates pertinent to agricultural research and development

**Output 1.4: CSO Forum at the CGIAR AGM06 well oriented and successfully executed**

GFAR Secretariat has been approached by the CGIAR Systems Office in Washington D.C. to assist in the organization of the CSO Forum to be held during the CGIAR AGM06. GFAR will contribute to the planning and development of this activity through the services of a GFAR Secretariat staff and the GFAR Vice-Chair (a representative of the NGO constituency) as resource persons. This is an important activity and will serve to improve the CSO-CGIAR relationship, if well planned and executed.

Activities

a. Mobilization by GFAR of CSOs, particularly farmers’ organizations and NGOs, and facilitation of their participation in the Forum.
b. GFAR Secretariat facilitation of discussions at the Forum.
c. Preparation of the output of the CSO consultation at GFAR 2006 (see Output 1.3) for presentation at the CGIAR CSO Forum.
Objective 2. Foster cost-effective collaborative partnerships amongst stakeholders involved in agricultural research for sustainable development

Global Partnership Programmes (GPP) are a mechanism used by GFAR to foster the development of collaborative efforts addressing strategic ARD issues of global relevance that are jointly developed, carried out and owned by a set of diverse stakeholders.

The purpose of a GPP is to facilitate agricultural research for development (ARD) stakeholders in the setting up of collaborative initiatives where they feel there is a clear advantage to do so. GPPs are stakeholder-driven forms of collaboration, which are an integral part of the global science agenda and should build on what stakeholders are already doing individually. They are intended to mobilize and commit participating stakeholders around a common agenda. GPPs emerge from themes identified through regional priority setting processes, where the added value in working together is evident and where partners can gain from participating in processes of co-innovation, and the sharing of experiences and research results. A GPP is inter-regional in nature, and addresses an issue important to two or more developing country regions.

At present there are four GPPs in execution: Promoting Local Innovation (PROLINNOVA), Under-utilised Species (UUS), Direct Sowing Mulch-Based Conservation Agriculture (DMC) and Information and Communication Management for Agricultural Research for Development (ICM4ARD). The present proposal will contribute to establishing two Global Partnership Programmes that over the next 8 months will have terminated the process of stakeholder consultation and submission for approval to GFAR’s Steering Committee². On approval, GFAR will provide the GPP proponents with start-up resources to establish an interim governance structure, to further develop the GPP Concept Note into full proposal(s) for submission to donors, and to initiate specific and focused activities in one region.

Output 2.1: The Linking Smallholder Farmers to Growth Markets (LF2M) GPP approved and their initiation phase completed.

Linking Farmers to Markets GPP is an initiative facilitated by GFAR and developed in collaboration with the FAO and PhAction. It builds on priorities and needs identified by stakeholders during a series of sub-regional, regional and international consultations between 2001 and 2005 in the area of post-harvest technology and market development. The main focus of the LFM GPP will be to undertake a set of activities at regional and inter-regional level, with the objective of adding value to, learning from and sharing experiences of ongoing initiatives that support the transition of smallholder farmers from near subsistence to greater levels of commercially oriented production, building their capacity to engage in supply chains linked to growth markets.

Principal activities:

a. Conclusion of the preparation of the Concept Note for the Linking Smallholder Farmers to Growth Markets GPP in an inter-regional multi-stakeholder workshop that will be held in Cairo in September 2006.

b. Presentation of the Concept to the GFAR Programme Committee (September 2006) and the Steering Committee (December 2006).

c. Establishment of interim governance structure.

² See Annex 1 for the process established for identifying, formulating and executing GPPs.
d. Development of full proposals and their negotiation with donors.
e. Initiation of high priority targeted activities in one or two selected region.

Output 2.2: The Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) GPP approved and their initiation phase completed
Non Timber Forest Products have not received the kind of institutional and financial investments that food and timber resources have had through the CGIAR system and forestry institutions, despite their vital importance. The several projects on NTFPs have not dented the situation because these have been scattered and largely short term; INBAR being the only exception for bamboo and rattan. The purpose of the NFTP GPP will be to develop socially and environmentally sustainable economic solutions in partnership with rural communities, governments and private partners by establishing a global institutional system.

Principal activities:

a. Presentation of the Concept Notes to the GFAR Programme Committee (September 2006) and the Steering Committee (December 2006).
b. Establishment of interim governance structures.
c. Development of full proposals and their negotiation with donors.
d. Initiation of high priority targeted activities in one or two selected region.

Objective 3. Advocate for and sensitisise decision-makers to the need for a long-term commitment to and support for agricultural research for development

Agriculture is often described as the engine of economic growth in developing countries where the majority of the rural population us still engaged in the business of providing commodities for food and manufacturing industry dependent raw material. Yet the sector in general, and particularly agricultural research which supports the sector have not received policy, political and funding support commensurate with the contribution made to economic growth and well being of the population. Hence the need to continuously sensitize decision makers, both at national and international levels, to the need for higher level and longer term support for agricultural development including agricultural research. This is one of the tasks that GFAR as a group has assigned itself and the Secretariat plays an important proactive and facilitating role in this endeavour. Several tools are used in this respect, ranging from focused studies on rates of return of agricultural research to the sensitization of a larger range of national and international decision makers through the triennial GFAR conferences. With respect to the conferences, their themes have always been carefully chosen to ensure that the outputs, recommendations and conclusions, which are strategically disseminated for maximum impact on all stakeholders involved in the sector including decision makers, demonstrate the contribution of agricultural research to development efforts. The next triennial GFAR conference will be held this year from 8 to 11 November 2006 and will constitute a major advocacy tool this year.

Output 3.1: The profile of agricultural research and development rose through a demonstration of its current and potential contribution to the Millennium Development Goals.
The theme of the GFAR 2006 General Conference is: Re-orienting Agricultural Research to meet the Millennium Development Goals. This theme implicitly questions the ability of
current agricultural research and development approaches to effectively contribute to the timely achievement of the MDGs, especially those concerned with the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, ensuring environmental sustainability and building partnership for development by 2015. The conference will provide a platform for GFAR stakeholders and their partners to discuss the current contributions of agricultural research and development efforts to the MDGs and recommend essential changes to the sector in terms of processes, institutional arrangements, technological approaches and policy considerations that will ensure that the new agriculture contributes effectively to meeting the set targets.

Activities:

We are in the process of finalizing an innovative and challenging conference format that will not only ensure a greater commitment to the GFAR ideals of strategic partnership building to tackle recalcitrant development problems, but also stimulate increased policy, political and financial support to the sector. Some components of the programme are:

a. A key note address on the theme of the conference followed by reactions from a panel of 3 knowledgeable persons with the mandate to debate and challenge some of the issues raised in the keynote address and discuss other issues from their own perspective. The intention being to positively impact on and contribute a GFAR perspective to the MDG debate and especially on the role and place of agriculture and agricultural research in the scheme of things, given that food security, poverty alleviation and maintaining environmental integrity are three very important MDGs;

b. A special session on the Millennium Ecosystems Assessment, and the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for development. The former will provide information on the state of our environment and the positive and negative contribution of agriculture, while the latter will provide a prospective analysis of the demands that are likely to be placed on agricultural systems in the future with the ultimate goal of identifying the various agricultural goods and services the society at large would need in order achieve goals related to hunger and nutrition, poverty, human health, environmental and social sustainability, as well as the role and contribution of agricultural research;

c. A competitive poster session with the theme of “Evidenced based contributions of agricultural research to specified MDGs.” The idea is to compile evidenced based contribution of agriculture research to the MGS, and use this innovatively a part of the post conference sensitization material;

d. A side event organized by the European Forum on agricultural Research (EFAD) that will feature among other things, a presentation of the European Commission’s policies and support to ARD;

e. A GFAR stakeholder groups’ consultation designed to provide guidance for the development of a triennial GFAR Business Plan that will respond to a reorientation of agricultural research for the near future.

Beneficiaries

The immediate beneficiary of DFID’s core support to GFAR will be the GFAR Secretariat itself, which will be in a position to more comprehensively address its mandate and facilitate the implementation of the GFAR Business Plan in a credible manner, thus continuing to build a relationship of confidence and trust among GFAR’s different constituencies and between the constituencies and the GFAR Secretariat.
This intermediate benefit is a means to various ends. The first of which is to institutionalise the GFAR concept of promoting strong partnerships among stakeholders involved in ARD, so that their contributions to the alleviation of poverty, improving food security and promoting good environmental stewardship becomes more effective and efficient. The second end is that of ensuring that ARD is ever more responsive and relevant to the real needs of the citizens of developing countries, and makes a real impact in improving their livelihoods, particularly of the rural poor.

**Duration**

The duration of this initial proposal is one year, to cover the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007, which corresponds to the last six months of the present Business Plan and the first six months of the Business Plan 2007-2009. It will therefore contribute to meeting the concrete actions defined in the present Plan and provide bridging resources until the next Plan is complete in the first quarter of 2007. Based on the adjustment or new orientations of the new Plan\(^3\), a three-year core-funding proposal will be presented to DFID by 1 April 2007.

**Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost category</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.1: Sub-Saharan Africa NGO consortium consolidated</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.2: NGO consortium for the Asia Pacific Region created</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.3: CSOs capacity to engage in and influence policy dialogue strengthened</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 1.4: CSO Forum at AGM06</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.1: The Linking Farmers to Growth Markets (LF2M) GPP approved and its initiation phase completed</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.2: The Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) GPP approved and its initiation phase completed</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3.1: GFAR 2006 Conference</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFAR Personnel P-5</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty travel</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication costs and office supplies</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total US$</strong></td>
<td><strong>684,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total £</strong></td>
<td><strong>390,857</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The budget breakdown is presented in Table 1. A short explanation of each cost category is as follows:

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\(^3\) The GFAR Business Plan 2007-2009 will be developed in a similar manner to the previous Plan, in a participatory manner with active involvement of all stakeholders. Important inputs into this process are the GFAR 5-Year Evaluation that will be complete by November 2006 and the deliberations and results of the GFAR 2006 Conference that will be held in New Delhi on 8-11 November 2007.
Output 1.1: Sub-Saharan Africa NGO consortium consolidated.
The resources assigned to this output represent start-up funds that will allow the nascent SSA NGO Consortium to undertake key activities of its strategy aimed at building credibility among its members, developing a sound information base and putting in place a strategy for communicating both internally among members and between members and other stakeholders. These activities would not initiate in 2006 without additional core support to GFAR.

Output 1.2: NGO consortium for the Asia Pacific Region created.
As in the case of sub-Saharan Africa, GFAR is playing a catalytic role in establishing an NGO Consortium in the Asia-Pacific region. The 2006 resources available to the GFAR Secretariat are not sufficient to continue this catalytic role in 2006.

Output 1.3: CSO’s capacity to engage in and influence policy dialogue strengthened.
This output is directly aligned with GFAR’s core business of strengthening its constituent stakeholders and complements the above outputs. GFAR is actively looking for the necessary resources to finance the Conference (see Output 3.1 below) and complementary pre-plenary events such as this, whose outcomes will make a contribution to the deliberations to the Conference itself.

Output 1.4: CSO Forum at AGM06.
The resources here will facilitate GFAR’s participation as a co-organiser of this important event, a first in the life of the CGIAR and an important moment for consolidating GFAR’s role as a champion of multi-stakeholder participation in ARD decision-making processes. The funds made available will also mean that GFAR can ensure participation of a wider and more balanced range of CSOs in the event.

Output 2.1: The Linking Farmers to Growth Markets (LFM) GPP approved and its initiation phase completed.
The resources assigned to this output will provide seed funds to what will be a new partnership experience. Lessons drawn from previous GPP have shown that without resources to establish interim governance, further develop concrete proposals among partners and initiate a limited set of high priority inter-regional activities there is a high probability that the GPP will not get off the ground. This is seen as an important step in the ‘weaning’ process from GFAR. It is expected to boost the seed funds to a total of US$ 200,000 with contributions from other GFAR donors. The resources are required from January 2007.

Output 2.2: The Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) GPP approved and its initiation phase completed.
This GPP is in the same position as the LFM programme above. GFAR has indication that another donor, or donors, will provide resources to contribute to this GPP and so the DFID request is correspondingly lower. The resources are required from January 2007.

Output 3.1: GFAR 2006 Conference.
GFAR budgets for the triennial Conference separately from its core programmes. The US$ 100,000 budgeted would contribute to meeting the target of approximately US$ 500,000 required to finance the event. A more detailed budget for the Conference can be supplied if this concept note is approved.

GFAR Personnel P-5.
This position in 2006 is 50% financed by GFAR core resources. The major functions of this officer are to promote and monitor GFAR’s research partnership programmes. At the present time there are a total of seven programmes in execution or at the proposal preparation stage.

Duty travel.
Covers travel and daily subsistence allowance for participation in GFAR statutory meetings and governance structures of partnership programmes.
Communication costs and office supplies
Contributes to the costs of supplies (office and other essential inputs) and services (principally communications) of the GFAR Secretariat.

Office equipment
Contribution to covering the cost of essential capital items for everyday preparation of plans, reports, evaluation, etc. and communication (computers, fax, etc.).
### Annex 1. Approval path for Global Partnership Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conception</strong></td>
<td>Stakeholders interested in developing a Global Partnership Programme (GPP) are guided by a set of ‘GPP Principles and Guidelines’ and the priorities established by Regional and Sub-regional Forums to translate an idea into a preliminary GPP Concept Note (CN). The CN should be submitted to the GFAR Secretariat following the GPP CN format provided by the GFAR Secretariat.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1st Screening</strong></td>
<td>Feedback will be provided by the GFAR Secretariat to the initiators of the GPP idea for their consideration and appropriate action.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Consultation</strong></td>
<td>Consultation with Regional and Sub-regional Forums is undertaken to ensure that the GPP meets the specific needs and demands of their respective stakeholders and to foster a sense of ownership. Initial contacts with donors are established to gauge their interest in supporting the proposed GPP. Depending on the circumstances, the GFAR Secretariat can provide targeted support for this preparatory phase, which leads to the preparation of a definitive GPP Concept Note.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2nd Screening</strong></td>
<td>The definitive GPP CN is submitted to the GFAR Secretariat which will forward it to the GFAR’s Programme Committee (GFAR-PC)(^4) for review. In addition to the set of approval criteria, the GFAR-PC will specifically look at the relevance, potential benefits and the value-added of the proposal at an inter-regional level.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Approval</strong></td>
<td>The PC will forward the GPP Concept Note to the GFAR Steering Committee (SC)(^5) with a recommendation as to its approval or otherwise.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Initiation</strong></td>
<td>GPP Concept Notes approved by the GFAR-SC will receive start-up resources to establish an interim governance structure and further develop the concept note into concrete proposal(s) for submission to donors. The GFAR Secretariat will assist in identifying possible sources of financing for the approved GPP.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Implementation</strong></td>
<td>GPP proponents will report the progress of their respective GPP implementation to the GFAR PC annually. The GFAR Secretariat will support the GPP in monitoring and evaluating partnership quality and its relation to the effectiveness of meeting the desired outputs and outcomes of the GPP.</td>
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</tbody>
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\(^4\) The GFAR Programme Committee has the function of overseeing the planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of agreed GFAR programmes at global, regional and/or sub-regional level.

\(^5\) The Steering Committee is GFAR’s governing body, made up representatives of its seven stakeholder groups: farmer organizations, non-governmental organizations, international agricultural research centres, the private sector, donors, the five developing country regional forums and two developed country regional forums.