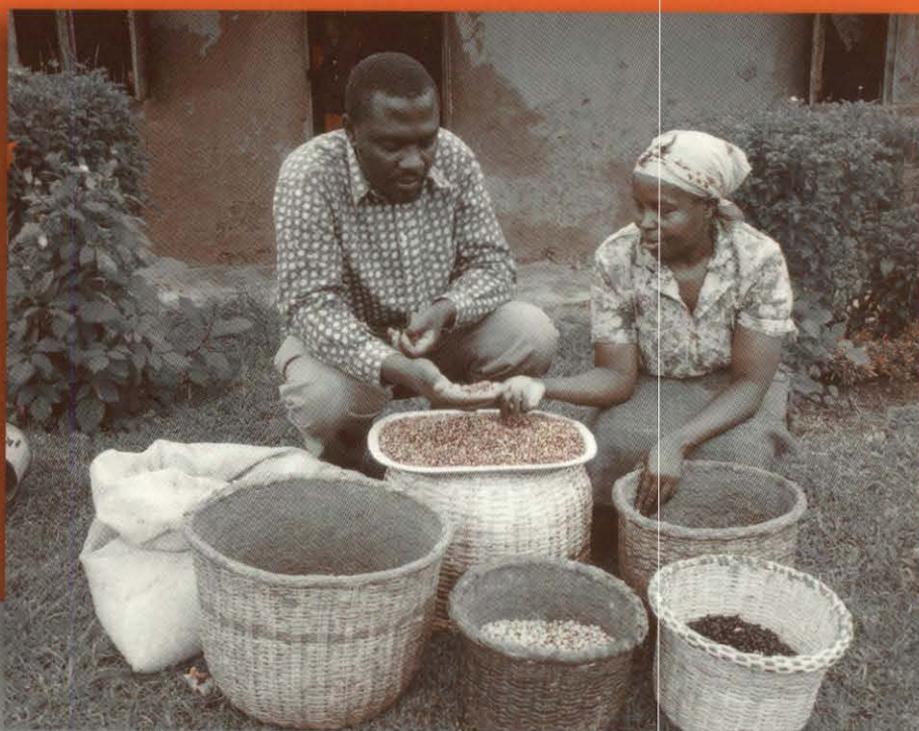


Annual Report

CGIAR Systemwide Program on
Participatory Research and Gender Analysis



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CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis

PRGA Summary Annual Report 2002

October 2002



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SYSTEM-WIDE PROGRAM ON PARTICIPATORY RESOURCE AND GENDER ANALYSIS (PRGA PROGRAM)

SUMMARY ANNUAL REPORT 2002

1 Project Summary

The primary objectives of the PRGA Program are to assess and develop methodologies and organizational innovations for gender sensitive participatory research and to promote their use in plant breeding and in crop and natural resource management. The Program works with national and international research institutions, non governmental organizations, universities, and the private sector to broaden knowledge on the use and impacts of participatory research and gender analysis methods, strengthen capacity for applying these approaches, and mainstream their use in public sector research.

Key activities of the PRGA Program include

- Facilitation of two working groups: one on participatory plant breeding and one on participatory natural resource management (PNRM). These groups interact primarily via listserv exchange, in addition to meeting every 1-2 years, and forming subgroups to carry out specific projects which receive PRGA support.
- Conducting assessments with partners on the impact of participatory research and gender analysis approaches on technical and livelihood improvements such as technology adoption, production, and farmer income; process impact such as changes in human and social capital; and impacts on research organizations such as the cost of doing research and modifications in research priorities.
- Undertaking studies of the state of the art in participatory research and gender analyses.
- Collaborative action research on mainstreaming of participatory research within public sector research institutes.
- Promoting and enabling a broader application and evaluation of participatory research and gender analysis methods through a competitive small grant program.
- Hosting biannual conferences and focused workshops centered on cutting edge research topics.
- Publication of high quality research on gender sensitive participatory research.
- Sponsoring and hosting capacity building workshops that strengthen national and international researchers' ability to apply gender analysis and participatory research.
- Developing a web based inventory of participatory research tools in collaboration with key practitioners.
- Provision of interactive, user friendly website information and tools that provide users with a comprehensive body of knowledge on PR and GA related themes and activities, and that enable them to share their resources as well.

All of these activities are realized in collaboration with numerous partners whose participation is fundamental to the success of the program.

2 Logical Framework

Narrative Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important assumptions
<p>Goal</p> <p>Improve the competencies of the CG System and collaborating institutions to develop technology that alleviates poverty improves food security and protects the environment with equity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased capacity to use PR GA in at least 50% of the IARCs at the end of 5 years • Impact of PR GA on technology development processes and research organization documented in at least 10 case studies as result of appropriate use of PR-GA from which improved benefits for rural poor and women can be projected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published results of Program s impact studies • Program monitoring and assessment of capacity building in the IARCs • External review reports • Reports of collaborating institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGIAR centers and partner institutions willing to commit staff and budget to using PR GA to contribute to capacity building and to collaborate in impact assessment
<p>Project purpose</p> <p>Assess and develop methodologies and organizational innovations for gender sensitive PR and operationalize their use in plant breeding (PB) and crop and natural resource management (NRM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of PR-GA integrated into CG system and partner institutions core research • Effective methods disseminated and developed for PR-GA in technology development and institutional innovation methods recognized and understood by relevant senior management and staff and being applied appropriately by at least 50% of IARCs supported by Program research and capacity building at the end of 5 years • Collaborating IARC NARS and other projects with gender sensitive stakeholder or farmer participation incorporated in the organization and management of the research process • The Program s planning and evaluation organs stakeholder based and include active farmer representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program publications IARC annual reviews reports and publications • Program monitoring and assessment of use of these approaches by IARCs and their partners • Results of small grant programs • External review reports • Reports of collaborating institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor commitment to the Program constant over the 5 year period • IARCs collaborating with the Program able to include results in their Center s reports and annual reviews • Stakeholders willing to contribute actively to Program planning and evaluation • Collaborating institutions able to include results

Narrative Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><i>Specific Outputs</i></p> <p>1 Effective participatory methods in PB assessed and developed with focus on farmer and formal led breeding including both plant (segregating lines) and variety selection (fixed lines)</p>	<p>1 1 Methodology guidelines published for the range approaches</p> <p>1 2 Methods in use in at least four cases involving NARS and NGOs (at least one case) for each type of breeding</p> <p>1 3 Publications on results and impact of methods disseminated</p> <p>1 4 Workshops to exchange results conducted in conjunction with Program s biannual international seminars</p> <p>1 5 Tools developed and training materials available</p>	<p>1 1 Program publications journal articles books program home page</p> <p>1 2 Process monitoring of PPB studies</p> <p>1 3 Impact assessment studies</p> <p>1 4 Annual reports workshop proceedings program home page</p>	<p>1 Method development and assessment can be advanced quickly in some model crops to permit analysis of effectiveness in farmer and formal led breeding including plant and variety selection</p>
<p>2 Beneficiary groups more accurately targeted and involved in PB through methods developed for involving direct and indirect stakeholders</p>	<p>2 1 Guidelines published on costs benefits of different approaches for involving and targeting differentiated users</p> <p>2 2 Findings synthesized on how to involve hidden and indirect stakeholders and how to resolve conflicts among diverse groups</p> <p>2 3 Evidence available that PB products are more user differentiated</p> <p>2 4 Evidence available that indirect stakeholders such as extension personnel have been involved</p>	<p>2 1 Program publications PhD dissertations</p> <p>2 2 Process monitoring of PPB studies</p> <p>2 3 Impact assessment studies</p>	<p>2 CGIAR, NARS their partners and farmer researchers willing to collaborate in studies using stakeholder and beneficiary differentiation</p>
<p>3 Effective organizational forms identified for putting PB into operation and developing in research process</p>	<p>3 1 Ways reviewed and documented of how existing breeding programs organize and fund links with farmers</p> <p>3 2 Reports available on organizational options for PPB along with cost benefit analyses</p> <p>3 3 Guidelines for decision makers on promising organizational forms</p> <p>3 4 Capacity building provided through training and consultancies</p>	<p>3 1 Program publications</p> <p>3 2 Annual reports reports on training courses workshops consultancies</p> <p>3 3 Interviews with farmers researchers and research managers participating in Program workshops training and collaborative projects</p>	<p>3 CGIAR, NARS including NGOs other local organizations and farmer researchers willing to collaborate in studies of organization</p>

Narrative Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important assumptions
4 User access to PB products assured through identification of effective organizational forms and links to supporting seed services	4 1 Case studies synthesized on how to strengthen local seed system 4 2 Analysis published on role of the formal seed system in PB approaches 4 3 At least two channels identified that move PB product rapidly to different users	4 1 Program publications journal articles books 4 2 Interviews with farmers participating in Program sponsored research on PPB	4 PPB experience advanced enough in the 5 year planning period for seed multiplication and distribution issues to be studied
5 User access to PPB products strengthened through identification of appropriate benefit sharing mechanisms and clarification of expectations in relation to intellectual property rights (IPR)	5 1 Current IPR practices reviewed and links established within PPB projects and more broadly 5 2 Potential options for better IPR practice analyzed including ethical and legal concerns 5 3 Better IPR practice integrated in at least two PRGA funded projects by 2006	5 1 Annual reports small grant proposals and 6 monthly reports publications process M&E	5 1 Stakeholders in process accept ethical issues as legitimate 5 2 Institutional report for better practice recommendations 5 3 Legal frameworks are compatible with changes in practice being proposed
Overall Output II Methods and organization for participatory NRM research developed			
<i>Specific Outputs</i> 1 State of the art in applying PRGA approaches in NRM research synthesized	1 1 Review papers methods and approaches for participatory NRM available and continuously updated as a WWW toolbox and CD ROM 1 2 Up to four regional workshops held on cases of scientists participation in farmer led research 1997 2001 1 3 One global workshop held for CG NRM scientists using participatory approaches to NRM	1 1 Journal and PRGA home page publication on typology of NRM participatory approaches 1 2 Annual report on regional workshops 1 3 Proceedings of global workshop 1 4 Web bibliography tool box site and CD ROM 1 5 Book on state of the art in PNRM 1 6 Inventory of PNRM approaches tools methods available electronically and via traditional media	1 1 State-of the art assessment of farmer led NRM research is possible through secondary sources 1 2 Tools exist people have used them, and are willing to recommend them

<p><i>Specific Outputs</i></p> <p>2 Improved crop management and NRM strategies developed and disseminated incorporating better use of existing and new PRGA methods</p>	<p>2 1 Workshops conducted with at least six collaborative research projects to incorporate GSA and gender sensitive PR methods into ongoing activities in conjunction with Program s biannual international seminars (1998 2000)</p> <p>2 2 Review paper and references accessible on approaches for scaling up of participatory NRM (2000)</p> <p>2 3 Up to six small grants on formal led NRM partnerships up to six small grants on integrating farmer and formal led NRM experimentation</p> <p>2 4 Up to three community based and three researcher based resource monitoring tools tested compared and results ready for dissemination (2000)</p>	<p>2 1 Program annual reports workshop reports</p> <p>2 2 Guidelines published for PRGA methods and organizational strategies</p> <p>2 3 Working paper on Web site</p> <p>2 4 Results disseminated via NRM working group and listserver network</p> <p>2 5 Proceedings and reports available on Web site</p> <p>2 6 Survey of tools methods approaches developed by PNRM working group members</p> <p>2 7 Workshop on inventory and exchange of PNRM approaches tools methods and good practice</p> <p>2 8 Bulaweyo workshop on integrating participatory and modeling approaches and to improving soil fertility</p> <p>2 9 Study tour and learning workshop on Farmer Participatory Research and IPM</p> <p>2 10 PNRM session in INRM workshop</p>	<p>2 1 At least six projects with 5 6 years experience exist and are willing to conduct action research</p> <p>2 2 Projects doing studies of impact or willing to do so</p> <p>2 3 Projects selected that have accomplished some measurable impact</p>
<p><i>Specific Outputs</i></p> <p>3 Organizational capacity to use PRGA methods in NRM research improved with focus on farmers local institutions scientists extension personnel and R&D institutions</p>	<p>3 1 New options for organizational innovation for participatory approaches to NRM and PPB research identified from at least three case studies</p> <p>3 2 Up to three case studies of collective resource monitoring completed</p> <p>3 3 Farmer representation in NRM research decision making in small grant projects increased</p> <p>3 4 Up to four regional trainer groups in PRGA actively supply training to small grant recipients and their partners (starting 1999)</p>	<p>3 1 Comparative analysis and case studies of organizational options published on PRGA home page</p> <p>3 2 NRM small grant annual reports PhD dissertations</p> <p>3 3 Farmer representatives on collaborating projects stakeholder committees and on PRGA planning committee</p> <p>3 4 Directory of trainers for training in gender and user and impact analysis in NRM on PRGA home page</p>	<p>3 1 Cooperating projects are willing to test a range of methods and indicators</p> <p>3 2 Cooperating projects comply with small grant conditions to set up stakeholder committees</p> <p>3 3 Training in PRGA and impact analysis is of interest to cooperating institutions</p>

<p>3 Effective methods developed for involving gender differentiated and other direct and indirect stakeholders in NRM</p>	<p>4 1 Comparison of impacts costs of technology design and adoption of different levels of participation compiled and published as working paper with inclusion of different types of users across types of NRM and scales of management 4 2 Guides for involving different stakeholder groups in participatory NRM made accessible</p>	<p>4 1 Working paper PhD dissertations on costs and benefits on PRGA home page 4 2 Published resources on methods for stakeholder participation on PRGA home page and toolbox</p>	<p>4 Reliable data obtainable on a meaningful scale for estimating costs and projecting impacts this compilation of resource materials seen as needed by PRGA networks</p>
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Overall Output III Use of participatory approaches and gender analysis mainstreamed

Narrative summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Critical Assumptions
<p><i>Specific Outputs</i> 1 Effective methods and capacity for using gender and/or stakeholder analysis developed</p>	<p>1 1 Guideline available from GWG on special methods for effective stakeholder and user participation in PB and NRM technology development oriented toward including the illiterate poor women and other types of disadvantaged people 1 2 Approaches to using gender and stakeholder analysis information on their likely outcomes and costs integrated into PBG & NRMG PR guidelines and published 1 3 Gender and stakeholder analysis integrated into Program workshops and training 1 4 Gender and stakeholder analysis being applied appropriately to target technology designed for specific kinds of users—in particular poor rural women—by at least 50% of the IARCs and/or their partners collaborating in the PRGA small grant programs 1 5 Program organization uses appropriate procedures for representing gender differentiated stakeholders at project Steering Committee and Program Planning Group levels</p>	<p>1 1 GWG guidelines PRGA home page 1 2 PBG and NRMG guidelines published annual reports PRGA home page 1 3 Annual reports on training events 1 4 Small grant annual reports site visits to collaborating IARCs interviews with small grant recipients 1 5 Reports of small grant steering committee and Program Planning Group participation</p>	<p>1 1 Projects interested in implementing innovations as regards gender and user analysis and involvement in research steering committees 1 2 Projects willing to monitor costs and share historical data on costs</p>
<p>2 Effects of using gender and/or stakeholder analysis in technology development assessed</p>	<p>2 1 Results of research disseminated on effects of differentiating users by gender and other characteristics on adoption of PPB and NRM technologies by different groups and IARCs and/or partners using results 2 2 Results disseminated of research on effects of differentiating users by gender and other characteristics on design of PB or NRM technologies and IARCs and partners using results</p>	<p>2 Working papers PhD dissertations PRGA home page small grant annual reports site visits</p>	<p>2 PB and NRM guidelines published</p>

3 Summary Information

3.1 Senior Staff and Consultants

Jacqueline Ashby Coordinator (until July 2002)

Ann Braun Consultant Participatory Natural Resource Management

Barun Gurung Project Leader Institutionalization (as of July 2002)

Anna Knox Program Manager (as of July 2002)

Nina Lilja, Senior Scientist Impact Evaluation

Nadine Saad Research Fellow Participatory Plant Breeding (until August 2002)

Louise Sperling Senior Scientist Participatory Plant Breeding (until June 2002)

3.2 Collaborators

Within CIAT

Cassava Biotechnology Network Forrages and Livestock Systems Impact Evaluation IPRA, System wide Program on Soil Water Nutrient Management (SWNM) Whitefly Project

Outside CIAT

All 16 CGIAR Centers Agriculture Biotechnology Program (Colombia) Agriculture University of Norway Appalachian State University CARE (U S) Challenge Program on Water and Food CIAD (China) CORPOICA (Colombia) EMBRAPA (Brazil) FIDAR (Colombia) IES (Zimbabwe) INIAP (Ecuador) IPCA (Honduras) JIRCAS (Japan) L1 Bird (Nepal) NARC (Nepal) PROINPA (Bolivia) SRISTI (India) SWP CAPR1 SWP IPM SWP SWNM University of Guelph (Canada) University of Hohenheim (Germany) University of Essex (U K) University of Maine (U S) Zamorano (Honduras)

Funding Partners

DGIS (Netherlands) Ford Foundation International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Government of Italy Government of New Zealand Government of Norway Swiss Development Corporation (SDC)

3.3 Financial Resources

SWP Participatory Research and Gender Analysis

SOURCE	AMOUNT US\$	PROPORTION (%)
PRGA Unrestricted Core	172 000	23%
Restricted Core		0%
Carry over from 2001	67 418	9%
Sub total	239,418	32%
Special Projects	520 000	68%
Total Project	759,418	100%

3 4 Research Highlights in 2002

Highlights of the program s activities during 2002 are divided into five thematic sections
Participatory Plant Breeding Participatory Natural Resource Management, Impact Evaluation
Institutionalization and Communications

3 4 1 Participatory Plant Breeding

Quality of Science in Participatory Plant Breeding Workshop Two CGIAR System wide Programs on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development (PRGA) and Genetic Resources (SGRP) are co hosted this workshop Held at the International Plant Genetic Research Institute (IPGRI) from September 30 October 4 2002 the workshop assessed critical advances in the social and biological science shaping PPB practice and evaluated the breadth of its impact to date Identifying next key scientific steps as well as exploring the rationale for a global PPB Steering Committee also figured among prominent themes debated – and moved forward

The workshop emerged from a key recommendation of the panel of the Systemwide Review of Plant Breeding Methodologies in the CGIAR, (October 2002) which suggested that Participatory Plant Breeding approaches be considered among the core breeding strategies within the CGIAR It brought together some of the leading PPB practitioners worldwide derived from the CGIAR, NARS programs civil society groups northern research institutions and regional PPB networks Novel research developments were presented in the realms of PPB priority setting on farm trial design and experimentation impact and cost/benefit assessment property rights and biotechnology (particularly participatory molecular marker assisted selection) Integrative approaches aiming to better link PPB s production objectives with more holistic genetic resource management and empowerment aims were also explored in detail Finally the group outlined an agenda for priority action which included the need to work on seed policy and regulatory reform to ensure that the products of PPB actually reach the intended end users specifically the poor and marginalized women and men farmers

Participatory Plant Breeding and Gender Analysis State of the Art Overview paper (C Farnworth and J Jiggins) Empirical enquiry and experience has shown that technology is not necessarily gender neutral nor are knowledge and information We know that women s roles in seed handling agriculture production, food processing, trading and purchase are vital to food security and family well being and these roles and the knowledge on which they are based can be substantially and importantly different to that of men s Yet although women acutely need income generating labor saving and productivity increasing technologies to enable them to fulfill their roles more easily gender issues remain to be fully incorporated into technology development The continuing failure of much technology R&D to recognize women s actual and potential contribution to technology development and use is not only detrimental to the economic security and social status of women and their families but indeed also to the success of R&D in meeting national and regional objectives

This paper was commissioned by the PRGA Program to address these gaps with respect to plant breeding and

- To provide an analysis of the methods and approaches currently used within participatory plant breeding (PPB) with respect to gender issues the use of gender analysis (GA) and user involvement
- To draw out the implications of researchers' experience with GA and user involvement
- To analyse and discuss the outputs currently being generated by PPB from a user perspective and
- To identify what more might be done and how in order to achieve broader impacts

The analysis draws heavily on the actual field experience and insights of PPB practitioners while making detailed recommendations for improved practice. The document is being published in a special PRGA refereed working paper series.

Participatory Plant Breeding and Property Rights Participatory Plant Breeding is being used in a wide range of crops and locales with about 120 cases having been identified by the PRGA Program worldwide. Despite this growth of interest in the techniques of PPB, attention to the legal and ethical obligations has remained largely unexplored. While joint collaboration should result in joint benefit sharing, at this point there are no ready-made arrangements or best practices to suggest for the processes and materials that emerge from PPB collaborations. Most of the PPB work to date has simply skirted the issues of property rights with two very diverse strategies: materials jointly developed by formal breeding and farming communities have been fed into the formal system for variety release and seed multiplication (completely ignoring farmers' input) or the PPB developed materials have been released 'let go' into farming communities with no official launch of any kind.

A project funded by IDRC and involving wide consultation with the Plant Breeding Group of the PRGA took two broad thrusts to elicit the legal and ethical issues emerging for PPB collaborative work. First it reviewed how current international and national legislation informs PPB practices, specifically in terms of plant variety protection, copyright and patent law. The conclusions are somewhat disturbing in that joint breeding and even joint authorship tend to be only vaguely defined in the absence of contracts or written documentation. The second thrust, development of a practitioner Code of Conduct, thus became central to the project. Codes were in a wide range of areas (e.g. social, ethnobotanical, participatory action) and elements selected were critical to PPB program development. A draft code which received the endorsement of the PRGA Advisory Board (April 2002) has been posted to the full Plant Breeding Group.

Special Refereed Journal, *Disasters* Volume 26(4) Beyond Seeds and Tools: Effective Support to Farmers in Emergencies, co-edited by K. Longley and L. Sperling. Within the past fifteen years, the distribution of seeds and tools has become a popular intervention aimed to promote longer-term food security among agricultural communities affected by disaster. By providing the inputs necessary for crop production, such interventions are seen as a novel step forward in helping farmers to re-establish their livelihoods and thereby reduce their dependence on food aid. Whilst the technical and logistical ability of agencies to implement such interventions has improved considerably over the years, the actual impacts of emergency seed provisioning have only recently begun to be examined in detail.

This collection of papers presents some of the first grounded analyses of the effectiveness of current seed relief practice. Case material is drawn from natural disaster and conflict situations in Rwanda, Somalia, Southern Sudan, Mozambique, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Tanzania and the Gambia. The papers illustrate *inter alia* that conventional seed distribution projects (aka Seeds and Tools) often have less positive impacts than anticipated. Some of the papers also show that such interventions can actually decrease seed system stability and varietal diversity while increasing dependency and social tension.

The analyses are particularly important for a PPB practitioners audience in that they provide conceptual and methodological insights for understanding the seed systems farmers routinely use. Many of these, particularly in the more marginal areas where PPB projects may unroll, suffer from repeated acute—or even chronic stress. The papers as a set suggest a range of strategies for supporting farmer seed systems and helping them to innovate—under various political, economic and environmental scenarios.

3.4.2 Participatory Natural Resource Management

Capacity Building With support from the senior management of Japanese International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS), CIAT's Forages and Livestock Systems Project and the PRGA Program, designed and facilitated a workshop entitled "Improving Adoption of Agricultural Technologies: How Participatory Research can Complement Conventional Research Approaches." The workshop was attended by 16 JIRCAS scientists associated with agriculture and natural resource management projects in Thailand, Mali and China. Participants analyzed a diverse set of case studies of participatory research and experiences, and issues covered included:

- Who should benefit from agricultural/NRM research?
- The challenges of diversity and complexity in agricultural/NRM research
- Participatory research processes
- How participatory and traditional research compare and complement each other
- Principles of good practice
- Analyzing the results of participatory research
- Sharing technical information with farmers
- Communication and facilitation skills

Participants explored how and why the details of different participatory research experiences vary with particular local circumstances such as specific objectives, cultural prerogatives, previous experiences and others. They identified several shared process components and principles among a diversity of experiences. The process components are organized as cyclical learning and feedback loops which depend on effective two-way sharing of information among farmers and development workers (scientists, extension workers and others). Facilitation, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, and a foundation in social equity principles are cross-cutting or integral elements of the overall cyclical process.

The following key principles were identified:

- Involvement of local people in decision making at every stage
- Establishment of on a clear common research agenda or set of priorities defined jointly by local people and development workers
- Agreement on the social equity principles underlying the research goals

- Inclusion of multiple sources of information and methods to link together the different knowledge worlds of the local and external stakeholders

The workshop helped JIRCAS scientists put their own specific project work in the broader context of an overall process of adaptive change. Given their strong focus on technology development, the workshop helped them understand the importance of good mechanisms for setting research priorities based on needs of intended beneficiaries and for obtaining feedback from local people early and often enough. The JIRCAS researchers could also visualise more clearly why and when partnerships are required in order to improve the relevance of their work and what kinds of new skills need to be developed. On the final day of the workshop participants developed workplans for 2002 incorporating participatory research approaches.

The full set of exercises, case studies, and other learning materials, as well as the outputs generated by the participants, are available on a CD and via the PRGA website (http://www.prgaprogram.org/pnrm/jircas/jircas_files/frame.htm)

PNRM Resource Center The PNRM area of the PRGA website is an outcome of a PNRM workshop held at the Third PRGA International Seminar in Nairobi in November 2000. The 25 PNRM members present discussed the following issues:

- how to act together to give more visibility to innovative work using participatory research in NRM, attract more donor and high level management support and achieve broader recognition in the scientific community, and
- how to derive added value from collaboration in the PNRM working group

The workshop participants decided to create a living resource center of PNRM tools and methods, starting with tools developed by members themselves. The PNRM area of the PRGA website is the result of this effort. It offers a variety of resources developed through the activities of the PNRM group and by individual PNRM members, and it socializes knowledge that members hold of tools, methods, and resources developed by others. In addition to a several resources developed collaboratively by subgroups of the PNRM working group, 40 members have contributed about 60 resources spanning a wide range of issues integral to PNRM.

Recent feedback received from the PNRM working group on the content and organization of the resource center indicates that users find the site useful for responding to requests for more info about PNRM/GA materials available in the CGIAR and beyond. The resources available show how different institutions use participatory methods for making research more relevant to farmers. Users also appreciate how the resource center brings experiences from other knowledge domains to broaden the perspectives of PNRM researchers and practitioners.

Several user suggestions for improving the PNRM area and the website at large have already been implemented. These include presentation of more concrete evidence of the impact of participatory approaches and links to the PRGA activities of CGIAR centers. Other suggestions have been integrated into plans for relaunching the entire PRGA website in early 2003.

- organization of the methods and tools into process steps to help newcomers find, adapt, and use the resources for their programs
- improvement of the collection of links to other relevant websites
- cater for other languages

FPR IPM CD and Synthesis Booklet In September 2001 following a study tour of reciprocal exchanges among 6 IPM projects with different participatory approaches the CGIAR Systemwide IPM Program the PRGA Program CIAT the Global IPM Facility and CABI Bioscience cohosted a Learning Workshop on Farmer Participatory Research for Integrated Pest Management with co sponsorship from SDC and support from IITA and DOE IBAFFS Thailand The workshop was held in Chiang Mai Thailand PNRM members supported the process as organizers facilitators and mentors

A CD was developed in 2002 for distribution to participants and collaborating organizations and includes a workshop report in text and in pictures Each project participating in the study tour provided background information about its objectives methods processes and lessons learned A case study about each project was prepared by visitors from another project and presented at the workshop These are included in the CD

A small working group is developing a booklet that will synthesise the lessons insights and conclusions of the study tour/learning workshop process The booklet will place Farmer Participatory Research and Participatory Learning for IPM in a context of broader innovation development processes explaining roles of each and complementarities between them

Progress and synopsis of the PNRM book A book provisionally entitled *Uniting Science and Participation for Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptive Natural Resource Management* was submitted to co publishers Earthscan and IDRC in July 2002 An external review was completed in September and the book is currently undergoing final editing for publication in early 2003

The book is an important outcome of a workshop cosponsored by the PRGA and the Natural Resources Institute and held at the NRI in Chatham England in September 1999 The workshop explored a diversity of experiences in the management of common property and protected areas natural resource management at the landscape and watershed scales soil and water management and land care and rehabilitation, focusing on the following key questions

- What innovative approaches are being developed for collective participation and decision making in research on NRM problems and processes?
- What new linkages have been established between farmer led research initiatives and formal led ones?
- What methods are proving most useful for participatory research with gender and stakeholder analysis and for improving the involvement of specific groups of actors in planning monitoring and evaluating NRM research?

Each participant offered a case study integrating biophysical natural resource management themes with methods for building and maintaining partnerships with stakeholders The book is based on lessons drawn from this practical experience and on in depth analysis of 23 case studies as a contribution to the debate surrounding

- the organisation of participatory research
- the quality of participation and quality of science in participatory research
- scaling up of participatory research approaches and successful participatory natural resource management initiatives

The purpose of the book is to identify principles of good practice for research on NRM common problems and weaknesses in participatory natural resource management research and priority issues and challenges for future research and institutional change. Researchers from the CGIAR, universities, government research and development organizations, and NGOs in developed and developing countries, donors, research program managers, policy makers and university students are the main audience. The eight chapters and annex of 23 case study summaries are envisioned as an important resource for graduate courses in both biophysical and social science aspects of natural resource management and to those involved in the field implementation of participatory natural resource management.

3.4.3 Impact Assessment

There is a sizeable amount of budget resources and human capacity invested in participatory research. According to a PRGA survey in 2000, the IARCS alone reported 144 projects which involve PR or GA with a total budget of US\$65 million. Accountability alone is a strong motivation for systematic assessment of the impacts and costs of the approach. Secondly, there are many claims about the impact of participatory research, anecdotal evidence that needs to be verified. Thirdly, if we are interested in mainstreaming, decision makers need to have good evidence if they want to institutionalize the approach: that is what works, what does not, and with what impacts.

Impact assessment by the PRGA program is designed to provide a body of scientifically credible evidence about the state of the art in the CGIAR Centers and elsewhere in the use of participatory approaches and the results obtained. This information is provided to scientists, research managers and development practitioners who want to decide whether and how to make use of these approaches for agricultural and natural resource management research. To accomplish this, the program's impact assessment research has established and maintains an inventory of participatory projects and conducts impact studies in collaboration with various research institutes.

Synthesis of impacts and costs of PNRM During the past three years, the PRGA program has systematically collected empirical evidence that achieving stakeholder participation in the process of technology development in natural resource management research is important to adoption and development impacts and to process impacts that involve learning and change. The outputs of this work included: 1) a typology of different types of participation and of the ways in which gender analysis is being used in agricultural and natural resource management research; 2) an inventory of participatory NRM projects and establishing the state of the art in gender sensitive participatory NRM research; 3) In an effort to collect evidence of the impact of participation on women, the PRGA Program provided support to six small grant projects; and 4) conducted three collaborative impact studies with partner organizations.

The year 2002 provided an opportunity to reflect on some of the findings. The results of the PNRM impacts were synthesized in the PRGA publication *Assessing the Benefits of Rural Women's Participation in Natural Resource Management Research and Capacity Building* and presented to a large group of stakeholders and donors in Bonn, Germany in April 2002.

PPB Collaborative Impact Studies These collaborative impact studies analyze both impacts and costs of participatory research and gender analysis. Both qualitative and quantitative data are

used including existing project documentation open ended interviews with project staff farmer participants and other key informants including community leaders and policy makers and statistical and econometric analysis of survey data. Staff of the four impact studies currently in progress participated actively throughout the process. Some of the findings of the study are summarized below and updates are provided on the cases still in progress

WARDA Ivory Coast (Rice)

Collaborators Olaf Erenstein Myra Wopereis Monty Jones

The participatory rice breeding and gender analysis approach used by WARDA since 1996 and subsequently adopted by its national partners can be characterized as functionally motivated participation. That is it tries to better understand what farmers want or need, and to feed back insights to formal research for improving future on farm productivity

The collaborative impact study with WARDA was completed in early 2002. Breeders and social scientists from the 16 of the 17 national programs were interviewed during the annual PRIGA workshop in Cote d'Ivoire in May 2001. The impacts of incorporating participatory research approaches at different stages of the varietal development process can be argued to go beyond the economic benefits associated with the better crop type. Process impacts have occurred as a result of the participation itself rather than as a result of the technologies developed via participatory research methods. Some of these institutional process impacts include internal institutional changes such as in changes in breeding goals/objectives breeding methods and spill over effects to varietal development in other crops as well as external institutional changes such relations with other institutions i.e. seed systems and varietal release mechanisms

The experience with implementing participatory has clearly provided feedback to breeders in the national programs and this information has led to some specific perceived internal institutional changes. Half of the national scientists say that they have changed their breeding goals and three quarters say they have also change their breeding methods and ways the breeding is conducted. The external institutional changes such as changes in seed system or varietal release have been less successful and this is probably related to less attention paid to forming partnerships with other stakeholders in seed and varietal release institutions and mechanisms and concentrating mostly on interaction with the farmers. Only one third of the respondents said that they had created or improved some of their partnership arrangements in rice research. Involvement of other stakeholders is another area for potential improvement labor and institutional and demographic context of gender or whether it is limited to measuring gender differences in varietal preferences

ICARDA, Syria (Barley)

Collaborators Aden Aw Hassan Salvatore Ceccarelli Stefania Grandio

The barley breeding program at ICARDA has evolved from centralized breeding to decentralized and then to its present approach of decentralized participatory breeding. The decentralized participatory breeding begun in 1997 when the initial 208 barley lines were planted on one farmer's field in nine villages throughout Syria. The current participatory barley breeding at ICARDA can be described as currently operating at a sustainable rate -- that is it is not in its transition stage but that participatory research has been institutionalized in the barley program

The collaborative impact study with ICARDA begun in May 2001. The study had two components. First, we used an economic surplus model to calculate the discounted benefits induced by the new barley cultivars in Syrian agriculture to two different scenarios: to conventional to decentralized participatory breeding. The cost structure of the actual decentralized participatory program at ICARDA was analyzed and estimated cost structures for operating a decentralized breeding program and a conventional centralized breeding program based on the actual costs of the current ICARDA program. Second, the actual farmer level benefits and costs were measured from a farm survey of 193 participating and non-participating farmers. To measure the impact of participatory research at the farmer level, we compared farmers who participated and others who did not (with and without comparison) and in some instances longitudinal (before-after) comparison was used. Some of the results of the study are summarized below.

Social benefits Using an economic surplus model, we estimated the benefits of ICARDA's barley breeding to Syrian agriculture. We compared two scenarios: conventional vs decentralized participatory breeding. The estimated benefits to participatory breeding are significantly larger than to conventional breeding: the reduction in research lag and yield increase due to PPB has a significant increase in benefits to Syrian agriculture, 90% higher than conventional approach, and even higher if faster adoption rate and higher adoption ceiling are considered. The higher benefits to participatory breeding are mostly due to reduction in research and development lag. The participatory barley breeding program has developed lines which are more acceptable to farmers than the varieties they currently cultivate, and these lines have been developed 3-4 years faster than if they would have been developed using conventional on-station method. However, extending the benefits of the new barley lines at larger scale, and hence realizing the potential gains from participatory breeding, the national agricultural extension and seed system have to function well. The seed system particularly could have new challenges coping with the lines that have not been developed through pedigree breeding method.

Social costs The largest share of the cost of the breeding program in an international center is the infrastructure (overhead) and personnel. The given breeding approach (e.g. conventional decentralized participatory) or breeding method (bulk/pedigree) used mostly affects the operational costs that constitute a relatively small share of the total breeding budget (23%). Moving from conventional to participatory breeding has an impact on the allocation of the total operational costs, and the biggest change is due to the decentralization of breeding (moving from station to on-farm) and adding participatory trials increases the operational costs slightly (3% increase in total breeding budget) but relative change in total cost structure is insignificant.

Farmer benefits Participation in projects increases farmers' skills and implies some economic benefits from learning. There was a significant difference between participating and non-participating farmers in terms of number of people who said that they had learned something new about barley production in the past 5 years. Because there were no significant difference between participants and non-participants in terms of their prior attendance in other agricultural projects, this difference in stated learning experience can therefore be attributed to ICARDA's PPB project. Although there was no significant difference between the participants and non-participants in ranking of ideal characteristics in *currently* cultivated barley varieties, there was a significant difference in ideal characteristics they would like to see in a *new barley* variety, which indicates that participants had increased ability to articulate their desired varietal improvements.

Farmer Costs Opportunity cost of farmers' time in participation varies depending on the intensity of participation (hosting trials or evaluating only). This is not an insignificant cost; at higher participation intensity it represents nearly 2 weeks' salary.

EMBRAPA Brazil (Cassava)
Collaborators Wanya Fukuda

The collaborative impact study with the EMBRAPA participatory cassava breeding project in Northeast Brazil was initiated in May 2002. The main emphasis of this study is to look at the impact of participatory research in terms of type of cassava variety developed, its adoption and economic benefits from adoption. A total of 122 farmers in 4 communities were interviewed. Data analysis will be completed early 2003.

LI BIRD Nepal (Rice and Maize)
Collaborators Anil Subedi, Sanjaya Gyawali

The collaborative impact assessment study with the Nepalese NGO Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development (LI BIRD) was initiated in October 2002. The study includes two of the LI BIRD's projects: PPB maize project in Gulmi and PVS rice in Chitwan and Nawalparasi. The main emphasis of this study is to look at the impact of participatory research in terms of type of varieties developed, their adoption and economic benefits from adoption. We are also analyzing the implications of participatory research for different stakeholder groups and attempting to assess how representative the results are to various stakeholders. The participatory approach used by LI BIRD in the Chitwan and Nawalparasi sites is functional in its approach, and the main objective of the project was to bring better varieties to farmers based on their own selection criteria. Gulmi site had farmer empowerment as a specific objective of the project; hence we will specifically assess the human and social capital impacts in that case. The final results will be available in October 2003.

Inventory and Website With the goal of obtaining as comprehensive an inventory as possible of the projects using PR and GSA in NRM and PPB research, nearly 800 questionnaires were sent out between October 1999 and June 2001. Open calls for submission of project information were also posted in various listservs. By June 2001, 153 useable answers were received: 72 PPB cases and 81 NRM cases. The inventory constitutes a self-designated, self-selected subset of projects doing participatory research and gender analysis in natural resource management and plant breeding. While we attempted to get as representative a sample as possible, several possible biases should be acknowledged. Given that a CGIAR program did the data collection, CGIAR-affiliated projects may be over-represented in the sample. Because the survey was done via email or fax and in English and Spanish, it is also likely that the results are biased towards projects with access to good telecommunications technology and English or Spanish-speaking staff. The inventory will be continuously updated, and is now available to users to access via PRGA website. In 2002, a search function and an administrative module were added that allow users to search specific cases and update information about their cases. The website can be found at <http://webpc.ciat.cgiar.org/8080/prgainventory/inventory.htm>

3 4 4 Institutionalization

For the poor to benefit from public sector R&D and to access a wide range of agricultural and NRM technologies a demand driven, interactive model of innovation using gender sensitive participatory approaches (PR&GA) is needed. Over the past five years the uptake in the use of PR&GA approaches by IARCs and NARS has increased notably. However broad and effective application is critically constrained by the CGIAR's overarching supply driven approach to innovation. The PRGA Program is undertaking action research to identify opportunities and constraints for mainstreaming PR&GA approaches and those changes in organization procedures and policies needed to stimulate demand driven approaches to innovation. Action research will document and analyze the experiences of institutional change catalyzed by efforts to institutionalize PR&GA approaches in the CGIAR Centers Challenge Programs and their NARS partners. Key products expected to emerge from the project include innovative mechanisms for interaction with demand constituencies in the R&D system capacity building for institutional change and strategies for scaling up. The project seeks to contribute to broader impacts for poor farmers and especially rural women – increased equity empowerment social and human capital income and productivity—through widespread and consolidated capacity in PR&GA methods that are supported by organizational policies practices and values.

The project is divided into two phases. The first phase of the project consists of working with principal partner institutions (CIAT CIP and ICARDA) to study and encourage a process of institutionalization within the respective centers. This first phase involves the following steps for institutionalization in CIAT CIP and ICARDA:

- 1 conducting an institutional analysis to identify opportunities and constraints for institutionalization
- 2 identifying a core group of members in each organization who will spearhead the process of institutionalization in each center
- 3 identifying core group member training needs to enable them to champion the process of institutionalization within their own centers
- 4 writing up the institutional analysis

This experience will serve as the basis for moving ahead with additional partner organizations from within the CGIAR, NARS and NGOs.

The CIAT analysis is complete and the results will be presented in November to the larger CIAT membership. The CIP report will also be completed by December 2002. In both cases the results of the analysis are in the process of being socialized within the respective organizations. The ICARDA case study is expected to be completed by April 2003. A brief summary of some of the results of a SWOT Analysis of CIAT and CIP is given below.

SWOT Analysis of Institutional Case Studies (CIAT and CIP)

Strengths There is a great diversity of farmer participatory research (FPR) practices within CIAT and CIP. In CIAT alone survey results demonstrate that there are over 50 projects that claim to be conducting some level of farmer participatory research. These practices of FPR range from functional to empowering types of participation of end users. The majority of such projects see FPR as being extremely instrumental in helping projects disseminate their technologies.

Additionally instrumental or functional types of participation were viewed as important in providing feedback to research, particularly in improving the design of technologies

Results of the survey also demonstrate that there are projects that use more empowering participatory approaches. Typically these involved developing farmer capacity to conduct research (CIALs farmer led PPB in cassava in CIAT farmer field schools in CIP and the UPWARD/CIP network in Asia) or developing local organizational capacity. These empowering types of participation aim to develop capacity of end users to participate in the research process and to pull down research resources and ensure that R&D is demand driven.

Weaknesses Though there is a diversity of FPR practices there is very little gender analysis being applied in the majority of projects. Even when GA tools are applied, they do not go beyond the diagnostic phase. There is very little capacity to conduct gender analysis beyond 'head counting' and to move gender issues in the implementation phases of the projects.

Another potential weakness in the majority of projects is the emphasis in both CIAT and CIP on functional aspects of FPR. Participatory methods are viewed by the majority of scientists as an instrumental tool to help them achieve improved results in disseminating their technologies. There is very little appreciation of empowering methods of FPR and most scientists tend to dismiss such approaches as religion or messianic attempts of farmer advocates. FPR is too focused on farmers and not enough on scientists is an oft repeated sentiment that suggests both an absence of capacity development for scientists in FPR as well as an inclination to underplay the importance of end users in the innovation process.

Opportunities Most of the opportunities of capacity development lie with the numerous members of projects (particularly in CIAT) who are relatively junior in the organizational hierarchy but who have extensive field experience. These are those project staff that actually operationalize the projects and are in intimate contact with end users. There is enthusiasm and willingness to learn new methods for engaging with farmers.

There is also opportunity in senior management in that there is support for the development of innovative approaches to make research more demand driven. In the case of CIAT there has been renewed interest generated as a result of the restructuring of the organization and there is an explicit policy statement expressing the need to make research demand driven. In CIP there is extensive support from senior management to make organizational structures consistent with farmer participatory research.

Threats Though there is a range of differing practices of FPR within CIAT particularly the existence of diversity is more a result of external donor support of individual projects rather than an institutionalization of a variety of FPR practices. This can potentially be a problem for CIAT in that the divergent assumptions of what constitutes appropriate FPR are limited to functional or instrumental approaches. There is a critical need to establish an internal dialogue between various groups of FPR practitioners on the differing approaches to FPR and their implications on how innovation (R&D) is organized and managed within the institution. These have important implications to the organization's ability to respond to its increasingly complex environment (both funding and the realities of the rural poor particularly women and marginalized farmers).

3 4 5 Communications

PRGA Web In late 2001 the PRGA staff identified a number of weaknesses of the PRGA website including

- *inappropriate navigation structure*
- *lack of searchability*
- *inadequate attention to updating of content and resources*
- *several undeveloped areas*
- *slow download times*
- *lack of facilities for supporting working group interaction*
- *unsatisfactory graphic design*

The Program decided to undertake the upgrading of content on the existing website while developing a new website with improved navigation searchability and interactivity

Between March and October 2002 the content of the Publications PNRM and PPB areas was upgraded updated and reorganized Impact Assessment and Mainstreaming areas of the website were launched Traffic to site increased from about 900 visits per month before the upgrades to over 5000 in August

The most downloaded items (Top 10) from January to August were

- 1 Proceedings of II PRGA International Seminar (1998)
- 2 CIFOR small grant report
- 3 Equity Well being and Agroecosystem Health (text only version)
- 4 NRM Small Grant Workshop proceedings 2001
- 5 Working Document 16 (van de Fliert and Braun)
- 6 PNRM Tools and Methods Survey
- 7 Working Document 13 (Kaaria and Ashby)
- 8 5 yr PRGA Program Synthesis
- 9 Working Document 17 (Johnson et al)
- 10 LI BIRD Small Grant Report

From January August the PRGA site hosted visitors from more than 50 countries In addition to traffic from the COM ORG and NET domains which accounted for 75% of traffic to the website the top 10 domains were Mexico Argentina, Kenya, the Netherlands Spain, US Educational Institutions Canada, Colombia, the United Kingdom and Japan The significant presence of visitors from Spanish speaking countries is notable despite the fact that the site does presently cater for languages other than English

In early 2001 a new navigation structure was proposed reviewed and accepted by the Program and the following criteria were developed for identifying an application for website development and content management

- a web development application that is also a community building tool
- a web development application that is easy to use so that the site can be maintained by staff who understand the content have some web development skills but are not IT professionals

- an application that offers an integrated set of software tools for supporting the PRGA's communities of practice and avoids a patchwork approach involving many different tools from different sources
- An application that meets CIAT's security standards
- a design process that is user and not technology led and that can assure accessibility and reliability for users with who have older browsers low bandwidth, small monitors and older printers
- Since the Program believes that open source is more compatible with its approach than proprietary software an open source application will be preferred if it can provide the functionality sought
- An application that can provide the following specific functions
 - an expertise directory with definable and extendable fields and user input capability
 - searchable databases of documents and resources with user input capability to be used for publications the toolbox of methods and learning resources and for project inventories
 - capability to search the whole site
 - capability to support multiple CGNET listservers and to provide message archiving
 - capability to feature user input once approved by a site administrator
 - future capability to support asynchronous discussion, chatting and capacity to support collaborative work by small sub groups (e.g. joint writing projects document review)

Based on consultations with Bellanet and CIAT's Information Technology unit PostNuke was identified, evaluated and selected as the PRGA's web development and content management application. With support from CIAT's IT and graphic arts and web development groups as well as from Bellanet, the PRGA expects to launch the new website by March 2003.

Dissemination of Impact Results The following presentations were made by Program staff

- *Impact of User Participation in Natural Resource Management Research* PRGA Stakeholder and Donor Meeting Bonn Germany April 22 2002
- *Measuring the Impact of User Participation in Natural Resource Management Research* International Conference on Impacts of Agricultural Research and Development organized by the CGIAR Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA) Why has impact assessment research not made more of a difference? 4-7 February 2002 San Jose Costa Rica
- *Impact of Participatory Plant Breeding An Overview* Quality of Science in PPB Meeting September 30-October 4 2002 Rome
- *Benefits and Costs of Decentralized Participatory Barley Breeding at ICARDA Syria* Quality of Science in PPB Meeting September 30-October 4 2002 Rome
- *Impact of Participatory Research and Gender Analysis in Plant Breeding* CGIAR Annual General Meeting 2002 Manila, Philippines

3.5 Problems Encountered and their Solution

In 2001 the PRGA experienced a reduction of \$835 674 in its budget as compared to 2000 (\$1 768 017 in 2000 to 932 343 in 2001) This was attributable largely to the conclusion of a three year grant from BMZ in 2001 Substantial carry over enabled PRGA's 2002 budget to stay close to 2001 levels A proposal was submitted in May of this year to BMZ seeking funding for the Program's second phase However if this proposal is not successful the program's budget next year will be approximately \$497 000 The Program applied to the CDC for World Bank funding but although the PRGA Program was endorsed it was not awarded funding Several concept notes have been and are being developed in the hopes of restoring PRGA Program funding and activities to previous levels

The Program this year undertook significant efforts to remedy non performing small grants Although nine of the current small grants are on track and producing exceptional results five were identified as being either behind schedule or stalled in their implementation As a result of rigorous follow up and in some cases technical backstopping four of the five are now back on track In only one case will it be necessary to cancel the grant due to the fact that PhD candidate supported by the grant has been reported missing

3.6 Proposed Plans for Next Year

Capacity Building Whereas the PRGA has made substantial contributions to developing tools for PR it has less adequately addressed gender Although there is widespread recognition among agricultural and research scientists of the need to conduct gender and stakeholder analysis (GSA) many are not equipped with the tools to do so beyond simple head counting The PRGA Program therefore needs to assess and promote existing tools for GSA and develop tools where gaps exist Plans for 2003 are to complete a training manual on gender analysis that is currently being prepared and to subsequently host a workshop that will convene NARS and CGIAR scientists along with experienced gender analysis practitioners in either late 2003 or early 2004

Consistent with CIAT scientists demanding technical assistance in PR and stakeholder methods many institutions within and outside the CG have expressed a need for training in these approaches Despite the Program engaging in a considerable amount of capacity building the demand has exceeded what the PRGA has thus far been able to deliver Opportunities will be assessed for training trainers who can go on to train other scientists and practitioners in PR approaches with the expectation of hosting a capacity building workshop in 2003 The Program is also constructing an expertise database that will be available in the next month or two and enable users to identify professionals who can offer capacity building services or work with scientists to integrate or strengthen PR components in their projects Such services are expected to also add value to the PRGA's mainstreaming efforts

Gendered Social Capital and Collective Natural Resource Management This recently initiated project conducted through a partnership between the PRGA Program and the University of Essex is looking at the relationship between the use of GA and impact in NRM research The main objective is to understand gender specific aspects of social capital (i.e. networks trust and norms of collaboration) and to create awareness of the potential role of GA in the study of social organization for NRM and in the outcomes of collective NRM Research is being undertaken on 350 NRM projects and a set of detailed case studies The project will

contribute to the discussion on the importance of gender differentiation and how to work through existing social capital in order to support diverse development and research initiatives

Institutionalization As mentioned above the program plans to initiating a pilot institutionalization study with ICARDA Results from the CIP and CIAT pilot studies will be published In the first half of 2002 the program will convene a Stakeholders meeting that will serve to identify members and lay out the procedures for a Constituency Group to oversee the implementation of the Institutionalization Project including a small grants competition for other proposed research projects

Impact Evaluation/Learning and Change In 2003 analyses of the EMBRAPA and LI BIRD data, and publication of the results will be completed

Future work will be focused on developing tools and frameworks that will enable researchers to analyze where PRGA methods are likely to yield the substantial positive impacts and where they may be less effective when compared to other research approaches A recent study on the impact of PR approaches at ICARDA revealed that technical and policy issues are important considerations in assessing the appropriateness of PR approaches Other key dimensions are improving how impact assessment information is used and monitoring the changes that occur as a result in order to assess the payoff for undertaking impact evaluation This work is a natural extension from the current work on impact assessment and has clear implications for how the PRGA Program approaches the institutionalization of PRGA

PNRM Group Key activities foreseen include 1) forming a panel on the integration of local knowledge into global scientific assessments at the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and 2) classification of the PRGA tools and methods according to their stages of innovation The PRGA Stakeholders meeting will also be used to plan future directions of this group as well as the Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB) Group

Gender and Technology Development. The PRGA Program is working with CIAT/Africa to design a collaborative project that will foster the development of technologies and practices that improve the productivity of rural women s labor while relieving drudgery By early 2003 the Program anticipates having identified key local partners and prepared a concept note targeting interested donors

Other activities for 2003 include the launching of new interactive website and working with Water and Food Challenge Program and Biofortification Challenge Program to foster and strengthen the application of client driven research With respect to the former the PRGA expects to collaborate in least two concept notes to be submitted in early 2003 one that addresses the development of an applied framework for integrating stakeholder analysis institutional analysis and participation in a watershed context and a second that integrates participatory approaches in developing environmental services mechanisms

4 0 Key Indicators

Number of Small Grants Projects Directly Supported 14

Total Funding Disbursed to Partners via Small Grants \$175 868

Number of Thesis Students Supported 4 PhDs (1 Indian 1 Ethiopian 1 Colombian 1 German)

Workshops

- *How participatory research can complement conventional research approaches?* March 4-8 2002 In collaboration with JIRCAS and CIAT
- Stakeholders Meeting April 22 23 2002 In collaboration with BMZ
- *Quality of Science in Participatory Plant Breeding* September 30 October 4 2002 In collaboration with IPGRI

Impact Evaluation Studies Undertaken

WARDA

ICARDA

EMBRAPA Brazil

LI BIRD Nepal

PRGA Publications

Refereed Journal Articles

Longley C and L Sperling, eds 2002 Beyond Seeds and Tools Effective Support to Farmers in Emergencies Special issues of *Disasters* 26 (4)

Sperling L 2002 Emergency Seed Aid in Kenya Some case study insights on lessons learned during the 1990 s *Disasters* 26 (4)

Buruchara, R L Sperling P Ewell and R Kirkby The Role of Research Institutions in Seed Related Disaster Relief Seeds of Hope experiences in Rwanda. *Disasters* 26 (4)

Sperling L 2002 Seeds of Hope in Rwanda What have we learned? *GeneFlow* Forthcoming

Working Documents

Saad N 2002 Farmer Processes of Experimentation and Innovation A Review of the Literature Working Document No 21

Lilja, N and O Erenstein 2002 Institutional Process Impacts of Participatory Rice Improvement Research and Gender Analysis in West Africa Working Document 20

Sanginga, P C Lilja, N Tumwine J Assessing the quality of participation in farmers research groups in the highlands of Kabale Uganda Working Document No 19

Proceedings CDs

PRGA Stakeholders Meeting 22 23 April 2002 Bonn Germany Hosted by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

How participatory research can complement conventional research approaches 4-8 March 2002 Tsukuba, Japan CIAT JIRCAS PRGA

Sanginga, P N Lilja and B Gurung (Eds) 2002 Assessing the Benefits of Rural Women s Participation in Natural Resource Management Proceedings of the Natural Resource Management (NRM) Small Grants End-of Project Workshop 13 17 November 2001 Cali Colombia

Linking Logics II Exploring linkages between participatory research and computer based simulation modeling 15 20 October 2001 Bulawayo Zimbabwe ICRISAT PRGA

Study Tour and Learning Workshop on Farmer Participatory Research and Learning for IPM 4-8 September Chiang Mai Thailand SP IPM and PRGA

Workshop on Quantitative Analysis of Data from Participatory Methods in Plant Breeding International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and the Justus Liebig 23 25 August 2001 University Giessen Germany

Reports

PRGA Program A Synthesis of Phase I (1997 2002) October 2002

Improving Technology Development through Gender Analysis (Global) II First Year Progress Report submitted to International Development Research Centre (IDRC) May 2002

Participatory Plant Breeding and Participatory Genetic Resource Enhancement An Africa wide Exchange of Experience Final Report submitted to The Rockefeller Foundation May 2002

Assessing the Benefits of Rural Women s Participation in Natural Resource Management Research and Capacity Building Final Report submitted to BMZ/GTZ March 2002

Assessing the Benefits of Rural Women s Participation in Natural Resource Management Research and Capacity Building CD of BMZ Final Report and Project Small Grant Final Reports April 2002

In press

Pound B S S Snapp C McDougall and A Braun (Eds) *Uniting Science and Participation for Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptive Natural Resource Management* Earthscan/IDRC

Johnson N N Lilja and J A Ashby *Measuring the Impact of User Participation in Natural Resource Management Research* Forthcoming in *Agricultural Systems* 2003

Weltzein E L Meitzner M Smith and L Sperling *Technical and Institutional Issues in Participatory Plant Breeding from the Perspective of Formal Plant Breeding A Global Analysis of Issues Results and Current Experience* PPB Monograph No 1

McGuire S G Manicad and L Sperling *Technical and Institutional Issues in Participatory Plant Breeding Done from a Perspective of Farmer Plant Breeding* PPB Monograph No 2

Thro A M and C Spillane *Biotechnology assisted Participatory Plant Breeding Complement or Contradiction?* PPB Monograph No 3

Farnworth C R Jiggins J 2002 *Participatory plant breeding and gender* PRGA Program Cali CO In press PPB Monograph No 4

Sperling L and J Lancon *Participatory Plant Breeding and Participatory Genetic Resource Enhancement An Africa wide Exchange of Experience* Proceedings of a workshop held in Mba, Ivory Coast 7 10 May 2001

N Saad L Sperling and J Ashby *Farmers and Plant Genetic Resources* *Encyclopedia of Life Sciences*

Publications produced by Partners with PRGA support

Bellon, M R and J Reeves (Eds) 2002 Quantitative Analysis of Data from Participatory Methods in Plant Breeding Mexico D F CIMMYT

Probst, K 2002 Participatory monitoring and evaluation A promising concept in participatory research? Lessons from two case studies in Honduras Ph D Thesis University of Hohenheim (430a) Stuttgart, DE

Weltzien E 2002 Scaling up participatory plant breeding sustainable seed delivery systems for meeting farmers needs for diversity and varietal change over time Report of a PRGA Small Grant for March 2001 March 2002

Gabriel J L M Salazar J Herbas and G Thiele 2002 Proyecto de Mejoramiento Participativo de Papa en Bolivia Report of a PRGA Small grant for March 2001 July 2002

Grum M 2002 Farmers practice of domestication and their contribution to improvement of Yam in West Africa Jointly submitted by IPGRI and IITA Report of a PRGA Small grant for February 2000 13 August 2002

Ceccarelli S 2002 Village Based Participatory Breeding in the Mountain Slopes of Yemen Report of a PRGA Small Grant for April 2001 March 2002

Restrepo J M G I Ospina, C Hernandez R Escobar J Tohme and W Roca 2002 Participatory development of low cost simplified rustic tissue culture for cassava FIDAR/CIAT Report of a PRGA Small Grant for January June 2002

Milne M C McDougall Y Siagian, L Uprety and L Yuliani 2002 The Local People Devolution and Adaptive and Collaborative Management of Forests Research Program A Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Impact Assessment Report of PRGA Small Grant for January 1999 December 2001

Friesen, D Odhiambo G D J Agunda and A Oswald 2002 Development and diffusion of integrated Striga control practices for small scale farmers in western Kenya Report of PRGA Small Grant for January 1999 November 2001

Ortiz O R Orrego R. Nelson and V Leon 2002 Impact evaluation of participatory development of integrated insect and disease management (IPM) for the potato crop in San Miguel Peru Report of PRGA Small Grant for January 1999 December 2001

Jabbar M A Astatke S Gebreselassie W Negatu 2002 Assessment of the Impact of Stakeholder Participation in the Diffusion of a Vertisols management Technology Package in Highland Ethiopia Report of PRGA Small Grant for January 1999 December 2001

Sanginga, P A Stroud J Tumwine N Turyahabwe and G Manzi 2002 Assessment of the Impacts of Farmer Participation in Farmer Research Groups in the Highlands of Kabale Uganda

Africa Highlands Ecoregional Programme (AHI) International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)

Xiaoyun Li 2002 Establishment of a farmer centered agricultural research network in China (FCRNC) Report of a PRGA Small Grant for April 2000 March 2002

Website Statistics

Over 5000 visits to the PRGA Website in August 2002

From January August the PRGA site hosted visitors from more than 50 countries

The most downloaded items (Top 10) from January to August were

- 1 Proceedings of II PRGA International Seminar (1998)
- 2 CIFOR small grant report
- 3 Equity Well being and Agroecosystem Health (text only version)
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- 5 Working Document 16 (van de Fliert and Braun)
- 6 PNRM Tools and Methods Survey
- 7 Working Document 13 (Kaaria and Ashby)
- 8 5 yr PRGA Program Synthesis
- 9 Working Document 17 (Johnson et al)
- 10 LI BIRD Small Grant Report

Proposals Submitted

Scaling up Impact by Institutionalizing Gender sensitive Participatory Approaches in Agricultural and NRM Research Research proposal submitted to Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit Germany (BMZ) 31 May 2002