

PROJECT SN-3: PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective: To develop and disseminate participatory research (PR) principles, approaches, analytical tools, indigenous knowledge, and organizational principles that strengthen the capacity of R&D institutions to respond to the demands of stakeholder groups for improved levels of human well-being and agroecosystem health

Outputs:

1. PR approaches, analytical tools, and indigenous knowledge that lead to the incorporation of farmers and other users' priorities in R&D agendas developed for interested institutions
2. Organizational strategies and procedures for PR including fostering institutional learning and change (ILAC) to support PR
3. Professionals and others trained as facilitators of PR
4. Material and information on PR approaches, analytical tools, indigenous knowledge, and organizational principles developed
5. Impact of SN-3 activities documented
6. CIAT projects and other institutions supported and strengthened in conducting PR
7. Capacity of the SN-3 team strengthened

Gains:

- Users involved at early stages in decisions about innovation development.
- Methods available for incorporating user preferences. Participatory methods applied on a routine basis in CIAT research. At least three LA universities with the capacity to teach PR methods.
- New and better links between farmers group and local markets.
- At least 15 links and agreements with grass root farmers organizations, NGO's and R&D to settle down PM&E in four macroregions in Bolivia, as a contribution to new bolivian technological system (SIBTA).
- Preliminar impact study about CIAL influence both communities with CIAL and without CIAL, taking in count factors like education, ownership land, ownership animals, literacy, yield improvement, woman participatory and scaling out.
- Building on the lessons from LAC, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Systems at both community level and project level are being tested in three pilot learning sites (Kisii, Kitale and Mtwapa), with seven projects.
- Building capacity of partners in applying Enabling Rural Innovation approaches to strengthen their work with communities. in Malawi, Uganda and Tanzania.
- The research has been on understanding the various dimensions of social capital as a strategy for strengthening the decision-making capacity of communities.
- At least 1000 trainees and 40 trainers able to apply these methods in the region.
- Contribution of PR to technology-adoption rates measured in restricted areas.
- A methodology for constructing and learning from innovation histories was developed.
- Lessons learned, and methodologies and materials disseminated globally, jointly with the Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development and Institutional Innovation (SP-PRGA), convened by CIAT.
- A comparison of the innovation histories of CIALs in Honduras and Colombia, the two countries with the most CIALs, was begun and yielded some initial findings.
- On line tool developed based on database that is fed through information that is given by our partners based on results from different CIALs and second order organizations in five Latin American countries.

Milestones:

- 2004 Capacity of national partners to implement and support PM&E and PR processes established within R&D institutions in at least two countries in Latin America and at least two countries in East Africa.
Lessons from resource to consumption (R-to-C) framework tested and validated in at least two countries in Latin America.

A methodology for conducting Impact Assessment of PR methods developed and tested in at least two countries in Latin America
Impact assessment analysis to derive lessons and impacts of PR methods on livelihoods, conducted in at least three countries in Latin America.

- 2005 Capacity of national partners to implement and support PM&E and PR processes established within R&D institutions in at least two countries in Latin America and at least two countries in East Africa
Lessons from resource to consumption (R-to-C) framework, tested and validated in at least two countries in Latin America
Lessons from at least two innovation histories documented and internalized by the participants in the respective innovation processes
- 2006 National team of trainers/facilitators formed and scaling up of PM&E and PR processes at national level
Local capacity to identify demands and develop projects that respond to these demands, that feeds into Bolivian national agricultural research and technology transfer systems
Results of impact assessment studies to derive lessons and impacts of PR methods on livelihoods, disseminated widely and applied to scale PR activities in other countries
PM&E systems evaluated and lessons applied to develop guidelines and principles appropriate for Africa
An approach developed for documenting innovation histories and using those histories to foster ILAC by the stakeholder organizations
- 2007 Approach, methods and tools for analyzing and learning from innovation ecologies to accelerate rural innovation developed and being applied by at least one learning alliance
Social technologies for strengthening community-based organizations developed, tested and results published
Participatory evaluation and monitoring methods, training and materials in use in at least three national systems
Impact of PM&E methodologies on enabling resource-poor farmers to make effective demands on R&D providers, demonstrated and documented in Bolivia
A book that synthesizes lessons from at least four histories of differing types of innovation as well as documents the ILAC that has resulted from stakeholder analysis of the findings, published

Users: This work will benefit poor farmers, processors, traders and consumers in rural areas, especially in fragile environments. Farmer-researchers will have improved capacity for innovation. Researchers will receive more accurate and timely feedback from end-users about acceptability of production technologies and conservation practices. Researchers and planners will profit from methods for conducting adaptive research and implementing policies on natural resource conservation at the micro level.

Collaborators: NARS, NGOs, universities, SP-PRGA, SP-IPM, national agricultural extension services, KS-ILAC initiative, TSBF.

CGIAR system linkages: Enhancement & Breeding (25%); Crop Production Systems (16.7%), Livestock (8.3%), Protecting the Environment (25%); Training (5%); Information (5%); Organization and Management (15%). Convener of SP-PRGA; Coordinator of the FPR-IPM project of SP-IPM, AHI and ICRAF.

CIAT project linkages: Inputs to PE-1, PE-3, PE-4, PE-5, IP-1, IP-2, IP-3, IP-5, SN-1, and BP-1; outputs from PE-3, PE-4, IP-3, BP-1, and SN-1.

Project Objective:

To develop and disseminate participatory methodological approaches, analytical tools, autochthonous knowledge and organizational principles that strengthen the capacity of R&D institutions to respond to the demands of stakeholder groups that contribute to improving levels of well-being and integrated agroecosystem management and conservation (IAEMC)

O U T P U T S	1. Participatory methodological approaches, analytical tools and autochthonous knowledge that lead to the incorporation of farmers' and other end-users' needs in IAEMC, developed for interested R&D institutions	2. Organizational strategies and procedures for PR, developed	3. Professionals and others trained as facilitators of FPR
A C T I V I T I E S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adapt strategies for building capacity of local communities in establishing and supporting PM&E systems: Lessons from Africa and Bolivia ✓ Develop approach to build leadership capacity of communities; build strong groups; gender awareness and training; and mainstreaming through inclusion of women and men in the ERI (Enabling Rural Innovation) Committees ✓ Develop methodology for mapping and participatory analysis of innovation networks in rural communities ✓ Develop methodology for mapping and participatory analysis of advice and research networks in R&D organizations ✓ Knowledge-sharing methodologies for pro-poor agricultural innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Scale up impacts: Experiences with testing PM&E model in Colombia ✓ Establish PM&E Systems in Bolivia to contribute to the strengthening of the new Bolivian system ✓ Establish criteria for selecting pilot areas and expansion of activities for establishing participatory focuses in Bolivia ✓ Develop a model to build capacity in FPR and PM&E in Bolivia ✓ Document results and progress in the research done by the CIALs in Nicaragua, Bolivia and Colombia ✓ Recover biodiversity by the women's CIAL "Las Cruces" through case study on the quinoa crop ✓ Improvement of animal nutrition as a consequence of the participatory diagnosis in Roldanillo, Valle (Colombia) ✓ Enabling rural innovation in Africa: An approach for integrating farmer participatory research and market orientation for building the assets of the rural poor ✓ Facilitating participatory processes for policy change in NRM: Lessons from the Highlands of Southwestern Uganda ✓ Strengthening the institutional change process by intensifying the participation of farmers in R&D process: Lessons and experiences from the field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen capacities in participatory methodologies for partner entities in Bolivia and Africa (FDTAs, NGO suppliers, organizations of requesters) ✓ Develop local capacities for implementing PM&E systems with grassroots organizations (farmers and technicians) ✓ Hold PM&E internal evaluation workshop to derive lessons and develop appropriate model for Bolivia ✓ Announce workshop on reflection and reinforcement of participatory methodologies announced on the CIAT-IPRA Web page ✓ Report Ecuador workshop on learning alliances with institutions and grassroots organizations ✓ Workshop entitled "Participatory methodologies of interaction with community organizations," with representatives of the countries Haiti, Dominican Republic, Honduras and Mexico ✓ Evaluating existing PM&E systems applied by different projects to identify critical issues, gaps, opportunities and a strategic plan for intervention (available in IPRA web site) ✓ Experiences and lessons learned from community training and empowerment activities

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthening participatory monitoring and evaluation processes in KARI ✓ Strengthening community learning and change: The role of community-driven participatory monitoring and evaluation systems ✓ Experiences and lessons from community training and empowerment activities in Malawi and Tanzania ✓ Enhancing innovation processes and partnerships ✓ Empowering communities through participatory monitoring and evaluation: Lessons from Colombia ✓ Linking farmers to markets: The case of the Nyabyumba potato farmers 	<p>in Malawi and Tanzania (CC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Summary report on the status of monitoring and evaluation systems in selected KARI centers and some intervention strategies ✓ Facilitation skills and gender analysis in Jinja ✓ Agroenterprise Workshop for Community and Market Facilitators in Uganda, Tanzania and Malawi ✓ Guide for Documenting Experiences with Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
O U T P U T S	4. Material and information on participatory methodological approaches, analytical tools, autochthonous knowledge and organizational principles, developed	5. Impact of IPRA Project activities, documented	6. Support and strengthen internal projects and other institutions in conducting PR
A C T I V I T I E S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote and distribute material developed by IPRA ✓ Present papers at international meetings and congresses ✓ Write articles for diffusion of results of the research on participatory methods and tools ✓ Update and reorganize the IPRA Web Page to enhance it's effectiveness in disseminating information ✓ Announce Priority-Setting Workshop on the CIAT-IPRA web page (www.ciat.cgiar.org/ipra/inicio.htm) and distribute a CD of proceedings among participants ✓ Publish two articles in the newspaper "Communal Power," put out by Federación Sindical Única de Trabajadores de las Comunidades Campesinas de Tarija (FSUTCCT) bimonthly and distributed in the State of Tarija as a mechanism for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Baseline studies for Bolivia, Ecuador ✓ Baselines of the sites of the FOCAM project ✓ Case study of CIAL El Diviso (rural agroenterprise) ✓ Report on the institutionalization of CIALs in Ecuador ✓ Undergraduate thesis that evaluates effects of PM&E in the PITAS on the poorest of the poor and on the system of innovation Bolivia ✓ Impact evaluation of CIALs in Cauca Province, Colombia ✓ Impact CIALs on poverty in Honduras 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hold annual national meeting of CIALs in Honduras, Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia ✓ Provide technical backstopping and support to CORFOCIAL ✓ Develop an interactive CIAL database system where farmers and technicians can make consultations and exchange information ✓ Hold workshops to implementation of PM&E with grassroots organizations through workshops of reflection and reinforcement for trainees in participatory methodologies in Bolivia ✓ Accompany processes of implementing PM&E by partners and trainees by the FOCAM project in Bolivia ✓ Assist other projects in CIAT and organizations outside CIAT; improve their performance in enabling rural innovation through the participatory construction and analysis of innovation histories.

	<p>socializing advances of the interinstitutional work that the project is developing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Exchange experiences between technicians and farmers of the Province of Yunnan, China and countries from the Andean zone on PR in the management and conservation of natural resources ✓ Write manual for implementing PM&E ✓ Develop a method and write a guide called “A Guide to Constructing Innovation Histories” ✓ Write journal article entitled “Introducing Integrated <i>Striga hermonthica</i> control into Northern Nigeria. 1. An evaluation of a participatory research and extension approach” ✓ Write journal article entitled “Introducing Integrated <i>Striga hermonthica</i> control (ISC) into Northern Nigeria. 2. Impact on farmers’ livelihoods” ✓ Write a journal article comparing and contrasting the CIAL innovation history in Colombia and Honduras, with particular attention to issues of sustainability and scaling-up 		
O U T P U T	7. Capacity of the IPRA team, strengthened		
A C T I V .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hold planning workshop for IPRA ✓ Train FOCAM team in PM&E ✓ Support doctoral thesis analyzing PM&E as an institutional innovation in the framework of SIBTA ✓ Maintain functional structure for horizontal leadership (co-coordinators) 		

CIAT: SN-3 PROJECT LOG FRAME (2004-2007)

PROJECT: PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH
PROJECT MANAGER: CARLOS A. QUIRÓS (ACTING)

Narrative Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal To develop and apply knowledge, tools, technologies, skills and organizational principles that contribute to improving human well-being and AES health</p>	<p>Application of participatory methods, analytical tools, and organizational principles by R&D organizations that result in incorporating farmers and other end-users' needs in integrated agroecosystem management and conservation (IAEMC) Use of project products at additional reference sites in two AES (hillsides and forest margins) of CIAT's mandate in 5 years Use of project products by a minimum of three institutions outside LAC at end of year 5 Improvement in end-users' well-being at the respective reference sites</p>	<p>Projects, plans, and reports of national public-sector entities, donors, NGOs and community-based organizations in the three reference sites and mandated AES of CIAT's mandate, which refer to their use of project products</p>	
<p>Purpose To develop and disseminate PR principles, approaches, analytical tools, indigenous knowledge and organizational principles that strengthen the capacity of R&D institutions to respond to the demands of stakeholder groups for improved human well-being and agroecosystem (AES) health</p>	<p>R&D organizations applying participatory methods, analytical tools and organizational principles Entities in LAC teaching participatory methods Meetings among stakeholder groups Participatory projects implemented by R&D institutions</p>	<p>Impact study Institutional reports Publications Proceedings</p>	<p>Institutional economic stability. Financing for training activities and publication and dissemination of materials. Institutions willing to prepare and support facilitators and to share information End-users—above all, farmers—willing to participate</p>
<p>Output 1 PR approaches, analytical tools, and indigenous knowledge that lead to the incorporation of farmers and other users' priorities in R&D agendas developed for interested</p>	<p>Two methodological approaches developed or adapted and analytical tools developed for IAEMC</p>	<p>Project reports Publications</p>	<p>Good coordination and integration among collaborators</p>

Narrative Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
institutions.			Minimal conflicts for meeting demands Full participation of stakeholder groups Field staff fulfilling true facilitator roles Data available from reference sites Internet system functioning well
Output 2 Organizational strategies and procedures for PR	Two procedures for PR adopted and adapted	Project reports Publications	
Output 3 Professionals and others trained as facilitators of PR	Nearly 200 professionals, promoters and technical personnel trained in eight events conducted in LA countries	Project reports	Institutions willing to prepare and support facilitators Funding available
Narrative Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Output 4 Material and information on PR approaches, analytical tools, indigenous knowledge, and organizational principles developed	No. of visits to Web sites Nearly 80 national and NGO groups reached with information, training materials and consultancies Five new publications on PR and PM&E themes released	Project reports Publications	
Output 5 Impact of SN-3 project activities documented	Dependent on nature of study, e.g., for CIALs: no. of host countries; total no. of initiated, inactive, and mature CIALs; research and self-management capacity; no. and diversity of institutions facilitating CIALs; gender composition; diversity of research themes; no. of beneficiaries, microenterprises formed, community services performed, facilitators and trainers trained, second-order organizations formed, and requests for publications and training materials	Case studies, M&E reports and databases, impact studies	Staff have time, suitable methodologies and funds available
Output 6 CIAT projects and other institutions	CIAT projects incorporate PR methods into their research initiatives Five second-order		

Narrative Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
supported and strengthened in conducting PR	organizations established to support CIALs sustainability Three national R&D institutions and NGOs have established PR processes within their current programs	Project reports Publications of internal projects and of other institutions	
Output 7 Capacity of SN-3 team strengthened	Research initiatives proposed by young members of the group approved for implementation Individualized and group training events correspond to identified needs Annual report contributions from team members reflect increased ability to prepare technical reports	Project reports	