

## **OUTPUT 4. MATERIALS AND INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH APPROACHES, ANALYTICAL TOOLS, INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES, DEVELOPED**

Project: Exchange and comparative study on managing the resources in hillside communities between the Andean countries and the Yunnan Province in China; The Japan Program through the Inter-American Development Bank, Ecuador, May 17-20, 2004

### **Second joint workshop on comparative studies on managing community resources, Riobamba, Ecuador**

**Researcher:** Carlos Arturo Quirós T.<sup>78</sup>

#### **Background**

The Japan Program was created to increase the exchange of knowledge between Latin American countries and Asia. In this way the people of the Andes will have the opportunity to share and learn the best practices of their Chinese colleagues for managing the hillsides. Thus the hillside communities of the Andes will have the challenge of deciding whether to transform their traditional practices and possibly receive great benefits from the experiments and experiences accumulated by the researchers and farmers from the Yunnan Province, China, on managing hillside resources. Through these Workshops, a study tour in hillside areas in Yunnan, and fieldwork in the Andes, basic collaboration among institutions, researchers and farmers from China and the Andean countries will be in a position to construct new ideas and will have the opportunity to learn from others.

From 23-28 of February the first meeting was held in Yunnan (see respective report); and as planned, the second workshop was held in the city of Riobamba, Ecuador from 17-20 May. This workshop was organized to continue with the motivation for a greater exchange of information, taking into consideration the experiences obtained in the different study tours in the aforementioned countries. In all the events there were six technicians and farmers from China as well as six technicians and farmers from the Andean countries of Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia besides other local agricultural and livestock authorities.

#### **Objectives**

The project in general seeks the following objectives:

- Establish a collaborative association for institutions and individuals in hillside agriculture among researchers and farmers of the Andes (Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia) and Yunnan, China

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<sup>78</sup> Project Leader - IPRA Project – CIAT - Colombia.

- Exchange and better understand experiences and lessons learned about leader communities in NRM in hillsides of Yunnan, China and in the Andean countries
- Improve NRM in hillside communities in the Andean countries by means of extension techniques and policy recommendations through studies on NRM in hillside communities
- Implement a pilot project in Ecuador and another in Bolivia based on the experiences and the exchange of knowledge with the people of Yunnan.

## Participants:

Country	Participant	Institution
Ecuador	Jorge W. Rios	Dept. of Agriculture and Livestock
	Angel Vaca	Dept. of Agriculture and Livestock
	Nelson Mazón	INIAP Legumes
	Carmita Gadvay	INIAP, UVTT-Chimborazo
	Jesus Zambrano	Center of Social Assistance, Julian Quito
	Pedro Oyarzun	Centro for Research and Facilitation of Development
	Maria E. Samaniego	Polytechnic School of El Chimborazo
	Nelson Montufar	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)
	Remigio Garzón	MAG-Sierra, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
	Bolivar Garrido,	MAG
	Cornelio Tello,	MAG
	Fernando Pazmiño	MAG
	Margarita Naranjo	UOCE, Union of Ecuadorian Small Farmer Organizations
	Alfonso Villareal	CIAL 11 de Noviembre, farmer
	Hilaria	CIAL Flor Naciente, woman farmer
	Fausto Magin	CIAL Flor Naciente, farmer
	Marcia Montenegro	CIAL Flor Naciente, farmer
	Maria Gutierrez <sup>1</sup>	CIAL 11 de Noviembre, woman farmer
Fausto Merino <sup>2</sup>	Deputy Secretary, MAG	
Bolivia	Magali Salazar	PROINPA
	Juan Ruiz	CIAL Piusilla, Farmer
Colombia	Vitelio Menza <sup>3</sup>	Farmer from Colombia
	Carlos A. Quiros <sup>2</sup>	IPRA/CIAT Project
China	Zhang Xuemei	College of Humanities and Development (COHD), China Agricultural University
	Zhou Shenkun	Center for Integrated Agricultural Development (CIAD)
	Dong Hairong	China Agricultural University
	Lu Min	China Agricultural University
	Dong Tiantan	Director, Farmer Association in Luquan County
	Maria Verónica Yépez	Consultant, IBD-Washington DC, USA
	Carlos V. Martínez	Coordinator, BID-Ecuador
	Kaia Ambrose	Andean Mountain Chain Project, Carchi
	Steve Sherwood	World Neighbors

<sup>1</sup> Farmers (men & women) who participated in the first workshop in Yunnan.

<sup>2</sup> Technician participating in the first workshop in Yunnan.

<sup>3</sup> Farmer participating in the study tour in Colombia.

<sup>2</sup> Project Leader - IPRA Project – CIAT - Colombia.

## Development

After the presentation of the participants and the welcome addresses by the local authorities and MAG officials, several different presentations were made related to the policies of the governmental agricultural and livestock institutions that operate in Ecuador. Afterwards some results were presented of community projects implemented in hillside zones and with participatory methodologies. The presentations were as follows:

<b>Talk</b>	<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Position</b>
General information on agriculture in Ecuador	Jorge Ríos Lucero	Official, Regional Office of the Sierra, MAG
Agriculture and livestock policies and strategies of MAG	Remigio Garzón	Official, Regional Office of the Sierra, MAG
Experiences in participatory research	Carmita Gadway	National Autonomous Institute of Agriculture and Livestock Research, INIAP
Agricultural and livestock development with a participatory focus in Ecuador	Fausto Merino	Regional Office of the Sierra, MAG
Summary of the lessons learned by the Andean countries delegation in China	Carlos A. Quirós T.	IPRA/CIAT Project
Summary of the experiences of the Chinese delegation in Ecuador	Zhang Xuemei	COHD, Agricultural University
Summary of the experiences of the Chinese delegation in Bolivia	Zhou Shenkun	CIAD
Catalyze the endogenous potential: Agricultural innovation in the era of modernization	Steve Sherwood	World Neighbors
Learning alliances for rural innovation	Kaia Ambrose	Consultant, IPRA/CIAT Project

## Lessons learned and central topics

### By the delegation of the Andean countries in China

- The pressure due to population growth and the need for food have forced the State to increase agricultural production via the equitable distribution of lands, strong government support and projects for agricultural and livestock innovation.
- Leaders elected by their communities and with specific functions in agricultural production make it easier for organizations to establish linkages with the communities and carry out projects with high impact
- Projects with strong market links and viable technologies can implement drastic changes in the production of the rural communities.

- The great majority has television, but it was not clear whether they are using this mass medium to promote technological changes.
- Despite the fact that the regime is quite rigid in its policies, the collective management of forests that they have implemented merits further study in order to obtain greater knowledge that could be replicated in the Andean zone.
- It would be easy to initiate participatory processes where the small farmers can contribute much more of what they are doing today, given the Government's openness in this respect.
- The system of working with local trained intermediaries has given successful results.
- The intensive use of resources is an example for Latin American farmers.

### **Possible applications in the Andean zone**

- Management and technology for organic production
- Learn more about and adapt the system of local intermediaries for the market
- Adaptation of the technology for intensifying horticulture
- Study, adopt and apply the collective management of natural resources
- Application of the management systems and use with terraces for intensive agriculture

### **By the Chinese delegation in Ecuador**

- The formal research institutions have been extensively involved in participatory research for a long time.
- The CIALs combine their methodology with participatory plant breeding.
- Rural agroenterprises have been developed.
- More women participate in the projects.
- The women could express themselves very clearly without any shyness when interacting with the visitors.
- The farmers have their own criteria for evaluating their products: plant height, color, cooking time, taste and market demand.
- They were efficient in the presentation of their projects to the visitors, using mock-ups (small models of their fieldwork) and with the field practice.

### **Recommendations**

- Combine the CIAL methodology with that of the farmers field schools
- The MAG should try to influence other institutions so that they implement participatory methods in their rural development work
- Introduce new varieties of short-cycle forages and feed with local materials such as potatoes, maize and plantain
- Expand the topics for action; e.g., vegetables and medicines
- Support microcredit, important for those farmers that have new ideas and motivations
- Identify sources for financing microcredit; e.g., the communities themselves and national and international organizations

### **Aspects that require collective action**

- The control of pests and diseases merits collective action among the neighbors in the community.
- The communities are trying to introduce new varieties of vegetables that will enable them to replace the potato crop or to rotate with potatoes.

### *For discussion*

- Who should change? Should INIAP's work focus on food security for resource-poor farmers with no access to formal research?
- What are effective and efficient mechanisms, methodologies and principles for meeting said needs?

### **By the Chinese delegation in Bolivia**

#### ***Problems in NRM***

- Highlands: less than 10% covered by forests, 350-400 mm (average annual rainfall)
  - ✓ Drought/water storage
  - ✓ Salinity of soils
  - ✓ Erosion of soils by wind and water
- Valleys: coverage of forests = 35%, 500-700 mm (average annual rainfall)
  - ✓ Erosion of soils
  - ✓ Plant diseases

#### ***Possible solutions***

- Improvement of agriculture in:
  - ✓ Irrigation
  - ✓ Adoption and development of technology
  - ✓ Systems of forages and legumes for livestock
  - ✓ Rotation of crops to maintain fertility
- In NRM
  - ✓ Reforestation and planting of forages
  - ✓ Control of soil erosion
  - ✓ Construction of terraces
  - ✓ Collective actions
  - ✓ Capacity building

#### ***Topics for discussion***

- Community use; public protector
- Role of the government in NRM: projects, policies and monitoring
- Groups of researchers farmers, CIAL/community

- Mechanisms for public and private funds
- NGOs and donors
- Integration of indigenous and scientific knowledge
- Technology: sustainable management of the land (improve fertility in the long term: organic and chemical fertilizers)
- Exchange of learning
- Links with the market (supply of information on markets for the farmers)
- Capacity building in the communities
- Financial services: credit programs
- Integrated support: agriculture, education, health, culture, etc.

### ***Discussion and contributions to the pilot projects in Ecuador and Bolivia***

***Pilot Project in Ecuador.*** This would be for implementing in the CIAL community “11 de Noviembre.” It is based on the planting of community forest nurseries with native and introduced species. The main objective of this project would be to make available sufficient material for supplying the community for reforestation, planting as windbreaker barriers and recovery of gullies.

- Construction of windbreaker barriers with native species in all the farmers’ plots in the community
- Utilization of exotic species at the foot of the gullies
- Sale of plants to the municipalities as part of the mechanism for obtaining resources for the group
- Begin with a nursery of 30,000 plants
- 10,000 for sale to other communities
- 20,000 for sale in the community itself

### ***Actions required for completing the proposals***

- Identification of the native and exotic species to be used
- Learn more about China’s experiences to make the necessary adaptations
- Sound out the communities and municipalities on species that they would be interested in acquiring
- Once the species are identified, we need to know their management and use
- Secondary information based on local experiences in this regard: community nurseries and management of the species
- Verify the production costs
- Send the project proposal to Veronica Yépez with a copy to Carlos Quirós.

***Pilot Project in Bolivia.*** In this case it is necessary to focus it a little more; nevertheless, taking advantage of the presence of the farmer Juan Rios from the farmers’ group in Piusilla, progress was made in this regard. Officials of the Chinese delegation also participated actively. The central topics of the project will be:

- Construction of terraces with *Phalaris* grass in zones where there is irrigation and on the properties of the 13 members of the group
- Use of the grass to feed cattle and to be sold to the rest of the community as mechanism of self-sufficiency

*Actions to be taken.* According to information from the Bolivian technicians, there are still various ideas on the topic for the pilot project that need to be worked out with the group of farmers:

- Prioritize “the topic” for the project; should be relevant for the Japan–IDB project, as well as for the community
- Implement a more detailed action plan
- Prepare chronogram of activities
- Prepare final budget
- Send proposal to Verónica Yépez with copy to Carlos Quirós
  - ✓ Chinese Commission

### ***Ideas for a possible Phase 2 of the project***

#### ***Brainstorming***

- Support conservation of natural resources
  - Community management of forests
  - Take advantage of the community organization to implement agroforestry
- Utilize nontimber resources
- Establish a network in order to share strengths and address weaknesses in NRM
- Classify soils by use based on technicians’ and local criteria
- Diversify crops based on vegetables for consumption and sale
- Promote and reevaluate Andean products for improving nutrition
- Analyze the possibility of acquiring knowledge on water management and harvesting (collecting)
- Train the communities in market transactions to connect them better with the market centers and transform their products to give them added value
- Implement participatory municipal planning–development for a real connection between the rural communities and their municipalities
- Disseminate information such as the system of credit for production

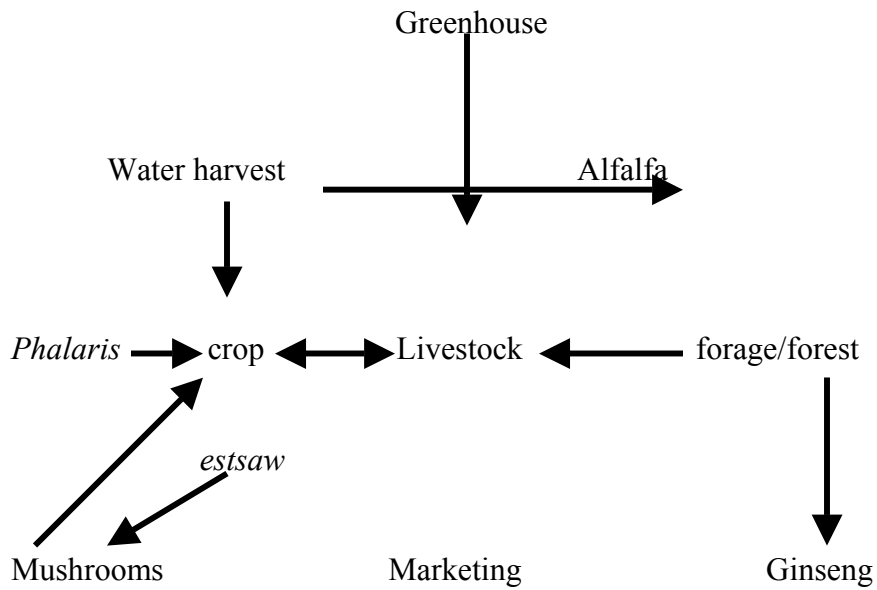
#### **Suggestions for a possible second phase of the project**

- Identification and prioritization of topics for the future project
- A commission should travel to China to get more in-depth information on the topics of relevance for the Andean countries on technology and methodology to be used (videos, manuals, documents, study tours, etc.)
- Visit of Chinese experts, technicians or farmers to the Andean zone to train the project executors



- There should be a component of very fluid communication during project execution by the project coordinators via Internet, telephone or fax

*Scheme suggested by the Chinese delegation*



Articles submitted

## **Introducing integrated *Striga hermonthica* control into northern Nigeria. 1. An evaluation of a participatory research and extension approach<sup>79</sup>**

By Boru Douthwaite<sup>80</sup>, Steffen Schulz<sup>81</sup> and Adetunji S. Olanrewaju<sup>82</sup>

### **Abstract**

The evaluation presented in this paper found that a participatory research and extension (PR&E) approach improved farmers' knowledge of integrated *Striga* control (ISC) options, changed their perceptions, and led to adoption and adaptation of approaches to control *Striga*. On average, farmers adopted 3.25 different ISC options from a basket of six. Adoption jumped from 44 farmers in four research villages to more than 270 farmers in 16 villages and hamlets in three seasons. Large differences existed in the adoption rates and modifications made, reflecting correspondingly large differences in the socioeconomic and agroecological conditions among the four research villages into which the ISC options were first introduced. These differences show the value of an extension system that allows farmers to discover what works best for them. Modified farmer field school (FFS) training was essential in explaining the reasons for new management practices. Improved germplasm, in particular a new soybean variety, gave the quick benefits necessary to maintain farmers' interest and participation. Given that farmers are likely to overestimate adoption in questionnaire-based surveys, the construction of land-use maps is a more reliable measure. Adoption rates were highest when the FFS helped farmers learn more about innovations of which they already had knowledge. In this case the project was catalytic in bring about adoption but could not attribute all the impact of that adoption to its investments.

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<sup>79</sup> Submitted to Agricultural Systems.

<sup>80</sup> PhD. Agriculture - Technology adoption and impact specialist - CIAT Project IPRA – Colombia-

<sup>81</sup> Participatory Research Specialist & Agronomist – International Institute of Tropical Agriculture – IITA Intercooperation (SSMP), GPO Box 688, Katmandu, Nepal

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## Introducing integrated *Striga hermonthica* control (ISC) into northern Nigeria. 2. Impact on farmers' livelihoods<sup>83</sup>

By B.Douthwaite<sup>84</sup>, A.S. Olanrewaju<sup>85</sup>, J. Ellis-Jones<sup>86</sup> and S. Schulz<sup>87</sup>

### Abstract

This study finds that integrated *Striga* control (ISC) technologies and practices have expanded beyond the experimental plots in participating farmers' fields in four research villages in Northern Nigeria. Adopting farmers have enjoyed significant improvements to their livelihoods, largely through selling surplus ISC soybeans in the market. The project's introduction of ISC soybeans contributed to an increase in area planted to this legume. Benefits included new tin roofing, capacity to buy more fertilizer, lessening the burden of sending children to school, reduction in *Striga* and the labor needed for weeding it, better family nutrition, new clothes for the Muslim festival of Ramadan and other luxuries. Women in most adopting households were selling food products based on soybeans, and the additional production helped their microenterprises. Other ISC components such as ISC maize and cereal-legume rotation contributed to impact, but were less important. Resource-poor and intermediate farmers were more likely to adopt than resource-rich ones. The main constraint to adoption of ISC is the increased labor requirement for planting soybeans and maizes at two or three times the traditional plant densities. Overall, farmers' and researchers' estimates of amount of labor required varied a great deal. More dialogue between farmers and researchers about labor requirements would allow the co-development of new technologies that are much better adapted to real labor constraints.

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<sup>83</sup> Submitted to Agricultural Systems.

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## IPRA launches [Enl@ceCIAL](#)—Everything about the CIALs in just one click

Researcher: Jorge Luis Cabrera<sup>88</sup>

### Background



Figure 1. [Enl@ceCIAL](#) Home.

The experiences of the CIALs in Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua have been recorded and documented since their beginning in 1990 through a database containing the results of the research developed by the farmers and supplied by many technicians from institutions in Latin America.

Although the authors and principal beneficiaries of this information are the farmers, they are precisely the ones who have the least access to it due to factors

such as their limited access to Internet in the rural areas and the plane, not very didactic design, characteristic of the programs for administering databases, and the lack of training in handling this type of application.

In mid-2004 the IPRA Project decided to take all the information stored in its database and convert it into a tool for online consultation that will soon be housed in the CIAT web site. [Enl@ceCIAL](#) was born with the purpose of making all the information that small farmers have generated in other Spanish-speaking countries available to their counterparts. This online tool is also a recognition of the rural communities that have believed in the CIAL methodology and through it have developed scientific research of importance for their localities.

On the other hand, [Enl@ceCIAL](#) is a tool that can help many research and rural development institutions learn about the farmers' criteria for selecting technologies. It can also be a source of information with respect to the generation and adaptation of technologies by the farmers<sup>89</sup> themselves that could be taken advantage of and disseminated by the development programs.

### What will you find in [Enl@ceCIAL](#)?

This new tool offers a design that combines animation, photographs, testimonies and graphics about the projects and the farmers' research results so that navigating it becomes a clear, simple and inviting experience.

The user will find three types of information: institutional, consultations and input.

<sup>88</sup> Documentation center – IPRA Project

<sup>89</sup> It is understood throughout the text that there are both men and women farmers.



**Figure 2. NotiCIAL, where user can find updated news about CIALs.**

theoretical-practical courses, by means of which the CIAL methodology and participatory diagnosis and evaluation are disseminated.

- ✓ Contacts. Provides the visitor to the site with the names of people with whom they can interact in each country, as well as their professions, emails, telephone numbers and physical locations, with the idea of facilitating the process for the user of deciding whom to contact.

This information provides a context for a visitor who may not be familiar with the CIAL methodology and the impact of the research done by the committees in their villages.

### ***Institutional***

The menu addresses questions of interest such as: What is a CIAL? and How do the CIALs conduct research? There are also other links such as:

- ✓ A light of hope. The user is invited to support these farmer-researchers economically so that they can continue with their work and continue benefiting their communities.
- ✓ Testimonies. Visitors have the possibility of learning through the live voices of these small farmers about the results reached through their CIALs, and the importance and meaning that it has for them and their communities to have a committee in their locality.
- ✓ Training and consultancies. Offers the visitors training in the form of workshops and

## Consultation

This is where the greater part of the information that was previously stored in the old database is available. It is here where the user has the didactic support of a demo that indicates the different paths for consulting so that they can access the information of their interest. These are:



Figure 3. This tool offer four ways to look for information about CIALs research.



Figure 4. How to look for information through country.

- ✓ By country. This option permits the users to select the country of their interest from among Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua; and within these, the province, state or specific locality that they wish to access. Then the tool gives a list of committees that operate in the zone selected by the visitor and also provides detailed information on each CIAL. (Figure 4)



Figure 5. How to look for information through different altitud.

✓ By altitude. Here the user can develop his/her search based on the criterion of altitude, which offers the options warm, temperate, cold and paramo. Depending on their selection, the tool again generates a list with the names and principal characteristics of the CIALs existing in these regions. (Figure 5)



Figure 6. How to look for information through different kind of crop researched by CIALs.

By crop. This alternative provides the visitor with the names of the crops being researched by the farmers through their CIALs, organized in alphabetical order. The visitor selects the letter corresponding to the first letter of the name of the crop of their interest so that the tool generates as a result all the crops whose name begins with the letter selected as well as the CIALs that have done research on them. (Figure 6)



Figure 7. How to look for information through topics like organic manures, adaptation, diseases or small animals.

- ✓ By topic. This path offers the user the opportunity of selecting among the different topics that have been researched by the CIALs with the greatest frequency, such as organic manures, adaptation, diseases or small animals. Once the user makes his/her selection, the list of committees with experience in the selected topic is shown. (Figure 7)



Figure 8. How to select different options using advanced search.

- ✓ Advanced search. This option offers the visitor the possibility of using criteria such as country, altitude, crop and topic simultaneously. When the user has selected options in each criterion, the tool generates a list of the CIALs that meet with all the criteria. (Figure 8)



## Input

Just as the old database was continually being updated by the IPRA Project, once this tool is available on line, the continual updating of it will be the responsibility of the officials of the national research institutions in each of the five countries where there are CIALs.

To comply with this responsibility, the researchers designated by the national research institution in each country (technicians, paraprofessionals and professionals working with the CIAL Committees) will receive training from the IPRA Project in how to manage the online tool. Each one will have a user name and password in order to be able to access the folders that contain the information on their country and update it opportune.



**Figure 9. Banner of the Web site with login to CIALs database update format.**

Once the designated researcher inputs his/her user name and gives the password, he/she can input new information and modify the existing data in the tool in order to update it.

Nombre:	Anoxy Esperanza	
Fecha de creacion:	5/22/2002	Calendario
Pais:	Honduras	Nuevo
Departamento:	El Paraiso	Nuevo
Municipio:	Moroceles	Nuevo
Comunidad:	El Retiro	Nuevo
Servicios basicos:	<input type="checkbox"/> Agua potable <input type="checkbox"/> Energia <input type="checkbox"/> Educacion <input type="checkbox"/> Salud <input type="checkbox"/> Telefono	
Vias de acceso:	Destapada en buen estado	
Distancia a la cabecera municipal (Km):	3	
Latitud:		
Longitud:		
Altura (mts):	1250	
Temperatura (°C):	20	
Clima:	Seco	
Descripcion del suelo:	Acoloso	
Topografia del terreno:	Ondulado	
Epoca de lluvia:		
Epoca de cultivo:		
Total de familias en la comunidad:		
Promedio de personas por familia:		
Asocial:	Asociaguanes	
Estado:	Activo	
Aceptar		

**Figure 10. Format to update CIALs database.**

online publication of the activities, events, accomplishments and all those new and novel facts that could prove interesting for farmers and institutions in other countries.

To publish this information, the farmers can get support from the technicians, paraprofessionals and professionals that work with the communities and who also have the responsibility of inputting the content of their respective country in this online tool.

At the moment, this tool has the capacity to consult data referring to the crops that are being studied by the CIALs. In the near future, it will be in a position to offer the users a directory of entities and professionals whom the farmers can consult via email to help them resolve their particular and specific concerns.

This tool offers the possibility of:

- Editing the characteristics of a CIAL
- Inputting the names of the entities that support the committees
- Recording the names and the positions that the farmers hold in each CIAL
- Adding the diagnosis, trials, evaluation and results of each experiment that the farmers conduct for each CIAL

**Where is [Enl@ceCIAL](mailto:Enl@ceCIAL) headed?**

Initially, this online tool appears to be a product limited by design concepts such as its style of informative, unidirectional communication, where the farmers' participation is limited to consulting it. However, [Enl@ceCIAL](mailto:Enl@ceCIAL) is an invitation to exchange information, share knowledge, and participate in the generation of the content that feeds into this tool. Proof of this is that this product has a newsroom, called NOTICIAL, where the actors are the farmers and their communities through the opportune

## Presentations given by IPRA members in workshops and/or seminars at the local or international levels

<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Presentations</b>	<b>Person</b>
Nov./03	Cochabamba, Bolivia	Participatory diagnosis	Workshop on identifying and prioritizing demands	Carlos Quirós
Nov./03	Cochabamba, Bolivia	Evaluation of technologies with producers	Workshop on identifying and prioritizing demands	Carlos Quirós
Feb./04	Yunnan, China	PR in the Andes	Exchange and comparative studies on hillside resource management between Andean region and western China	Carlos Quirós
Feb. 19-20/04	Kampala, Uganda	Integrated agricultural research For development: Enabling rural innovation in Africa	Parliamentarians meeting, CGIAR-Uganda	Pascal Sanginga & Roger Kirkby
Mar. 7-13/04	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	PR approaches and scaling up	Increasing nutrient and water-use efficiency to improve rural livelihoods in the Volta Basin	Pascal Sanginga
May 17-22/04	Yaounde, Cameroon	Adding value to integrated soil fertility management with PR approaches and market-opportunity identification	International Symposium of the African Soil Fertility Network of the Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Institute	Pascal Sanginga
June/04	Riobamba, Ecuador	Study tour on managing resources in mountainous zones in the Yunnan Province, China	Exchange and comparative studies on hillside resource management between Andean region and western China	Carlos Quirós
Aug. 9-13/04	Oaxaca, Mexico	Strengthening social capital for improving decision-making and managing conflicts in NRM	The Commons in the Age of Global Transition, 10 <sup>th</sup> Congress of the International Association of Study of Common Property	Pascal Sanginga
Aug. 14-16/04	Oaxaca, Mexico	Minimizing conflicts in NRM: The role of social capital	IDRC Workshop on Common Property: "From Theory to Practice and Back Again"	Pascal Sanginga
Sept. 1-4/04	Entebbe, Uganda.	Enhancing innovation processes and partnerships.	Conference on Integrated Agricultural Research for Development: Achievements, Lessons Learned and Best Practices (NARO)	Kaaria, S., R. Kirkby, R. Delve, J. Njuki, E. Twinamasiko, P. Sanginga.
Sept. 1-4/04	Entebbe, Uganda	Linking farmers to markets: The case of the Nyabyumba potato farmers	Conference on Integrated Agricultural Research for Development: Achievements, Lessons Learned and Best Practices (NARO)	Charles Musoke, Josephat Byaruhanga, Philip Mwesigwa, Charles Byarugaba, Elly Kaganzi, and Rupert Best
Sept. 20-23/04	Uganda	Applying PM&E systems to strengthen learning, assess progress, impacts and build in corrective loops into innovation processes	Rockefeller Foundation Grantees Workshop: Enhancing Soil Productivity in East and Southern Africa	Susan Kaaria

<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Presentations</b>	<b>Person</b>
Sept. 20-24/04	Nairobi, Kenya	Legume management: From process to market-led research	Rockefeller Foundation Grantees Workshop: Enhancing Soil Productivity in East and Southern Africa	Delve, R.J
Sept. 24-27/04	Nairobi, Kenya	Empowering communities to develop natural resources-based agroenterprises for improved livelihoods	Development workshop for the ASARECA Competitive Grant System (ASARECA-CGS)	ERI Team
Oct. 12-15/04	Nairobi, Kenya	Various aspects of enabling rural innovations	Integrated NRM in Practice: Enabling Communities to Improve Livelihoods and Landscapes	Pascal Sanginga, Susan Kaaria, Rob Delve, Roger Kirkby
Oct. 16-18/04	Nairobi, Kenya	Enhancing collective action processes in NRM: Tools and methodologies	Design workshop for CAPRI project	Pascal Sanginga
Oct. 20-22/04	Lilongwe, Malawi	Enabling rural innovation in Africa: Achievements and prospects	National stakeholder meetings in Malawi	Pascal Sanginga

## List of publications written by members of the IPRA Project during the period Sept. 2003-Oct. 2004

### Articles published:

- Douthwaite, B.; Delve, R.; Ekboir, J.; Twomlow, S. 2003. Contending with complexity: The role of evaluation in implementing sustainable natural resource management. *Int. J. Agric. Sustain.* 1(1):51-66.
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- Sanginga P.; Kamugisha, R.; Martin, A. 2004. Strengthening social capital for improving decision-making and managing conflicts in natural resources management. Paper presented at 10<sup>th</sup> Cong. Intern. Association of Study of Common Property (9-12 Aug., Oaxaca, MX).
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- Sanginga, P.; Chitsike, C.; Best, R.; Delve, R.J.; Kaaria, S.; Kirkby, R. Enabling rural innovation in Africa: An approach for integrating farmer participatory research and participatory market research to build the agricultural assets of rural poor. Submitted to Agric. Syst.
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### **Posters**

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Musoke, C.; Byaruhanga, J.; Mwesigwa, P.; Byarugaba, C.; Kaganzi, E.; Best, R. 2004. Linking farmers to markets: The case of the Nyabyumba potato farmers in Uganda. Poster presented at NARO (National Agriculture Research Organization) Conf. on Integrated Agricultural Research for Development: Achievements, Lessons Learnt and Best Practice (1-4 Sept. Entebbe, UG).

Sanginga, P.; Opondo, C.; Kaaria, S.; Stroud, A. 2003. Grounding participatory monitoring and evaluation in agricultural research and development organizations in Eastern Africa. Poster presented at the AHI (African Highlands) Regional Conf. on Integrated Natural Resources Management:



## **CDs**

Proc. 3rd national meeting of CIALs and PM&E

Proc. 1st workshop on establishing priorities

Proc. workshop-training course on participatory methodologies to suppliers of FDTA-Valles

Proc. 1st workshop on reflection and analyses with the participants of the first formal course on participatory methodologies

Proc. 2nd formal course in participatory methodologies