



SUMMARY 2003

PRGA PROGRAM

FUTURE
HARVEST





Summary Annual Report 2002-2003:

PRGA Program

**Program on Participatory Research and
Gender Analysis for
Technology Development and
Institutional Innovation:**

A CGIAR Systemwide Program



**FUTURE
HARVEST**

Cali, Colombia

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Summary PRGA Annual Report 2002-2003

S.1. Project Description

Goal

To improve the ability of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) system and other collaborating institutions to develop technology that alleviates poverty, improves food security, and protects the environment while ensuring equity.

Purpose

To assess and develop methodologies and organizational innovations for gender-sensitive participatory research, and to operationalize their use in plant breeding, crop management, and natural resources management.

Outputs and activities

- **Develop capacity to encourage gender-equitable, stakeholder-client representation in research decision making, and networking with a cadre of 'champions' who support each other and who can make a difference**

- Generate methods for using gender and/or stakeholder analyses for technology development
- Promote skills and planning for organization development
- Develop concepts and skills for impact assessment
- Establish a network of 'champions' who support each other and who can make a difference

- **Continue building compelling evidence of impact**

- Conduct empirical studies on participatory research methods for plant breeding (PB) and natural resource management (NRM)
- Develop and disseminate tools and methods that enable scientists to capture the impact of products and processes, and integrate learning from impact assessment into research planning and adaptation (learning and change)

- **Action research partnerships to institutionalize PR&GA approaches with a core group of IARCs and NARS**

- Conduct institutional assessments with partner organizations to assess opportunities and constraints for institutionalizing participatory research and gender analysis (PR&GA) methods

- Form partnerships with organizations that enable the PRGA Program to have a major impact on (1) integrating PR&GA into agricultural research, and (2) enhancing methods and approaches that help improve the livelihoods of the very poor, particularly rural women
- Develop tools that go beyond generic gender diagnosis and analysis to (1) enable the design of tailored analyses, and (2) guide researchers in interpreting gender analysis (GA) results so they may effectively address their implications in research planning and adaptation
- **Communications and partnerships for disseminating information**
 - Interactive Web site
 - Dissemination
 - Publications
 - Enhance the support function of the working groups PBG, PNRM-wg, and GA-wg

Gains

- Greater access to a global exchange of PR&GA expertise among a wide range of institutions
- Accelerated learning from experiences; and new, widely applicable, methodologies for PR&GA generated
- Considerable savings and increased impact from national agricultural research systems (NARS) generated by better designed technologies
- Indigenous systems of crop development and NRM strengthened and integrated with formal research in a mutually reinforcing way
- Poor rural women become meaningful participants in, and the beneficiaries of, research
- Greatly accelerated development and adoption of diverse germplasm in major food crops

Beneficiaries

Poor rural farmers, international agricultural research centers (IARCs), national agricultural research institutes (NARIs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and rural grassroots organizations

Collaborators

IARCs, NARS, NGOs, grassroots organizations, and universities

Main collaborating institutions

Agricultural University of Norway Cassava Biotechnology Network (CBN) Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR, Indonesia) Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP, Peru) Centro Internacional para Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT, Mexico) Corporación Colombiana de Investigación Agropecuaria (CORPOICA) Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA, Brazil) Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Zamorano (EAP-Zamorano, Honduras) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, Italy) Fundación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Agrícola (FIDAR, Colombia) Fundación PROINPA “Promoción e Investigación de Productos Andinos” (PROINPA, Bolivia) International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA, Syria) International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI, Italy) Investigación Participativa en Agricultura/Participatory Research in Agriculture (IPRA, a CIAT project) Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research, and Development (LI-BIRD, a Nepalese NGO) Proyecto de Investigación Participativa en Centroamérica (IPCA, Honduras) Society for Research and Initiatives for Sustainable Technologies and Institutions (SRISTI, India) West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA, Côte d'Ivoire)

CGIAR system linkages

Enhancement and Breeding (25%), Crop and Livestock Production Systems (25%), Protecting the Environment (30%), and Organization and Management (20%)

S.2. Principal Staff

Anna Knox, MSc in Development Economics
 Program Manager
 Left the PRGA Program 7 July 2003

Barun Gurung, PhD in Anthropology
 Senior Research Fellow
 Program Coordinator

Nina Lilja, PhD in Agricultural Economics
 Senior Scientist
 Impact Assessment

Ralph Roothaert, PhD in Crop and Weed Ecology
 Senior Scientist, Forages for Smallholders Project
 Joint appointment between the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

Ann Braun, PhD in Ecology
 Facilitator, PNRM-Working Group
 Also, Coordinator, Development of the PRGA Program Web site

Louise Sperling, PhD
 Senior Scientist, Specialist in participatory PB and methods and tools
 Left the PRGA Program 30 June 2003

S.3. Budget for 2003

The overall budget for year 2003 is as follows:

Source	Amount (US\$)	Proportion (%)
Carry-over from 2002	30,000 ^a	3.1
Subtotal	30,000	--
Special projects	926,587	96.9
Total	956,587	100.0

a. There are more funds from the 2002 carry-over that were not included because they were received after the budget allocation dates.

The following table shows the PRGA Program's income for special projects in 2003:

Donor	Amount (US\$)
Norway	200,000
DGIS (Netherlands)	97,000
SDC (Switzerland)	70,000
Italy	113,000
New Zealand	100,000
IDRC (PPB restricted)	30,587
CIDA (Africa restricted)	316,000
Total	926,587

The following table shows the distribution of budget allocations for year 2003:

Project	Amount (US\$)
Impact assessment	163,000
Mainstreaming and institutionalization	144,000
Communications and outreach	40,000
ILRI-PRGA Program, partic. research/forages	47,500
Non-project staff	155,700
PNRM-wg	40,000
PBG	15,000
Challenge Programs	10,000
Stakeholder and Advisory Board meetings	55,000
Other meetings	19,000
Publications: production and dissemination	29,000
Support to partners	85,642
Supplies and operations	20,000
Indirect costs	132,000
Total	955,842

S.4. Research Highlights in 20022003

S.4.1. Participatory plant breeding (PPB)

The purpose of the Small Grants Program of the PRGA Program is to build capacity for applying participatory research (PR) and gender analysis (GA) approaches to ongoing research. The funded projects contribute methodological and organizational innovation to the field of PRGA and rigorous evaluations of the impact of applying participatory and equity-enhancing approaches, with special attention to the effects on poor, rural women. Projects analyze the outcomes of these methods, comparing them with those of conventional research methods, and evaluate the effects on the research process itself.

The PRGA Program continues to support three doctoral theses. These are making good progress, with fieldwork near completion. They focus on themes essential for filling gaps within the PPB field: local seed systems, farmers' decision making in PPB in the context of a systems perspective, and how to break the nexus between poverty and agrobiodiversity.

Collaboration with PPB partners:

Collaborative efforts with PPB partners have resulted in the following publications:

- Quantitative Analysis of Data from Participatory Methods in Plant Breeding, based on the proceedings of a workshop of the same title held in August 2001
- PPB Monographs, nos. 1 to 4:
 - **PPB Monograph, No. 1**
Title: Technical and Institutional Issues in Participatory Plant Breeding: From the Perspective of Formal Plant Breeding
Authors: Eva Weltzien-Rattunde, Margaret E. Smith, Laura S. Meitzner, Louise Sperling
Series title: A Global Analysis of Issues, Results, and Current Experience
 - **PPB Monograph, No. 2**
Title: Technical and Institutional Issues in Participatory Plant Breeding: Done from a Perspective of Farmer Plant Breeding
Authors: Shawn McGuire, Gigi Manicad, Louise Sperling
Series title: A Global Analysis of Issues, Results and Current Experience
 - **PPB Monograph, No. 3**
Title: Biotechnology Assisted Participatory Plant Breeding: Complement or Contradiction?
Authors: A. M. Thro, C. Spillane

- **PPB Monograph, No. 4**

Title: Participatory Plant Breeding and Gender Analysis

Authors: Cathy Rozel Farnworth, Janice Jiggins

S.4.2. Participatory natural resource management (PNRM)

In 2003, the focus of the PNRM Working Group's work plan was to consolidate outputs from activities conducted in previous years, specifically to:

- Complete the book *Managing Natural Resources for Sustainable Livelihoods: Uniting Science and Participation*
- Consolidate the establishment of the PNRM Resource Center by expanding the collection of PNRM methods, tools, and resources developed by Group members
- Develop a synthesis document on Farmer Participatory Research for Integrated Pest Management

The PNRM-wg is open to all practitioners and developers of participatory research approaches for NRM. The Group interacts through an e-mail discussion list, meetings, seminars, and small, self-organizing subgroups that form to undertake specific projects.

S.4.3. Mainstreaming

The PRGA Program's general objective of mainstreaming involves several discrete but interrelated activities:

- Capacity development for gender-sensitive PR, complemented with organizational development for institutionalization
- Demonstrating concrete evidence of impact for institutional learning and change
- Supporting network of PR & GA practitioners
- Developing learning cases
- More actively seeking to develop a high-level support function from stakeholders, particularly donors and influential members, who will provide intellectual direction and advocate for the Program's objectives both within and outside the CGIAR

Three separate “institutionalization” activities have been funded: for Year 1, a “Quality of Science in PPB” workshop, and a set of in-depth PPB impact studies; and, for Year 2, a series of working papers on the Quality of Science in PR&GA.

Strong center-based conviction, and key change agents for PR&GA approaches are essential for strong systemwide commitment. To help foster organizational strategies for PR&GA work, Intra-Center Change Committees were established. Events to help form and/or reinforce such Committees were planned under the PRGA Program's umbrella at CIP, CIAT, and ICARDA.

The International Potato Center (CIP)

The Working Group on Participatory Research at the International Potato Center (CIP) was an important catalyst for establishing the Intra-Center Change Committees. Barun Gurung, PRGA Program, first visited CIP in July 2002 to discuss and develop an action plan for collaboration between the Working Group and the PRGA Program for further institutionalization. Discussions led to the planning of an initial institutional assessment.

The International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

The action plan that emerged was based on the identification of two major groups through which PR&GA approaches are expected to be institutionalized within CIAT: the Gender and Diversity Committee (G&D) for CIAT; and the Germplasm Group. The G&D Committee was established in 2003 and is conducting its own study of CIAT's organizational culture. When the study is completed in October 2003, the PRGA Program and the G&D Committee will jointly develop a plan of action for institutionalization.

The Germplasm Group has started to systematize client involvement in technology development within CIAT's various germplasm projects. An initial activity is under way to promote “best practices to engage end users”, already used by breeders, across all the Center's germplasm projects. When the survey is completed, the PRGA Program will facilitate a discussion workshop in November 2003 to generate a plan of action for systematizing end-user engagement in technology development.

The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

Based on existing collaborative experience between the two entities, Barun Gurung (PRGA Program) and Aden Aw-Hassan (ICARDA) held extensive discussions on how to proceed toward developing an action plan for institutionalizing PRGA in ICARDA. An institutional assessment was commissioned in late October 2002 and a final draft completed and submitted to the PRGA Program for review. Once this review is completed, the final draft will be submitted in November 2003.

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

The PRGA Program and FARA propose to strengthen, consolidate, and mainstream PR&GA in a high priority, highly visible program that recognizes and promotes gender equity and gender-sensitive participatory approaches as comprising an important strategy to make R&D organizations demand driven. One avenue for doing so is through enhanced capacity development for gender-sensitive participatory approaches, combined with enhanced capacity for organizational innovations, that will sustain the use of such approaches beyond the project's life by institutionalizing them within the procedures, structures, and cultures of the participating organizations.

Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research, and Development (LI-BIRD)

A Nepalese NGO, LI-BIRD has been conducting farmer participatory maize breeding in the Gulmi District in the Western hills of Nepal since 1999. It focused not only on developing a new farmer-preferred maize variety, but also on strengthening farmer-led breeding and informal seed selection and maintenance procedures.

The impact study a collaborative effort between the PRGA Program and LI-BIRD began with a planning workshop in October 2002. The study's specific objective was to assess changes in farmers' skills and economic benefits that may accrue from the increased knowledge. Excellent baseline data already exists on the participating farmers, and the same 100 farmers at two sites were surveyed to assess the changes in human capital due to project impact.

Africa Gender Initiative

The overall goal is to strengthen the capacity of our national R&D partners to develop innovative agricultural technologies and income generation opportunities that would address women's special needs and constraints.

S.4.4. Impact assessment

The Program's impact assessment (IA) work for 2002-2003 focused mainly on:

- Conducting empirical studies on the impact and costs of PPB
- Synthesizing and disseminating impact results through presentations to various stakeholders, and through building and maintaining the Program's IA Web site.

Empirical studies

For the last 4 years, with the collaboration of many institutions and individuals, the PRGA Program has systematically collected scientifically credible empirical evidence of the impact and costs of PR in NRM and PB by conducting impact case studies. A methodology was developed for the collaborative studies to analyze both impact and costs of PR&GA. Both qualitative and quantitative data are used, including existing project documentation; as are open-ended interviews with project staff, farmer participants, and other key informants, including community leaders and policy makers; and statistical and econometric analyses of survey data.

One case study on participatory barley breeding in Syria was completed with ICARDA during this reporting period. A second impact study, on participatory rice varietal selection in West Africa, was also completed with the collaboration of the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) in February 2002(1). The results were written up and published as a PRGA Program working document (Lilja and Erenstein 2002). Two other collaborative case studies on impact were started and are still being completed: one with the Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA) in Brazil on participatory cassava breeding, and the other with LI-BIRD in Nepal on participatory maize breeding.

Evidence from the impact case studies demonstrates that the use of PR&GA methods in research generates a process of learning and change, particularly in methods innovations that result from farmers' feedback (Johnson et al. 2000; Lilja and Erenstein 2002)(2). Results of impact case studies conducted with ICRISAT, ICARDA, World Neighbours Canada, and WARDA demonstrated that user participation led to feedback that changed the priorities and practices of research institutions. Systematizing methods and learning, together with capacity building to use PR&GA methods more effectively have contributed to scaling-up (reaching more people more quickly).

(1) Lilja N; Erenstein O. 2002. Lilja N; Erenstein O. 2002. Institutional process impacts of participatory rice improvement research and gender analysis in West Africa. Working Document, No. 20.

(2) Johnson NL; 2002. Guide to impact assessment in participatory research and gender analysis. Working Document, No. 7. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia.

Lilja N; Erenstein O. 2002. Cited on page 22.

Synthesizing and disseminating impact results

The year 2002-2003 provided an opportunity to reflect on some of the findings, and synthesize the results of the PNRM and PPB impact studies. Five presentations were made in international meetings. The Program created an IA Web site that provides access to all publication outputs of the Program's IA research, that is, project inventories, impact case studies, guides on IA methods, and PowerPoint formats on synthesized results presented at various international meetings. The site also offers access to other reviewed and recommended IA research methods and empirical results.

The site's address is at:

<http://www.prgaprogram.org/impact_assessment/impact.htm>

S.5 Future Directions

In the second phase, the major focus of the Program will be on mainstreaming gender-sensitive participatory approaches to better enable agricultural R&D to become more demand-driven.

In addition to building upon existing global partnerships and alliances from phase one, a major area of PRGA Program attention will focus on the Sub-Saharan African region. A partnership has been established with the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) to work with institutions that come under their umbrella in East, South and West Africa.

The PRGA Program's strategy for mainstreaming will focus on the following activities:

S.5.1 Developing enhanced capacity of 'champions' who are well versed in the following:

- PR&GA methods,
- impact assessment skills for learning and change, and
- concepts and skills of organizational development for their institutionalization within their own organizations.

S.5.2 Continued emphasis on evaluating impacts to foster a process of learning and change. Activities will focus on:

- Conducting empirical studies on participatory research methods for plant breeding and natural resource management
- The development and dissemination of tools and methods that enable scientists to capture the impact of products and processes, and integrate learning from impact assessment into research planning and adaptation (learning and change)

S. 5.3 Develop action research partnerships to institutionalize PR&GA approaches with a core groups of IARCs and NARIS. Activities will include:

- conducting institutional assessment to assess opportunities and constraints for institutionalizing PR&GA approaches
- forming partnerships with institutions that enable the PRGA Program to have a major impact on (1) integrating PR&GA into agricultural research, and (2) enhancing methods and approaches that help improve the livelihoods of the rural poor, particularly women.
- Develop tools that go beyond generic gender diagnosis and analysis to (1) enable the design of tailored analyses, and (2) guide researchers in interpreting gender analysis results so they may effectively address their implications in research planning and adaptation.

S.5.4 Partnerships and Communication for devolution and disseminating information

- Enhance the support function of working groups on gender analysis (GA), participatory plant breeding (PPB) and natural resource management (NRM). This function aims to develop a collaborative process of devolving PRGA Program decision-making responsibilities to Program partners, particularly in the areas of fund raising, establishing objectives and activities etc.

S.6 Proposed activities for next year

S.6.1. The Africa initiative for mainstreaming

In collaboration with FARA, CIAT Africa and ILRI the following 4-step strategy is presently being implemented for the mainstreaming initiative in Africa.

- **Mainstreaming Planning Team.** The team is being developed to provide the necessary guidance to the program on how to generate demand, what steps are appropriate, provide political clout, etc. The composition of the team will be based on the following criteria:
 - knowledge of PR&GA approaches
 - knowledge of African context
 - experience of using PR&GA approaches
 - committed to the agenda for use of PR&GA approaches and the organizational -
 - innovation that is required to sustain their use beyond the project level
 - someone who is influential, particularly in the regional context.

Mainstreaming cannot be imposed but needs to fill a gap. The capacity development process for mainstreaming can only be started where there is a clear demand.

- **assessment to establish demand for mainstreaming.** This assessment will be explore the following:
 - identification of NARIS and NGOs within the Sub-Saharan region who are willing to participate, combined with experience and/or willingness to use PR&GA approaches
 - assessment of motivation to participate, particularly of those in the leadership
- **development of a strategy.** The development of the strategy will involve in-depth consideration of the following questions/issues by the Planning Team
 - should organizational change agents be selected from those already experienced in PR&GA or should they (also) include those who have no experience but show high level of interest in the use of such approaches as well as their organizational implications. Either approach is possible.
 - Who else may collaborate in the establishing the organizational core of change agents
 - What will be the scale of the program (ie the number of organizations that can/should participate in the initial phase?). A slow and gradual start might be advisable, to consolidate skills, before working on a larger scale
 - What will be the profile of most participants?
 - Will they receive an incentive/honorarium/salary or will they be volunteers?
 - What strategies for creating a more supportive environment (both within the organization and externally) would be most effective?
 - What will be the overall timetable that would plausibly yield results (processual as well as immediately functional)
 - How will monitoring and evaluation of the process be undertaken?
 - How will the lessons learned from the pilot phase be used for planning a larger scale operation?
 - What are the budgetary implications for phase 1 and phase 2
- **A strategy document will lay out subsequent steps to follow and the timetable to do so.** An additional task of the planning team will be to assist the PRGA Program in the development of the course curriculum.

S.6.2 Impact Assessment

- two impact case studies with EMBRAPA and LI-BIRD
- three impact case studies and their results published:
 - IPRA (CIAT), a study of CIALs in Colombia, co-financed by IPRA and the PRGA Program
 - CIAT-Asia, a cassava-based NRM study in Vietnam and Thailand. A funding proposal was submitted to and accepted by CPIA
 - CIMMYT, a study on the development of participatory methods at CIMMYT, co-financed by CIMMYT and the PRGA Program
- Impact assessment research results continue to be synthesized in Power-Point presentations, working documents, or journal articles, which are then disseminated to stakeholders at international meetings. The following presentations are planned:
 - FARA meeting in Dakar, Senegal
 - PRGA Stakeholder Meeting in Cali, Colombia
 - International Agricultural Economics Association Annual meeting in Durban, South Africa
- A course module and materials on impact assessment of PR&GA approaches will be developed and taught as a graduate course at the University of Florida
- Program's IA website continues to offer a wide range of resources on methods from IA of PR&GA, as well as empirical studies
- Workshop on IA methods is planned and organized for mid-2004
- Three proposals on IA for learning and change integrated into (a) the Challenge Program on Water and Good (one to be led by the PRGA Program and another by ICARDA), and (b) the Program's Gender in Africa Initiative.

S.6.3 Capacity Development

- Capacity development on social and gender analysis for 12 partner institutions in the eastern Himalayan region. The 18-month process involves three workshops and mentoring 18 participants from the region

S.6.4 Partnerships and Communication for devolution and disseminating information

- Collaborate with Challenge Programs on Water and Food and Biofortification, particularly for the development of an experts panel to address gender issues
 - Interactive Web site
 - Publications

S.7. Performance Indicators

S.7.1. Publications, 2002-2003

Refereed journal articles

Buruchara R; Sperling L; Ewell P; Kirkby R. 2002. The role of research institutions in seed-related disaster relief: Seeds of Hope experiences in Rwanda. *Disasters* 26(4). Special issue.

Gurung B. 2002. Addressing food scarcity in marginal mountain environments: a participatory seed management initiative with women and men in eastern Nepal. *Mountain Res Dev* 22(3):240-247.

Longley C; Sperling L, eds. 2002. Beyond seeds and tools: effective support to farmers in emergencies. *Disasters* 26(4). Special issue.

Sperling L. 2002. Seeds of Hope in Rwanda - what have we learned? *GeneFlow* p 24-25.

Sperling L. 2002. Emergency seed aid in Kenya: some case study insights on lessons learned during the 1990s. *Disasters* 26(4). Special issue.

Working documents

Lilja N; Johnson N. 2002. Guide to impact assessment in participatory research and gender analysis. Working Document, No. 7. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia.

Lilja N; Erenstein O. 2002. Institutional process impacts of participatory rice improvement research and gender analysis in West Africa. Working Document, No. 20.

Saad N. 2002. Farmer processes of experimentation and innovation: a review of the literature. Working Document, No. 21. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia.

Sanginga PC; Lilja N; Tumwine J. 2002 Assessing the quality of participation in farmers' research groups in the highlands of Kabale, Uganda. Working Document, No. 19. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia.

Reports

PRGA Program, CGIAR. 2002. PRGA Program: synthesis of Phase I (1997-2002). Prepared by Nadine Saad. PRGA Program; CIAT, Cali, Colombia. (Version with color illus. and photos published in 2003.)

PRGA Program, CGIAR. 2002. PRGA Program's summary annual report, 2002. Prepared by Nadine Saad. PRGA Program; CIAT, Cali, Colombia.

Proceedings published by the PRGA Program

CIAT; JIRCAS; PRGA Program. 2002. Proc. workshop on “How Participatory Research Can Complement Conventional Research Approaches”, held in Tsukuba, Japan, 4-8 March 2002.

PRGA Program, CGIAR. 2002. Proc. Stakeholders Meeting, held in Bonn, Germany, 22-23 April 2002. (Hosted by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development BMZ.)

PRGA Program, CGIAR. 2002. Proc. workshop on “Natural Resource Management (NRM) Small Grants End-of-Project”, held in Cali, Colombia, 13-17 Nov 2001.

PRGA Program, CGIAR. 2003. Proc. Stakeholders Meeting, held in Cali, Colombia, 30 June-1 July 2003.

Books

PRGA Program, CGIAR. 2002. Quantitative analysis of data from participatory methods in plant breeding. Cali, Colombia.

2003. Managing natural resources for sustainable livelihoods: uniting science and participation. Earthscan; IDRC,

Monographs

Farnworth CR; Jiggins J. 2003. Participatory plant breeding and gender. PPB Monograph, No. 4. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia.

McGuire S; Manicad G; Sperling L. 2003. Technical and institutional issues in participatory plant breeding: done from a perspective of farmer plant breeding. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia. (Also available as Working Document, No. 2.)

Thro AM; Spillane C. 2003. Biotechnology-assisted participatory plant breeding: complement or contradiction? PPB Monograph, No. 3. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia. (Also available as Working Document, No. 3.)

Weltzien-Rattunde E; Smith M; Meitzner L; Sperling L. 2003. Technical and institutional issues in participatory plant breeding from the perspective of formal plant breeding. (Series: A global analysis of issues, results, and current experience.) PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia.

S.7.2. Strengthening NARS through workshops and meetings

- The “Quality of Science in Participatory Plant Breeding” workshop was held in Rome at the headquarters of the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) during 30 September-4 October 2002
- A training course on “Managing Innovation” was held in May 2003, at the University of Florida
- Building capacity in social/gender analysis in the eastern Himalayas, 2003

S.7.3. Resources mobilization

Proposals funded by the PRGA Program

- Farmer-Led Participatory Maize Breeding in Middle Hills of Nepal (second phase); LI-BIRD; US\$30,000
- Village-Based Participatory Breeding in the Mountain Slopes of Yemen (second phase); ICARDA; US\$30,000
- Metodologías Participativas para el Mejoramiento Genético del Frijol Común [Participatory Methodologies for the Genetic Improvement of Common Bean] (first phase); IPCA; US\$8000
- Participatory Development of Farmer-Managed in vitro Propagation and Biodiversity Conservation of Cassava (second phase); FIDAR; US\$33,000
- Study of participatory plant breeding/biotechnology of sorghum through assessment of farmers' variety development, selection methods, seed systems and management, genetic diversity, and conservation; Agricultural University of Norway; US\$39,699
- The Cassava Biotechnology Network in Latin America: Strategies for Integrating Small-Scale End Users in Research Agenda Setting, Testing, and Evaluation; CBN; US\$70,000
- Integrated Nutrient Management for Building the Assets of Poor Rural Women; IPRA; US\$250,000
- Proyecto de Mejoramiento Participativo de Papa en Bolivia [Project on Participatory Improvement of Potato in Bolivia] (second phase); Fundación PROINPA; US\$30,000

- Metodologías Participativas para el Mejoramiento Genético del Frijol Común (second phase); EAP-Zamorano; US\$22,000
- Farmers' Practice of Domestication and Their Contribution to the Improvement of Yam in West Africa; IPGRI; US\$70,000
- Developing a Participatory Research Model with a Systems Approach for Improving Technologies and Their Adoption for the Cassava-Maize Intercropping Production System Used in the Colombian Caribe Region; CORPOICA; US\$78,000

Proposals submitted

- A proposal was submitted to the Challenge Program on Water and Food, entitled Ensuring Benefits for Those who Need Them Most: Building Strong Institutions for Managing Inclusive multi-Stakeholder Processes for Watershed Development.
- A proposal on Organizational Change was submitted to BMZ, Bonn, Germany.