

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2004**

**PROJECT SN-3**

**PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH APPROACHES  
TO REDUCE POVERTY AND NATURAL  
RESOURCE DEGRADATION THROUGH THE  
CREATION OF MARKET LINKS AND THE  
SOCIAL CONTROL OF COMMUNITY  
PROJECTS**



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**Editor: Carlos A. Quirós**  
**Andrea Carvajal T.**

**Translator: Trudy Brekelbaum**

**October 2004**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### SN-3 PROJECT - PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH APPROACHES TO REDUCE POVERTY AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEGRADATION THROUGH THE CREATION OF MARKET LINKS AND THE SOCIAL CONTROL OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS

#### 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
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, NGOs and R&D institutions to establish PM&E in four macroregions in Bolivia as a contribution to the new Bolivian technology system (SIBTA)
- ✓ Preliminary impact study about the CIAL<sup>1</sup> influence in both communities with and without CIALs, taking into account factors such as education, ownership of land and animals, literacy, yield improvement, women's participation and scaling out

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<sup>1</sup> A CIAL is a community-based research group of farmer volunteers selected by the community and conduct research on their behalf. CIALs conduct research on priority themes identified by the community.

- ✓ Building on the lessons from LAC, participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) systems are being tested at both the community and project level with seven projects in three pilot learning sites (Kisii, Kitale and Mtwapa in Kenya) in Africa.
- ✓ In Bolivia important progress has been made in the adaptation of PM&E systems so that they can be readily incorporated in their technological innovation projects (PITA), enabling the farmers to exercise greater control over their projects and then give feedback on their execution to the project suppliers.
- ✓ Building capacity of partners in applying Enabling Rural Innovation (ERI) approaches to strengthen their work with communities. in Malawi, Uganda and Tanzania.
- ✓ Research has been focusing 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 Africa and in LAC
- ✓ Contribution of PR to technology-adoption rates measured in restricted areas
- ✓ A methodology for constructing and learning from innovation histories developed
- ✓ Lessons learned, 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
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Online tool based on database development. This tool is fed through information from our partners based on results from different CIALs and second-order organizations in five LA countries.

### *Milestones*

- 2003 Associations of community-based farmer research groups providing services and supporting CIALs. Strategic alliances with R&D institutions established. Impact Assessment analysis to derive lessons and impacts of PR methods on livelihoods, conducted in at least two countries in Latin America. A method for testing and evaluating technologies in a resource to consumption (R-to-C) framework developed and tested in two countries in Africa. A method to institutionalize participatory monitoring and evaluation systems within research and development (R&D) systems, developed and tested in one country in Latin America and at least one country in East Africa.
- 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 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 2 countries in Latin America and at least two country in East Africa.
-

- ❖ Lessons from R-to-C framework tested and validated in at least two countries in Latin America.

2006

- ❖ National team of trainers/facilitators capacitated and scaling up 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

**End-users:** This work will benefit small scale resource-poor farmers, processors, traders and consumers in rural areas, especially in fragile environments IPRA has a strong focus on supporting rural women and the poor build their capacity to generate and use agricultural technologies to their own advantage. Research and development service providers will receive more accurate and timely feedback from users about acceptability of production technologies and conservation practices. Researchers and development planners will profit from methods for conducting adaptive research and implementing policies on natural resource conservation at the micro level. Sounds good. The national agricultural innovation systems are in focus of the Project's activities. Strengthening their capacity to link local demands with service providers is a task being undertaken by our project in Bolivia.

### **Researchers and support staff: Position and time fraction**

|                        |                         |      |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| Carlos Arturo Quirós   | Acting Project Manager  | 100% |
| Boru Douthwaite        | Senior staff            | 100% |
| Susan Kaaria           | Senior Research Fellow  | 100% |
| Vicente Zapata         | Senior Research Fellow  | 50%  |
| Pascal Sanginga        | Senior Research Fellow  | 100% |
| Jemimah Njuki          | Social Scientists       | 100% |
| Luis Alfredo Hernández | Research Associate I    | 100% |
| Edson Gandarillas      | Research                | 100% |
| José Ignacio Roa       | Professional Specialist | 100% |
| Juan Fernandez         | Research                | 100% |
| Vivian Polar           | Research                | 100% |
| Elias Claros           | Research Assistant      | 100% |
| Viviana Sandoval       | Research Assistant      | 100% |
| Walter Fuentes         | Technician              | 100% |
| Freddy Escobar         | Technician              | 70%  |
| Jorge Cabrera          | Technician              | 100% |
| Fanory Cobo            | Thesis Student          | 50%  |
| Robert Muzira          | Research Assistant      | 100% |
| Pamela Pali            | Research Assistant      | 50%  |
| Peace Kankwatse        | Research Assistant      | 50%  |
| Colletha Chitsike      | Consultant              |      |
| Eduardo Nogales        | Consultant              | 100% |

## Collaborators

**Within CIAT:** Inputs to: PE-3; PE-4, IP-1, IP-2, IP-3, IP-5, SN-1, SN-2, SB-2, SB-3 BP-1; Outputs from: IP-2, IP-5, PE-3, BP-1, SN-1, SB-3, Information Services, TSBF.

**Outside CIAT:** *In Latin America:* Honduras: Escuela Agrícola Panamericana-El Zamorano (EAP), Fundación para la Investigación Participativa con Agricultores en Honduras (FIPAH), Programa de Reconstrucción Rural (PRR), Centro Universitario del Atlántico (CURLA); Nicaragua: Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones (INIA), U. Campesina (UNICAM); Ecuador: Instituto Internacional para la Reconstrucción Rural (IIRR), Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIAP)-Programa FAO, Fundación Antisana, Proyecto MANRECUR; Venezuela: Fondo Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (FONAIAP). Bolivia: Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos, Indígenas y Agropecuarios (MACIA), U. Mayor de San Simón (UMSS), Fundación PROINPA, Sistema Boliviano de Tecnología Agropecuaria (SIBTA), FDTA-Valles, FDTA-Altiplano, FDTA-Chaco, FDTA-Trópico Húmedo, Proyecto, INNOVA, Agua y Tierra Campesina (ATICA), Programa Nacional de Semillas (PNS), Centro de Investigación Agrícola Tropical (CIAT), Servicio de Desarrollo Agropecuario de Tarija (SEDAJ), Coordinadora de Integración de Organizaciones Económicas Campesinas (CIOEC), Programa de Desarrollo Integral Interdisciplinario (PRODII), Centro de Apoyo al Desarrollo (CAD), Comunidad de Estudios Jaina, eight grassroots groups; Colombia: Corporación Colombiana de Investigación Agropecuaria (CORPOICA), Organizaciones Campesina, U. Nacional de Colombia. *In Africa:* Uganda: National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), Africare; National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS); African Highlands Initiative (AHI); Africa2000 Network, Vision for Rural Development Initiative (VIRUDI); Local government; INSPIRE Consortium; Network of Farmer Field Schools (FFS); Makerere U.. Malawi: Dept. of Agricultural Research Services (DARS); Lilongwe Agricultural Development Division (LADD); Plan International Malawi. Tanzania: District Agricultural and Livestock Dept. Office (DALDO), Traditional Irrigation and Environment Protection Programme (TIP), World Vision Sanya Agricultural Development Programme, Africa Highlands Initiative (AHI); Hai District Council (District Agricultural and Livestock Development Office). Kenya: Kenya Agricultural Research Institute; Community Against Desertification (CMAD); Extension Dept., Ministry of Agriculture; Kenyatta U.. DR Congo: Institut National de Research et Etudes Agronomiques (INERA); Innovative Resources Management (IRM). Mozambique: National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA). 21 farmer groups and communities, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Kenya. ASARECA Network. Austria: Boku U.

**Regional Networks in Africa:** Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM); East and Central Africa Program Agricultural Policy Analysis (ECAPAPA) of the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA); African Soil Fertility Network.

## Financial resources

| Source of Funds      | Amount (\$US)    | Percent (%) |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Unrestricted core    | 161,583          | 13%         |
| Carry over from 2003 | 295,671          | 24%         |
| <b>Subtotal</b>      | <b>457,254</b>   | <b>38%</b>  |
| Special Projects     | 761,092          | 62%         |
| <b>Totals</b>        | <b>1,218,346</b> | <b>100%</b> |

## **Research highlights in 2003-2004**

### ***Enabling Rural Innovation (ERI) approaches***

We have made gains in building capacity of partners in applying ERI approaches to strengthen their work with communities. These approaches are now being tested and evaluated by partners in learning sites in Malawi, Uganda and Tanzania. Additionally, a significant number of partners have institutionalized these approaches in their institutions; e.g., NARS [National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO), Uganda; Dept. of Agriculture Research Services (DARS), Malawi] and NGOs (Traditional Irrigation Programme, Tanzania; Africa 2000 Network, Uganda; Africare, Uganda; Plan Malawi).

Research in Africa focuses on understanding the linkages between the technology development process and market opportunities and how this can generate critical links between investment in natural resources, markets and incentives for their adoption. In a research-extension-university-NGO-farmer group continuum, CIAT and its partners are working in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda to explore and understand how market orientation leads to improved NRM at the farm level. Analyses of research to date highlight examples where identifying potential markets for existing and new products has led to increased investment in NRM and how developing innovative agricultural technologies that meet the specific needs and constraints of different income levels and gender groups leads to improved livelihoods.

### ***Social capital***

An important focus of research has been on understanding the various dimensions of social capital as a strategy for strengthening the decision-making capacity of communities. A diagnosis of social capital in Uganda using a combination of research approaches has generated understanding on the different dimensions, levels and types of social capital; strength of social capital and potential for community joint action; forms of inter- and intra-household support, village-level interactions and wider scale linkages; gender roles, responsibilities and resource access; patterns of participation and interest in NRM initiatives and local bylaws (rules and regulations) formulated by different stakeholder groups; and constraints to adoption/compliance with bylaws for different groups, particularly women, the elderly and the poor.

### **Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) in Africa**

Building on lessons from LAC, PM&E systems at both community and project levels are being tested in three pilot learning sites (Kisii, Kitale and Mtwapa in Kenya), with seven projects. The PM&E framework includes: Expected results at different levels (outputs, outcomes, impacts), processes, activities and indicators, targets and baselines for each of them, as well as frequency of monitoring. A part of this process has been identifying baseline needs and developing tools for data collection where gap exists. Additionally, there have been efforts to integrate PM&E within existing research activities and project implementation to make this process a component of good project management. Additionally, community-driven PM&E systems were initiated in the pilot learning sites. Currently, there are 17 farmer groups applying PM&E for reflection and learning (11 in Mtwapa, 4 in Kitale and 2 in Kisii). Community-driven PM&E systems were initiated through a process of intensive training of the research teams on how to facilitate their establishment. Achievements are as follows:

- ✓ Lessons from managing and sustaining partnerships have been applied to strengthen research for development processes in at least 3 countries in East Africa.

- ✓ Communities in pilot learning sites have been empowered to analyze their opportunities and plan activities on farmer experimentation and community enterprise development to address their income and food-security needs.
- ✓ At least 200 R&D personnel from various institutions have been trained in applying ERI approaches.
- ✓ A total of 120 R&D personnel have been trained in establishing and implementing project-level and community-based PM&E systems. Of these, 71% are KARI researchers and technical officers and 29% are their extension and NGO partners.
- ✓ The CIAT team has trained 17 farmers groups (approx. 340 farmers) directly and indirectly by the scientists, extension and NGO staff; and they are now implementing community-based PM&E systems.
- ✓ Lessons from applying ERI approaches have been documented and shared at various national and international venues including conferences, workshops and meetings.
- ✓ At least five regional workshops have been conducted to support regional NARS partners to develop proposals and mobilize funds to support ERI activities.
- ✓ The development of an integrated, multidisciplinary team of scientists from different projects and competencies, which is working in ERI to address a common development challenge. This group is also operationalizing the integration across CIAT institutes (RII and TSBF).

### ***PM&E in Bolivia***

This year, the project “Promoting Change” (FOCAM) in Bolivia has increased its presence in the different pilot zones of the project, implementing the systems directly in the community groups and developing their capacities for creating the local capacity. Likewise, the project has entered into a large quantity of agreements with diverse NGOs and system suppliers to implement new systems in the so-called expansion zone. In both types of action the methodology facilitates clearing up the objectives and indicators of the projects, follow-up on them and evaluate them precisely by the direct beneficiaries. These actions are enabling the beneficiaries give feedback opportunely to the suppliers on the good or regular execution of the project and make corrections in due time. The project has actions in three of the four macroregions in which the Bolivian System of Agricultural and Livestock Technology has divided the country. In general terms the FOCAM project has accomplished the following:

- More than 20 agreements and letters of intent have been signed between NGOs and community groups with CIAT-FOCAM to apply or provide support for the PM&E processes in different Bolivian regions.
- There is sufficient information to make an adaptation of the methodology PM&E to the Bolivian technological innovation projects
- They have trained more than 100 farmer-promoters (farmers) and 150 technicians in the methodology, to be applied in the community projects and will become a means of participatory evaluation of their projects.
- They have created a national team of technicians and farmers as trainers who have begun their process of disseminating the methodology.



- More than 15 specific experiences are being documented by technicians from the national team of trainers.
- A database was initiated with the information from the community groups and will then be input into the large database that the foundations in charge of each of the macroregions are developing.
- Successful application of PM&E methodologies at different levels of the SIBTA system will prompt decision-making levels to introduce PM&E processes as an integral part of the system at the level of Foundations, technology-service providers and local groups.

### **FIT 8: Pro-poor knowledge-sharing methodologies**

During the period April 1-June 30, the Project Coordinator and his Bolivian counterpart Eduardo Nogales were dedicated to two different kinds of activities: (a) socializing the project among different stakeholder groups and (b) organizing the Project “platform.” In both activities, face-to-face encounters were preferred to Internet dialog with most of their counterparts. This increased the number of trips to FTDA and service providers’ headquarters.

The socialization of the project took place in a variety of fora that included project coordinator meetings with the four executive directors of the FTDAs, two workshops to exchange ideas about the project with the FIT project coordinators and other groups of stakeholders, meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Affairs (MACA), its Technological Development Unit (DDT), as well as visits paid by the FIT 8 Bolivian Coordinator to groups of technical assistance-service providers, which included negotiation of their participation. These included GAIA S.R.L., ADAPICRUZ, Reingeniería Total, Agro XXI, UNEC Agrocentral and AGROCINTI, all of whom have successfully executed PITAs in the four agroecoregions and who are willing to participate in the Project.

The socialization process was a difficult task. Several stakeholders and some collaborators understood this project as “a quick way to replicate a PITA”; others thought that the project would contribute resources to foundations so that they would be able to repeat successful PITAs to wider farmer audiences. Some were hesitant to collaborate given their misunderstanding that the Project would provide mechanisms for farmers to access PITAs for free, etc. It was an interaction-intense task to help everyone understand that this project was interested in improving the quality of the methodological relationship between technical service providers and farmers in order for the latter to improve the quality of learning and adoption.

The institutional platform was organized around the four Foundations for Agricultural Development (FTDAs). Their technical personnel, financed by FIT 8, will carry out the PM&E of project activities along with the technical assistance of PITA service providers, who have agreed to host the Project in terms of the use of their physical premises and other facilities. The Bolivian Project Coordinator will liaise with these people to keep track and lead events. The general Project Coordinator, together with PROINPA, will be working on the conceptual and methodological guidelines of knowledge management. These will be inputs for the training of facilitators. Agreements have been reached to make payments to both the FTDA and the technical assistance service, providing agencies for their participation in the project—an investment of nearly US\$60,000.

At the end of this reporting period, all actors are on stage and ready to initiate the learning process. Beneficiary farmers are expecting to start as soon as possible. Nonetheless, in several of

the methodological trials we will have to wait for the planting season. The service providers are expecting that the new methodologies to be field tested will improve their work from here on. Many nonparticipating service providers have asked to attend the training sessions so that they too can participate. The FTDAs have made all administrative decisions to hire a professional who is able to carry out the PM&E of the project at the field level.

From Aug.-Oct. a review of literature was conducted to cover topics such as the training of facilitators, facilitation and leadership, participation, participatory action-research, poverty, FFS, farmer-to-farmer methodology, agricultural knowledge and information systems, strategic extension and other related topics. The PROINPA study (A synthesis of knowledge-sharing methodologies and a proposal for new methodological arrangements) will provide us with an additional up-to-date review of literature in our area of interest: “Pro-poor RD&TT methods and methodologies.”

### ***Innovation histories***

We developed a methodology for constructing and learning from innovation histories. A description of the approach was published as an ILAC Brief and distributed at Annual General Meeting. ILAC (Institutional Learning and Change) is a new initiative in the CGIAR System. 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. These include the following:

- Institutionally sustainable CIALs are supported by an interlinked network of organizations who enjoy mutually beneficial relationships.
- The actions taken as part of this Project to register the ASOCIALs in Honduras as legal entities and build their capacity to attract and manage projects on their own are helping build the links that the ASOCIALs need for their long-term sustainability. As of 2003, however, those links were not yet sufficient so their remains a role for the host organizations to continue to seek funding. To reach the long-term sustainability that the ASOCIALs seek, they will have to learn how to operate as small NGOs and/or providers of services that can win contracts and projects and pay staff salaries.
- CIAL and ASOCIAL members in Honduras are linked on average to 7 organizations within their respective communities, and six organizations outside. Through these linkages CIAL members are undoubtedly influencing local decision-makers and local development agendas.

### ***A learning alliance to develop the potential for rural innovation in Ecuador: Characterization of the methodologies of farmer experimentation and PR***

We characterized “good-practice” approaches to FPR in Ecuador being used by three organizations: World Neighbors, IIRR and INIAP. The approaches characterized were CIALs, FFS, Farmer-to-Farmer and Experimental Trials. The sharing of information at a workshop led to the stakeholders’ recognition of the need to continue sharing experiences and seek complementarities.

### ***Application of social network analysis (SNA) to agricultural research***

Staff from IPRA and PRGA were trained in InFlow, a program to analyze social networks in preparation for applying the approach with partners. We also learned how SNA can be used to map innovation networks in communities and how these maps can be used to both suggest beneficial change as well as monitor implementation.

## The second-order organizations of CIALs

These organizations are playing a very important role in their regions, facilitating the interactions among the farmer groups, local governments and external agents that intervene in local development. The CIALs have continued doing research on new technological options to adapt them and make them accessible to the low-resource farmers in order to improve their quality of life. To date, there are eight second-order associations: 2 in Colombia (CORFOCIAL and UNICIAL), 5 in Honduras distributed across 4 regions (ASOCIALAGO<sup>2</sup>, ASOCIAL Yorito<sup>3</sup>, ASOCIAGUARE<sup>4</sup>, ASOCIAL Vallecillos<sup>5</sup> and CIADRO<sup>6</sup>), and 1 in Nicaragua (COFOCIC). In other countries such as Bolivia, these organizations have not been created, but they have been strengthened internally, forging strong linkages with local governments and the markets.

## Problems encountered and their solutions

- Although individual case studies show promising signs of success and robust results at the community level, the greater challenge lies in linking micro-level community processes to higher macro-level processes, where market opportunities and institutional conditions may offer better opportunities for small-scale farmers. The challenge is creating conditions under which national market initiatives can support and benefit small-scale poor farmers in marginal conditions. These include promoting efficient market institutional innovations and support services such as microfinance, market information systems, business services, pricing policies, inputs marketing, extension advice and rural infrastructure.
- The success of PMR is highly dependent on the development of effective quality partnerships with research and extensions systems, NGOs, business support services and farmer communities. However, considerable efforts are still needed to forge effective partnerships with the private sector, business services and high-level policy and government institutions.
- Given the diversity of activities involved in ERI, the success of this work is highly dependent on the development of effective quality partnerships with research and extensions systems, business support services, private-public partnerships, NGOs and farmer communities. Lessons learned suggest that it is important to build a critical amount of human and social capital to create institutional commitments and clarity in understanding of the roles, responsibilities and expectations of the different partners. It is also critical to develop early in the project a simple and functional PM&E to build in regular reflection activities with communities and partners, to ensure that lessons are documented, and to enable adjustments to the project to be made in a timely manner. However, considerable efforts are still needed

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<sup>2</sup> The Association of CIALs of the Yojoa Lake Region.

<sup>3</sup> The Association of CIALs of Yorito.

<sup>4</sup> The Association of CIALs of the Yeguaré Region.

<sup>5</sup> The Association of CIALs of the Vallecillos Region.

<sup>6</sup> The Association of CIAL of Jesús de Otoro.

to forge effective partnerships with the private sector and high-level policy and government institutions and initiatives in marketing. These are key for the sustainability of rural agroenterprises and for scaling up, linking community micro initiatives to high-level macro economic policies. There are some important challenges of linking farmers to markets. These are related to improving market institutions and market behavior for small-scale farmers. Market institutions are indeed critical to the expansion of production possibilities and to improving of the performance of small-scale agriculture.

- ***Does market orientation benefit women and the poor?*** When promoting market-oriented production, there is need for a better understanding of intra-household and community dynamics to assess the differential and distributional effects of market-oriented production on different categories of farmers. Rather than focusing only on women as is the case in many “gender” strategies, our strategy has been to encourage and sustain active participation and cooperation of both men and women in the project activities and creating gender awareness at the community level through the use of interactive adult education methods.
- Job turnover continues to be a serious problem in many government institutions and especially the NGOs in Latin America, above all in Bolivia. Today, said organizations contract their personal for specific periods of time that are generally not more than 18 mo. This type of contracting restricts their participation in new initiatives because their operational plans are set by the project directors so it is very difficult to include new activities or make changes in them. A possible solution to this problem would be to get outstanding results and then a strong dissemination to the decision-makers at the level of SIBTA to convince them of the benefits that these methodologies could have and adopt them as part of the parameters of evaluation from the standpoint of the end-user or requester. When contracted, the technicians should initially be trained before beginning to apply them with the different groups of requesters.
- The present situation of competitiveness for the resources for research has resulted in a greater dedication of our time as researchers to become searchers of resources. This circumstance affects the quality of research. Moreover, a large part of those resources are available mostly for projects where the technologies developed by our projects are required in development programs for their immediate implementation. Thus it would be convenient to create some teams within each project or institution that can support these initiatives, providing sufficient inputs so that said people can write and negotiate the proposals with the partners and/or donors. Similarly, these projects for developing capacities without much commitment to research could eventually finance other scientific initiatives for generating new approaches or methodologies.

## **Proposed future plans**

### ***Mechanisms for PM&E***

- ✓ Finalize the establishment of PM&E processes at remaining learning sites: Kakamega and Embu. This will include capacity development activities workshops as well as on practical training
- ✓ Continue to strengthen the communities’ capacity to apply PM&E information for self-reflection and learning. This will also involve continuous capacity development at the community level and the design of simple tools for data collection and analysis that can be easily applied in the field by communities and project staff

- ✓ Develop tools for analyzing and synthesizing data gathered from the learning sites and design an interactive user-friendly database system to manage the data.
- ✓ Design a simple PM&E reporting system for linking the different PM&E systems to allow an agile flow of information and feedback between rural communities and R&D systems (communities – projects - centers - institutional). This will include simple tools for aggregating and reporting the micro-level data collected by PM&E processes to facilitate its use for decision-making at different levels and to provide feedback and learning.
- ✓ Conduct a systematic evaluation and review of PM&E processes in place to document lessons and experiences. This will involve an analysis of achievements to date, identification of methodological aspects that are effective, areas for further research, and specific areas that need adaptation and modifications. Lessons and experiences will be documented and disseminated through feedback and review meetings with key stakeholders and policy-makers in KARI; presentations at meetings and seminars; and through different types of publications.

### ***Enabling rural innovation***

Consolidate lessons and scaling up the ERI framework. This will include the following strategy:

- ✓ ERI will scale up to several other countries including Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda and DRC. To support this scaling up process, the ERI team will also support partners to mobilize funds to support this process
- ✓ Gender and equity dimensions of ERI will be strengthened. This will include developing a strategy and research on HIV/AIDS and impact of agricultural technology choice, and how linkage to markets can support people living with HIV/AIDS, especially women who are the most vulnerable.
- ✓ ERI will focus on ensuring that community enterprise projects are functional and documenting the lessons and experiences from this process
- ✓ Finally, enhance focus on strengthening our partnerships and creating new partnerships
- ✓ A strategy for scaling up at different levels will be implemented within the community, across to other communities, within the district, within the country (nationally) and across countries (internationally).

### ***Continue PM&E project activities***

- ✓ Continue supporting the implementation of PM&E systems and CIAs in the project pilot zones
- ✓ Follow up the trained technical personnel in participatory methods in the expansion areas of the project
- ✓ Strengthen linkages with FDTAs and SIBTA
- ✓ Continue adjusting the database that will feed into the database of the Bolivian Foundations so that the information of the farmers' groups on the execution of their project will be incorporated in their current evaluation systems
- ✓ Strengthen the contribution of PR methods to the improvement of SIBTA
- ✓ Identify farmer organizations to initiate joint activities and evaluate the contribution of participatory methods in the articulation of their demands within SIBTA

### ***Innovation histories***

- ✓ Complete histories of the adoption of four bean varieties in East Africa and share the findings with the stakeholders involved through an institutional learning and change process
- ✓ Complete CIAL and CLAYUCA cassava-processing innovation histories.
- ✓ Present the approach at the American Evaluation Association Conference in Atlanta, Georgia

### ***Interaction with the Kellogg Foundation projects***

Support the integrated project sets, CIP and the Learning Centers and Exchanging Know-how (CAIS) of the Kellogg Foundation in Latin America in the incorporation and adaptation of participatory methodologies in their projects. Emphasis is on creating a capacity in the different region, implement M&E to analyze the lessons learned for similar institutionalization processes.

### ***Use of social network analysis to foster strengthen rural innovation ecologies***

- ✓ Complete and analyze an analysis of CIAT's research collaboration networks
- ✓ Develop tools for applying SNA at the community level that are appropriate and useful for community-based organizations

### ***Performance indicators***

- ✓ Technologies, methods & tools
- ✓ Methodologies for community visioning and participatory diagnosis
- ✓ Methodologies for establishing PM&E systems at both community and program level
- ✓ A framework for integrating farmer participatory research to participatory market research processes
- ✓ An approach for linking farmers to markets
- ✓ Training guides:
  - Community facilitators' guide for establishing community-based participatory monitoring and evaluation systems
  - The power of visioning: Participatory diagnoses and community planning: Building on assets and opportunities
  - Managing social processes and group dynamics in participatory research
  - Farmer experimentation processes
- ✓ A community-based PM&E system designed and adjusted to a wide range of L.A. situations
- ✓ A strategy for practical application of M&E systems adjusted to Bolivian PITAs

## **Publications - 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.
- Ellis-Jones, J.; Schulz, S.; Douthwaite, B.; Hussaini, M.A.; Oyewole, B.D.; Olanrewaju, A.S. 2004. An assessment of integrated *Striga hermonthica* and early adoption by farmers in northern Nigeria. *Exp. Agric.* 40:353-368.
- Emechebe, A.M.; Ellis-Jones, J.; Schulz, S.; Chikoye, D.; Douthwaite, B.; Kureh, I.; Tarawali, G.; Hussaini, M.A.; Kormawa, P.; Sanni, A. 2004. Farmers' perception of the *Striga* problem and its control in northern Nigeria. *Exp. Agric.* 40:215-232.
- Nyende, P.; Delve, R.J. 2004. Farmer participatory evaluation of legume cover crop and biomass transfer technologies for soil fertility improvement using farmer criteria, preference ranking and logit regression analysis. *Exp. Agric.* 40:77-88.
- Sanginga, P.; Chitsike, C.; Best, R.; Delve, R.J.; Kaaria, S.; Kirkby, R. 2004. Linking smallholder farmers to markets: An approach for empowering mountain communities to identify market opportunities and develop rural agroenterprises. *Mt. Res. Dev.* 24(4):288-291.

### ***Articles submitted***

- 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.*)
- Sanginga, P.; Kamugisha, R.; Martin A. Strengthening social capital for minimizing conflicts in multiple common pool resource regimes. Lessons from the highlands of Uganda. (Submitted to *Mt. Res. Dev.*)
- Sanginga, P.; Kamugisha, R.; Martin, A.; Kakuru, A.; Stroud, A. Facilitating participatory processes for policy change in natural resource management: Lessons from the Highlands of southwestern Uganda. (Submitted to *Agric. Agroecosyst. Environ.*)

### ***Chapters in books***

- Almanza, J.; Salazar, M.; Gandarillas, E. 2003. Aplicación de metodologías participativas en microcentros de biodiversidad. In: Cadima, X.; Garcia, W. (eds.). *Manejo sostenible de the agrobiodiversidad de tubérculos andinos: Síntesis de investigaciones y experiencias en Bolivia.* Fundación PROINPA, Alcaldía Coloma, Centro Internacional de the Papa, COSUDE (Agencia Suiza para el Desarrollo y the Cooperación), Cochabamba, BO.
- Douthwaite, B.; de Hann, N.; Manyong, V.M.; Keatinge, J.D.H. 2003. Blending "hard" and "soft" science: The follow the technology approach to catalyzing and evaluating technology change. In: Campbell, B.M.; Sayer, J.A. (eds.). *Integrated natural resource Management: Linking Productivity, the Environment and Development.* CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK. 15-36 p.
- Opondo, C.; Sanginga, P.; Stroud, A. 2003. Monitoring the outcomes of participatory research in natural resource management: experiences of the African Highlands Initiative. In:

Wettasinha, C.; van Veldhuizen, L.; Waters-Bayer, A. (eds.) Advancing participatory technology development: Case studies on integration into agricultural research, extension and education. IIRR /ETC Ecoculture/CTA Silang, Cavite, PH.

Quirós, C.; Douthwaite, B.; Roa, J.; Ashby, J. 2004. Colombia, Latin America and the spread of Local Agricultural Research Committees (CIALS): Extension through farmer research. World Bank Series :Vol. 3:10-16.

Thiele, G.; Braun, A.; Gandarillas, E. 2004. Farmer field Schools and CIALs as complementary platforms: New challenges and opportunities. In: Campilan, D. (ed.). New challenges in farmer participatory research and extension approaches. UPWARD, Los Baños, PH. (In Press)

### **Gray literature**

Almanza, J. 2004. S&EP, una herramienta para el fortalecimiento productivo de las organizaciones de agricultores. (Agronomist, researcher for pilot area of Colomi, FOCAM Project. [jalmanza@proinpa.org](mailto:jalmanza@proinpa.org))

Building and sustaining quality partnerships for enabling rural innovation: Achievements and lessons from ERI. (Economist/Participatory Research. Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute, POR Box 6247, Kampala, Uganda. e-mail: [s.kaaria@cgiar.org](mailto:s.kaaria@cgiar.org))

Fernandez, J.; Fuentes, W. 2004. S&EP en la asociación de productores de aji y mani de Padilla. (FOCAM Project - CIAT, Valles region, Bolivia. e-mail: [j.fernandez@cgiar.org](mailto:j.fernandez@cgiar.org))

Gandarillas, E. 2004. Innovaciones institucionales: El caso del S&EP en el marco del SIBTA. (Agronomist, MSc, Development, Training and Education in Agriculture; National Coordinator FOCAM Project. e-mail: [e.gandarillas@cgiar.org](mailto:e.gandarillas@cgiar.org) )

Polar, V. 2004. Problemas en el establecimiento de S&EP en el marco de los PITAs. Agronomist, (Researcher for pilot area of the high Andean plateaus, FOCAM Project. e-mail: [v.polar@cgiar.org](mailto:v.polar@cgiar.org))

Sanginga, P.; Chitsike, C.; Kaaria, S. 2004. Enhancing gender inclusion, equity & social awareness: approaches, lessons and implications for watershed management. (Rural Sociologist, Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute, POR Box 6247, Kampala, Uganda. e-mail: [p.sanginga@cgiar.org](mailto:p.sanginga@cgiar.org))

Sanginga P.; Kamugisha, R.; Martin, A. 2004. Minimizing conflicts in natural resources management: The role of social capital and local policies in Uganda. Final technical report to the East and Central Africa Programme on Agricultural Policy Analysis, Kampala, UG. (Rural Sociologist. Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute, POR Box 6247, Kampala, Uganda. e-mail: [p.sanginga@cgiar.org](mailto:p.sanginga@cgiar.org))

Sanginga P.; Kamugisha, R.; Martin, A. 2004. Strengthening social capital for improving policies and decision-making in natural resources management. Final technical report to the Natural Resources Systems Program. (Rural Sociologist. Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute, POR Box 6247, Kampala, Uganda. e-mail: [p.sanginga@cgiar.org](mailto:p.sanginga@cgiar.org))



### ***Training materials***

- Douthwaite, B. 2004. Guide to constructing innovation histories. CIAT, Cali, CO.
- Fernandez, J.; Gandarillas, E.; Almanza, J.; Polar, V.; Fuentes, W. 2004. Guía para the implementación de un sistema de seguimiento y evaluación participativa a nivel de organizaciones locales de agricultores. FOCAM – CIAT. Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Being field tested)
- Hernández, L.; Zapata, V.; Claros, E. Manual para facilitadores – El seguimiento y the evaluación participativa. CIAT/FOCAM, Palmira, CO. 82 p. (First Draft)
- Kaaria, S.; Chitsike, C.; Njuki, J.; Sanginga, P.; Sangole, N.; Kaluwa, M.; Soko, L.; Pali, P. 2004. Community facilitators guide for establishing community-based participatory monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Sanginga, P.; Chitsike, C. 2004. The power of visioning: participatory diagnostics and community planning: Building on assets and opportunities. CIAT, Kampala, UG. (CIAT-Africa Occasional Series, ERI Working Document 59)
- Sanginga, P.; Chitsike, C.; Kaaria, S. 2004. Managing social processes and group dynamics in participatory research. CIAT, Kampala, UG. (CIAT-Africa Occasional Series, ERI Working Document 48)

### ***Posters***

- Los Comités de Investigación Agrícola Local, CIAL, Un camino de experiencias para crecer. 25 Aug. 2004. CIAT (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical), Cali, CO.
- 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

*Scientific meeting presentations & proceedings*

**Table 1. 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         | Rome, Italy               | Institutional learning and change: A (grassroots) CGIAR pilot initiative for performance improvement          | Internal Seminar IPGRI   | Boru Douthwaite<br>Doug Horton<br>Jamie Watts |
| 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                                 |

| <b>Date</b>    | <b>Place</b>     | <b>Topic</b>   | <b>Presentations</b>  | <b>Person</b>  |
|----------------|------------------|--|---|--|
| 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   |
| 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   |

| <b>Date</b>   | <b>Place</b>        | <b>Topic</b>   | <b>Presentations</b>  | <b>Person</b>  |
|---------------|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Oct. 12-15/04 | Nairobi,<br>Kenya   | Various aspects of<br>enabling rural<br>innovations                      | Integrated NRM in Practice:<br>Enabling Communities to<br>Improve Livelihoods and<br>Landscapes | Pascal<br>Sanginga, Susan<br>Kaaria, Rob<br>Delve, Roger<br>Kirkby |
| Oct. 20-22/04 | Lilongwe,<br>Malawi | Enabling rural<br>innovation in Africa:<br>Achievements and<br>prospects | National stakeholder<br>meetings in Malawi  | Pascal Sanginga  |

***Working papers, presentations, bulletins***

Delve, R.J. 2004. Legume management: From process to market-led research. Paper presented at the Rockefeller Soils Grantees Workshop (20-24 Sept., Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi, KE).

Delve, R.J.; Roothaert, R.L. 2004. How can smallholder farmer-market linkages enhance improved technology options and natural resource? Paper 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).

Delve, R.J.; Roothaert, R.L. 2004. Linking farmers to markets, one approach for increasing investment in natural resource management. Paper presented at the AHI (African Highlands Initiative) Regional Conf. (12-15 Oct., World Agroforestry Center, Nairobi, KE).

Kaaria, S.; Njuki, J. 2004. Strengthening institutional learning and change: Applying participatory monitoring & evaluation (PM&E) systems to strengthen learning, assess progress, impacts and build in corrective loops into innovation processes. Paper presented at the Rockefeller Soils Grantees Workshop (20-24 Sept., Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi, KE).

Kaaria, S.; Chitsike, C.; Njuki, J.; Sanginga, P.; Sangole, N.; Kaluwa, M.; Soko, L.; Pali, P. 2004. Strengthening community learning and change: The role of community-driven participatory monitoring and evaluation systems. Paper presented at the AHI (African Highlands Initiative) Regional Conf. (12-15 Oct. World Agroforestry Center, Nairobi, KE).

Kaaria, S.; Kirkby, R.; Delve, R.J.; Njuki, J.; Twinamasiko, E.; Sanginga, P. 2004. Enhancing innovation processes and partnerships. Paper 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).

Kamugisha, R.; Sanginga, P. 2003. Strengthening community bylaws for improving natural resource management and minimizing conflicts in the highlands of southwestern Uganda. Paper presented at the East African Soil Science Society Conf. Eldoret, KE. (25 slides)

Muzira, R; farmers' groups; Sanginga, P.; Delve, R.J. 2003. Enhancing farmers' participation in integrated soil fertility management research: Challenges with farmers' research groups in Kabale, Uganda. Paper presented at the East African Soil Science Society Conf Eldoret, KE. 20 p.

Njuki, J.; Kaaria, S.; Murithi, F. 2004. Strengthening Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation processes in Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI): Key strategies, challenges and

preliminary results. Paper presented at the 9<sup>th</sup> KARI Biennial Conf. (8-15 Nov. Nairobi, KE)

Sanginga, P., Delve, R.J.; Kaaria, S., Chitsike, C.; Best, R. 2004. Adding value to integrated soil fertility management with participatory research approaches and market opportunity identification. Paper presented at the Intern. Symposium African Soil Fertility Network (15-22 July). Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Institute, Yaoundé, CM.

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).

Sanginga, C.P.; Kirkby, R. 2004. Integrated agricultural research for development: Enabling rural innovation in Africa. Paper presented at CGIAR – Uganda Parliamentarian Meeting (19-20 Feb.) IFPRI, Kampala, UG. (35 slides)

## ***Strengthening NARS***

- *Training courses*

**Table 2. Participation in training events related to PR with 152 institutions.**

| <b>Date</b>           | <b>City &amp; Country</b>        | <b>Event</b>   | <b>No. of Participants</b> |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Oct. 6-10/03          | Colombia, CIAT-Cauca             | Participatory methodologies for interacting with community organizations (Kellogg Networks)                | 22                         |
| Oct. 8-9/03           | Cochabamba, Bolivia              | Workshop on methodologies for identifying and prioritizing demands for technological innovation in Bolivia | 44                         |
| Nov. 10-15/03         | Cochabamba, Bolivia              | Methodologies for PR   | 30                         |
| Jan. 5-10/04          | Kinshasa, DRC                    | Baseline study design for the Congo Livelihood Improvement and Food Security Project                       | 25                         |
| Feb. 1-5/04           | Hai, Tanzania                    | Community training in leadership, team building and gender   | 18 men & 16 women.         |
| Feb. 23-27/04         | Bulindi, Uganda                  | Integrated agroenterprise project design   | 18                         |
| Mar. 3-5/04           | Cochabamba, Bolivia              | Reflection and analysis of participatory methodologies   | 31                         |
| Mar. 23-26/04         | Hai, Tanzania                    | Market chain analysis  | 15                         |
| Mar. 29- Apr. 4/04    | Embu, Kenya                      | National training workshop on establishing and supporting PM&E systems                                     | 25                         |
| Apr. 12-16/04         | Monteagudo, Bolivia              | Workshop on training in PM&E of the Commonwealth of El Chaco Chuquisaqueño                                 | 43                         |
| May, June, & Sept./04 | Kitale, Mtwapa, and Kisii, Kenya | Regional workshops on establishing and supporting PM&E systems   | 112                        |
| May 6-7/04            | Arusha, Tanzania                 | Design of PM&E systems for ECABREN   | 15                         |
| May 11-12/04          | Quito, Ecuador                   | Workshop on learning alliances in rural innovation   | 19                         |
| June 23/04            | Colombia, Valle                  | Training in participatory evaluation of forages for producers from Roldanillo, Valle                       | 18                         |
| June 25-July 1/04     | Lilongwe and Kasungu             | Community training in leadership, team building and gender   | 52 men and 35 women        |
| July 5-10/04          | Moshi and Lushoto Tanzania       | Community training in leadership, team building and gender   | 24 men and 8 women.        |
| July 12-16/04         | Cochabamba, Bolivia              | Workshop to systematize experiences in participatory methodologies   | 27                         |
| Sept. 20-29/04        | Jinja, Uganda                    | Training in facilitation skills  | 22                         |
| Oct.25-29/04          | Nairobi, Kenya                   | Managing and analyzing data from PR  | 18                         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>          |                                  | <b>19</b>  | <b>637</b>                 |

- *Supervision of students*

- PhD, 6
- MSc, 2
- BSc, 6

***Resource mobilization***

**Table 3. Proposals submitted.**

| <b>Title</b>   | <b>Donor</b>  | <b>Amount</b>         |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| Model for strengthening local capacities for economic and rural enterprise development: Participatory management in the region of Ancoraimes, Bolivia  | Kellogg Foundation  | US\$250,000           |
| Strengthening of institutional capacities for PM&E in development projects in the context of Honduras  | PRONADERS   | US\$295,000           |
| Forging learning alliances for rural enterprise development: An integrated strategy for strengthening food security and income generation in Bolivian valleys                                | Magnaith Foundation   | US\$200,000           |
| Instrument for supporting the decision-making of producers “The community organizes to do research” on natural resources management with emphasis on the integrated management of watersheds | Min. Environment & Natural Resources, Socio-environmental & Forestry Dev. Program | US\$180,000           |
| Empowering farming communities to increase income, nutrition and food security through enabling rural innovation in Rwanda   | Belgian Cooperation   | €\$3,000,000          |
| Empowering communities to develop natural resources-based agroenterprises for improved livelihoods. Support for Enabling Rural Innovation NARS partners in Kenya, DRC, Rwanda and Ethiopia   | ASARECA-CGS   | US\$529,434           |
| Enhancing gendered local knowledge-sharing systems in natural resources management in the African Great Lakes Region   | GFAR DURAS  | US\$237,615           |
| Strengthening the ecologies of rural innovation  | BMZ   | US\$1,000,000         |
| Mapping social networks CIAT and CORPOTUNIA  | Project on Knowledge Management   | US\$26,800            |
| <b>Total</b>   |   | <b>US\$ 7,218,849</b> |

**Table 4. Proposals funded.**

| <b>Title</b>  | <b>Donor</b>        | <b>Amount</b>      |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Knowledge-sharing methodologies for agricultural innovation: Scaling out PITA's results to marginal farming communities           | FIT, UK             | £99,600            |
| Identification and harmonizing with partners for strengthening participatory methodologies for Integrated Project Sets, Bolivia   | Kellogg Foundation  | US\$28,500         |
| Workshop and study tours with technicians and farmers from the Centers for Learning & Exchanging Know-How (CAIS) in Latin America | Kellogg Foundation  | US\$96,500         |
| Learning to Innovate  | CIAT – Budget CORE  | US\$16,000         |
| Learning and Institutional Change   | CIAT – Budget CORE  | US\$15,000         |
| Developing capacity in CIAT to carry out social network analysis  | USAID Linkage Funds | US\$11,000         |
| Innovation histories of the adoption of four bean varieties in East Africa  | PABRA               | US\$20,000         |
| FIT – Lessons learning and sharing towards pro-poor impact of agricultural innovation   | DFID                | US\$170,000        |
| <b>Total</b>  |                     | <b>US\$507,396</b> |

***Training courses***

- *Use of technologies, methods & tools measured*
  - ✓ CIAL methodology in 5 countries in Latin America
  - ✓ Methods for participatory evaluation of technology in 4 NARIs
  - ✓ Methods for community-based PM&E system in 4 countries in Latin America
  - ✓ FOCAM project staffed, established in Bolivia and underway
  - ✓ Knowledge-sharing methodologies (FIT 8) for pro-poor agricultural innovation in Bolivia
  - ✓ Africa Projects: Belgium and Rockefeller
  - ✓ Contribution to rural social and human capital measured
  - ✓ More than 300 CIALs in 8 Latin American countries
  - ✓ Six second-order associations of CIALs in three Latin American countries
  - ✓ Impact assessment study about what happened through CIAL methodology applied in Colombia and Honduras



**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><b>Goal</b><br/>           To develop and apply knowledge, tools, technologies, skills and organizational principles that contribute to improving human well-being and agroecosystem (AESP) health</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Application of participatory methods, analytical tools and organizational principles by R&amp;D organizations that result in incorporating farmers and other stakeholders' needs in integrated agroecosystem management and conservation (IAEMC)</li> <li>- Use of Project products at additional reference sites in two AES (hillsides and forest margins) of CIAT's mandate in 5 years</li> <li>- Use of Project products by a minimum of three institutions outside LAC at end of year 5</li> <li>- Improvement in end-users' well-being at the respective reference sites</li> </ul> | <p>Projects, plans and reports of national public-sector entities, donors, NGOs and community-based organizations in the 3 reference sites and AES of CIAT's mandate that refer to the use of Project products</p> |  |
| <p><b>Purpose</b><br/>           To develop and disseminate PR principles, approaches, analytical tools, indigenous knowledge and organizational principles that strengthen the capacity of R&amp;D institutions to respond to the demands of stakeholder groups for improved human well-being and AES health</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- R&amp;D organizations applying participatory methods, analytical tools and organizational principles</li> <li>- Entities in LAC teaching participatory methods</li> <li>- Meetings among stakeholder groups</li> <li>- Participatory projects implemented by R&amp;D institutions</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact study</li> <li>- Institutional reports</li> <li>- Publications</li> <li>- Proceedings</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional economic stability.</li> <li>- Financing for training activities and publication and dissemination of materials.</li> <li>- Institutions willing to prepare and support facilitators and to share information</li> <li>- End-users—above all, farmers—willing to participate</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Output 1</b><br/>           PR approaches, analytical tools and indigenous knowledge that lead to the incorporation of farmers and other users' priorities in R&amp;D agendas developed for interested institutions</p>   | <p>Two methodological approaches developed or adapted and analytical tools developed for IAEMC</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project reports</li> <li>- Publications</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good coordination and integration among collaborators</li> <li>- Minimal conflicts for meeting demands</li> <li>- Full participation of stakeholders</li> <li>- Field staff fulfilling true facilitator roles</li> <li>- Data available from reference sites</li> </ul>                               |

| Narrative Summary   | Measurable Indicators   | Means of Verification  | Important Assumptions   |
|---|---|--|---|
|   |   |  | - Internet system functioning well  |
| <b>Output 2</b><br>Organizational strategies and procedures for PR  | Two procedures for PR adopted and adapted   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project reports</li> <li>- Publications</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>Output 3</b><br>Professionals and others trained as facilitators of PR   | Nearly 200 professionals, promoters and technical personnel trained in 8 events conducted in the countries  | Project reports  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutions willing to prepare and support facilitators</li> <li>- Funding available</li> </ul> |
| <b>Output 4</b><br>Material and information on PR approaches, analytical tools, indigenous knowledge and organizational principles, developed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of visits to Web sites</li> <li>- Nearly 80 national and NGO groups reached with information, training materials and consultancies</li> <li>- Five new publications on PR and PM&amp;E themes</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project reports</li> <li>- Publications</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>Output 5</b><br>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 CIAL; 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Case studies</li> <li>- M&amp;E reports and databases</li> <li>- Impact studies</li> </ul>        | Staff have time,<br>Suitable methodologies available<br>funds   |
| <b>Output 6</b><br>CIAT projects and other institutions supported and strengthened in conducting PR   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CIAT projects incorporate PR methods into their research initiatives</li> <li>- Five second-order organizations established to support CIAL sustainability</li> <li>- Three national R&amp;D institutions and NGOs have established PR processes in their current programs</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project reports</li> <li>- Publications of internal projects and of other institutions</li> </ul> |   |
| <b>Output 7</b><br>Capacity of SN-3 team strengthened   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research initiatives proposed by young members of the group approved for implementation</li> <li>- Individualized and group training events correspond to identified needs</li> <li>- Annual report contributions from team members reflect increased ability to prepare technical reports</li> </ul>  | Project reports  |   |