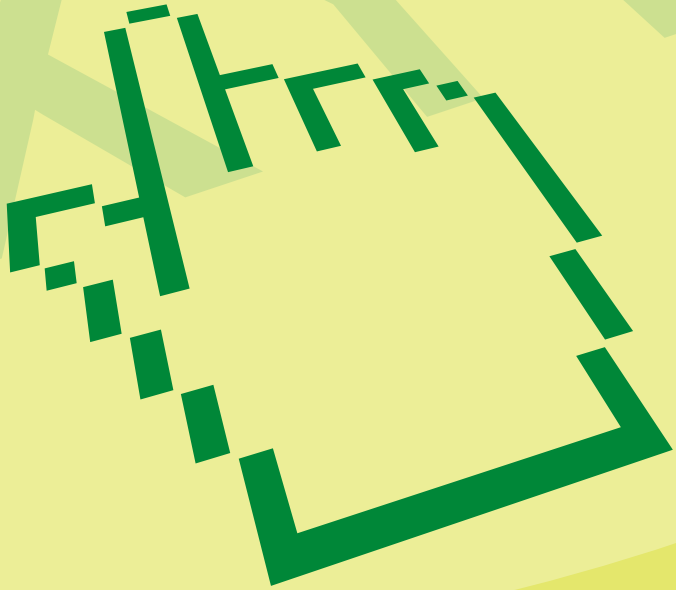
# PRGA Program Publications List



FUTURE HARVEST

PRGA

CGIAR

| Name | Brief Description |
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| Agrifood Consulting International. 2004. Integrating germplasm, natural resource and institutional innovations to enhance impact: The case of cassava-based cropping systems research in Asia. CIAT-PRGA impact case study, a report prepared by Agrifood Consulting International. Hanoi, Vietnam. 506 p. | This report presents the results of a study into the impact of the Nippon Foundation funded CIAT project on farmer participatory research on cassava-based cropping systems in Viet Nam and Thailand between 1994 and 2003. The objective of the study was to assess the impact of the farmer participatory research (FPR) approach and adoption of new varieties of cassava, intercropping patterns, fertilizer use, and soil conservation measures. |
| Amede T; Mengistu S; Roothaert R. Intensification of livestock feed production in Ethiopian highlands: Potential and experiences of the African Highlands Initiative. Paper presented at the 19th Ethiopian Veterinary Association Annual conference, June 8, 2005, Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. | In this paper we are reviewing the role of existing feed resources, and the potential for improving feed systems and intensification pathways in an integrated way. Some experiences from the an irrigation project of IFAD and a watershed based integrated natural resources management (INRM) project of the African Highland Initiative (AHI) are presented. |
| Ashby JA; Lilja N. Participatory research: Does it work? Evidence from participatory plant breeding. 4th International Crop Science Congress "New Directions for a Diverse Planet," 26 September to 1 October 2004, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. | This paper focuses on participatory plant breeding to show how participatory research increases benefits and is more effective at reaching women and the poor. Used in plant breeding, PR is seen to improve research efficiency and leads to more acceptable varieties thus accelerating adoption. This is probably the most compelling incentive for researchers to use this approach. Although often characterized as expensive, PR also leads to changes in costs that do not lower breeding program cost benefit ratios and may improve these. The paper shows that a careful choice of research goals, targeting of environments and selection of user communities is required in order for PR to have an impact. |
| Averill D; Lilja N; Manners G, in prep. Participatory Research and Gender Analysis in Agricultural and Natural Resource Management Research: A Selected Review of the Literature. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia, in prep. | The selected bibliography contained in this publication was conceived as both a "snapshot" view of reported resources in participatory research and gender analysis, and as a prototype for an ongoing resource for researchers. |
| Aw-Hassan A. Participatory research. Lecture at the Consultative Workshop on Participatory Plant Breeding (CONPAB) a Specific Support Action funded by the European Commission (Contract no. INCO-CT-2003-502444), April–May 2005, Aleppo, Syria. | Presentation on FPR. FPR is not an extension program and is not a community development program. It is a research approach aimed at: Developing technologies and evaluating their performance with substantial and active input from farmers. |
| Bellon M; Reeves J. (eds.). 2002. Quantitative analysis of data from participatory methods in plant breeding. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico, DF. 143 p. | Scientists from different disciplines and cropping backgrounds discussed and exchanged methods and ideas at a workshop on the quantitative analyses of data from PPB methods. They were three themes: designing and analyzing joint experiments involving variety evaluation by farmers, identifying and analyzing farmers' evaluations of crop characteristics and varieties, and dealing with social heterogeneity. |
| Biggs S; Messerschmidt D; Gurung B. Contending cultures amongst development actors. In: Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.), 2005. Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 2: Enabling Participatory Research and Development. International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. Pp. 126–133. | In participatory research and development, culture, organizational and personal behaviors, power and politics, all coalesce. Lewis et al (2003) establish a cogent argument which suggests that serious analysis of the culture of aid organizations, and of the relationships with other actors, matters, and that it is a neglected area of analysis. Their discussion raises important new questions about the development enterprise from an internal perspective that heretofore has been neglected or ignored. Contrasting the article by Lewis et al. with a book by Harrison and Huntington (2000) reinforces that conviction. Throughout the Harrison and Huntington book--whose authors provide an excellent overview of the history of the study of culture as something that certainly does 'matter' in development--we kept saying to ourselves that 'All this is fine, but it is focused (as is much of the ancillary literature on 'culture' in development) on looking outward, at others undergoing development, without consideration of the development agency actors themselves. |
| Biggs S; Messerschmidt D; Gurung B. Contending cultures amongst development actors. Paper prepared for presentation at the workshop "Order and Disjuncture: The Organisation of Aid and Development," 26–27 September 2003, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, UK. | This paper discusses how culture, organizational and personal behaviors, power and politics, all coalesce. The discussion raises important new questions about the development enterprise from an internal perspective that heretofore has been neglected or ignored. |
| Braun A; Thiele G; Fernandez M. 2000. Farmer field schools and local agricultural research committees: Complementary platforms for integrated decision-making in sustainable agriculture. Agricultural Research & Extension Network (AgREN). Network paper No. 105. | This paper compares the farmer field schools (FFS) and the local agricultural research committees (CIALs) objectives, principles and processes as a basis for exploring their most appropriated use. First, it is compared the two platforms (FFS and CIALs) as they were conceived, then discuss the evolution of each, and finally, explore future directions. |

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| **B**raun A, 2005. Assessment of capacity development for participatory research and gender analysis among ICARDA and partner institutions. Report for PRGA Program by PAIDEIA Resources, Nelson, New Zealand. 63p. | This assessment of the development of capacity to conduct participatory research and gender analysis in ICARDA and among partner institutions was carried out in the context of an ICARDA project entitled “Socioeconomics of Production Systems” under the Natural Resources Management Program. |
| **B**raun A. 2005. Beyond the problem-solving approach to sustainable rural development. In: Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.) Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 1: Understanding Participatory Research and Development. International Potato Center – Users’ Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. Pp. 129–134. | In a 1997 monograph entitled, "Rural Development From Vision to Action", the World Bank posed the following rhetorical question: "If rural development is so important, why is it not happening?" The Bank posed three answers: poor commitment and capacities of countries; waning international commitment to agriculture and rural development; and poor commitment on the part of the World Bank. However, there is an additional explanation, which may be operating at a deeper level and contributing to these perceptions--the current problem-solving approach of many research and development organizations may be affecting their capacity as change agents. Although many such organizations have reconceptualized sustainable development in much broader and more holistic terms, and have made significant progress in evolving towards more participatory and people-centered approaches, a more positive approach is required to complement the problem-solving focus, as a way of ameliorating its self-limiting aspects. |
| **C**alkins P; Thao V. 2005. Institutional impacts of the cassava farmer participatory research and extension project in Thailand and Vietnam, 1993-2004. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 66 p. | This report undertakes to trace, measure, and test the significance of the benefits to the implementing research and extension institutions of the Cassava Farmer Participatory Research and Extension (CFPRE) project in Thailand and Vietnam from 1993-2004. |
| **C**eccarelli S. Participatory plant breeding. Lecture presented at the Workshop on “Barley research in Iran: Priorities and strategies,” July 2005, Seed and Plant Improvement Institute (SPII), Karaj, Iran. | The objective of this study was to develop an alternative way of conducting plant breeding which is much more efficient and much quicker in bringing new varieties to farmers, and ensures that the new varieties are adapted to farmers’ specific environments and end-uses. |
| **C**eccarelli S. Participatory plant breeding. Lecture at the Changes Agent in Rural Development training course, August 2005, C. Obregón, Sonora, Mexico. | The objective of this study was to develop an alternative way of conducting plant breeding which is much more efficient and much quicker in bringing new varieties to farmers, and ensures that the new varieties are adapted to farmers’ specific environments and end-uses. |
| **C**eccarelli S. Participatory Plant Breeding in Water-Limited Environments. Seminar presented at Cornell University, USA, November 2005. | Main topics addressed in this presentation:<br>- Our definition of drought.<br>- Why participatory plant breeding and drought ?<br>- What is participatory plant breeding ?<br>- A model of participatory plant breeding.<br>- Participatory plant breeding and basic research on drought resistance. |
| **C**eccarelli S. Participatory plant breeding—An example of demand-driven research. Lecture at the European Seminar on “Seeds Liberate Diversity,” November 24–25, 2005, Poitiers, France. | Common problems in plant breeding programs in developing countries were identified, such as:- Plant breeding has not been very successful in marginal environments; -Long time needed to release varieties; -Many varieties are released, but few are adopted by farmers; -Seed of improved varieties is not available or too expensive; -Decrease of biodiversity associated with conventional plant breeding. |
| **C**eccarelli S; Grando S. Participatory plant breeding. Lectures at the Consultative Workshop on Participatory Plant Breeding (CONPAB) a Specific Support Action funded by the European Commission (Contract no. INCO-CT-2003-502444), April–May 2005, Aleppo, Syria. | Main topics addressed in this presentation: -GE interactions, adaptation, breeding strategies; -The why and what of participatory plant breeding? -A Model of Participatory Plant Breeding (Experimental Layout, Statistical Analysis, Results); -Organizational issues (choice of environments and farmers, breeding methods, trial management, etc.); -Institutionalization and scaling up (Role of Extension, Seed Production, Variety Release, Cost). |
| **C**eccarelli S; Grando S. Workshop on “Recognition, Access, and Benefit Sharing in Participatory Plant Breeding”, August 2005, Amman, Jordan. (Supported by IDRC.) | The workshop objectives were: -to increase farmers’ awareness of the differences between participatory and formal breeding, variety release, seed production and benefits derived from releasing varieties; -to develop a draft recommendation for policy makers in the Ministry of Agriculture on how to mainstream PPB in a way that incorporates the issues of recognition and sharing of benefits; -to develop a set of guidelines to assess the ownership of PPB varieties. |

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| Ceccarelli S; Grando S, 2005. Decentralized participatory plant breeding: A case from Syria. In: Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.) Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 1: Understanding Participatory Research and Development. International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. Pp. 193–199. | Conventional modern plant breeding has been recognized to be more beneficial to farmers in high potential environments or those who could profitably modify their environment to suit new cultivars, than to the poorest farmers who could not afford to make the necessary modifications. As a consequence, low yields, crop failures, malnutrition and poverty affect a large proportion of humanity. The reason for the relative low degree of success of plant breeding in marginal environments has to be largely attributed to the widespread use of research stations for the selection, and often for the testing work (centralized non-participatory breeding). |
| Ceccarelli S; Grando S, 2005. Decentralized-participatory plant breeding. In: Tuberosa R; Phillips RL; Gale M (ed.) Proceedings of the International Congress "In the Wake of the Double Helix: From the Green Revolution to the Gene Revolution," May 27–31, 2003, Bologna, Italy. Avenue Media, Bologna. Pp. 145–156. | This article describes a model of participatory plant breeding in which genetic variability is generated by professional breeders, selection is conducted jointly by breeders, extension specialists and farmers in a number of target environments, and the best selections are used by breeders in further cycles of recombination. Farmers handle the first phases of seed multiplication of promising breeding material in village-based seed production systems. |
| Ceccarelli S; Grando S. Participatory plant breeding: A fast track to variety development. Paper presented at the American Society of Agronomy (ASA) Meeting, November 2005, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. | Plant breeding is usually criticized on three grounds: its lower effectiveness in marginal environments (compared to favorable environments), the time needed to develop a variety and, particularly in developing countries the staggering difference between the number of variety released and the number actually adopted by the farmers. |
| Ceccarelli S; Grando S; Baum M. Participatory plant breeding in water-limited environments. Paper presented at the 2nd International Conference on Integrated Approaches to Sustain and Improve Plant Production under Drought Stress (INTERDROUGHT II), September 24–28, 2005, Rome, Italy. | In this paper we argue that decentralized-participatory plant breeding program can address the complexity of dry areas, characterized by Genotype x Locations and Genotype x Years within Locations Interactions, more efficiently and effectively than a centralized-non participatory plant breeding program. |
| CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food. 2003. An overview of participatory research and learning processes and their relevance to watershed management and development. Paper commissioned by the Working Group on Participatory Natural Resource Management of the CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis. | This paper is organised in four major sections: 1. General concepts of participatory research and learning; 2. The relevance of participatory approaches to Natural Resource Management (NRM) and specifically to watershed research; 3. Elements of good practice for participatory research and learning in the content of gendered, adaptive watershed management; 4. Considerations for proposal development and review. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 1997. Annual Report April 1997 March 1998. Cali, Colombia. 49 p. | This publication addresses the following: Program overview, program highlights April 1997-March 1998, establishment of the program, program organization and staffing, PPB working group and PNRM working group. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 1998. Annual Report April 1998 March 1999. Cali, Colombia. 60 p. | This publication addresses the following: Program overview, program organization and staffing, PPB working group, PNRM working group, PRGA resource group for gender and stakeholder analysis, systemwide review panel recommendations, capacity building, participatory tools and methods resource group, impact assessment and program evaluation, PRGA highlights in CG system, information dissemination, documentation and budget allocation. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 1999. Annual Report April 1999 March 2000. Cali, Colombia. 195 p. | This publication addresses the following: Program overview, program organization and staffing, PPB working group, PNRM working group, farmer-led research, gender and stakeholder analysis, impact assessment, PRGA highlights in the CG system, information dissemination and publications. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 1999. Crossing perspectives: Farmers and scientists in participatory plant breeding. Cali, Colombia. 46 p. | This publication presents the farmer centered logic behind PPB, current practices, its considerable impact to date, and new directions. It should be noted that PPB is broadly define here including not just the actual combining of plant genes to produce new traits but all the joint effort of farmers and trained researchers to improve and move germplasm into the field. |

| Name | Brief Description |
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| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 1999. Guidelines for developing participatory plant breeding programs. Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Cali, Colombia. 51 p. (Working Document no. 1). | Extended guidelines are compiled for all those interested in supporting PPB work, whether from a research or development perspective. This document discusses options and shares insights (strengths, weaknesses and tradeoffs) of those who have experimented with diverse PPB approaches. [Available also in Spanish]. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2000. Annual Report April 2000 March 2001. Cali, Colombia. 58 p. | This publication addresses the following: Program overview, milestones, planning group meeting and external review, PNRM small grants projects, PPB small grants projects, inventory of PRGA projects, uniting science and participation in research--the third international seminar, Nairobi; seminar on PPB in Africa: An Exchange of Experiences, Ivory Coast, May 7-10, 2001; and information dissemination. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2000. Equity well-being, and ecosystem health: participatory research for natural resource management. Cali, Colombia. 62 p. | This publication shows how scientists from Centers supported by the CGIAR are working with farmers, communities and organizations to improve the health and well being of people and the enviroment. The case studies presented herein demonstrate the critical need for participatory approaches in NRM research, highlighting the roles of different stakeholders, the significance of scales and time dimensions, the inevitability of tradeoffs, and the challenges of dealing with complexity. |
| Ceccarelli S; Grando S; Baum M. Participatory plant breeding in water-limited environments. Paper presented at the 2nd International Conference on Integrated Approaches to Sustain and Improve Plant Production under Drought Stress (INTERDROUGHT II), September 24–28, 2005, Rome, Italy. | In this paper we argue that decentralized-participatory plant breeding program can address the complexity of dry areas, characterized by Genotype x Locations and Genotype x Years within Locations Interactions, more efficiently and effectively than a centralized-non participatory plant breeding program. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2000. Fitomejoramiento participativo en América Latina y el Caribe: Memorias de un simposio internacional, 31 Agosto-3 Septiembre 1999, Quito, Ecuador [CD-Rom], Cali, Colombia. | A Symposium of 75 scientists and farmers from 12 Latin-American and Caribbean countries held in Ecuador to discuss PPB methodologies, strategies and stakeholders, as well as to estimate the impact of this approach. In addition to exchanging experiences with PPB in the region, the group identify research gaps and established a network of breeders from the region who are using PPB. [Only available in Spanish]. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2000. Women and agricultural technology: report of a preliminary search for nodes of information and literature. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis, Cali, Colombia. | This report collates the existing sources of information on women and technology including organisations and programs, web sources, networks, databases, bibliographies, and literature. The purpose is to see what has been done to date to help enhance poor women's access to agricultural technologies that take into account their specific production responsibilities. The next step from here is to delve deeper into these sources of information to see what they offer by way of current analyses, at a global level, of the needs of poor women for agricultural technologies. In this way it will be possible to identify gaps, and to assess what needs to be done by the international research community. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2001. An exchange and experiences from South and South East Asia. Proceedings of the International Symposium on Participatory Plant Breeding and Participatory Plant Genetic Resources Enhancement Pokhara, Nepal, 1-5 May, 2000. Cali, Colombia. 451 p. | These proceedings are a critical product of these four-day seminar. Moreover, several field programs developed directly from new collaborative relationships established at the meeting. There was also an increased understanding of mutual contributions that both institutional and farmer plant breeders can make to sustaining and enhancing the farming communities' contribution to agriculture. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2001. Linking logics II. Exploring linkages between farmer participatory research and computer-base simulation modeling [CD-Rom]. Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. | This CD contains documents from the Linking Logics II Workshop held in Zimbabwe which is part of an ongoing process of combining approaches from FPR and Computer-Based Simulation Modeling with the goal of improving smallholder livelihoods in Africa. This was a joint venture of ICRISAT, CIMMYT and the CGIAR's Systemwide Programs on PRGA and on Soil, Water and Nutrient Management. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2001. Study tour & workshop on farmer participatory research and learning for IPM 4-8 September 2001. [CD-Rom]. Chiang Mai, Thailand. 2 v. | This CD contains resources available from the FPR-IPM Study Tour and Learning Workshop.<br>The documents compiled here are offered as Microsoft Word, PowerPoint or PDF files.<br>In a one-year pilot phase the project will formulate strategies for incorporating the most effective and appropriate forms of FPR and participatory learning into current and future IPM projects, based on a critical, first-hand analysis of the best approaches currently available. |

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| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2002. Final Report. Assessing the benefits or rural women's participation in natural resource management and capacity - building. Cali, Colombia. 60 p. | This is an end-of-the project report to the donor (BMZ). The project objective was to develop better evidence that achieving the participation of women in the process of technology development is important to the different kinds of impacts this research has identified: adoption and development impacts, and the "process" impacts which involve learning and change. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2002. PRGA Program Phase 1 (1997-2002). Synthesis. Cali, Colombia. 5 p. | PRGA Program phase 1 (1997-2002): Major findings, accomplishments, global assessments, support and engagement, rigorous evaluation of impacts and costs of participatory approaches, and the PRGA Community of Knowledge (listservs, website). [Available also in Spanish]. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2002. Proc. Stakeholders Meeting, held in Bonn, Germany, 22-23 April 2002. (Hosted by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development—BMZ.). | The CGIAR System-wide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA) held a Stakeholders Meeting in Bonn Germany, April 22-23, 2002. The meeting was hosted by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), which has been one of the PRGA Program's key donors. The objectives of this meeting were to: 1) present the results and lessons of the PRGA Program's first phase (1997-2001), and 2) seek stakeholder input on strategic future directions for the program, including a proposal for renewal of a grant from German BMZ to focus on mainstreaming of gender-sensitive, participatory approaches. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2003. Annual Report 2002-2003. Cali, Colombia. 137 p. | This publication addresses the following: Program overview, PPB working group, PNRM working group, mainstreaming, gender, impact assessment, community of knowledge and practice, looking ahead and publications in 2002-2003. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2003. Summary 2002-2003. Cali, Colombia. 18 p. | This publication addresses the following: Project description, Program's logical framework for 2003-2007, principal staff, budget for 2003, research highlights in 2002-2003, proposed plans for next year and performance indicators. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2003. PRGA Stakeholders Meeting, June 30–July 1, 2003, Cali Colombia. [CD-Rom]. | This CD contains the following information discussed during the PRGA stakeholder meeting held in Colombia from June 30-July 1: PRGA overview, presentation of strategies for impact assessment, mainstreaming and communications; forage technologies as a vehicle to mainstream participatory research in East Africa; suggestions and recommendations for adapting the logical framework; roles of PRGA stakeholders and collaborative mechanisms for enabling the Program to reach its objectives and milestones; priorities, strategies and collaborative mechanisms for fundraising to support Program future directions; and PPB and PNRM working groups planning session. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2004. Annual Report 2003-2004. Cali, Colombia. 90 p. | This publication addresses the following: Program Overview, Research Highlights, Program Partners and Working Groups, Publications and Program Organization. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2004. Summary 2003-2004. Cali, Colombia. 27 p. | This publication addresses the following: Program Description and Logical Framework, Research Highlights, Budget Allocation, List of Proposals Funded in 2003-04 and Staff List. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2006. Annual Report 2004-2005. Cali, Colombia. 91 p. | This publication addresses the following: Program Overview, Research and Development Highlights, Program Partners and Working Groups, Publications and Program Organization. |
| CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 2006. Summary 2004-2005. Cali, Colombia. 28 p. | This publication addresses the following: Program Description and Logical Framework, Output Targets Report, Research Highlights, Publications List, Budget Allocation, and Staff List. |
| CIAT (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical). 1997. Assessing the benefits or rural women's participation in natural resource management and capacity - building. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 33 p. | A CIAT proposal to the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The projects purpose's is to help make agricultural research more responsible to farmers' demands and to increase poor rural women's' access to NRM research. |

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| CIAT (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical). CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). 1997. New frontiers in participatory research and gender analysis. Proceedings of the International Seminar on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development, Sept. 9-11, 1996. Cali, Colombia. 280 p. | In 1996 a group of 50 researchers and development professionals attended an international PRGA seminar and planning meeting in Cali, Colombia, to identify methodological issues needing further research, and to set in motion a research program on PR&GA approaches for different technologies and socioecological contexts. |
| CIAT (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical); JIRCAS (Japanese International Research Center for Agricultural Science) ; PRGA Program. 2002. Proc. workshop on "How Participatory Research Can Complement Conventional Research Approaches", held in Tsukuba, Japan, 4-8 March 2002. [CD-Rom]. | This CD contains resources from a training workshop called "Improving Adoption of Agricultural Technologies – How Participatory Research Can Complement Conventional Research Approaches." The workshop took place from 4-8 March, 2002 in Tsukuba, Japan. |
| Dalton T; Lilja N; Johnson N; Howeler R. Impact of participatory natural resource management research in cassava-based cropping systems in Vietnam and Thailand. Paper presented at the joint meeting of the Integrated Natural Resource Management Group (INRM) and CGIAR Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA), June 13–19, 2005, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Baños, The Philippines. | The objectives of this study were: -To document the impact of the Nippon Foundation-supported cassava systems project on farmers (Nippon Foundation objective); -to estimate the impact ex post of NRM research in CGIAR (SPIA objective); and -to estimate the impacts of using participatory methods in NRM research (PRGA objective). |
| Dalton T; Lilja N; Johnson N; Howeler R. Impact of participatory natural resource management research in cassava-based cropping systems in Vietnam and Thailand. Paper presented at CIAT, Cali, Colombia, November 16, 2005. | The objectives of this study were: -To document the impact of the Nippon Foundation-supported cassava systems project on farmers (Nippon Foundation objective); -to estimate the impact ex post of NRM research in CGIAR (SPIA objective); and -to estimate the impacts of using participatory methods in NRM research (PRGA objective). |
| Dalton T; Lilja N; Johnson N; Howeler R. Human capital accumulation and productivity improvements in Asian cassava systems: Are participatory research approaches beneficial? Paper presented at the American Agricultural Economics Association meeting, July 24–27, 2005, Providence, Rhode Island, USA. | This paper develops a model of human capital accumulation through participatory research and tests several hypotheses on the effectiveness of this approach to increase the adoption of soil conservation and fertility management innovations and improve farm productivity in southeast Asia. |
| Dalton T; Lilja N; Johnson N; Howeler R. 2005. Impact of participatory natural resource management research in Cassava-Based cropping systems in Vietnam and Thailand. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 27p. (Working Document no. 23, Revised). | Using survey data from 790 cassava producers in Vietnam and Thailand, this paper estimates a multi-step regression to study the factors that influence individual's decision to participate in the cassava project, the determinants of adoption of various soil conservation and fertility management techniques, and their behavioral and productivity outcomes. |
| Dalton T; Lilja N; Johnson N; Howeler R. 2005. Impact of participatory natural resource management research in cassava-based cropping systems in Vietnam and Thailand. In: Zilberman D; Waibel H (ed.) The Impact of Natural Resource Management Research in the CGIAR. CAB International, Wallingford, UK. | The objective of this paper is to assess the impact of the CIAT project. This involves assessing both adoption and impacts of the project technologies as well as the contribution of the participatory research approach. Few studies attempt to distinguish between these two different types of impacts. A growing share of scarce research and development resources are being allocated to participatory methods, however it appears that the use of such methods are often based on personal experience and conviction rather than on solid evidence of their relative contribution to impact. |
| Delve J; Roothaert R. How can smallholder farmer–market linkages enhance improved technology options and natural resource management strategies? Paper presented at NARO conference, September 2004, Kampala, Uganda. | Much of sub-Sahara Africa faces the inter-related challenges of rural poverty and environmental degradation. The most vulnerable are the poor, especially women, as they depend on agriculture-related activities for their livelihoods. The increasing interest in market orientation and special programs to support this, e.g. African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD), offers new opportunities for smallholder farmers in developing countries to alleviate poverty by increasing their income opportunities. |
| Farnworth CR; Jiggins J. 2003. Participatory plant breeding and gender analysis. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 116 p. (PPB Monograph no. 4). | This paper's provides analysis of the methods and approaches currently used within PPB with respect to gender issues, the use of GA, and-user involvement. It also draws out the implications of researchers' experience with GA and user-involvement; and discusses the outputs currently being generated by PPB from a user perspective; and identifies how has been achieved to date and what more might be done. |

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| Feldstein HS. 1998. An inventory of gender-related research and training in the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Centers 1996-98. Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program (CGIAR-PRGA), Cali, Colombia. | This inventory of gender-related research, training, and information dissemination activities of the international agricultural research centers takes us from 1996 to 1998. During this period the overall environment has improved for the recognition of the value of women's contributions to agriculture and of the usefulness of gender analysis. |
| Feldstein HS. Gender differences in production and supply elasticities. Paper presented at the IFPRI Gender Impact Seminar, November 2–3, 2004, IFPRI, Washington, DC, USA. | This presentation addresses the following:<br>- What does gender have to do with these elasticities?; and -Where is gender important? |
| Fernández M. 2001. Assessing impacts of participation: Stakeholders, gender and difference. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 11 p. (Working Document no.12). | This chapter addresses some of the issues related to the evaluation between the impact of PRGA approaches and methods on technology development and institutional innovation. The first issue explored is the relationship between approaches and methods as a first step in understanding the relationship between gender and stakeholder analysis and participatory research. |
| Fukuda W; Saad N. 2000. Participatory Research in Cassava Breeding with Farmers in Northeastern Brazil. Working Document No. 14. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia. 39 p. | This document presents a participatory cassava breeding experience with farmers from northeastern Brazil, implemented by the Brazilian Agricultural and Livestock Research Agency-National Center for Research on Cassava and Fruits (EMBRAPA-CNPMF) in collaboration with the regional rural extension services, NGOs, farmers' associations and individual farmers. [Available also in Spanish]. |
| Fukuda W; Saad N. 2001. Participatory research in cassava breeding with farmers in northeastern Brazil. Embrapa Mandioca e Fruticultura. Cruz das Almas, BA, Brazil. 42 p. | This document presents a participatory cassava breeding experience with farmers from Northeastern Brazil, implemented by EMPRAPA-CNPMF. The experience began with a pilot project in nine communities, today 7 years later the initiative has conducted a total of 305 participatory trials in 70 communities of 4 states. Eight varieties have been released, and another dozen clones with a high probability of acceptance have been identified. [Available also in Spanish and Portuguese]. |
| Gabriel J; Herbas J; Salazar M; Ruiz J; López J; Villarroel J; Cossio D. 2004. Participatory plant breeding: A new challenge in the generation and appropriation of Potato varieties by farmers in Bolivia. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 22 p. (Working Document no. 22). | Experiments on participatory plant breeding (PPB), financed by the CGIAR Systemwide Program on PRGA and Papa Andina, were carried out with the active participation of the farmers from the communities of Puisilla-San Isidro and Compañía Pampa of the Morochata Region in Bolivia. Nine men and eight women farmers were involved. |
| Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.), 2005. Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 1: Understanding Participatory Research and Development. Volume 2: Enabling Participatory Research and Development. Volume 3: Doing Participatory Research and Development. International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. | This three-volume sourcebook provides easy access to field-tested PR&D concepts and practices for practitioners, researchers, and academic. As well, it presents a comprehensive overview of PR&D and will serve as a general reference for trainers, policymakers, donors, and development professionals. The sourcebook captures and examines PR&D experiences from over 30 countries, illustrating applications in sustainable crop and animal production, forest and watershed management, soil and water conservation, and post harvest and utilization. |
| 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. | Experiences with a participatory seed improvement initiative as a strategy for combating food deficits in a remote community in Eastern Nepal are outlined. Discussion of experiences framed in the larger context of participatory methodologies and theoretical perspectives for mountain development. |
| Gurung B. 2003. Mainstreaming gender-sensitive participatory research: Organizational innovation & capacity-building. Introductory presentation at PRGA Stakeholder consultation, 2003. Cali, Colombia. | Main topics addressed in this presentation: -rationale for mainstreaming: lessons from phase I; -What is mainstreaming?; -A roadmap for mainstreaming. |

| Name | Brief Description |
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| Gurung B. 2005. Organizational implications for mainstreaming participatory research and gender analysis. In: Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.), 2005. Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 2: Enabling Participatory Research and Development. International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. Pp. 133–138. | As part of a larger initiative of the Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA) to mainstream gender-sensitive participatory approaches, three studies were conducted to assess the opportunities and constraints for mainstreaming. One study was conducted in the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT, then Spanish acronym), one in the International Potato Center (CIP, the Spanish acronym), and one in the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA). The study reported on here consists of an analysis conducted in CIAT. |
| Hernández L; Saad N. 2004. Critical analysis of a participatory procedure applied to cassava breeding. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 15 p. (Working Document no. 18). | The purpose of this article is to analyze the participatory research for cassava breeding (PRCB) procedure and its components critically in terms of what has been learned from their application. It also considers the lessons that can be derived from the multitude of experiences in PPB worldwide over the last 20 years. |
| Johnson N; Lilja N; Ashby JA. Measuring the impact of user participation in agricultural and natural resource management research: Evidence from three case studies. Contributed paper presented at the conference "Impacts of Agricultural Research and Development: Why Has Impact Assessment Research Not Made More of a Difference?" hosted by the CGIAR's Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA) and CIMMYT, Jose, Costa Rica, 4–7 February, 2002. | This presentation assesses the impact of using participatory methods in three agricultural research projects which have a natural resource management focus. |
| Johnson N; Lilja N; Ashby JA. 2000. Using participatory research and gender analysis in natural resources management. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 28 p. (Working Document no. 10). | This study provides a comparative analysis of over 60 participatory NRM research projects compiled by the Systemwide Program on PR&GA. The paper looks at who is doing PR research and gender/stakeholder analysis in NRM, where, how and with what observed or expected impact. Projects are assessed in terms of the type of participation they use, how they select participants, and whom they target as beneficiaries. |
| Johnson N; Lilja N; Ashby JA. 2000. Characterizing and measuring the effects of incorporating stakeholder participation in natural resource management research. Analysis of research benefits and costs in three case studies. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 124 p. (Working Document no.17). | This study assesses the impacts of incorporating user participation and gender analysis in NRM research. Four types of benefits and/or costs are considered; (1) Impact of the technology developed and its adoption, (2) strengthening of human and social capital among participating individuals and communities, (3) establishment or strengthening of feedback links to formal research and, (4) research costs. |
| Johnson N; Lilja N; Ashby JA. 2003. Measuring the impact of user participation in agricultural and natural resource management research. Agricultural Systems 78: 287–306. | This paper assesses the impact of using participatory research methods in three agricultural research projects which have a natural resource management focus. Mixed methods are used to assess technological, economic, human and social impacts and the cost implications of incorporating beneficiaries into the research process. |
| Johnson N; Lilja N; Ashby JA; Garcia JA. 2004. The practice of participatory research in natural resource management research. Natural Resources Forum 28: 189–200. | Based on an inventory of 59 self-described participatory R&D projects in the area of natural resource management, this article characterizes the typical project and analyzes how stakeholders are selected, how they participate in the research process, and what their involvement means for project costs and impacts. |
| Jones M; Dalton, T; Lilja N; Macaire D. 2000. Regional networks for participatory varietal selection: The generation and dissemination of impact oriented and demand driven technology. In: Participatory Varietal Selection: Proceedings of the PRIGA Workshop, 17–21 April 2000, WARDA Headquarters, Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire. | This publication documents the outcomes of the meeting of the breeders and social scientists from the 16 West African national research institutes in 2000. In addition to presentations by WARDA scientists, the national program participants presented the first year results of their rice participatory varietal selection and gender analysis. |
| Kaaria S; Ashby JA. 2001. An approach to technological innovation that benefits rural women: The resource-to-consumption system. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 55 p. (Working Document no.13). | This paper presents a critical review of the literature on efforts to benefit rural woman through technological innovation in agriculture. The objective was to identify key factors leading to meeting the challenge of developing technologies that benefit specific beneficiary groups, successfully. Different approaches that have been applied are compared. |

| Name | Brief Description |
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| **K**aaria S; Lilja N; Sandoval V; Garcia J; Hincapié F. Assessing impacts of farmer participatory research approaches: A case study of local agricultural research committees in Colombia. Paper presented at Impact Assessment Workshop, October 19–21, 2005, CIMMYT, Mexico, DF. | With this study it was evaluated the changes in the livelihoods of the farmers and their communities attributable to the CIAL methodology. It assessed the effectiveness of the CIAL methodology, the extent to which the problems addressed by the CIAL are relevant to the community, and the benefits of the CIAL to its members as well as to the community in terms of the development of appropriate technologies and who benefits from the innovations. |
| **K**nox A; Lilja N. 2004. Farmer Research and Extension. 20-20 Vision. International Food Policy Research Institute. Focus 11, Brief 14. In: Collective Action and Property Rights for Sustainable Development (Meinzen-Dick R; DiGregorio M, ed.). | Farmers and communities have used a range of FRE (Farmer Research and Extension) approaches based on collective action. This section describes some of the most widely applied participatory research approaches. |
| **L**ambrou Y. 2001. A typology: Participatory research and gender analysis in natural resource management research. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 17 p. (Working Document no.15). | This chapter provides a framework for classifying different approaches to PRGA in NRM research. This typology which was originally developed to provide a unifying framework for the funding of small grant projects, is a first approximation to be tested empirically by researchers and farmers in the field. |
| **L**ilja N. Reframing impact assessment and evaluation. Keynote presentation at Impact Assessment Workshop, October 19–21, 2005, CIMMYT, Mexico, DF. | In June 2003, participants at a stakeholder meeting organized by the PRGA Program in Colombia concluded that the way CG Centers design, implement and assess research outcomes has changed dramatically over the past few decades. One such change is the greater user participation in agricultural research. These changes have significant implications for impact assessment. |
| **L**ilja N. 2003. Quality and Impact of Participatory Research in the CGIAR. Presented at the 2002 PRGA Stakeholder Meeting, April 22-23, Bonn, Germany. Hosted by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). | This talk is focus on the work the PRGA Program has been doing over the years 2000-2003 to analyze how participatory approaches and gender analysis are being used in research and to assess the impact of these methods. This body of work is designed to help practitioners, and in particular research managers and scientists to determine when and how to apply these approaches and methods.<br>The results of this work to date -- and the analysis is by no means complete --enable us to benchmark the scope or quantity of participation in research in the CG centers, and to look in depth at what underlies practice in terms of the "quality" of participation in research. In addition we can begin to make some assessment of the impacts of using these approaches and their implications. |
| **L**ilja N; Ashby JA. 1999. Types of participatory research based on locus of decision making. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 9 p. (Working Document no. 6). | The purpose of this tool is to help you define the type of PR&GA you have been using in the past, are currently using or plan to use in your project. This tool is also designed to help you begin to analyze the direct impacts of who makes decisions and who participates in the innovation process. |
| **L**ilja N; Ashby JA. 1999. Types of gender analysis in natural resources management and plant breeding. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 6 p. (Working Document no. 8). | The purpose of this tool is to help you begin to analyze how using GA affects the research process (the approach impact) as well as the technology design and adoption outcomes (the innovation impact). The objective of these analyses is to assess what can be done to involve all stakeholders better in the innovation process. This assessment requires considering what patterns affect development among the stakeholders, analyzing what activities different types of stakeholders carry out, and assessing what resources they have to work with. |
| **L**ilja N; Ashby JA. 2001. Overview: Assessing the impact of using participatory research and gender analysis", pp. 1–22 in Lilja, N; Ashby J; Sperling L, (eds) 2001. Assessing the impact of participatory research and gender analysis. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 294 p. | This introductory essay analyzes the main features of work being done to assess the impact of applying participatory research approaches and gender analysis to processes of innovation in agriculture and NRM, as a basis for recommending new directions for understanding and achieving grater impact in the future. It begins with a brief review of the status of impact assessment on PRGA. |
| **L**ilja N; Johnson N. 2001. Guide to impact assessment of participatory research and gender analysis. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 63 p. (Working Document no. 7). | This presentation was given at the Impact Assessment Workshop organized at the 3rd International Seminar on PR&GA in Nairobi Kenya on 6-9 November 2000. The workshop topics covered: identifying stakeholders and their impact objectives, prioritizing objectives, developing specific hypotheses relating to the type of participation used, and designing a rigorous methodology for testing them. |

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| Lilja N; Ashby JA; Sperling L. 2001. Assessing the impact of participatory research and gender analysis. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 294 p. | In addition to papers commissioned by the PRGA Program, most of the papers in this book were collected through an open call for papers on existing experience of the PRGA practitioners in NRM and plant breeding. These papers were intended to briefly describe lessons learned from past experiences. Specifically, the authors were asked to focus on tools and methods for conducting impact assessment of participatory research and gender analysis. |
| Lilja N; Ashby JA and Johnson N. Farmer participatory research: scaling up and out the impact of participatory research. CIAT Annual review, December 2002, Cali, Colombia. | This presentation assesses the empirical impact studies conducted and illustrates how and when user participation has potential for contributing to the processes of scaling up and out the impact of agricultural and natural resource management (NRM) research. |
| Lilja N; Aw-Hassan A; Salahieh H; Ashby JA; Ceccarelli S and Grando S. 2002. Benefits and Costs of Decentralized Participatory Barley Breeding at ICARDA, Syria. PRGA/ICARDA Presentation from: The Quality of Science in Participatory Plant Breeding. A workshop hosted by the PRGA and the System-wide Genetic Resources Program (convened at IPGRI). September 30-October 4, 2002, IPGRI, Rome, Italy. | The study objective was to measure the benefits and costs of decentralized participatory barley breeding approach at the program level (social B&C) and at the farmer level (private B&C). |
| Lilja, N.; Erenstein, O. 2002. Institutional process impacts of participatory rice improvement research and gender analysis in West Africa. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 28 p. (Working Document no. 20). | The participatory rice breeding and gender analysis approach has been used by the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) since 1996, and subsequently adopted by its national partners. This survey of the 16 national program scientists shows that NARs scientists believe that the PR and GA takes into account the biophysical and socioeconomic environment in which farmers operate, and hence seems to increase adoption rates better than the conventional breeding approach. |
| Lilja N; Aw-Hassan A. Benefits and costs of participatory barley breeding in Syria. Conference paper presented at the 25th International Conference of IAAE, Durban, South Africa, 16–22 August 2003. | There is growing perception in the research and development community that research without farmer involvement in technology development and evaluation has limited value to the low-income people in developing countries. This has resulted in a major change in research approach, and farmer participatory research has significantly gained importance in the international agricultural research centers, particularly in plant breeding. |
| Lilja N; Ashby JA; Johnson N. 2004. Scaling up and out the impact of agricultural research with farmer participatory research. In: Pachico D (ed.) Scaling Up and Out: Achieving Widespread Impact Through Agricultural Research. Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Cali, Colombia. | This chapter uses examples from empirical impact studies that the CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Program (SWP-PRGA) and the Impact Assessment Unit of the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) have conducted in collaboration with many partners to illustrate how and when user participation has potential for contributing to the processes of scaling up and out the impact of agricultural and natural resource management (NRM) research. Scaling out in this context implies the geographical spread of PRGA methods through replication and adaptation, and scaling up is taken to mean the adoption of PRGA methods at a higher organizational level (Menter et al., this volume). The scaling up and out of methodological innovation is integrally linked to perceived benefits of the method over conventional methods of agricultural technology development. |
| Lilja N; Bellon M. 2005. Participatory research projects at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT). PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia, and CIMMYT, Mexico, DF. 43 p. | The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) is increasingly using participatory research as a component of its research portfolio. However, there had not been any systematic assessment of the extent to which participatory research, its methods and approaches have been used, and how they are perceived by the scientists who rely on them. This paper addresses some of these gaps by presenting a study of the use of participatory methods and approaches in the research process from the perspective of the CIMMYT scientists that utilize them. |
| Lilja N; Dixon J; Manners G; La Rovere R; Hellin J; Sims Feldstein H (eds). 2006. New avenues in impact assessment of participatory research. Summary proceedings of the impact assessment workshop, CIMMYT Headquarters, Texcoco, Mexico, October 19–21, 2005. | In October 2005, the CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development and Institutional Innovation (PRGA Program) and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) brought together about 30 impact-assessors drawn from the research-for-development sector to discuss the status quo of agricultural impact assessment and options for its future. This publication presents brief summaries of the papers presented at the workshop. |

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| Lilja N; Dixon J; Manners G. 2006. New avenues in impact assessment of participatory research. In: Lilja N; Dixon J; Manners G; La Rovere R; Hellin J; Sims Feldstein H (eds). New Avenues in impact assessment of participatory research. Summary proceedings of the impact assessment workshop, CIMMYT Headquarters, Texcoco, Mexico, October 19–21, 2005. | The goals of agricultural and natural-resource management research are guided by the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. This places a multitude of demands for impact-assessors who need to map out the best impact pathways to reach those goals, as well as to monitor the process in reaching them. Assessing the impact of the research efforts is a subject that generates much debate among donors, practitioners and other stakeholders. |
| Mangione D; Senni S; Puccioni M; Grando S; Ceccarelli S.2006. The cost of participatory barley breeding. Euphytica. | This paper addresses the issue of the different cost to an institution of running a PPB program or a non-participatory program and uses the barley-breeding program at the International center for Agricultural research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) as a case study. Observations and data collection were carried out during one full cropping season on the cost of the three main components of the breeding program, i.e. the management of the field trials (land and seedbed preparation, planting, fertilizer application, weed control, harvesting, and seed threshing, cleaning, treating and packaging), the travel to farmers' fields or to the research sites, and the human resources (scientists, technical staff, local workers and farmers) involved in breeding activities. |
| McDougall C; Braun A. 2003. Navigating complexity, diversity and dynamism: reflections on research for natural resource management. In: Pound B; Snapp S; McDougall C; Braun A (ed.) Managing Natural Resources for Sustainable Livelihoods: Uniting Science and Participation. Earthscan/IDRC. | Natural resource management (NRM) research faces multiple challenges if it is to contribute to environmental sustainability, improved livelihoods and equitable social development. Many of these can be traced to three factors that underpin the resilience of human and natural systems: complexity, diversity and dynamism. This paper briefly explore how these affect both human and biophysical aspects of NRM systems. |
| McGuire S; Manicad G; Sperling L. 2003. Technical and institutional issues in participatory plant breeding-done from a perspective of farmer plant breeding. A global analysis of issues and of current experience. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 109 p. (PPB Monograph no. 2, also available as Working Document No. 2). | This report considers work that seeks to support farmers' own systems of crop development and seed exchange (farmer-led PPB). An Overview of farmer-led PPB and a framework for supporting them are presented as well as the first major comparative analysis on this topic. |
| Mustafa Y; Grando S; Ceccarelli S. Benefit–cost analysis of a participatory breeding program in Syria. Paper presented at Impact Assessment Workshop, October 19–21, 2005, CIMMYT, Mexico, DF. | The objective of this study was to estimate and compare the benefits and costs of participatory and conventional barley breeding programs. Benefit-cost analysis was used to analyze the costs and benefits of the PPB program at ICARDA and the conventional program at ICARDA and NARS. |
| Peters M; Lascano CE; Roothaert R; de Haan NC. 2003. Linking research on forage germplasm to farmers – The way to increased adoption. A CIAT, ILRI and IITA perspective. Field Crops Research 84(1–2): 179–188. Special issue: Approaches to improve the utilization of food-feed crops (Fernandez-Rivera S; Blummel M, ed.). http://authors.elsevier.com/sd/article/S0378429003001497. | This paper argues that in order to enhance adoption of multipurpose forages by small farmers, there is a need to utilise participatory methods and to invest in the development of a range of forage alternatives for different environments and production systems. Approaches linking on-station research to farmer participation are described and examples for pathways to adoption presented. |
| Pound B; Snapp S; McDougall C; Braun A. 2003. Managing natural resources for sustainable livelihoods. Uniting science and participation. Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), London, UK. 252 p. | This book is the product of the workshop entitled "Participatory Research for Natural Resource Management: Continuing to Learn Together"; held at the Natural Resource Management Institute, University of Greenwich, Chatham, UK in September 1999. The participating scientists were nominated by their peers for their involvement in innovative PNRM research in order to strengthen interchange with the Program's international working group. |
| Ravnborg H; Guerrero M; Westerman O. 2000. Collective action for managing natural resources: A manual for identifying stakeholders. Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Cali, Colombia. 55 p. | This manual is an outcome of a participatory research project entitled Collective Action for Micro watershed Management: A Research Project on Participatory Action in the Andean Hillsides. A methodological tool is presented whereby we can facilitate collective action to permit the adequate management of natural resources within a given area. |
| Roothaert R; Horne P; Stur W. 2003. Integrating forage technologies on smallholder farms in the upland tropics. Tropical Grasslands 37: 295–303. | In the past, adoption of forage technologies has been poor. This paper considers the reasons for this low level of adoption and how the situation has changed in recent years. And describes how projects went through the formal and informal stages of forage evaluation. |

| Name | Brief Description |
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| **R**oothaert R. 2004. Decision guide on developing livestock enterprises with rural communities in Africa. Working Document for the Enabling Rural Innovation Initiative. CIAT, PRGA, and ILRI, Kampala, Uganda. | The guidelines provided in this document are not intended to be comprehensive, but rather give field workers and researchers an idea of what to think about before planning to develop new livestock enterprises with communities. The aim is to give the reader enough information to be aware of the possibilities, and to provide warnings to prevent situations of classical mistakes resulting in unnecessary failure of the enterprise. |
| **R**oothaert R; Kaaria S. 2004. Issues and strategies for going to scale: A case study of the forages for smallholders project in the Philippines. In: D. Pachico (ed.) Scaling Up and Out: Achieving Widespread Impact Through Agricultural Research. CIAT, Cali, Colombia. | The objective of this chapter is to review an approach for scaling up improved forage systems, and to identify successful elements in reaching more people over a wider geographic area. The chapter first provides a brief review of some of the key definitions and terms in the scaling up literature. An overview and background of Phase I and II of the Forages for Smallholders Project (FSP) Project follows. The final section presents a study conducted to evaluate strategies for increasing the number of farmers adopting improved forage technologies. |
| **R**oothaert R. Forage utilisation in smallholder systems – African and S.E. Asian perspectives. Paper presented at a Workshop on strategies for ensuring clean germplasm for distribution and use, October 3, 2005, ILRI, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. | This presentation addresses the following: -Some numbers and facts; -How are forages used in smallholder systems in Africa and Asia?; -Empirical evidence of benefits from forages; -What are the smallholder challenges?; and -What are our R4D challenges? |
| **R**oothaert R; Kerridge P. 2005. Adoption and scaling out – experiences of the Forages for Smallholders Project in South-east Asia. In: C. Conroy (ed.) Participatory Livestock Research: A Guide. Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG), Warwickshire, UK. Pp. 225–236. | The Forages for Smallholders Project (FSP), convened by the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), started in 1995 to move research on tropical forages from the experiment stations to farmers' fields, which created scope for evaluating the potential of improved forages in smallholder farming systems in Asia.<br>This case study describes the methods that the project developed and how they evolved, the meaning of adoption of forage technologies, how adoption was achieved, and how dissemination took place in new areas, and includes an example of impact on farmers' livelihoods at these focus sites in Indonesia. |
| **R**oothaert R; Binh L; Magboo E; Yen V; Saguinhon J. 2005. Participatory forage technology development in Southeast Asia. In: Yimegnuhal A; Degefa T (ed.) Participatory Innovation and Research: Lessons for Livestock Development. Proceedings of the 12th Annual conference of the Ethiopian Society of Animal Production (ESAP) held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, August 12–14, 2004, vol. 1: Plenary Session. Ethiopian Society of Animal Production, Addis Ababa. Pp. 21–30. | Lack of adoption of forage technologies has been attributed to the lack of involvement of end-users in the multi-stage research process. The Forages for Smallholders Project went through various stages of conventional and participatory research, and developed a framework for forage technology development and scaling out. The process and results of these technology developments are described for pilot sites in Malitbog, Philippines and Tuyen Quang, Vietnam. |
| **S**aad N. 2002. Farmer processes of experimentation and innovation. A review of the literature. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 23 p. (Working Document no. 21). | The existing literature on farmer experimentation is reviewed in order to gain insights into processes of innovation at the local level and possible ways of supporting this important sphere of activity. The following questions are addressed: What is local innovation and who are the innovators? What is the process of local innovation? How is local knowledge socialized? What are the gaps in our knowledge and understanding about local innovation? |
| **S**aad N. 2003. 5-Year Synthesis Report 1997-2000. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). Cali, Colombia. 56 p**.** | This publication addresses the following: Global assessment of state-of-the-art and emerging issues, demystification of participation and gender analysis, support of an engagement in cutting-edge research, rigorous evaluation of impacts and costs, PRGA community of knowledge and practice and looking forward. |
| **S**aad N; Lilja N; Fukuda W. 2005. Participatory cassava breeding in Northeast Brazil: Who adopts the new varieties and why? Working Document No. 24. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia**.** | This study examines the participatory research methodology implemented by a cassava-breeding project in four communities in Northeast Brazil over an 8-year period. The study assesses the soundness of the project methodology by testing whether participants farmers were representative of the farming communities where the project was implemented. |
| **S**anginga, PC.; Lilja, N.; Tumwine, J. 2001. Assessing the quality of participation in farmers´ research groups in the highlands of kabale, Uganda. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 29 p. (Working Document no. 19). | Using empirical data from a sample of 21 Farmer Research Groups (FRGs) in Kabale, Uganda, this paper investigates what type of participatory research occurred at the different stages of the research process, how farmer participation occurred, who participated in FRGs, what are the factors that determine their participation, and what criteria should be used in monitoring and evaluating the performance of these groups. |

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| **S**anginga PC; Lilja N; Gurung B. 2001. Assessing the benefits of rural women's participation in natural resource management: Proceedings of the NRM small grants end-of-project workshop, Nov. 13-17, 2001. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 64 p. | This volume reports the proceedings and outputs of the PRGA NRM small grants end-of project workshop that was held on November 13-17, 2001 in Cali, Colombia. |
| **S**anginga PC; Lilja N; Tumwine J, in press. The dynamics of participation in farmers' research groups: Lessons from the highlands of southeastern Uganda. Agricultural and Human Values. | Using data from an empirical study of farmers' research groups (FRGs) in Uganda, this paper examines the patterns of participation in groups and answers questions such as: Who participates? What types of participation? How does participation occur? What are the factors determining participation? Results show that there is no single type of participation, but rather FPR is a dynamic process with the types of participation varying at different stages of the process. |
| **S**mith ME; Weltzien E; Meitzner LS; Sperling L. 1999. Technical and institutional issues in participatory plant breeding from the perspective of formal plant breeding. A global analysis of issues, results, and current experience. Working Document No. 3. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia. 118 p. | This paper presents a review of what has been done in PPB from the perspective of formal-sector institutions such as national plant breeding programs, CGIAR Centers and extension services. It includes an inventory of PPB cases worldwide, detailed description of about a dozen illustrative cases, analysis of key technical and institutional issues and assessment of gaps in current knowledge regarding PPB methods, organization and results. |
| **S**perling L. (Ed). 2000. Targeted Seed Aid and Seed-System Interventions: Strengthening Small-Farmer Seed Systems in East and Central Africa. Kampala, Uganda, 21–24 June 2000. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 104 p. | This document presents the initial reflections of a working group on "Targeted Seed Aid and Seed-System Interventions: Strengthening Small Farmer Seed Systems in East and Central Africa: Individuals from 14 institutions joined together from June 21-24, 2000, to compare and contrast practical experiences on supporting farmers' seed systems, particularly in times of severe stress. |
| **S**perling L; Ashby JA; Weltzien E and Smith M. 2001. Base Broadening for client-oriented impact: fundamental concepts for widening the plant genetic base together with farming communities. In: D. Cooper, C. Spillane, T. Hodgkin (eds.) Broadening the genetic base of crop production. CABI, Wallingford, UK, pp. 419 – 435. | This chapter first briefly describes and emerging novel field; participatory plant breeding (PPB), which has among its central aims broadening the diversity of germplasm available to and used by farmers. |
| **S**perling L; Lancon J; Loosvelt M. 2004. Participatory plant breeding and participatory plant genetic resource enhancement. An Africa-wide exchange of experiences. Sélection participative et gestion participative des ressources génétiques en Afrique ëchange d´expériences. Proceedings of a workshop held on M'bé, Cote d'Ivoire 2001. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 425 p. | The Africa-wide Symposium on PPB and participatory plant genetic resource enhancement brought together plant breeders, genetics agronomists, seed technologists, and socio-economists as well as development specialists, community organizers and farmers from 22 countries. Participants shared a wealth of experiences with respect to PPB and genetic resource enhancement particularly in Africa. |
| **T**hiele G; Braun A; Edson Gandarillas E. 2005. Farmer field schools and local agricultural research committees as complementary platforms: New challenges and opportunities. In: Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.) Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 3: Doing Participatory Research and Development. International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. Pp. 142–152. | Farmer field schools (FFS) and local agricultural research committees (CIALs) are platforms supporting integrated decision-making and innovation for sustainable agriculture. They share several basic principles and processes but their main objectives differ. The first is oriented towards providing agroecological education through participatory learning, whereas the second is a permanent local research service that links farmer experimentation with formal research.<br>This paper compares their objectives, principles and processes as a basis for exploring their application and looks at the new challenges and opportunities. |
| **T**hro A; Spillane C. 2003. Biotechnology-assisted participatory plant breeding: Complement or contradiction?. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 153 p. (PPB Monograph no. 3, also available as Working Document No. 4). | This paper addresses issues inherent when combining biotechnology and farmer PPB. Two fundamental questions are discusses: (1) Can modern plant biotechnology offer benefits to small-scale, resource-poor farmers in developing countries? (2) Can and should these farmers and their organizations participate fully in creating and shaping these benefits? |

| Name | Brief Description |
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| **T**womlow S; Lilja N. The role of evaluation in successful integrated natural resource management. 4th International Crop Science Congress "New Directions for a Diverse Planet," 26 September to 1 October 2004, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. | This paper suggests that a key to successful evaluation in NRM is in the mindset of the researcher. It is discuss the contribution of four factors to a reflective learning process that is necessary in integrated NRM. They are: stakeholder participation, systems approach to evaluation, timing of the evaluation and an iterative approach to investigation. |
| **V**an de Fliert E; Braun A. 2001. Conceptualizing integrative, farmer participatory research for sustainable agriculture: From opportunities to impact. Forthcoming in agriculture and human values. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 15 p. (Working Document no.16). | This paper offers a conceptual model for integrative, participatory research projects that aim to improve the sustainability of agriculture and NRM. The purpose of the model is to provide a systematic framework for FPR that can guide the design of projects, their analyses and the documentation of results. |
| **V**an Mele P; Braun AR. 2005. Importance of Methodological Diversity in Research and Development Innovation Systems. In: Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.) Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 1: Understanding Participatory Research and Development. International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. Pp. 151–156. | Innovations in research and development (R&D) take place in diverse and complex human and natural landscapes that thrive within specific political, economic and institutional contexts. An innovation, as described in this paper, is neither a research product nor a technology, but rather an application of knowledge to achieve desired social, ecological or economic outcomes.<br><br>This paper is focus on the diversity of R&D methods, the actors, and their interface, by examining the implications of diversity at the level of individual R&D actors and at the level of national and global innovation systems. |
| **W**eltzien E; Smith M; Meitzner L; Sperling L. 2003. Technical and institutional issues in participatory plant breeding-from the perspective of formal plant breeding. A global analysis of issues, results, and current experience. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia. 208 p. (PPB Monograph no. 1). | This paper presents a review of what has been done in PPB from the perspective of formal-sector institutions such as national plant breeding programs, CGIAR Centers and extension services. It includes an inventory of PPB cases worldwide in-depth description of a dozen illustrative cases, analyses of key technical and institutional issues, and assessment of gaps in current knowledge regarding PPB methods and results. |
| **W**estermann O; Ashby JA; Pretty J. 2005. Gender and social capital: The importance of gender differences for the maturity and effectiveness of natural resource management groups. World Development 33(11): 1783–1799. | This paper seeks to contribute to an improved understanding of the gender aspects of social capital manifested in groups for natural resource management (NRM). It was investigated how gender differentiated social groups differ in their activities and outcomes for natural resource management. |

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