



# Achieving Widespread Impact

CTA's impact pathways based on 23 evaluation reports

Volume 1  
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# Foreword

A ground-breaking publication by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), entitled *Evaluation feedback for effective learning and accountability*<sup>1</sup>, declared learning as the “new frontier” where a whole range of new opportunities and challenges exist.



The publication identified sharing of evaluation lessons as one of the most effective ways of promoting learning in the development community (i.e. among donor and implementing agencies). The publication warned that “mechanisms for exchanging evaluation lessons are still weak, and practical hurdles continue to get in the way of more frequent joint evaluations – which, when they do occur, are generally seen as a very good way of sharing lessons and methodologies”. There is currently a growing number of documents available online dealing with the linkages between evaluation and learning, including the article on ‘Lessons learned from evaluation’ issued by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and 2014 World Bank publication entitled *Learning and results in World Bank Operations: how the bank learns*.

As a learning organisation, the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) strives to draw lessons both from its successes and shortcomings. During the past four years, more than at any time in its past, CTA has invested in Centre-commissioned evaluations and impact studies of its major activities and programmes. As well as helping to identify specific achievements, these reviews have also provided important lessons, many of which have been used to improve operations and in the development of its strategic plans.

CTA strongly supports the stance advocated in the OECD publication in favour of sharing evaluation lessons. For instance, CTA systematically publishes online the full text of the reports of its evaluations and joint impact studies.

In this publication of impact narratives, CTA’s Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation (LME) Unit is taking the practice of sharing evaluation lessons to another level by seeking to make the messages relating to CTA’s impact pathways more accessible to diverse audiences through their brevity and by pulling together, in a single document, the feedback from several reports.

Through the compilation of 75 short and precise impact narratives from the reports of 23 evaluations conducted during the period 2013–2015, this volume of abstracts seeks to shed light on CTA’s impact pathways. The impact narratives highlighted in the abstracts relate to the significant changes that evaluators have noted through the feedback received from the direct beneficiaries of CTA’s interventions. These changes are grouped into five main domains, respectively, *human/technical capital, social capital, political empowerment, wealth/income and improved natural resource management (NRM)*. The brief analysis of the impact narratives provided in Part A that precedes the abstracts (in Part B) provides more information on these domains with their respective sub-domains (or specific indicators) and shows the benefits of drawing on multiple evaluation reports when trying to understand an organisation’s impact pathways.

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<sup>1</sup> OECD, 2001: No 5 Series on Evaluation and Effectiveness. The report is based on an international conference held in Japan in 2000.

# Acronyms

<b>A4Y</b>	Agriculture For Young	<b>CDEMA</b>	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Agency	<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System	<b>PIRAS</b>	Pacific Island Rural Agricultural Services Network
<b>ACP</b>	Africa, Pacific and Caribbean Group of States	<b>CHF</b>	Canadian Hunger Foundation	<b>GIZ</b>	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	<b>PROPAC</b>	Plateforme Sous-Régionale des Organisations Paysannes d'Afrique Centrale
<b>AFAAS</b>	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services	<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technologies	<b>PwM</b>	Partners with Melanesians
<b>AFPAT</b>	Association for Indigenous Women and Peoples of Chad	<b>COPI7</b>	17th Conference of the Parties	<b>ICT4D</b>	Information and Communication Technologies for Development	<b>RIC</b>	Regional Information Centres
<b>AFRACA</b>	African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association	<b>COTED</b>	Council for Trade and Economic Development	<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development	<b>RIE Network</b>	Caribbean Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship Network
<b>AIFSHE</b>	Auditing Instrument for Food Security in Higher Education	<b>CTA</b>	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation	<b>IFPRI</b>	International Food Policy Research Institute	<b>RTN</b>	Rwanda Telecentre Network
<b>AIS</b>	Agricultural Innovation Systems	<b>DOCIP</b>	Documentation Centre for Indigenous Peoples	<b>IICA</b>	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	<b>RUFORUM</b>	Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture
<b>ANAFE</b>	African Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education	<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo	<b>IPACC</b>	Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee	<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>ARD</b>	Agricultural research for development	<b>EAFF</b>	Eastern Africa Farmers Federation	<b>K4D</b>	Knowledge for Development	<b>SPC</b>	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
<b>ARDYIS</b>	Agriculture, Rural Development and Youth in the Information Society	<b>EAGC</b>	East African Grain Council	<b>KARI</b>	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	<b>SSA</b>	Swazi Sugar Association
<b>ASTI</b>	African Science, Technology and Innovation	<b>EC</b>	European Commission	<b>KENAFF</b>	Kenya National Farmers' Federation	<b>ST&amp;I</b>	Science Technology & Innovation
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme	<b>ECTAD</b>	Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases	<b>LME</b>	Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation (LME) department of CTA	<b>TAE</b>	Tertiary Agricultural Education
<b>CABA</b>	Caribbean Agribusiness Association	<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund	<b>MEAS</b>	Modernised Extension Advisory Services	<b>TNC</b>	The Nature Conservancy
<b>CaFAN</b>	Caribbean Farmers Network	<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development	<b>ToC</b>	Theory of Change
<b>CANARI</b>	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute	<b>FANR</b>	Food, agriculture and natural resources	<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organisation	<b>UNCSD</b>	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
<b>CARDI</b>	Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute	<b>FANRPAN</b>	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network	<b>NRM</b>	Natural resource management	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Community	<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>CcIPA</b>	Capacity-centred Impact Pathway Analysis	<b>FLMMA</b>	Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area	<b>OECS</b>	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
		<b>GEF-SGP</b>	GEF-Small Grants Programme	<b>P3DM</b>	Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling	<b>UNFFE</b>	Uganda National Farmers Federation
		<b>GFRAS</b>	Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services	<b>PAFCO</b>	Pacific Fishing Company	<b>UNPFIL</b>	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
				<b>PAFPNet</b>	Pacific Agriculture and Forestry Policy Network	<b>UWI</b>	University of the West Indies
				<b>PGIS</b>	Participatory Geographical Information Systems	<b>VSG</b>	Association of Saamaka Traditional Authorities
						<b>WOUGNET</b>	Women of Uganda Network



# Part A: Analysis of impact narratives

# Summary

# 1



This report presents an analysis of impacts of CTA's programmes and activities by 75 impact narratives. It looks into the types of impacts and beneficiaries reached, and the division between short- and long-term impacts.

The report also includes a chapter which provides an interpretation of causal and chronological impact, and another in which lessons learned are discussed.

The 23 evaluation and impact studies, from which the 75 narratives were extracted, were produced in the period 2013–2015 and cover a portion of CTA's activities from 2003–2014.

The general conclusions and trends identified by studying this impact data show that CTA has been successful at:

- supporting beneficiaries and partners to develop their networks and to collaborate;
- introducing and strengthening policy frameworks; and
- improving the knowledge and skills of agriculture professionals.

Impact has been measured in five impact categories set by CTA: *social capital*, *human/technical capital*, *political empowerment*, *improved natural resource management (NRM)*, and *wealth/income*. The impact data from the 75 'impact narratives' was categorised and measured against specific indicators under one or two impact categories. Each of the impact narratives also identified one or more beneficiaries of the CTA inputs and activities.

Many of the 75 examples captured a positive effect on social capital, human/technical capital, and political empowerment.

Improved NRM and wealth/income were the categories in which the least number of impacts were measured. However, long-term impact has been achieved in increased wealth for farmers, usually as indirect beneficiaries (and sometimes as direct beneficiaries) of CTA interventions.

A deeper dive into the impact data per category reveals some interesting trends. Partners increased their social capital (26 cases) mainly through 'improved relationships with partners and networks' (14 cases) and an 'increase in visibility' (10 cases).

Meanwhile, the human/technical capital (22 cases) benefited mainly from 'transformed capacities' (13 cases). The political empowerment (16 cases) from the beneficiaries was developed by an increase in the level of 'discussion and interaction on agricultural research for development (ARD)-related issues and topics' (nine narratives).

The indicators in each category measure data both at direct and indirect beneficiary levels. Partly for this reason, measuring the indicators for the improved NRM and wealth/income categories proved to be more difficult. Measuring farmer incomes (farmers usually being the indirect beneficiaries of CTA interventions) or the state of the environment requires in-depth, extensive and longer-term research. There were however cases in which impacts were reported on the contribution to income-generating activities for farmers (five cases) and on new or improved farm practices (five cases).

Previous: Caption needed.  
© Giacomo Rambaldi/CT.

Left: Improved climbing beans in Rwanda.  
© Neil Palmer/CIAT.



## Background

This report is part of a process within CTA to capture impacts more rigorously. By extracting changes described in independent evaluations, a first impression is given on how and in which fields major changes are occurring.

# 2

This analysis also provides insight in the process of collecting and differentiating between output, outcome and impact data. The conclusions of this report are based on the impact data (although many outcomes were also included) from the 75 impact narratives, and are meant as a starting point for further follow-up and reflection. This approach fits into impact pathway analysis which shows how activities and outputs are feeding into outcomes and lead to a contribution to eventual impact. It articulates the process of how the eventual change will occur.

This collection gives by no means a complete overview of CTA's activities and related impacts, since it is based on a set of independent evaluations conducted in the last few years that cover only a portion of CTA's projects and programmes. Nevertheless, this collection provides a good starting point for learning more about the relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of different CTA programmes and activities.

### Box 1: Impact pathway analysis – measuring the success of CTA's Strategic Plan

The main objective of CTA's previous Strategic Plan 2011–2015 was the creation of long-lasting positive social, environmental and economic impact. The Centre's Strategic Goals outline how this would be achieved: (1) strengthen African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) agricultural and rural development policy processes and strategies; (2) enhance priority agricultural value chains; and (3) enhance ACP capacities in information, communication and knowledge management for agricultural and rural development.

To complement the Strategic Goals, the Centre's Theory of Change (ToC) (see Annex 2) serves as a guide to how CTA believes that change will be reached and presents the 'impact pathway' towards CTA's impact. To measure impact in a standardised way, CTA adopted the use of DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance, developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Above: Climbing beans in Rwanda perform more than three times better than other varieties.  
© Georgina Smith/CIAT.

The Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation (LME) unit of CTA is in charge of evaluating CTA's interventions. Through the Monitoring, Evaluation and Organisational Learning Strategy, LME's purpose is to monitor and guide accountability, learning and decision-making.

CTA's key activities analysed by the 23 evaluation and impact studies include: seminars, workshops and training courses, advocacy on ARD policy processes and value chain development, networking, promotion of communities of practice, dissemination of knowledge through publications and reports, calls for proposals, and consultative meetings.

Partnerships are essential in all of these activities, and CTA's partners are important direct beneficiaries and implementing actors, enabling CTA to reach a much larger group of indirect beneficiaries. CTA either directly organises activities or provides funds and assistance to partner organisations to do so. As such, the credit CTA can take in reaching impact differs in each case, but CTA acknowledges the importance of delivering impact in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders.

This report is a result of a desk study, examining the data collected in 23 evaluation studies against the DAC criteria. Each of the studies describes the results of a long-lasting CTA partnership with a local/regional partner, or a specific CTA activity.

# 3

## Methodology

Below: Angélique Ipanga a teacher and also a farmer in a manioc field tending the crop. Lukolela, Democratic Republic of Congo. © Olivier Girard/Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR).



The evaluation studies, which were commissioned by CTA, have been performed by diverse organisations from multiple countries so the methodologies and way of presenting the results do vary. Fourteen of the studies use an innovative impact assessment methodology: the Capacity-centred Impact Pathway Analysis (CcIPA). The CcIPA model was spearheaded by CTA with support from various partners.

Each evaluation commissioned by CTA tracked the effects stemming from the stated objectives all the way to the long-term impacts. It is not the purpose of this report to follow each step between objectives and impacts (e.g. inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes). Here we try to draw conclusions on the sphere of impacts evidenced in the 23 evaluation reports and observe trends based on these impacts. For information on the intervention logic behind each impact mentioned, details can be found in the specific evaluation reports (Annex 1).

Each of the 75 ‘impact narratives’ extracted identifies one or more beneficiaries and specifies the region in which the CTA intervention took place and the strategic goal it contributed to. This structure enabled LME to analyse trends from the data. The background information on which the impact narratives are based (e.g. description of activities and impact pathway) is available in the full evaluation studies (Annex 1).

The impact narratives are all linked to one of 20 defined indicators within the set of five impact categories (Box 2) (Figure 3): social capital (five indicators), human/technical capital (six), political empowerment (three), improved NRM (three), and wealth/income (three). It is important to mention that according to different points of view, some impact narratives may be more suitably classified as outcome narratives, yet for the purposes of an integrated analysis, all short-, medium- and long-term impacts were included as impacts.

The SMART tool is a quality measurement for indicators: it should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-related.

### Box 2: Five impact categories

#### Human/technical capital:

An impact narrative belongs in this category when there is proof that individuals have increased their human and/or technical capital by gaining new competencies, better understanding, or using new knowledge and skills that lead to platforms or organisational development.

**Improved NRM:** When (new) policies are implemented, or the use of Information, Communication and Knowledge Management (ICKM) and/or value chain tools leads to a change in management of a certain area, or natural resource, we can talk about an impact improving NRM.

**Political empowerment:** This category involves changes in awareness, policy discourse and stimulated action on improving agricultural policies. It relates to policymaking with stakeholder participation.

**Social capital:** This relates to organisational and institutional changes through collaboration and networking, better relationships, as well as an increase in the influence an organisation has in the debate on ARD issues.

**Wealth/income:** This category is applicable when there are more available resources, and when there has been an investment in tools and equipment, both at organisational level and at farmer level (improved livelihoods).





# Impact trends

## 4

### 4.1 Beneficiaries

CTA reaches a range of different types of beneficiaries, both directly and indirectly. The direct beneficiaries are mainly partner organisations (farmers’ organisations, universities, donors, public ministries and NGOs) and participants at CTA (co-)organised events, which can be trainings, seminars, or workshops. Figure 1 lists the different types of beneficiaries according to how many times they were mentioned in the impact narratives.

CTA’s direct beneficiaries (Figure 1) such as farmers’ groups or university umbrella organisations benefitted from more or improved platforms to share their concerns and knowledge. Another interesting observation in the political empowerment category is that the direct beneficiaries of interventions are not always policymakers.

Although the beneficiaries were policymakers in nine out of 16 cases of political empowerment, other beneficiaries were also identified: local communities, scientists, agricultural professionals, regional organisations and youth.

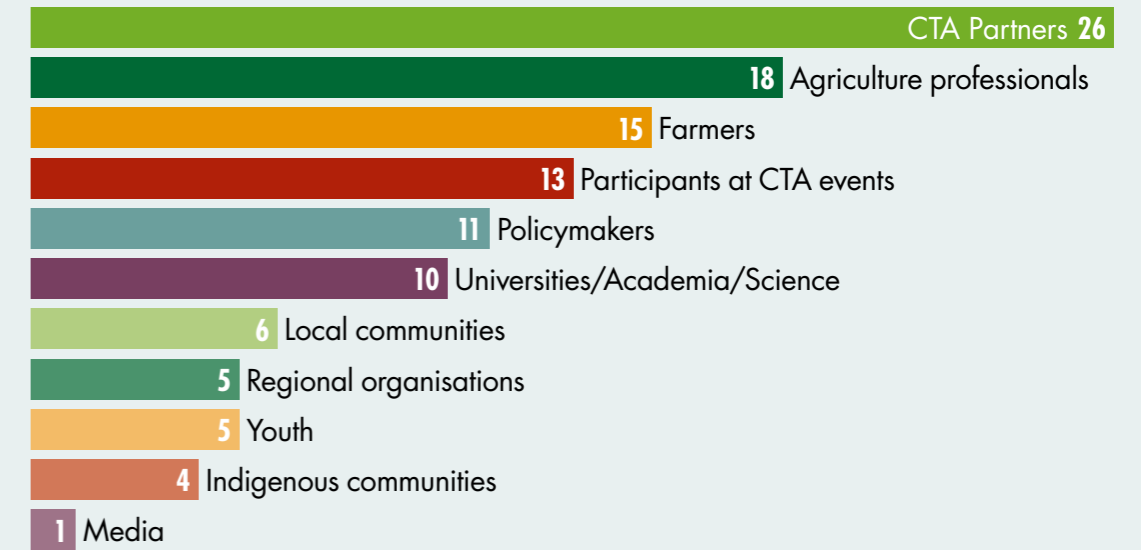
The data also reveals that other actors who benefited from CTA interventions contributed to impacts in the policy sphere, which is a positive development. CTA partners and other agricultural professionals contributed to the creation of more inclusive policy processes. The impacts on political empowerment can also be linked to impacts on increased sharing of information (three cases) and the creation and use of networks and partnerships (11 cases).

Overall, direct beneficiaries were the main actors impacted by CTA’s projects (partners, agricultural professionals and participants of events). Nevertheless, farmers – the beneficiaries who CTA tries to ultimately reach – also benefitted in 15 of the impact examples.

**Figure 1**  
Number of times the different types of beneficiaries mentioned in the impact narratives

### Type of beneficiaries

Numbers show how many times a type of beneficiary was mentioned in the evaluation studies, referring to a specific impact



### 4.2 Impact categories and indicators

Figure 2 shows that impact has been achieved in all five impact categories. The most noticeable observations are that:

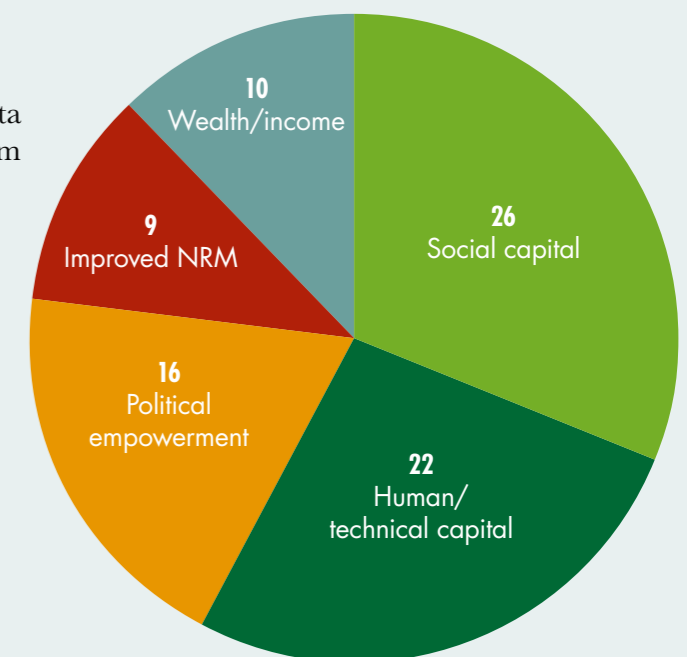
- *Social capital* has been positively affected in 26 cases;
- *Human/technical capital* has been improved in 22 cases;
- *Political empowerment* has been achieved in 16 cases;

- *Improved NRM* (nine cases) and *wealth/income* (10 cases) were the categories in which the least number of impacts were measured, a fact partly explained by CTA’s interventions being most frequently aimed at the levels of policy and value chain governance.

**Figure 2**  
Number of times the narratives belonged to each of CTA’s five impact categories

### CTA creates impact in all five areas

Numbers show how many times data has been reported on indicators from each category.



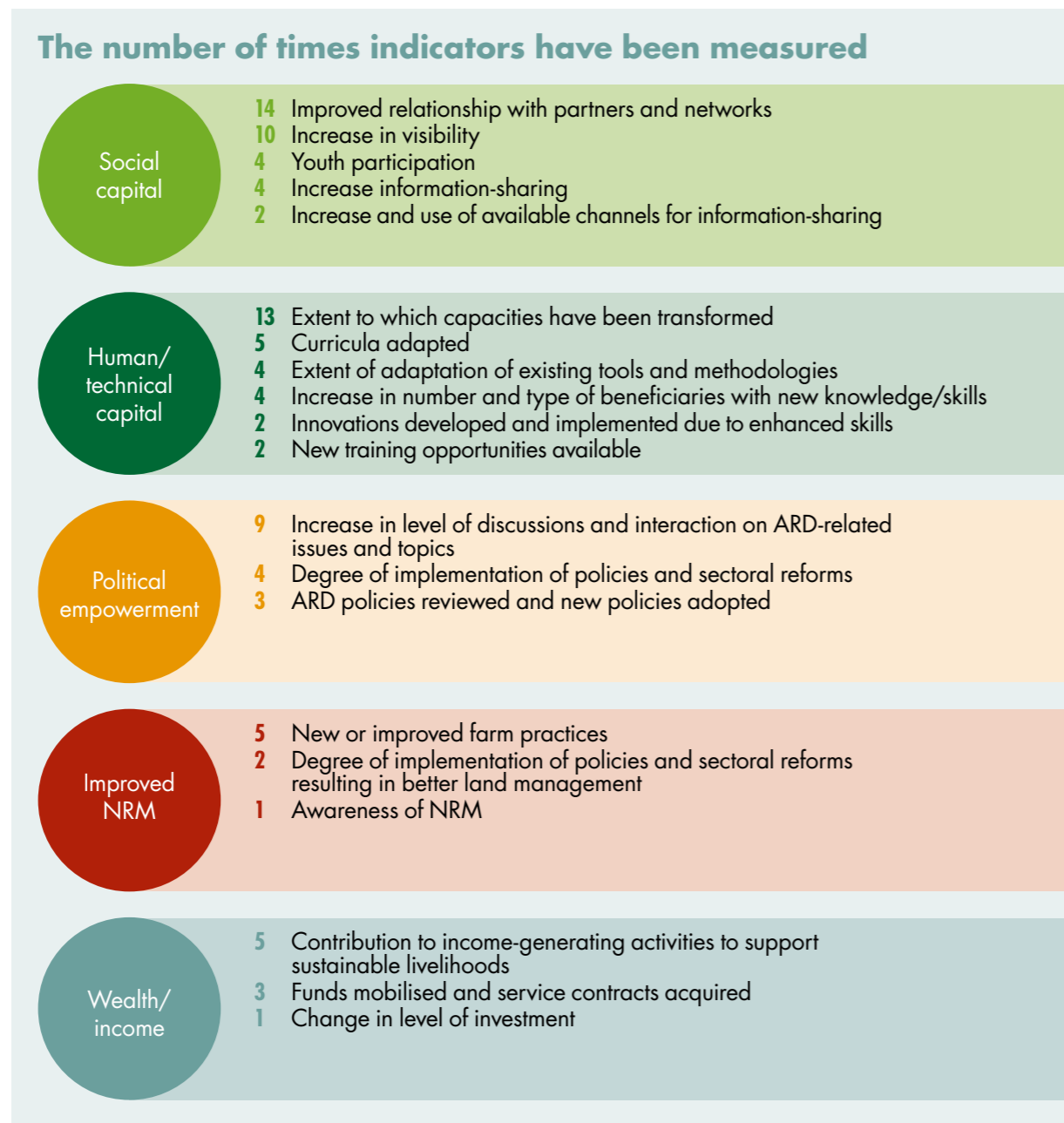
Left: Beans in Rwanda.  
© Neil Palmer

The number of times data has been collected on each category (Figure 3) is affected by the complexity of the research process, as some data is more easily available than others. The majority of CTA intervention types and beneficiaries are another plausible explanation for why impacts on social and human/technical capital have been measured more than impacts on the other three categories. For example, professional connections between partners, agriculture professionals and policymakers (e.g. new networks) are more easily measurable than the change in income of smallholder farmers.

However, the positive impact created for partners, agriculture professionals and policymakers propagates through their own actions, impacting farmers' income and the environment.

Figure 3 also clearly illustrates CTA's commitment in its Theory of Change to creating inclusive environments for agriculture and rural development, highlighting improved relationships with partners and networks (14 cases), an increase in visibility (10 cases), sharing of information (four cases), increase in number and use of different information channels (two cases), and improvements in youth participation in agriculture and agriculture-related activities (four cases).

**Figure 3**  
The number of times indicators have been measured

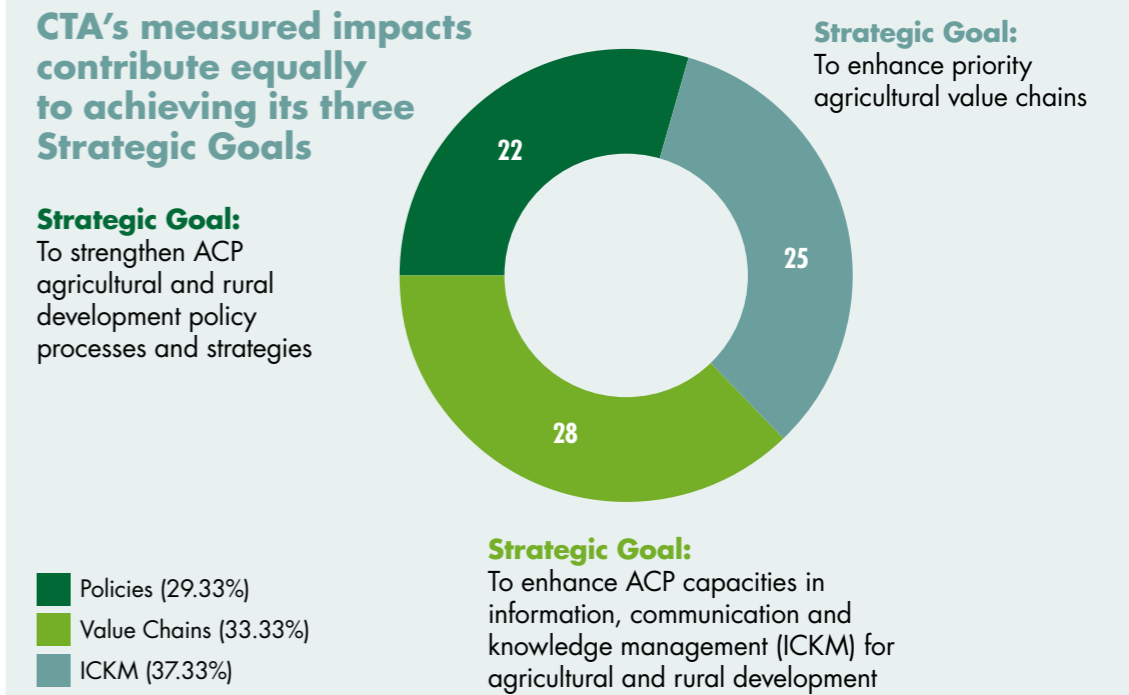


### 4.3 Strategic goals

Figure 3 has shown that CTA's impact has been achieved in all areas investigated.

Figure 4 illustrates furthermore that impacts are distributed almost equally across each of CTA's Strategic Goals.

**Figure 4**  
Number of times measured impacts contributed to each of the three strategic goals

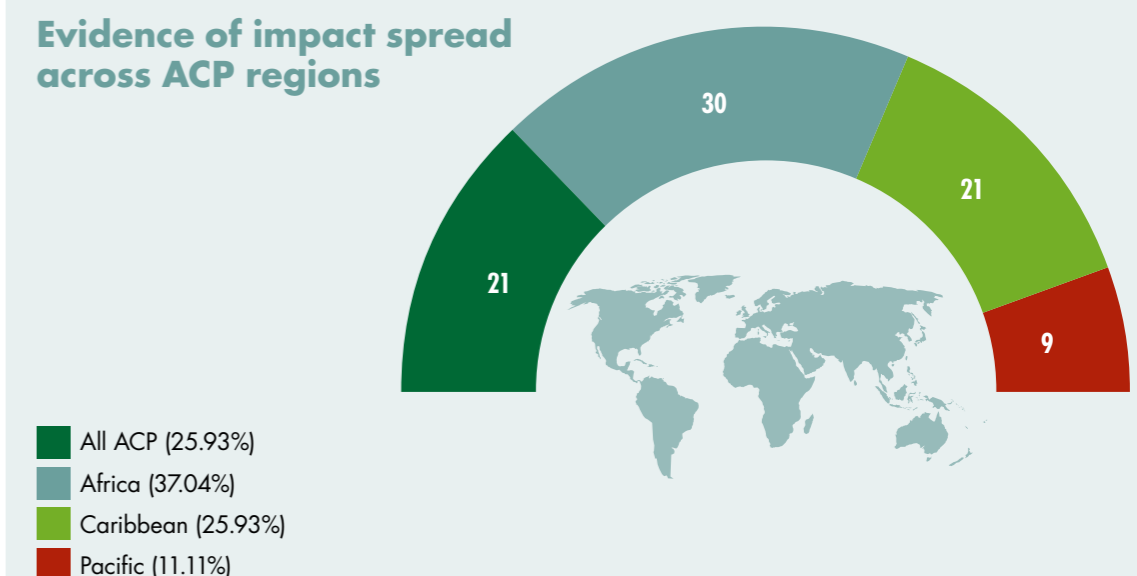


### 4.4 Regional distribution

Figure 5 illustrates the regions in which impacts were observed.

Not all of CTA's projects have been evaluated so an organisation-wide analysis cannot be made, however the size of the regions is proportional to the number of impacts measured in these 75 instances.

**Figure 5**  
Number of times impact narratives were captured for each of the ACP regions





CTA adapts its activities to its partners' needs and to the needs identified in policymaking and agricultural value chains. This leads to valuable work, with benefits for precise target groups identified with partners (e.g. farmers with minor ICT skills).

Adapting to specific needs, however, means that direct and indirect beneficiaries differ, sometimes interchangeably, in every study. This chapter therefore presents a different way of analysing the 75 impact stories. The approach tries to find causal and chronological links between the effects of CTA's interventions.

# 5

## A complementary way of looking at impacts

- **Long-term impacts** are effects felt by indirect beneficiaries (small-scale farmers and consumers) and associated with changes in local environments and economies. An example would be CTA's contribution to income generating activities for young people.
- **Medium-term impacts** are increased investments in knowledge and information-sharing, science, technology, innovation and multi-stakeholder policy processes. These can be observed at the indirect (intermediate) beneficiary level: the effects of CTA interventions on its partners, which cause changes beyond their organisations, to policymakers and policy practitioners, for example.
- **Short-term impacts** are similar to medium-term impacts, but are only felt by the direct beneficiaries of CTA activities (participants of events or partner organisations), therefore the extent of the change is less pronounced than for medium-term impacts.

## 5.1 Long-term impact

There is evidence that CTA has contributed to the improvement of farmers' agricultural practices and increases in their incomes, and the enabling of indigenous communities and young people to structurally voice their concerns and influence policy processes. A good example of this long-term impact are CTA's activities in the Caribbean, where CTA supported the creation and growth of the Caribbean Farmers Network (CaFAN) into an organisation which now represents over half a million farmers in 15 countries. Over half of these farmers are women. CaFAN has held training sessions and workshops supported by CTA: the farmers who participated in these reported learning new techniques and processes which were directly applied to their farms.

## 5.2 Medium-term impact

Participatory policy processes, with a large increase in information-sharing through networks and partnerships, are the main medium-term impacts observed in the 75 narrative evaluation studies. Nine studies found evidence of an increase in the level of discussions and interaction on ARD-related issues and topics, and 14 found improved relationships with partners and networks. In three cases beneficiaries were able to show that ARD policies had been reviewed or new policies adopted.

In an evaluation of CTA's Science Technology & Innovation (ST&I) programme, 60% of respondents from various agriculture-related professions reported that CTA had a substantial impact on the engagement of scientists in the development of policies involving ST&I. The *Caribbean Science Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development Policy Framework* is a clear example of the type of policy development output primarily resulting from the ST&I programme.

CaFAN has also increased farmers' access to markets for crops with declining prices, and helped farmers diversify their incomes by planting a variety of different crops.

Other examples of increased incomes are reported in Eastern Africa where CTA's interventions supported the Kenya National Farmers' Federation (KENAFF) and Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET). These two organisations have positively impacted farmers by using CTA funding and support to create information channels such as local information centres and ICT-based programmes, where farmers learn new agricultural and business skills.

At a national level, impacts in the political empowerment category have been widely reported. CTA's support of the Rwanda Telecentre Network (RTN) led to a partnership with the Rwandan government where it had an influence on the implementation of policies such as the national ICT and broadband policies and the Rwandan Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy. In Namibia, the Ministry of Trade and Industry provided all new staff with selected *Executive Briefs* from CTA's Agritrade Portal as part of their basic training and orientation on agricultural trade relations with the European Union (EU). Other similar impacts were reported and covered in CTA evaluation studies, including from Ghana, Kenya and Swaziland.

## 5.3 Short-term impact

In 13 cases, data has been collected which shows impact on the 'extent to which capacities have been transformed'. This indicator demonstrates that new knowledge and skills acquired by beneficiaries of CTA interventions helped their agricultural institutions become more efficient and effective, and acquire more funds for ARD projects. The Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM), a consortium representing African universities in 22 countries, benefited from CTA's web 2.0 workshops. RUFORUM's Secretariat reported on using these new skills to integrate their own ICT tools and infrastructure for improving teaching, learning, research and collaboration between its members.

A critical indicator which precedes medium- and long-term impact on policies, social, human or wealth capitals, is the 'level of discussions and interaction on ARD-related issues and topics'. In nine evaluation studies, data on this indicator was measured one or two times per study. Impacts highlighted include the creation of a document with policy recommendations in Ghana which was consulted more than 10,000 times, and the creation of networks for information-sharing on extension services in countries including India, Togo and Uganda.

Previous: A Junior Farmer Field and Life School (JFFLS) facilitator teaching children in the school garden on tomato cultivation. © FAO/Riccardo Gangale  
Below: The G-Soko platform has over 1,000 farmers registered in the pilot phase and will be available to over 5 million farmer members of the Eastern African Grain Council. © Giacomo Rambaldi/CTA



# Limitations and lessons learnt

## 6



Impacts have been proven in all five categories. However, improved NRM and wealth/income are less represented across the 23 studies analysed.

One possible reason is that in each of the five impact categories, the beneficiaries can be very different, with effects on both direct (e.g. policymakers, agricultural professionals) and indirect (e.g. farmers) beneficiaries measured. For example, 'new or improved farm practices' is a farmer-level indicator, and in the same impact category 'the degree of implementation of policies and sectoral reforms resulting in better land management' measures effects on direct beneficiaries such as policymakers and agricultural professionals. Measuring farmer effects on indirect beneficiaries, like incomes or the state of the environment, requires more in-depth, extensive and longer-term research, which is more difficult to perform in impact evaluations. Improved NRM and wealth/income are two categories that typically focus more on these indirect beneficiaries.

Another limitation of this study (which is also related to the connection between impact categories and beneficiaries) is that the impact pathways of each of the 23 evaluations differ.

This makes it difficult to analyse certain trends of how CTA interventions impact indirect beneficiaries. Evaluation studies could better point out the order of effects, and could also investigate how some beneficiaries affect others. More focus must therefore be placed on investigating and describing how effects of CTA's interventions spread to provide the missing evidence of longer-term impacts.

CTA chose to work according to the impact pathway approach, partly as an effort to tackle the complexity of impact attribution. CTA is aware that impacts cannot always be measured by and fully attributed to one party. The activities of CTA are conducted in strong collaboration with partners, policy processes are never linear, and a lot of environmental circumstances influence the situation on the ground. Change, and particularly positive change, can come after a combination of well-designed interventions and either a stable environment or a very good strategy to deal with the variations in social, political, environmental and economic climates. The impacts described are thus always a result of a joint effort of CTA and partners, where CTA has played a role in reinforcing the process of change.

Left: A woman measures a drought resistant sorghum plant in a test plot at a Farmer Field School where, in conjunction with the Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT), women are learning farming methods that will help them survive drought and also prosper in better times. Zimbabwe. © Panos.



# Part B: Impact narratives

## Impact Narrative 1

### CTA's Annual International Conference 2011, Nairobi

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Improved relationships with partners and networks.	Social Capital
	Strategic Goal
	Value Chains

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Organising a conference on 'Innovations in Extension and Advisory Services: Linking Knowledge to Policy and Action for Food and Livelihoods'

**Project:** CTA Annual International Conference, 15–18 November 2011, Nairobi, Kenya

**Duration:** 2011

#### Impact

Since the conference there has been a surprisingly high level of sustained interaction between participants; most of them have made and maintained contact with at least 10 fellow participants. This is in line with the post-conference evaluation report, where more than 90% indicated that they had established new contacts and 97% rated the usefulness of contacts made as good to very good.

In sustaining the debates put forward by the conference's themes, there has been an increase in the formation of national and regional forums, which are particularly advantageous when they are linked to the forums of the Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS). Many responding delegates said that, as a result of the conference, they started to seek to network and form extension networks. In Uganda, for example, the Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services was established. In Ghana, there has been an attempt to form a Ghana chapter of GFRAS-AFAAS (African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services). With support from GFRAS, a new regional network of Regional Advisory Services (RAS) was formed in India, with a lecturer from a university acting as a focal point. Another lecturer who participated in the conference mobilised extension professionals in India to establish an extension forum at regional and national level. Meanwhile, a national network for agricultural extension services was initiated in Togo.

'The participants of the conference in Nairobi formed valuable connections between each other and went on to create relevant networks of extension professionals in their own countries'

In relation to the Nairobi Declaration's call for collaboration to further its aims, many participants have joined existing forums on extension, or have established new ones. Some respondents have claimed that their participation in the conference has led to their being invited to various other conferences and meetings on extension. Some have created new partnerships, joined an existing partnership, or collaborated in the implementation of new initiatives such as training products and production of case studies, or in advocacy, projects, and development of extension networks.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:** Participants, various agriculture professionals

**Region:** All ACP  
**Key words:** ICT, extension services, women in agriculture, mobile phones

**Source:** Mwikali, R. and Fox, J., 2013, Independent Impact Assessment Report: Innovation in Extension and Advisory Services

## Impact Narrative 2

### CTA's Annual International Conference 2011, Nairobi

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent to which capacities have been transformed.	Human / Technical Capital
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Organising a conference on 'Innovations in Extension and Advisory Services: Linking Knowledge to Policy and Action for Food and Livelihoods'

**Project:** CTA Annual International Conference, 15–18 November 2011, Nairobi, Kenya

**Duration:** 2011

#### Impact

Participants at the Nairobi conference, organised by CTA, were asked about the most important things they gained from the conference. 'New knowledge on tools and approaches' was mentioned most often, particularly the use of a variety of ICTs in delivering extension services.

A significant impact of the conference has been on professional discourse and professional communities related to new technologies. There are now more discussions around innovative approaches, the knowledge on the use of ICTs in providing extension services and what this means for extension workers. For example, the concept of the 'New Extensionist' has led to a review of curriculum and methodologies for preparing front-line extension workers in academic institutions who are part of the African Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education (ANAFE).

'The 'Extension Conference' organised by CTA in partnership with other institutions led to the dissemination of knowledge on the importance of using ICT in extension services. Participants have gone on to adopt ICT approaches and to transfer the benefits to their organisations'

This was mentioned by delegates across all types of institutions and was consistent with the high ranking by participants of an interest in tools and approaches. As a result of the conference, a number of NGOs have strongly integrated the use of ICTs in their extension activities. For example, a delegate from Tanzania mentioned the use of mobile phones to reach farmers with market information as an interesting new method.

Examples of new ICT ideas and skills transferred to participants during the conference include: the use of mobile phones to provide farmers with market information and new technologies; the use of learning networks to build the voice and alliance for women involved in agriculture in Papua New Guinea; and the use of ICT in extension services and in radio programmes across ACP countries.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:** Participants, various agriculture professionals

**Region:** All ACP  
**Key words:** ICT, extension services, women in agriculture, mobile phones

**Source:** Mwikali, R. and Fox, J. 2013. Independent Impact Assessment Report: Innovation in Extension and Advisory Services

Previous: Farmers in Lushoto are working with researchers to test different forage varieties like Brachiaria for yield and drought resilience. © Georgina Smith/CIAT.

### Impact Narrative 3

#### CTA's Annual International Conference 2011, Nairobi

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent of adaptation of existing training, tools and methodologies. Curricula adapted.	Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	
ICKM	

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Organising a conference on 'Innovations in Extension and Advisory Services: Linking Knowledge to Policy and Action for Food and Livelihoods'

**Project:** CTA Annual International Conference, 15–18 November 2011, Nairobi, Kenya

**Duration:** 2011

#### Impact

Overall, it is clear that the conference rekindled an interest in extension. In delegate responses, there are many references to the conference's influence on the delivery of extension services, training of extension workers, and new areas of research.

Knowledge materials such as training modules have been produced, translated and disseminated. For example, a participant working for an NGO in Uganda declared that they had developed an Information and Communication Management (IDM) Strategy for better knowledge management leading to improved service delivery to farmers and other stakeholders.

The conference promoted the use of participatory approaches, new extension methods and value chain approaches. Participants reported an increased use of farmers in extension work, leading to better outreach to more farmers and increased ownership of processes by the farmers.

'The different themes around extension services have led to improved curricula in universities, and an increase in farmers' input in extension work and in value chain approaches'

Universities and research institutions reported that lessons they took away from the conference have enriched curricula and led to better informed research. For NGOs, there is now a greater emphasis on participatory planning, delivery and monitoring methods, and a greater awareness of new information technologies.

As a result of the conference many delegates have also been able to identify opportunities to improve knowledge management: many ideas have been taken up and a number of products have been realised.

#### Other information

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Participants, universities, various agriculture professionals	<b>Region:</b> All ACP <b>Key words:</b> Extension services, farmers, curricula, value chain	<b>Source:</b> Mwikali, R. and Fox, J. 2013. Independent Impact Assessment Report: Innovation in Extension and Advisory Services
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### Impact Narrative 4

#### CTA's Annual International Conference 2011, Nairobi

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics.	Political Empowerment
Strategic Goal	
Policies	

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Organising a conference on 'Innovations in Extension and Advisory Services: Linking Knowledge to Policy and Action for Food and Livelihoods'

**Project:** CTA Annual International Conference, 15–18 November 2011, Nairobi, Kenya

**Duration:** 2011

#### Impact

A number of participating organisations reported that they are more empowered to influence debates about policy options at the national level, review existing policies, re-shape extension strategies, and set up extension advisory services, particularly in countries such as South Sudan and Sudan, where policy formulation is on-going.

In Uganda, a process of policy reform in agricultural extension has started, and in South Africa a delegate indicated that he was participating in the extension policy formulation process. In Fiji, it was reported that, after two major agriculture CTA conferences since 2011, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock had agreed to formulate a new agriculture extension policy. This process is on-going, together with the training of extension staff. In India, a new agricultural initiative was taken up by the agro-advisory services for marginal and small farmers. In Pakistan, a GFRAS-sponsored delegate from a university stated that there has been given support in policy development, and had collaborated in raising awareness of recent issues in agriculture extension.

'Participants at the conference co-organised by CTA used their new knowledge related to extension services to influence policy making process in many ACP countries'

It was also reported that the conference gave impetus to the launch of Kenya's e-extension services.

#### Other information

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Participants, policymakers, various agriculture professionals	<b>Region:</b> All ACP <b>Key words:</b> Policy, extension services	<b>Source:</b> Mwikali, R. and Fox, J. 2013. Independent Impact Assessment Report: Innovation in Extension and Advisory Services
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### Impact Narrative 5

## CTA's Annual International Conference 2011, Nairobi

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Funds mobilised and service contracts acquired.	Wealth / Income
	Strategic Goal
	Value Chains

### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Organising a conference on 'Innovations in Extension and Advisory Services: Linking Knowledge to Policy and Action for Food and Livelihoods'

**Project:** CTA Annual International Conference, 15–18 November 2011, Nairobi, Kenya

**Duration:** 2011

### Impact

Through contacts made at the conference, Farm Radio has been able to access funds to document its work and has been invited to showcase its work in international fora.

The Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) is also of the view that as a result of the conference and actions it has undertaken as a follow up to the conference, there has been increased visibility of its technology at the national level, and within the media, based on increased requests to produce TV and radio programmes. KARI has also seen an increase in the number of partners from the private and public sectors and international community willing to partner or fund extension-related activities.

'The organisations of the participants to the Nairobi conference formed partnerships which led to receiving funding for extension related activities'

The charity was granted funds by Modernised Extension Advisory Services (MEAS) to complete a case study of radio-based extension and advisory services, and the head of Farm Radio attended a conference in Washington to showcase the role of radio programming. The organisation, therefore, has been able to increase its involvement in training more broadcasters in farm radio broadcasting.

### Other information

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Participants	<b>Region:</b> All ACP	<b>Source:</b> Mwikali, R. and Fox, J. 2013. Independent Impact Assessment Report: Innovation in Extension and Advisory Services
	<b>Key words:</b> Funding, extension services	

### Impact Narrative 6

## CTA's Annual International Conference 2012, Addis Ababa

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Improved relationships with partners and networks.	Social Capital
	Strategic Goal
	Value Chains

### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Organising a conference on 'Making the Connection: Value Chains for Transforming Smallholder Agriculture'

**Project:** CTA Annual International Conference, 6–9 November 2012, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**Duration:** 2012

### Impact

Improved networking was identified as the most important benefit of the conference: a result of bringing together so many different stakeholders.

'The organisations that participated in the CTA conference went on to form important partnerships related to value chains'

Most respondents (85%) said they had made new contacts, mainly through exchanging information, and 33% said that they had created new partnerships, with some joining existing partnerships or developing and implementing joint projects.

Of the organisations interviewed, 42% said that they had participated in, or joined, a community of practice related to value chains. One research organisation that initiated a platform after the conference highlighted the opportunities of such a forum for its growth.

### Other information

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Participants, organisations of participants, various agriculture professionals	<b>Region:</b> All ACP	<b>Source:</b> Mwikali, R. and Fox, J. 2014. Independent Impact Assessment Report: Making the Connection:	Value Chains for Transforming Smallholder Agriculture
	<b>Key words:</b> Value chains, networking, partnerships		

## Impact Narrative 7

### CTA's Annual International Conference 2012, Addis Ababa

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent to which capacities have been transformed. Curricula adapted. Extent of adaptation of existing tools and methodologies.	Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	Policies

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Organising a conference on 'Making the Connection: Value Chains for Transforming Smallholder Agriculture'

**Project:** CTA Annual International Conference, 6–9 November 2012, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**Duration:** 2012

#### Impact

An overwhelming majority (75%) of delegates that responded to the post-conference survey indicated that they had learnt something new about value chains and 68% (71 people) gave examples of things they had learnt. Just some of the examples provided include: a richer understanding of the value chain concept and how it could be applied in improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers; enhanced skills in analysing value chains in agricultural production, processing and marketing; and greater appreciation of the contributions of different actors along the different links of the chain. Other participants were able to identify some of the existing gaps and opportunities in value chains, such as the lack of focus on gender and recognition of the effects of a poor enabling policy environment for value chain development.

Many mentioned adopting the value chain approach with regard to linking farmers to markets, conducting research, refining curricula, or training, for example. The opportunities for training on value chain analysis and development have also increased as a result of the conference: new courses have been designed and seminars organised and individuals have tailored existing training in agriculture to incorporate value chains.

As a result of the conference, 44% of the organisations interviewed have made changes to their strategies or policies. Quite a number of responding delegates have also produced publications, presented papers in conferences, seminars and workshops, and carried out analyses on value chains. The Caribbean Broilers Group/Caribbean Agribusiness Association (CABA) and the East African Grain Council (EAGC) provided specific examples related to practice and enactment of some policy or regulation. A delegate from the Agribusiness Association in Jamaica stated: "With the government of Jamaica, we are participating in the development of 'Agro-parks' that highlight the agricultural produce in which the country could have a strategic advantage in developing for export on the one hand and reducing the food import bill on the other."

'The majority of the participants to the CTA conference developed their knowledge and acquired new skills related to agricultural value chains, and used these to improve their organisations or to share them with peers'

Most delegates (83%) said that they have taken actions as a direct result of the conference – whether doing different things or doing things differently – and 48 described what they had done, either at the individual or the organisation level.

#### Other information

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Participants, organisations of participants, various agriculture professionals	<b>Region:</b> All ACP	<b>Source:</b> Mwikali, R. and Fox, J. 2014. Independent Impact Assessment Report: Making the Connection:	Value Chains for Transforming Smallholder Agriculture
	<b>Key words:</b> Knowledge, value chains		

## Impact Narrative 8

### CTA's Agriculture, Rural Development and Youth in the Information Society (ARDYIS) project

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Contribution to income-generation activities to support sustainable livelihoods.	Wealth / Income
Strategic Goal	Value Chains

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Trainings and workshops on ICT and entrepreneurship

**Project:** ARDYIS

**Duration:** 2010–2014

#### Impact

ARDYIS has generated economic activity, demonstrated through the creation of small businesses in the fields of agriculture and ICTs.

In Eastern Africa ARDYIS activities led to the creation of three start-ups, one being Ensibuuko, which was already generating revenues at the time of the impact evaluation study. Ensibuuko is a Ugandan web and mobile application that enables savings and credit cooperative societies of smallholder farmers to mobilise savings and receive and disburse loans easily and quickly using SMS and mobile money services.

'The promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship and ICT through the ARDYIS project led to the generation of income from improved business opportunities and from new start-ups created'

As a result of ARDYIS activities, 41% of survey respondents said they had generated business revenues, and 72% said they had improved their professional opportunities. This was possible thanks to knowledge gained through ARDYIS events and also through inspiration provided by best practice examples of companies showcased at those events.

#### Other information

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Participants, youth	<b>Region:</b> All Africa	<b>Source:</b> Communication for Development (C4D). 2014. Evaluation of Project Activities:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Youth in the Information Society (ARDYIS)
	<b>Key words:</b> Income, business, youth, ICT		

**Impact Narrative 9**

**CTA's Agriculture, Rural Development and Youth in the Information Society (ARDYIS) project**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics.	Political Empowerment
Strategic Goal	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Trainings and workshops on ICT and entrepreneurship  
**Project:** ARDYIS  
**Duration:** 2010–2014

**Impact**

The ARDYIS project enabled the creation of youth advocacy NGOs, such as Agriculture For Young (A4Y), whose intervention areas range from agriculture to climate change, entrepreneurship and food security.

Thematic online discussions have been held on ICT entrepreneurship and agriculture, gender and ICT in agriculture among others. In this way youth recommendations were disseminated to a large audience. This contributed to youth sensitisation and connected young people with different audiences.

As a result of a workshop held in Ghana in 2011, as part of the ARDYIS project, a document with policy recommendations was drafted. It called for greater support for youth involvement in agriculture, and was consulted more than 10,000 times and was distributed on other websites.

Political impact is also observed in the contribution of ARDYIS to building a more structured civil society with its own tools of expression, and connections through various networks.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Participants, youth	<b>Region:</b> All Africa	<b>Source:</b> Communication for Development (C4D). 2014. Evaluation of Project Activities:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Youth in the Information Society (ARDYIS)
	<b>Key words:</b> Youth, policy		

‘The ARDYIS project enabled the creation of youth advocacy NGOs and policy recommendation documents promoting youth involvement in agriculture’

**Impact Narrative 10**

**CTA's Agriculture, Rural Development and Youth in the Information Society (ARDYIS) project**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Youth participation. New networks created.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	Value Chains

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Trainings and workshops on ICT and entrepreneurship  
**Project:** ARDYIS  
**Duration:** 2010–2014

**Impact**

ARDYIS helps to make farming more attractive for young people by giving it a more modern image, through the use of ICTs. ARDYIS makes youths aware that agriculture is not only a subsistence activity, but is part of the market economy.

Young people who worked for different organisations that focused on agriculture and rural development become more knowledgeable on ICT tools and e-networking, leading to the strengthening of their organisations (42% stated that their organisations' capacities had been strengthened).

Young people who participated in Yobloco, the Youth in Agriculture Blog Competition organised by CTA through the ARDYIS project, benefited in different ways: 50% developed new collaborations, 48% became more involved in promoting agriculture-related activities, and 48% were able to engage more young people in agriculture.

‘The promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship and ICT through the ARDYIS project led to strengthened youth participation in agriculture by generation of improved business opportunities and new start-ups created’

Most survey participants (82%) said that ARDYIS helped strengthen youth engagement in agriculture, and 86% stated that ARDYIS activities had strengthened the capacities of young people to use ICTs for agriculture. Some of the youths attending ARDYIS workshops have also gone on to become trainers and attract other youths to agriculture.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Participants, youth	<b>Region:</b> All Africa	<b>Source:</b> Communication for Development (C4D). 2014. Evaluation of Project Activities:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Youth in the Information Society (ARDYIS)
	<b>Key words:</b> Youth, agriculture, farming		

**Impact Narrative 11**

**CTA's Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in visibility. Funds mobilised and service contracts acquired.	Social Capital Wealth / Income
	Strategic Goal
	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Trainings, events and knowledge products developed around Participatory Geographical Information Systems (PGIS) and P3DM

**Project:** Participatory Spatial Information Management and Communication for Empowering Grassroots in Climate Change Adaptation, Advocacy and Policy Processes

**Duration:** 2005–2015

**Impact**

P3DM in the Caribbean in September/October 2012 via a project implemented by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) and the University of West Indies (UWI) on the island of Tobago. However, as early as 2005, CTA piloted a number of key activities and events to lay the foundation for this exercise. As of May 2015, there has been a total of 12 models built in seven countries (Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago) by 15 different implementing organisations.

Programme (GEF-SGP). Sustainable Grenadines Inc. and the Grenada Fund for Conservation will be working together on a model with funding from The Nature Conservancy (TNC). In Suriname, Tropenbos International Suriname (TSI) was able to assist the Association of Saamaka Traditional Authorities (VSG) to mobilise funding via the GEF-SGP.

In the Pacific, Partners With Melanesians (PwM) has been able to mobilise around €247,000 to develop P3DM as part of its sustainable natural resource management projects in Papua New Guinea. Before 2005, PwM had only a few partners, but after being exposed to P3DM the number of partners dramatically increased and PwM now works with 19 different partners around the world (World Bank, TNC, Madang Provincial Government, AusAID, UNDP).

In Samoa, the Integration of Climate Change Risks and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa project introduced P3DM, receiving funding from GEF-SGP, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, European Union (EU), UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Partner organisations	<b>Region:</b> Caribbean, Pacific	<b>Source:</b> Piccolella, A. 2015. P3DM in the Pacific: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice	<b>Source:</b> Bobb-Prescot, N. 2015. P3DM in the Caribbean: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice
	<b>Key words:</b> PGIS, P3DM, partner, funds		

‘Several organisations that partnered in the P3DM processes have received more funding and built more partnerships’

CANARI was able to source funding from the Embassy of Germany and the German agency for international cooperation, Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), as a result of participation in P3DM activities. The University of the West Indies has not sourced additional funding, but has obtained approval to use savings from its 2012 exercise in Tobago to build a model in Trinidad in 2015, funded by the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) GEF-Small Grants

**Impact Narrative 12**

**CTA's Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Improved relationship with partners and network. Increase in number and use of available channels for information-sharing.	Social Capital
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Trainings, events and knowledge products developed around PGIS and P3DM

**Project:** Participatory Spatial Information Management and Communication for Empowering Grassroots in Climate Change Adaptation, Advocacy and Policy Processes

**Duration:** 2005–2015

**Impact**

People who took part in the building of nine models, subsequent to the manufacture of the 2012 Tobago 3D model, highlighted how the P3DM process had created or strengthened relationships among participants, including policymakers, resource users, natural resource managers, Geographical Information System (GIS) practitioners, researchers and the media. Participants in Tobago, Union Island and Grenada P3DM exercises specifically highlighted the exchange of experiences among young people and elders, which also created or strengthened relationships.

Interviewees from Union Island explained that this was extremely significant for them, as there is no documented record of local history.

In Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu community-based committees were established as a result of P3DM processes to supervise and monitor conservation areas and adaptation plans.

In Australia, government policies have resulted in a disconnection of Aboriginal peoples from their rich cultural heritage. Traditional language was being lost and Aboriginal people lacked a process for transmitting their traditional knowledge in a culturally compatible way. The P3DM project brought Mandingalbay Yidinji people together, encouraged them to share stories about their country and people, and most importantly to educate their youth. They identified indigenous protected areas, cultural walking tracks, and story trails that connect them to the people of Cape York, up to Papua New Guinea and further north.

‘The process of P3DM contributed to stronger bonds between elders and youths as they shared traditional knowledge, and led to community networks supervising conservation areas’

The exercise achieved the goal of contributing to the exchange of local and traditional knowledge on climate change adaptation among residents on the island of Tobago but it indirectly provided an opportunity for the exchange of history, folk stories and experiences among participants.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Local community	<b>Region:</b> Caribbean, Pacific	<b>Source:</b> Piccolella, A. 2015. P3DM in the Pacific: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice	<b>Source:</b> Bobb-Prescot, N. 2015. P3DM in the Caribbean: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice
	<b>Key words:</b> Youth, indigenous knowledge		

**Impact Narrative 13**

**CTA's Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent to which capacities have been transformed. New training opportunities available.	Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Trainings, events and knowledge products developed around Participatory Geographical Information Systems (PGIS) and P3DM

**Project:** Participatory Spatial Information Management and Communication for Empowering Grassroots in Climate Change Adaptation, Advocacy and Policy Processes

**Duration:** 2005–2015

**Impact**

In Fiji a P3DM model is used for environmental and cultural heritage education. Since its proclamation as a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site, visiting Levuka has become part of the educational curriculum. Schools from the area of Suva come and visit the model and the museum where it is stored.

In 2014, 2,163 students visited the museum. Elizabeth Newton from the National Trust of Fiji has been using printed pictures of the 3D model for environmental education in Ovalau since 2007. In Samoa, P3DM has been used as an educational medium. Lauli'i Primary school requested the assistance of the Forestry Division for building a model for the National Science Fair. St. Mary School did the same for their own school fair. Also the Fiamalamalama School for students with disability prepared a model for the national science fair 'Living with Climate Change' to raise students' awareness on climate change and climate change adaptation issues, as well as disaster risk reduction.

The National Trust is responsible for conducting the historical walking tour of the town for both students and tourists.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Local community, students	<b>Region:</b> Caribbean, Pacific	<b>Source:</b> Piccolella, A. 2015. P3DM in the Pacific: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice	<b>Source:</b> Bobb-Prescot, N. 2015. P3DM in the Caribbean: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice
<b>Key words:</b> P3DM, education			

'P3DM has been used to revive precious traditional knowledge and create educational platforms for different generations to come together and learn from each other'

**Impact Narrative 14**

**CTA's Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics. Extent to which capacities have been transformed.	Political Empowerment Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	
	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Trainings, events and knowledge products developed around PGIS and P3DM

**Project:** Participatory Spatial Information Management and Communication for Empowering Grassroots in Climate Change Adaptation, Advocacy and Policy Processes

**Duration:** 2005–2015

**Impact**

In Manus in Papua New Guinea, PwM has been using a P3DM model to engage with local communities and foster discussion on sensitive developments (poaching, logging, and especially mining).

The clear visualisation of customary boundaries in Chivoko reinforced the community's legal claims against the granting of a logging concession. In Boe Boe a P3DM model initially planned for adaptation to climate change also helped raise awareness on a proposed mining project. The feeling of ownership and empowerment generated through the P3DM process helped villagers voicing out their concerns and secured the complete excision of areas they identified as culturally and environmentally important from a mining concession.

'The P3DM model has been used by local communities to raise their voice and put pressure on governments to include them in decision-making regarding concessions on their land'

After overlaying a mining concession on their 3D model, participants were shocked and communities from the coastal areas started to put pressure on the local and provincial governments to revoke the license.

In the Solomon Islands, P3DM emphasised the key role of forests, mangroves and reef conservation in strengthening community resilience.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Local communities	<b>Region:</b> Caribbean, Pacific	<b>Source:</b> Piccolella, A. 2015. P3DM in the Pacific: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice	<b>Source:</b> Bobb-Prescot, N. 2015. P3DM in the Caribbean: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice
<b>Key words:</b> P3DM, community, climate change			

**Impact Narrative 15**

**CTA's Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Degree of implementation of policies and sectoral reforms resulting in better land management.	Improved NRM
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Trainings, events and knowledge products developed around PGIS and P3DM

**Project:** Participatory Spatial Information Management and Communication for Empowering Grassroots in Climate Change Adaptation, Advocacy and Policy Processes

**Duration:** 2005–2015

**Impact**

**Tobago:** Using P3DM has helped to address the previous lack of local data to inform the development of community disaster risk reduction strategies.

**Grenada:** The significant involvement of the community in a P3DM process contributed to influencing donor agencies to provide financial support to reef and mangrove restoration in the Telescope area.

**Dominica:** The purpose of a P3DM model is to inform spatial planning for disaster management and risk reduction, but this has not yet been reflected in formal government documents.

**'P3DM processes contributed to improved disaster management, coastal restoration and improved spatial management in the Caribbean'**

These strategies now include a civil society agenda which documents plans to address the impacts of climate change and the implementation of community driven disaster management and mitigation strategies for vulnerable areas. The latter is being executed by the Tobago Emergency Management Agency (TEMA).

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Local communities	<b>Region:</b> Caribbean	<b>Source:</b> Bobb-Prescot, N. 2015. P3DM in the Caribbean: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice
	<b>Key words:</b> PGIS, P3DM, partner, funds	

**Impact Narrative 16**

**CTA's Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Degree of implementation of policies and sectoral reforms resulting in better land management.	Improved NRM
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Trainings, events and knowledge products developed around PGIS and P3DM

**Project:** Participatory Spatial Information Management and Communication for Empowering Grassroots in Climate Change Adaptation, Advocacy and Policy Processes

**Duration:** 2005–2015

**Impact**

**In Fiji,** many community meetings organised by Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area (FLMMA) took place. According to interviewees, P3DM was crucial during these meetings and paved the way for: an island-wide management plan using a P3DM model as a reference; 27 village resource management plans and district level plans; 12 Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) for implementing sustainable fishing management strategies; the establishment of yaubula (natural resources) committees; a baseline for natural resources management; and development planning.

**Pollution from the cannery** was one of the topics discussed during a planning workshops which followed the making of the model.

**In Samoa,** the P3DM process raised awareness on environmental and climate-related risks and set the ground for identifying safe zones and escape routes in case of tsunamis. In Lake Lanoto'o a management plan reflecting the need for climate change adaptation was prepared. Good progress has been made in the engagement of local communities and farmers in adaptive and new farming practices. Resilience of local communities to climate change was also enhanced as a result of these activities.

**'P3DM processes contributed to improved disaster management, coastal restoration and improved spatial management in the Pacific'**

**In Levuka, Fiji,** the P3DM process contributed to the decision of the Pacific Fishing Company (PAFCO) to improve waste disposal and comply with environment law.

**In Vanuatu,** P3DM was used in 2013 to facilitate the development of community-owned and consensual management and adaptation plans. In Epi, 39 km of road were identified by the residents as particularly vulnerable to weather and climate impacts by using a P3DM model. The infrastructure was improved in such a way that after Cyclone Pam, which is regarded as one of the worst natural disasters in the history of Vanuatu, these roads remained intact.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Farmers, local community	<b>Region:</b> Pacific	<b>Source:</b> Piccolella, A. 2015. P3DM in the Pacific: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice
	<b>Key words:</b> PGIS, P3DM, policies, natural resource management	

**Impact Narrative 17**

**CTA's Participatory Three-Dimensional Modelling (P3DM) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Contribution to income-generation activities to support sustainable livelihoods.	Wealth / Income
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Trainings, events and knowledge products developed around PGIS and P3DM

**Project:** Participatory Spatial Information Management and Communication for Empowering Grassroots in Climate Change Adaptation, Advocacy and Policy Processes

**Duration:** 2005–2015

**Impact**

Through the analysis of a 3D model inhabitants of Ovalau, in Fiji, realised that the village had relatively small fishing grounds but that it had great potential for agricultural development. Some areas were replanted or allocated to agricultural production (e.g. with coconut trees, taro). Agricultural productivity on the island increased significantly as a result.

A P3DM model was used to show the existence of several layers of history, knowledge and culture going beyond the colonial legacy.

In Samoa P3DM helped communities think about alternative income-generating activities. In the village of Lalomalava, villagers decided to rehabilitate coconut trees, a key crop in Samoan culture that was no longer substantially contributing to their livelihoods.

‘The process of P3DM contributed to better land management, adoption of agricultural practices and gave value to historical sites, which led to better livelihoods in several villages’

In Fiji, after the proclamation of Levuka Town as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, there was an increase in tourism. Before the proclamation there were no more than 10 visitors per month, but in 2014 the total number of visitors that visited the museum was 1,199. Since the museum is a must for visitors, this number provides a good indication of the number of tourists that visited the island. Community participation was crucial in preparing the nomination documents that were submitted to UNESCO.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Farmers, local community	<b>Region:</b> Caribbean, Pacific	<b>Source:</b> Piccolella, A. 2015. P3DM in the Pacific: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice	<b>Source:</b> Bobb-Prescot, N. 2015. P3DM in the Caribbean: Impact Study on the Introduction, Adoption and Replication of the Practice
	<b>Key words:</b> P3DM, PGIS, tourism, livelihood, agricultural production		

**Impact Narrative 18**

**CTA's portals**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent to which capacities have been transformed.	Human / Technical Capital
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Offering online portals and organising briefings

**Project:** Online portals, briefings

**Duration:** 2006–2013

**Impact**

Interviewed end-users use the portals as their first point of reference, saying that it saves them a lot of time which would otherwise be spent researching many different websites. Over 65% of survey respondents stated that the portals provided information or views that they did not find in any other sources. The evaluation team concluded that the CTA portals and briefings were relevant to their users/participants.

End-user interviews also confirmed that sharing of links or particular articles was quite common. Two K4D end-users stated that they shared links and useful information with their own extended networks. An Agritrade end-user said that he shares materials with new staff in the agency in which he works. And an Ambassador stated that he shares Brussels Development Briefings and Agritrade materials with new staff and encourages them to register for newsletters.

‘CTA portals and briefings help users save time finding relevant information in the ARD field, and also provide information that is unique. Users often share it with their colleagues and organisations’

Some portal users and briefing participants also share relevant information they gain with colleagues, which shows a ripple effect of CTA activities.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Various agriculture professionals	<b>Region:</b> All ACP	<b>Source:</b> Percy, R., Oesterlund, P. and Calvo, M.E. 2014. Independent Impact Assessment Report:	Agritrade Portal, Knowledge for Development (K4D) Portal, Brussels Office Weblog & Brussels Development Briefings
	<b>Key words:</b> CTA portals, briefings, capacities, time		

## Impact Narrative 19

### CTA's portals

Impact indicator	Impact Category
ARD policies reviewed and new policies adopted.	Political Empowerment
	Strategic Goal
	Policies

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Offering online portals and organising briefings

**Project:** Online portals, briefings

**Duration:** 2006–2013

#### Impact

Interviewed users all mentioned that the ACP focus of the portals made them unique. Whilst determining whether the portals have had a direct impact on policy changes in different countries is difficult, the online survey indicates that this is the case, with 70–80% of loyal users stating that the portals had given them new insights and had contributed to changing their views.

In fact, several Agritrade end-users said that the site was useful as it has all of the available ACP policy information related to trade in one place.

In Namibia, the Ministry of Trade and Industry provided all new staff with selected Executive Briefs from the Agritrade portal as part of their basic training and orientation on issues faced in agricultural trade relations with the EU. In this case, the portal contributed directly to agenda setting and opinion forming.

Agritrade also worked with the Swazi Sugar Association (SSA) to compile a quarterly dossier on sugar sector developments which was distributed across the SSA network in advance of a major conference on policy responses to EU sugar sector reforms. The advanced circulation of these materials meant participants at the conference were able to focus on how to respond effectively to evolving policy changes, rather than begin discussions of the policy changes underway. This facilitated the process of formulating a Swazi Sugar sector response to EU sugar sector reforms. Here the portal contributed directly to agenda setting, opinion forming and decision-making.

The survey found that 74.6% of respondents claimed that the Brussels Development Briefings contributed to a change in their views or gave them new insights. More importantly, with regard to impact, the survey revealed that 39.4% of respondents felt that the Brussels Development Briefings had led to changes in views and/or policies in their organisations.

The Agritrade Portal, for example, has influenced policies in Namibia and Swaziland. One user in Namibia had written a paper for a workshop, drawing on materials from the Agritrade site, which influenced policymaking. As the interviewee had a good relationship with the Minister and Permanent Secretary they asked for more information for which he again turned to the Agritrade site.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:** Policymakers, various agriculture professionals

**Region:** All ACP

**Key words:** CTA portals, policymaking, ACP

**Source:** Percy, R., Oesterlund, P. and Calvo, M.E. 2014. Independent Impact Assessment Report:

Agritrade Portal, Knowledge for Development (K4D) Portal, Brussels Office Weblog & Brussels Development Briefings

‘CTA portals are critical sources of information used in policy making in ACP countries such as Namibia and Swaziland’

## Impact Narrative 20

### CTA's portals

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related topics and issues.	Political Empowerment
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Offering online portals and organising briefings

**Project:** Online portals, briefings

**Duration:** 2006–2013

#### Impact

On average, CTA portal visitors read four to five different pages and stay on the sites for 7–8 minutes per visit. These are quite high numbers.

The fact that ARD related content in the portals is mentioned or referenced in authoritative sites – including FAO, university sites, and Wikipedia – shows a high level of appreciation of the content and is consequently evidence of some influence in global opinion forming.

The briefings provide multiple services for participants, including the opportunity to meet experts and practitioners and network. The briefings also serve the wider ACP and European Commission (EC) community through the rich resources easily accessible through the website.

The portals and briefings also have mechanisms through which ACP capacities in information, communication and knowledge management for agricultural and rural development are enhanced. For example, the Brussels Development Briefings involve ACP farmer organisations, researchers, NGOs and other groups as panel speakers, and the K4D network is commissioning increasing numbers of articles from ACP scientists and academics.

‘CTA information shared through portals and briefings reaches, and is used by, engaged users who work on ARD related issues in ACP countries’

Briefings are a valuable component of CTA. They provide a high and visible profile, an opportunity to communicate with the highest level policymakers in ACP and European countries, as well as in key agencies such as the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), and major donors.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:** Various agriculture professionals

**Region:** All ACP

**Key words:** CTA portals, ARD issues

**Source:** Percy, R., Oesterlund, P. and Calvo, M.E. 2014. Independent Impact Assessment Report:

Agritrade Portal, Knowledge for Development (K4D) Portal, Brussels Office Weblog & Brussels Development Briefings



**Impact Narrative 21**

**CTA's Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Improved relationships with partners and networks. Increase in number and use of available channels for information-sharing.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Programme activities such as conferences, workshops and seminars  
**Project:** Various ST&I projects  
**Duration:** 2003–2014

**Impact**

Over 70% of the evaluation's survey respondents (98 out of 139 respondents) indicated that the programme had led to a substantial impact on the level of collaboration between CTA, its partners and its beneficiaries. According to one interviewee, "The programme has helped to reshape the way collaboration works in our region". The extensive network of partners and collaborators of CTA and its ST&I programme are widely recognised as one of CTA's outstanding trademarks.

The network has not only conducted a number of capacity building and training sessions, but it has also enabled the sharing of knowledge and experiences among a large network of agricultural innovation stakeholders in the region (i.e. industry, entrepreneurs, research organisations, government institutions). Through the RIE Network, CTA has supported the development of an agricultural innovation community of practice in the Caribbean region.

'The ST&I programme has been very successful at allowing beneficiaries and partners to develop their networks of partners, and engage in collaborative practices within these networks on agricultural innovation topics'

The Caribbean Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship Network (RIE Network) is an illustration of collaboration and network driven activities that are supported by CTA's ST&I programme.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Regional organisations	<b>Region:</b> Caribbean	<b>Source:</b> Enzing, C., Percy-Smith, A., Dani, S., Hinojosa, C. and Ploeg, M. 2015.	Evaluation of the Science, Technology & Innovation Programme of CTA
	<b>Key words:</b> Partner networks, collaboration, agricultural innovation		

**Impact Narrative 22**

**CTA's Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Improved relationship with partners and networks. Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics (political empowerment).	Social Capital Political Empowerment
Strategic Goal	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Policy dialogue in face-to-face expert consultations, and conferences and meetings organised by ST&I, Advisory Committee<sup>1</sup> meetings  
**Project:** Various ST&I projects  
**Duration:** 2003–2014

**Impact**

Actors from the scientific community highlighted the importance of bringing together researchers, academics and policymakers in meetings and conferences organised within the ST&I programme. These actors mentioned that science and policy are still separated and it is important for the scientific community to engage more in policy processes and for policymakers to learn to trust the scientific community and to use inputs from scientists when designing policies. CTA is contributing to this change.

Policy dialogue activities provide a good platform to connect with other regional actors pursuing the same goals, share experiences and information with actors from other regions in the world, and build networks.

The new network links created during ST&I meetings, especially during Advisory Committee meetings, had a direct impact at the policy level. For example, the Advisory Committee involved a number of high level policymakers (directly or indirectly) and representatives from farmer's organisations, and managed to directly channel information into relevant ministries in ACP countries.

Other networking activities, such as the Caribbean Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship Network (RIE Network) also involved policymakers, which leads us to assume that information generated and diffused by the network was used as a basis for policy design and management.

'The ST&I programme has led to the creation of collaborative networks and partnerships between direct beneficiaries and their partners, and so to participatory, more informed policy design processes'

CTA has even managed to bring private institutions to the table, companies in logistics and packaging, for example.

Inter-organisational collaboration at continental and international levels is greatly appreciated by beneficiaries of ST&I-organised dialogues, who consider that CTA enabled these distinctive opportunities for them to develop North-South and South-South collaboration.

<sup>1</sup> This group was composed of representatives of national organisations from the six ACP regions, (sub-) regional and Pan-African organisations. It served as a knowledge platform on ST&I and during its lifetime had 10 meetings. The last one was in October 2011.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> ACP and EU scientists, ACP policymakers	<b>Region:</b> All ACP	<b>Source:</b> Enzing, C., Percy-Smith, A., Dani, S., Hinojosa, C. and Ploeg, M. 2015.	Evaluation of the Science, Technology & Innovation Programme of CTA
	<b>Key words:</b> ST&I, social capital, policy design, policy processes, ARD issues, networks, Advisory Committee		

## Impact Narrative 23

### CTA's Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) programme

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent to which capacities have been transformed.	Human / Technical Capital
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Information dissemination, Advisory Committee, AIFSHE tool

**Project:** Various ST&I projects

**Duration:** 2003–2014

#### Impact

The ST&I programme has strongly stimulated the debate and discussion around ST&I policy for ARD in ACP countries, particularly by disseminating information and developing knowledge exchange platforms and fora. The results of an evaluation survey support this: approximately 80% of respondents (111 of 139 respondents) consider the ST&I programme to have substantially contributed to increasing interest in ST&I for ARD in ACP countries.

The Advisory Committee provided very forward-thinking on ST&I for ARD approaches, leading to the development of enhanced capacities of a select group of ST&I system representatives. The Advisory Committee meetings raised awareness on cutting-edge issues and technologies of direct relevance to ARD in a developing country context (i.e. biotechnologies, climate change, sustainable intensification), at the individual and institutional level.

The use of the AIFSHE tool has made it easier for Tertiary Agricultural Education (TAE) institutes to depict their situation in their specific context and to set clear ambitions for a tailored transition to a food secure future. In the case of one interviewed TAE, the use of the AIFSHE tool led to the development of a training programme (food and security option in the MSc on marketing and agribusiness) that trained at least two cohorts of postgraduate students in the area of food and nutrition security policy.

**'The interest in ARD from ACP countries increased substantially as a result of the activities in CTA's ST&I programme'**

Human capital and technical empowerment have been promoted through a number of capacity building activities: workshops and training courses, Advisory Committee meetings, knowledge and good practice exchange mechanisms, and development of higher education curricula. Important ST&I programme activities and outputs that have led to the achievement of this impact category are Advisory Committee meetings and the creation of the Auditing Instrument for Food Security in Higher Education (AIFSHE) online tool.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:** Partner organisation, Tertiary Agricultural Education institutes, students

**Region:** All ACP

**Key words:** Enhanced capacities, food, security, awareness, training programme development

**Source:** Enzing, C., Percy-Smith, A., Dani, S., Hinojosa, C. and Ploeg, M. 2015.

Evaluation of the Science, Technology & Innovation Programme of CTA

## Impact Narrative 24

### CTA's Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) programme

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Curricula adapted.	Human / Technical Capital
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Training material development and dissemination

**Project:** Various ST&I projects

**Duration:** 2003–2014

#### Impact

Training material disseminated by the ST&I programme is greatly appreciated.

CTA material was used for the training of at least two cohorts of postgraduate students in the Caribbean region.

**'CTA produced training material that was used in the education of two cohorts of students'**

Academic partners have mentioned using training material disseminated by CTA in the area of agriculture, food and nutrition security to prepare their lectures.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:** ACP and EU scientists, ACP policymakers

**Region:** Caribbean

**Key words:** Curricula, training material, students, academia

**Source:** Enzing, C., Percy-Smith, A., Dani, S., Hinojosa, C. and Ploeg, M. 2015.

Evaluation of the Science, Technology & Innovation Programme of CTA

**Impact Narrative 25**

**CTA's Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
ARD policies reviewed and new policies adopted.	Political Empowerment
Strategic Goal	
	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

<b>Description:</b> Providing knowledge and support	<b>Project:</b> Various ST&I projects
	<b>Duration:</b> 2004–2007

**Impact**

The evaluation identified evidence illustrating the impact the ST&I programme has had on policy making process in ACP regions, particularly in the field of ARD. First of all, it has reinforced ST&I for ARD policy frameworks in ACP regions through the introduction of regulatory and policy frameworks.

CTA provided support throughout the public consultation framework drafting process: “CTA was very helpful in guiding and mentoring us to get (the policy framework) done. They had more experience that they transferred to us”.

The participatory nature of the Caribbean ST&I policy framework development process illustrates how the ST&I Programme has created spaces for a broader number of stakeholders to become involved in the ST&I policy-making process. The framework is the result of 18 months of national consultations held on 10 Caribbean Islands.

The ST&I programme has played a role in encouraging the update of a ST&I policy paradigm based on the notion of agricultural science, technology and innovation systems. It has introduced new concepts and allowed development of a different mind-set in terms of how ST&I policy should be designed and implemented. This has allowed a gradual shift away from the more linear vision of the innovation process and the respective innovation support policies, towards a more holistic concept of innovation as a system.

**‘CTA supported the development of regulatory and policy frameworks in ACP regions’**

The Caribbean “Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development Policy Framework” is a clear example of the type of policy development output primarily resulting from the CTA programme. The development of the framework was launched in 2004 through a large stakeholder consultation process, supported by the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology. The overall goal of the exercise was to “develop a policy framework for the Caribbean for the national and regional promotion, application and attainment of excellence in Science, Technology and Innovation for meeting social and economic goals” (CARICOM, 2007). The document was endorsed by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Policymakers, regional organisations	<b>Region:</b> All ACP, Caribbean	<b>Source:</b> Enzing, C., Percy-Smith, A., Dani, S., Hinojosa, C. and Ploeg, M. 2015.	Evaluation of the Science, Technology & Innovation Programme of CTA
	<b>Key words:</b> Policy processes, Caribbean, ARD		

**Impact Narrative 26**

**CTA's Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics. Level of utilisation of available information.	Political Empowerment
Strategic Goal	
	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

<b>Description:</b> Support and linkages	<b>Project:</b> Various ST&I projects
	<b>Duration:</b> 2003–2014

**Impact**

The ST&I programme favoured the uptake of more participatory methods of working within organisations CTA supports and partners with.

In this way, policymaking processes have been influenced and changed, particularly by reinforcing ‘inclusive’ dimension.

One R&D centre was supported by CTA to connect with policymakers, including a major stakeholder involvement programme with policymakers. The centre now holds regular presentations to ministries to put forward recommendations on new and improved policies, and develops policy briefs.

**‘Organisations are supported by CTA to share knowledge on policy design in relation to ARD issues, and connect these organisations to policymakers’**

The CTA approach to project development has clearly had an influence on the working methods of these organisations, making them more inclined to take into consideration the policy implications of their work, while opening up projects to external stakeholders.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Partner organisation, policymakers	<b>Region:</b> All ACP	<b>Source:</b> Enzing, C., Percy-Smith, A., Dani, S., Hinojosa, C. and Ploeg, M. 2015.	Evaluation of the Science, Technology & Innovation Programme of CTA
	<b>Key words:</b> Support, policy process, linkages		

**Impact Narrative 27**

**CTA's Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) programme**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics.	Political Empowerment
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** CTA manages to have a multi-geographical and multi-expertise reach, and the participants in CTA's ST&I activities are more aware of ARD issues and disseminate newly acquired knowledge in their specific regions

**Project:** Various ST&I projects

**Duration:** 2003–2014

**Impact**

In 2010, seven events organised in collaboration with partners gathered 200 ACP and EU scientists as direct beneficiaries, and over 800 scientists, policymakers and farmers benefitted indirectly. Participants in ST&I's policy dialogue activities (2003–2014) highlighted the relevance of the issues selected for discussion, and stated that they found the consultations very useful for looking at strategic issues in depth.

Interviewed members of the Advisory Committee claim they appreciate the multi-geographical and multi-expertise dimensions of these meetings, which bring perspectives on what is happening elsewhere.

Interviewed partners of the ST&I programme agree that policy dialogue activities have contributed to raising awareness among policymakers on ARD issues. The effects go beyond the direct beneficiaries who attended the events. Members of the Advisory Committee and policymakers participating in conferences and meetings organised through the ST&I programme claim to disseminate the information to their organisations and authorities in their specific regions.

Interviewed partners and beneficiaries consider that the ST&I programme has kept ST&I issues alive in the region and engaged more ST&I actors in ARD policy processes.

'CTA manages to have a multi-geographical and multi-expertise reach, and the participants in CTA's ST&I activities are more aware of ARD issues and disseminate newly acquired knowledge in their specific regions'

Advisory Committee meetings have a very broad scope and discussions focus on specific topics as well as on methods of funding, knowledge systems, etc. They allow dialogue between regional, national and international organisations through CTA.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Scientists in ACP and EU, ACP policymakers, farmers, other stakeholders	<b>Region:</b> All ACP, EU	<b>Source:</b> Enzing, C., Percy-Smith, A., Dani, S., Hinojosa, C. and Ploeg, M. 2015.	Evaluation of the Science, Technology & Innovation Programme of CTA
	<b>Key words:</b> ST&I, political empowerment, ARD issues, ARD topics		

**Impact Narrative 28**

**CTA's Spore magazine**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in number of beneficiaries with new knowledge/skills. Extent to which capacities have been transformed.	Human / Technical Capital
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Knowledge spread through *Spore* magazine

**Project:** *Spore*

**Duration:** 1986–2015

**Impact**

Over 90% of respondents to the evaluation survey (across all languages) rated *Spore* as 'effective' or 'very effective' in contributing to both agricultural change and information capacity building.

The evaluation showed that most surveyed readers (1,100 in total) read *Spore* for 'general information on agriculture' (85.5%) and 'technical advice' (78.8%). The new knowledge acquired is spread to other beneficiaries: nearly all English-speaking respondents share copies of *Spore* (89.3%), and sharing is also common among French readers (though lower, at 61.1%). All (100%) of the postal respondents (184 beneficiaries) reported that they shared their copies of *Spore*. A large proportion of French and English speakers (45.3%) share *Spore* with more than five people.

'*Spore* magazine has improved the knowledge and skills of its worldwide audience. The new knowledge acquired improved the capacities of the readers in the long-term with effect spread beyond the first beneficiaries, as most of them share the magazine, usually with more than five other people'

Areas of knowledge that the respondents had been introduced to in particular were climate change, food processing/value addition, and organic farming.

Increased 'levels of understanding' and 'steps towards developing skills', are both amply reported by readers. Farmers specifically reported that upon reading *Spore* they learned about organic agriculture being a more sustainable way of farming and they were encouraging increasing numbers of farmers to adopt it.

The evaluation concluded that readers consider *Spore* to be an effective instrument in capacity development. The knowledge acquired through consistently referring to the *Spore* magazine leads in time to long-term transformed capacities.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Various agriculture professionals, farmers	<b>Region:</b> All ACP	<b>Source:</b> Davis, J., Horgren, M. and Barholomew, K. 2015. Evaluation of CTA's magazine:	<i>SPORE/ESPORO</i>
	<b>Key words:</b> <i>Spore</i> , knowledge, information		

**Impact Narrative 29**

**CTA's Spore magazine**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
New or improved farm practices. Increase in number and type of beneficiaries with new knowledge/skills.	Improved NRM Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	Value Chains

**Description of the intervention**

<b>Description:</b> Farm practices changed as a result of reading the <i>Spore</i> magazine	<b>Project:</b> <i>Spore</i> <b>Duration:</b> 1986–2015
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**Impact**

Readers use the information provided in *Spore* and by doing so are spreading the knowledge, as well as improving agricultural practices.

For example, *Spore* helped one reader in Uganda to sensitise fellow farmers on best practices and measures to prevent pests and diseases and promote high yields. Participants in the survey also revealed that they used *Spore* 'for reference'. An example given in a focus group was using *Spore* as a reference when writing technical reports related to farming.

Survey results in English and French tend to show usage of *Spore* as a tool for "teaching and transferring knowledge" (31% uses it to 'help me teach to students', and 43% for 'professional training'). For example a number of participants noted that they distribute the magazine to their students as a teaching material. Therefore the total impact on human/technical capital is extended beyond the people reading the magazine.

The survey identified practical agricultural knowledge as the primary use of *Spore* (37% use information to 'help improve yield', 77% for technical advice). This includes information on 'best practices to promote high yield or identify pests', and 'innovations and new farming techniques'. Examples were recorded by focus group participants using *Spore* for technical instruction upon which to base their own farming practices.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Farmers, students	<b>Region:</b> All ACP	<b>Source:</b> Davis, J., Horngren, M. and Barholomew, K. 2015. Evaluation of CTA's magazine:	<i>SPORE/ESPORO</i>
	<b>Key words:</b> Skills, capacity building		

'The information in the *Spore* magazine is used by its readers as a reference source or teaching material for spreading knowledge, as well as for practical improvements in agricultural practices'

**Impact Narrative 30**

**CTA's Spore magazine**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in information-sharing. Improved relationships with partners and networks.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

<b>Description:</b> Capacities developed as a result of reading the <i>Spore</i> magazine	<b>Project:</b> <i>Spore</i> <b>Duration:</b> 1986–2015
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**Impact**

Surveyed readers report a strong appreciation for the 'global' aspect of *Spore*; for both comparative learning and because they link with and feel part of a global community of agricultural development practitioners. Over half (52%) of the respondents used *Spore* to discover new organisations and institution relevant to their work; 74% used it to obtain agricultural information from around the world.

Others saw this global sharing of agricultural information as a slightly less tangible value than its practical, 'technical' applications: "What people see is access to life experience and insights from other regions with a common problem. It is the networking effect and this is what *Spore* is valued for. It is not a technical publication."

The range of this international perspective is also seen through readers' appreciation of information exchange from regions: "It is very useful by creating new ideas that here in Eastern Africa some of the agricultural activities from Western Africa differs from us." Another *Spore* reader highlighted the importance of learning about "New innovations around the world and more so in developing countries."

By sharing information, readers are about to network and build influential relationships. The anticipated outcome is that readers establish contacts, interactions and communication with CTA and between themselves.

'Through *Spore*, readers feel linked and part of a global community of agricultural development practitioners'

The global scope of this agricultural information must also be commented upon, as an important characteristic of *Spore*'s unique appeal, which interviewees frequently reflected on. Sometimes, they affirmed its value for the 'working processes' of agricultural application: "The interest is mostly about experience sharing coming from other countries to enhance working processes."

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Various agriculture professionals, farmers	<b>Region:</b> All ACP	<b>Source:</b> Davis, J., Horngren, M. and Barholomew, K. 2015. Evaluation of CTA's magazine:	<i>SPORE/ESPORO</i>
	<b>Key words:</b> Skills, capacity building		

**Impact Narrative 31**

**CTA's web 2.0 capacity building**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in visibility. Increase in information-sharing.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	
Value Chains	

**Description of the intervention**

<b>Description:</b> Capacity building on web 2.0	<b>Project:</b> Web 2.0
	<b>Duration:</b> 2008–2012

**Impact**

Over 70% of survey respondents of web 2.0 trainings indicate having introduced web 2.0 and social media to friends and colleagues working in the ARD sector.

Around 70% of respondents stated that the number of communication channels and media used by their organisation had increased. Additionally, 47.9% said their organisation has gained increased visibility on the Internet, while 47% said delivery of up-to-date and relevant information to beneficiaries in a timely manner had increased. In addition, 43.8% indicated that web 2.0 applications had been adopted within their organisation and 42.5% affirmed that the communication costs of their organisations had decreased as a consequence of the adoption of web 2.0 applications. Finally, some 41% of respondents indicated that their organisations were discussing or developing a social media strategy.

*'The organisations of the participants in the web 2.0 trainings have been the indirect beneficiaries of the trainings in different areas, such as increased visibility and cost reductions'*

Very interestingly, over 40% of respondents said they had introduced social media to partner organisations, 39% said they had run social media sessions for colleagues, and 37% indicated having shared the Information Management Resource Kit (IMARK) module with colleagues.

As a result of participating in web 2.0 trainings, positive impacts can be observed in the workplaces of the participants.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Partner organisations, colleagues of participants	<b>Region:</b> All ACP	<b>Source:</b> Euphoric Services Ltd. 2012. CTA Web 2.0 Capacity Building Activities 2008–2010	<b>Source:</b> Euphoric Services Ltd. 2014. CTA-led Web 2.0 and Social Media Capacity Building 2011–2012
	<b>Key words:</b> Web 2.0, trainings, visibility		

**Impact Narrative 32**

**CTA's web 2.0 capacity building**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent to which capacities have been transformed.	Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	
Value Chains	

**Description of the intervention**

<b>Description:</b> Capacity building on web 2.0	<b>Project:</b> Web 2.0
	<b>Duration:</b> 2008–2012

**Impact**

CTA web 2.0 capacity building activities have been largely successful in terms of raising awareness on web 2.0 applications amongst development actors in ACP countries.

Web 2.0 applications have been put to use in documenting workshops and events, through the use of blogs, for example. Wikis are used for project management and implementation, while social networking services such as Facebook and Twitter, as well as video sharing tools such as YouTube, are used to better communicate and share knowledge with colleagues and partners.

*'Participants in web 2.0 trainings have adopted new knowledge and skills in their work which led to significant improvements in time management and even to successful fundraising activities'*

All actors interviewed in general reported that the use and adoption of web 2.0 applications resulted in some improvement of different work practices. As regards to work performance, 88.4% of respondents affirmed that they had improved in accessing and retrieving information, 85.3% in information-sharing, 78.9% in social networking, and 58.6% in information management.

The way that interviewees are searching and accessing information is perceived as being highly improved, therefore they can make better and more efficient use of time spent browsing the web.

Web 2.0 applications have also been successfully used for fundraising. In one instance a blog was used to raise sufficient funds to cover the shipment fee for material from the UK to Africa in just two days, with 1,500 pupils in rural schools the ultimate beneficiaries of this successful initiative.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Participants, school children	<b>Region:</b> All ACP	<b>Source:</b> Euphoric Services Ltd. 2012. CTA Web 2.0 Capacity Building Activities 2008–2010	<b>Source:</b> Euphoric Services Ltd. 2014. CTA-led Web 2.0 and Social Media Capacity Building 2011–2012
	<b>Key words:</b> Web 2.0, funds, skills, knowledge		

## Impact Narrative 33

### CTA's web 2.0 capacity building

Impact indicator	Impact Category
New training opportunities available. Curricula adapted.	Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	
	Value Chains

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Capacity building on web 2.0

**Project:** Web 2.0

**Duration:** 2008–2012

#### Impact

Most of the host institutions have organised in-house training for staff to pass skills built during CTA trainings onto other colleagues and co-workers. Several lecturers, for

Baraka Agricultural College has replicated the training in full for the whole staff and web 2.0 applications underpin the current redevelopment of the corporate site. Further, they have incorporated some of the web 2.0 applications in their training module on ICT for rural development.

Even more interesting is the case of RUFORUM, which is a consortium of 29 universities in Africa. In 2008 and 2009 respectively, RUFORUM collaborated with CTA to run two web 2.0 related capacity building initiatives. As a result of this collaboration, skills were built in web 2.0 applications within the RUFORUM Secretariat and its network of 29 universities. RUFORUM has also put in place an e-learning policy and an ICT programme to oversee the integration of emerging ICT tools and related infrastructure for the purpose of improving teaching, learning, research and collaboration.

'Host institutions have adopted trainings on web 2.0 which created a ripple effect of impacts observed on the participants, such as improvements in work practices and time efficiency'

example, reported having introduced their students to web 2.0 applications and making use of these to improve their communication and information and knowledge sharing with students. In particular, three of the host institutions (Baraka Agricultural College, RUFORUM and, to a lesser extent, Moi University) have exceeded the intended CTA project outcomes and have incorporated units of the web 2.0 training in their teaching curriculum (even if informally) or included ICT policy/e-learning frameworks within which web 2.0 applications can/will be adopted.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:** Participants, students

**Region:** All ACP

**Key words:** Web 2.0, curricula, trainings, skills, knowledge

**Source:** Euphoric Services Ltd. 2012. CTA Web 2.0 Capacity Building Activities 2008–2010

**Source:** Euphoric Services Ltd. 2014. CTA-led Web 2.0 and Social Media Capacity Building 2011–2012

## Impact Narrative 34

### AFRACA: African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association

Impact indicator	Impact Category
ARD policies reviewed and new policies adopted.	Political Empowerment
Strategic Goal	
	Policies

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Funding participation in workshops and conferences

**Project:** CTA support to AFRACA

**Duration:** 2004–2014

#### Impact

AFRACA is a regional association of financial and non-financial institutions involved in promoting rural and agricultural finance in sub-Saharan Africa. CTA supported AFRACA to undertake several activities, with the bulk of the support going to logistical support covering participants' transport and subsistence or seminars, workshops, meetings and learning tools.

Quite a large number of the respondents feel that there has been some improvement in the policy environment since joining AFRACA, with 96.7% stating that they had noticed positive change in the national and regional monetary policies. Further, 86.7% stated that they had reviewed their internal procedures, policies and structures based on lessons they had picked up from tours, seminars and workshops. About one-third (30%) indicated that they had reviewed their procedures on handling of agricultural credit and even created departments and sections within their institutions to handle agricultural credit.

'CTA supported the knowledge and network development of the staff of financial institutions which are members of AFRACA, who went on to positively influence agriculture finance policies'

Microfinance institutions continue to make up the bulk of AFRACA's members (49%), followed by commercial banks (19%). AFRACA's mission is to use structured lobbying and objective advocacy to ensure that a conducive policy environment is created and maintained, so that members can optimally produce and offer products and services that enhance access to rural credit.

CTA support was not directly linked to policy development and advocacy. As such, any policy development and advocacy initiatives deduced from CTA support is secondary. This, however, doesn't undermine the critical role played by CTA's support in enhancing the capacity of AFRACA and its members to effectively and constructively engage in the development of a conducive policy environment to enable agriculture and rural finance facilities to thrive.

CTA's support to AFRACA has contributed to the partnership between the Central Bank of Uganda and the German agency for international cooperation, GIZ. The partnership engaged policy experts to draft favourable policies for agriculture finance, drawing from experiences of other countries. The recommendations are in the process of being approved. The Central Bank of Uganda has also embraced the idea of financial inclusion and financial literacy for the general public, with a national programme underway to sensitise the public on agri-finance policies. The bank is also administering government designed programmes aimed at boosting agricultural and rural finance by encouraging and supporting financial institutions to develop favourable climates. Most of these initiatives have been informed by experiences shared with other organisations in other countries through exchange tours and central banks forums sponsored by CTA.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:** AFRACA, regional organisations

**Region:** All Africa

**Key words:** Policy

**Source:** Amimo, J., Gichuhi, D. and Chelule, C. 2015.

Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to AFRACA (2004–2014)

## Impact Narrative 35

### ANAFE: African Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education

#### Impact indicator

Increase in visibility.  
Improved relationships with partners and networks.

#### Impact Category

Social Capital

#### Strategic Goal

ICKM

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Supporting ANAFE through sponsored conferences and meetings

**Project:** CTA support to ANAFE

**Duration:** 2003–2013

#### Impact

CTA support to ANAFE activities has contributed to changes at the Secretariat. Firstly, ANAF's profile increased among other stakeholders engaged in agriculture and natural resources education, as well as policymakers and extension organisers.

ANAFE is also one of the lead non-state actors working with NEPAD on the implementation of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).

Secondly, the activities supported by CTA at ANAFE have involved Secretariat staff meeting and interacting with other stakeholders engaged in agriculture and natural resources education, research or extension services. It is through these interactions that ANAFE has obtained information on the external environment, including policy decisions, best practices, knowledge of relevant stakeholders' work, as well as opportunities for partnership or funding that are beneficial to the organisation. All respondents recognised that ANAFE needs to be well-networked to survive.

'CTA supported ANAFE and increased its visibility, knowledge and capacity to relate with external stakeholders'

According to respondents at the Secretariat, there is evidence that ANAFE is recognised as a leader in agricultural and natural resources education. For example, in 2006, ANAFE was elected as the convenor for 16 capacity-building networks that address specific scientific and technological aspects and postgraduate programmes in Africa.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:**  
ANAFE, academia

**Region:** Eastern Africa

**Key words:**  
ANAFE, visibility, networks

**Source:** Chakeredza, S., Yaye, A. and Kaabunga, E. 2015. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to ANAFE

## Impact Narrative 36

### CaFAN: Caribbean Farmers Network

#### Impact indicator

Improved relationships with partners and networks.

#### Impact Category

Social Capital

#### Strategic Goal

Value Chains

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Organisation of meetings with stakeholders, funding

**Project:** Support to CaFAN

**Duration:** 2004–2012

#### Impact

Supported by CTA, CaFAN has increased its range of key partners which are strategic to the organisation's development. Among its main partners are FAO, Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute (CARDI), COLEACP, Canadian Hunger Foundation (CHF), Inter-American

Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), CARICOM, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Agency (CDEMA), Coady International Institute (Canada) and the University of the West Indies (UWI).

Besides CTA, CaFAN has worked with agencies such as IICA and FAO over the last few years to build small farmers' commitment to seeing farming as a business. This paradigm shift by small farmers has seen a greater focus on strengthening farming enterprises and a shift from the traditional poverty alleviation model.

'The scale of activities undertaken with CTA funding has allowed CaFAN to interact and increase its engagement with key partners which proved strategic to the organisation's development'

Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), ministries of agriculture,

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:**  
CaFAN, farmer organisations

**Region:** Caribbean

**Key words:**  
Partners, network

**Source:** Scott, C. and Munro, C. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to CaFAN



**Impact Narrative 37**

**CaFAN: Caribbean Farmers Network**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in visibility.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	
Value Chains	

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding provided      **Project:** Support to CaFAN  
**Duration:** 2008–2011

**Impact**

Between 2008 and 2011, CTA supported a number of projects which allowed CaFAN to undertake outreach and mobilisation activities. Some of these activities included: a workshop on youth in agriculture, the upgrade and dissemination of CaFAN’s stakeholder directory, a campaign to mobilise new members and to establish national focal points, a survey of CaFAN members’ needs and CaFAN’s participation in regional agricultural exhibitions.

CaFAN’s 2010 report on activities supported by CTA indicate that the support enabled CaFAN to participate in the Caribbean Week of Agriculture which took place in October 2010 in Grenada. Through this specific activity, CaFAN was provided with a platform to raise its profile and expose its work to a wide audience. Importantly, from this activity, CaFAN was able to receive commitments of support from CARICOM.

CaFAN was also specially invited to attend the Council of Trade and Economic Development as a critical player in the regional agricultural sector.

The long-term effects of such initiatives were enhanced visibility of CaFAN and increased levels of stakeholder involvement.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** CaFAN      **Region:** Caribbean  
**Key words:** Funding, visibility, stakeholder involvement      **Source:** Scott, C. and Munro, C. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to CaFAN

‘CaFAN increased its visibility through projects funded by CTA’

**Impact Narrative 38**

**CaFAN: Caribbean Farmers Network**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Youth participation.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	
Value Chains	

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding provided      **Project:** Support to CaFAN  
**Duration:** 2006–2012

**Impact**

With the support of CTA, CaFAN has organised workshops on youth in agriculture. In 2007, the second year of CTA support to the organisation, CaFAN undertook a major regional youth congress.

CARICOM is the highest decision-making body in the region. CaFAN was given the mandate to act as the representative voice of farmers in the region.

The effect of having an increased focus on young people is associated with the advocacy that CaFAN undertook to ensure youth participation in the development of the Caribbean Agricultural Policy. CaFAN led the discussions around one of the pillars on youth and rural modernisation. During a focus group meeting in Jamaica for the impact study, one male representative of a youth farmer’s network noted that there had been increased support given to young people to become involved in the agricultural sector.

‘The support offered by CTA to CaFAN lead to an increase by 50% of youth participation in organisation structures within the farming sector’

This focus on youth has continued to be prioritised in the organisation’s project activities. The organisation estimates that youth participation in organisational structures within the farming sector has grown by 50% as a direct result of its interventions.

There is also an increased focus on youth and women by CARICOM (Caribbean Community), partly as a result of the advocacy and lobbying form CaFAN.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** CaFAN, youth      **Region:** Caribbean  
**Key words:** Youth, participation, funding      **Source:** Scott, C. and Munro, C. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to CaFAN

**Impact Narrative 39**

**CaFAN: Caribbean Farmers Network**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in information-sharing.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	
Value Chains	

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding **Project:** Support to CaFAN  
**Duration:** 2006–2012

**Impact**

40% of CaFAN’s CTA-supported activities contributed to increased information dissemination. Information dissemination activities included: production and dissemination of CaFAN’s newsletter, web-based communication, dissemination of CaFAN’s stakeholder directory, production and dissemination of factsheets, and update and dissemination of CaFAN’s brochure.

CTA support provided the organisation with the capacity to ensure that it was able to disseminate critical information on key market trends and opportunities, leading to enhanced regional cooperation and networking among farmers in the Caribbean.

The organisation reports that this has helped it to better share lessons learnt across the network. For example, the Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD), which is the organisation which hosts CaFAN’s secretariat, undertook a dasheen project in St Vincent and the Grenadines which was instrumental in increasing the market price for dasheen farmers. ECTAD also expanded the initiative to develop linkages directly with hotels and supermarkets to generate and strengthen markets to sell the produce.

‘Information dissemination led to an increase in market prices for dasheen farmers’

Given the regional nature of the organisation and the fact that communication in the Caribbean is challenged by land and sea constraints, having strong channels for information dissemination is critical for CaFAN.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** CaFAN, regional organisations  
**Region:** Caribbean  
**Key words:** Information-sharing, market price, dasheen farmers  
**Source:** Scott, C. and Munro, C. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to CaFAN

**Impact Narrative 40**

**CaFAN: Caribbean Farmers Network**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in number and type of beneficiaries with new knowledge/skills. New or improved farm practices. Access to markets.	Improved NRM Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	
Value Chains	

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding, capacity building, outreach and mobilisation activities **Project:** Support to CaFAN  
**Duration:** 2006–2012

**Impact**

CTA’s support of CaFAN’s activities in the areas of capacity building, outreach and mobilisation and information dissemination has contributed to the strengthening of farmers’ capacity to take advantage of market opportunities and improved farm practices.

The outreach and mobilisation activities have also directly benefitted farmers. Farmers cited the opportunity to participate in regional agricultural exhibitions as extremely important to further exposing them to new market opportunities and new learning which helped to improve their farm practices.

‘The main outcome has been the strengthening of farmers’ capacity to take advantage of market opportunities and improved farm practices’

Over the period 2007–2011 CTA funding has supported six regional workshops, including a workshop on crop production planning and farm management that targeted specific markets, and on value chain training. In interviews with farmers throughout CaFAN’s network they continuously referenced the training workshops as a high value deliverable. Members noted that the training was directly related to their farm practices and exposed them to new techniques and processes which they were able to apply directly to their farms. In two specific cases farmers indicated that the workshops exposed them to new practices which helped them to directly improve farm practices and capture a greater return for their produce.

Across the region farmers need access to markets, especially at a time when the income from the sale of commodities such as rice, sugar and bananas are declining. CaFAN has succeeded in increasing production of roots and tubers in Jamaica and the Windward Islands. In other states, CaFAN helped farmers to increase access to markets. In St. Lucia for instance, CaFAN intervention helped farmers increase access to fresh fruits and vegetables for the tourism sector and supermarkets to provide farmers with additional markets for their produce. The relationship CaFAN has built with Consolidated Foods Limited, a St Lucian company involved in food retail and distribution, has also provided a platform for farmers to engage with buyers in a symbiotic relationship.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** CaFAN, farmers  
**Region:** Caribbean  
**Key words:** Capacity building, funding, market opportunities  
**Source:** Scott, C. and Munro, C. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to CaFAN

**Impact Narrative 41**

**CaFAN: Caribbean Farmers Network**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Degree of implementation of policies and sectoral reforms.	Political Empowerment
	Strategic Goal
	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

<b>Description:</b> Facilitation of participation in policy	<b>Project:</b> Support to CaFAN
	<b>Duration:</b> 2006–2012

**Impact**

Engagement with policymakers and other major stakeholders in the agricultural sector and related services has led to the development of more favourable policies for agriculture. For example, CARICOM produced a Common Caribbean Agricultural Policy, and CaFAN led the discussions around one of the pillars of this policy, i.e. youth and rural modernisation.

One director said: “Sensitisation by CaFAN have [sic] effected national policies in various countries in the Caribbean causing them to focus more on agriculture as a priority sector.”

CaFAN was specially invited to attend COTED as a critical player in the regional agricultural sector. CaFAN was therefore represented at the officials and ministerial meetings of COTED and presented its paper, Linking Small Farmers to Market which emanated from the production and marketing workshop held in Guyana in July 2011, another activity supported by the CTA. These interventions undoubtedly helped to cement CARICOM’s confirmation of CaFAN as the representative farmer’s networks for the region. This demonstrates that CTA’s support for farmer’s organisations to attend such events can have multiple spinoffs. It is unlikely that on its own, the organisation would have been able to take advantage of the opportunity provided to demonstrate the value of its work.

‘CTA facilitated the participation of CaFAN in political processes where it took the lead on youth and rural modernisation topics’

Since 2008, CTA has facilitated the participation of CaFAN in the annual Caribbean Week of Agriculture (CWA) where CaFAN gets to participate in the key policy space of the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED). CaFAN presents its position papers to COTED and is therefore able to reach a high-level audience and leave behind a greater impact, as confirmed through interviews with directors of other organisations involved in the CWA.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> CaFAN, policymakers	<b>Region:</b> Caribbean	<b>Source:</b> Scott, C. and Munro, C. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to CaFAN
	<b>Key words:</b> Funding, policy process, youth	

**Impact Narrative 42**

**CaFAN: Caribbean Farmers Network**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Change in level of investment.	Wealth / Income
	Strategic Goal
	Value Chains

**Description of the intervention**

<b>Description:</b> Funding provided	<b>Project:</b> Support to CaFAN
	<b>Duration:</b> 2004–2012

**Impact**

CaFAN reported that one of the key advantages of CTA funding has been the ability to capitalise on the resources provided by CTA to leverage relationships with other donor partners.

CaFAN has received funding from FAO, Oxfam, the Centre for Enterprise Development, Caribbean Development Bank and most recently a major grant from the Canadian International Development Agency and the CHF through the Promotion of Regional Opportunities for Produce through Enterprise and Linkages.

CTA helped CaFAN build a track record which gave it access to finance’

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> CaFAN, farmer organisations	<b>Region:</b> Caribbean	<b>Source:</b> Scott, C. and Munro, C. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to CaFAN
	<b>Key words:</b> Funding, access to finance	

## Impact Narrative 43

### CaFAN: Caribbean Farmers Network

#### Impact indicator

Contribution to income-generation activities to support sustainable livelihoods.

#### Impact Category

Wealth / Income

#### Strategic Goal

ICKM

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** CTA funded CaFAN from its beginning and is still its primary funder

**Project:** Support to CaFAN

**Duration:** 2004–2012

#### Impact

In 2002, in Trinidad, CTA organised a workshop where the idea of a regional farmers' network was first proposed. In 2004 CaFAN was created and today it now represents 500,000 farmers in 15 countries. CTA's support of CaFAN's activities – valued at close to €550,000 during the period 2004–2012 in the areas of capacity building, outreach and mobilisation and information dissemination – has benefited farmers. Since the decline in production of traditional commodities such as bananas, rice and sugar, the Caribbean region has been largely dependent on tourism and services. CaFAN insisted that this focus should not lead to the death of agriculture as a sector, and instead tourism provides an excellent opportunity for boosting agriculture. CaFAN represents small-scale farmers, of which more than half of them are women. Over the last 10 years or so, small-scale farmers have found solace in vegetable, fruit and root crop production. These farmers have refocused their efforts to supplying domestic markets and sending surplus to regional markets. In so doing, they have been playing a key role in moving the Caribbean territories closer to achieving food security.

Several farmers cited CaFAN's activities as extremely important in exposing them to new market opportunities and new learning which helped to improve their farm practices:

- *“Through CaFAN I was able to travel and see what other farmers are doing, how they are introducing new treatments for pests, what types of yields they are getting from fertilisers. I look forward to those opportunities because I experiment with what I have learned at home”*
- One farmer related how she learnt about a new fertiliser mix which helped to improve her yields.
- One farmer (St Vincent and the Grenadines) stated they apply what they learned on ICTs and agriculture: “We use cell phones to help coordinate our work.” Within their network they now use cell phones to share information on where to get the price of products.
- As a direct result of a 2013 workshop on models of cooperation, a number of agreements were made between farmers and growers for export of produce or the initiation of domestic markets (St Vincent and the Grenadines).
- The success of the CaFAN's dasheen project can be shown by a lowering of the price of dasheen on the market. Moreover, as a result of buyers' growers meeting in Jamaica, a direct opportunity was confirmed for the export of pineapples throughout the region at a lower price than on the market.

**‘CTA's support of CaFAN's activities in the areas of capacity building, outreach and information dissemination, has benefited smallholder farmers’**

CaFAN has worked with agencies such as CTA, IICA and FAO over the last few years to build small farmers' commitment to seeing farming as a business. This paradigm shift by small farmers has seen a greater focus on strengthening farming enterprises and a shift from the traditional poverty alleviation model.

Below: Moringa seedlings at a tree nursery in the highlands of Kiroka on October 30. An FAO project to strengthen capacity of farms for climate change is underway in Kiroka, Tanzania. © FAO/Daniel Hayduk.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:** CaFAN, farmer organisations

**Region:** Caribbean  
**Key words:** Funding, farmer organisations, farmers

**Source:** Scott, C. and Munro, C. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to CaFAN



**Impact Narrative 44**

**CARDI: Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in visibility.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	
ICKM	

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** CTA funded workshops for media representatives

**Project:** Support to CARDI, media workshops

**Duration:** 2012

**Impact**

The range of deliverables included podcasts, press stories, video and radio offerings from CTA funded workshops. As a result, more prominence accrued to the CARDI brand; the Association of Caribbean MediaWorkers was able to appraise a wide array of stakeholders of CARDI research findings and practical solutions.

CARDI used its raised profile and the focus on the agricultural sector to leverage bargaining power with state and funding authorities. The empathetic reporting of stakeholder concerns engendered a greater sensitivity to the natural and man-made constraints to climate change mitigation and adaptations strategies. CARDI was able to build on this and recommended remedial or proactive strategies that required cross-sectoral cooperation and government policy harmonisation.

‘The media personnel that attended CTA funded workshops raised the profile of CARDI, who then used its new position to leverage its bargaining power’

The media engaged the gamut of stakeholders from producers to policymakers and gave prominence to their individual perspectives.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** CARDI, media

**Region:** Caribbean

**Key words:** Visibility, partner, media

**Source:** Glean, A. and Maximay, S. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to CARDI

**Impact Narrative 45**

**CARDI: Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Improved relationships with partners and networks.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	
Policies	

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding workshops on the theme ‘climate change’, supporting CARDI

**Project:** Support to CARDI, climate change

**Duration:** 2004–2012

**Impact**

Of 12 participants of CTA funded workshops on climate change who responded to the survey, 11 reported that improved intra- and inter-sectoral linkages led to the joining in and co-development of a number of networks over the long-term.

One network that was formed, named St. Vincent & The Grenadines Chamber of Agriculture & Nutrition, had over 1,600 members at the time of the evaluation. Another formed network was the United Caribbean Consumers, with over 1,300 members.

‘CTA has paved the way for scientists to share their knowledge in relevant networks’

Networks were established with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre in Belize and with the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology in Barbados.

Participants in the CTA workshops gained platforms to advocate for farmers’ issues, agricultural development and food security.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** CARDI, farmers, scientists

**Region:** Caribbean

**Key words:** Partners, networks, workshop

**Source:** Glean, A. and Maximay, S. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to CARDI

**Impact Narrative 46**

**CARDI: Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent of adaptation of existing tools and methodologies.	Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	
ICKM	

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** CTA funded workshops on web 2.0  
**Project:** Support to CARDI, web 2.0  
**Duration:** 2004–2012

**Impact**

CTA funded workshops improved the skills of participants in using information and communication management tools. The participants were agricultural community professionals with influence on a large number of stakeholders.

There is evidence that the training course packs were shared with peers, and the information and techniques emboldened participants to use additional formats to inform and guide stakeholders.

Participants/graduates of the web 2.0 intervention have gone on to manage the affairs of NGOs and commercial entities using cost-effective and cost-cutting technologies for corresponding, advertising and stakeholder feedback.

‘Participants benefit as a result of CTA funded workshops on the topic of Web 2.0, through having additional channels of communications’

The workshops raised the levels of in-house expertise to communicate with various public groups using internet-based systems. It enhanced participants’ capacity to interact with younger stakeholders.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> CARDI, various agriculture professionals	<b>Region:</b> Caribbean <b>Key words:</b> Web 2.0, workshops	<b>Source:</b> Glean, A. and Maximay, S. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to CARDI
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**Impact Narrative 47**

**CARDI: Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent of adaptation of existing tools and methodologies.	Political Empowerment
Strategic Goal	
Policies	

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding workshops on the theme ‘climate change’, supporting CARDI  
**Project:** Support to CARDI, climate change  
**Duration:** 2004–2012

**Impact**

Thematic nodes were supported by CTA and CARDI involving technology, skills development and policy formulation. They were evidenced through interventions on ICT, media and climate change.

Participants have applied knowledge from the CTA workshops to: influence policy in Barbados through work on state boards and committees; shift policies in St Vincent and the Grenadines towards the expansion of root crop production through concept papers and policy briefs; and strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture in Jamaica. An e-forum for farmers working on decriminalising marijuana cultivation was also organised.

‘Participants in CTA funded workshops went on to have significant impact on policy processes in Caribbean countries, using the knowledge and networks acquired during the workshop’

The verifiable outcomes included heightened sensitivity to a range of issues impacting the agricultural sector and national development in light of climate change.

CTA’s climate change workshops, with deliverables ranging from mitigation and adaptation models, policy guidelines and research on best farm practices, were also linked to improving knowledge systems. They have led to changes in policy direction. Two-thirds (66%) of respondents reported that the outcomes of climate change workshops funded by CTA led to impacts in the area of political empowerment.

Scientists, farmers and other stakeholders have been made more aware of climate smart agriculture through the CTA-sponsored workshop and were able to build intra- and inter-sectoral linkages. The workshop also enabled participants to access greenhouse technology and hardware through a related initiative funded by CARICOM and the Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia Agroalimentaries. This CTA activity also facilitated closer collaboration between scientists and practitioners in Barbados and Jamaica, leading to the implementing of climate resilient protocols in Trinidad and Tobago.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> CARDI, scientists, policymakers	<b>Region:</b> Caribbean <b>Key words:</b> Policy process, workshop, climate change	<b>Source:</b> Glean, A. and Maximay, S. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to CARDI
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**Impact Narrative 48**

**CARDI: Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
New or improved farm practices. Extent of adaptation of existing tools and methodologies. Extent to which capacities have been transformed. Innovations developed and implemented due to enhanced skills.	Improved NRM Human / Technical Capital
	Strategic Goal
	Value Chains

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding workshops on the theme ‘climate change’, supporting CARDI  
**Project:** Support to CARDI, climate change  
**Duration:** 2004–2012

**Impact**

Activities supported by CTA around the theme of climate change have improved the technical skills of farmers with respect to farm management. All 12 participants in CTA funded workshops who responded to the evaluation survey, reported that their improved skills led to impacts in NRM.

Water resources were managed more effectively in order to address the effects of climate change on production.

Other reported positive changes include: adoption of more sustainable production technologies in a watershed; replacement of old, unproductive trees; reduction of agrochemical use (in some cases to zero); and reduction of waste.

Impacts reported by scientists were: improvements in management and operational skills with respect to the operation of a purpose-built tissue culture laboratory and hardening centre; improvements in overall soil conservation/amelioration techniques; development of a downscaled temperature and rainfall model for application in agriculture; and innovations in signal based modelling that estimate yield.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** CARDI, scientists, farmers  
**Region:** Caribbean  
**Key words:** Climate change, farm practices, workshop, NRM  
**Source:** Glean, A. and Maximay, S. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to CARDI

‘Activities supported by CTA around the theme of climate change have led to improved technical skills with respect to farm management and also to improved on-farm operations’

**Impact Narrative 49**

**EAFF: Eastern Africa Farmers Federation**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in visibility.	Social Capital
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** CTA supported the development of EAFF’s website  
**Project:** Support to EAFF  
**Duration:** 2007–2012

**Impact**

The main activities supported by CTA revolved around the development of the EAFF website, including training of EAFF staff on web 2.0, development of social media tools and e-learning.

The outcomes at EAFF due to the development of social media tools ranged from increased visibility for EAFF and its members, improved collaboration and communication on the web, increased knowledge on applications that facilitate interactions, and obtaining, changing and sharing of knowledge.

At the same time, the ability to reach out to a much wider audience through social media tools ensured that the benefits to society increased due to the improved sharing of knowledge.

These activities ultimately resulted in the development of EAFF’s media strategy that ensured a more consolidated and coordinated approach.

EAFF and its member organisations recorded substantial gains in visibility, proved through their invitations to attend major climate change fora, including: 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Durban; International Conference on Climate Smart Agriculture; African Union planning meeting on climate change; and Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) policy dialogue on climate smart agriculture, among others.

‘CTA supported EAFF’s website development process and trained its staff on web 2.0, which led to an increase in visibility for EAFF and the sharing of knowledge to a much wider audience’

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** EAFF, various agriculture professionals  
**Region:** Eastern Africa  
**Key words:** Trainings, web 2.0, website, media strategy, knowledge sharing  
**Source:** Wanjiru, J. and Gamba, P. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to EAFF

**Impact Narrative 50**

**EAFF: Eastern Africa Farmers Federation**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent to which capacities have been transformed.	Human / Technical Capital
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Knowledge exchange as partner organisations      **Project:** Support to EAFF  
**Duration:** 2007–2012

**Impact**

As a result of the partnership and support offered by CTA, EAFF adopted the CTA financial management system, improved the proposal writing skills of its employees and consequently increased its funding rates.      Other impacts were noticed such as: improved reporting by project officers and corresponding efficiency in project management, and human resource capacity development with respect to planning and organising conferences.

‘CTA had unexpected positive impacts on its partner EAFF, stemming from the continued interaction between the two’

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** EAFF      **Region:** Eastern Africa      **Source:** Wanjiru, J. and Gamba, P. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to EAFF  
**Key words:** Unexpected impact, proposal writing, reporting, planning

**Impact Narrative 51**

**EAFF: Eastern Africa Farmers Federation**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Degree of implementation of policies and sectoral reforms.	Political Empowerment
	Strategic Goal
	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** CTA managed advocacy efforts of EAFF      **Project:** Support to EAFF  
**Duration:** 2007–2012

**Impact**

The outputs of CTA’s support at the level of EAFF were the design and implementation of a coherent and harmonised communication framework and plan for advocacy purposes.      Outcomes for direct beneficiaries of partner organisations/networks were well developed, and policy positions for the national and regional levels on climate change and bio-fuels were documented. These positions were published and availed on EAFF’s portal and through media briefings. Impacts can be observed on a larger society scale: the improved exchange of data analyses and proposals, better interaction with the wider policy environment and strengthened networking activities among various actors.

‘CTA’s support led to an increase in the exchange of data between EAFF and policy makers’

This led to the development of policy positions, proposals and messages. CTA also facilitated EAFF’s climate change and bio-energy conferences, which enabled EAFF to produce policy position papers on climate change and bio-energy.

EAFF’s communication plan laid out the basis for its activities, including the development of telecentres as communication and linkage hubs, an emphasis on communication through partners and linkage programmes, and the establishment of a centralised knowledge and communication centre.

EAFF’s ‘empowerment/political capital’ impact, with respect to the policy impact dimension, increased substantially through engagement with the East African Legislative Assembly and the establishment of the East African Biomass Board. This impact also led to significant changes in view of the many pieces of legislation that were adopted or amended in individual member countries with major implications for farmers. A clear example was the amendment of the Pyrethrum Act in Kenya that significantly altered the pyrethrum sub-sector.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** EAFF, policymakers      **Region:** Eastern Africa      **Source:** Wanjiru, J. and Gamba, P. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to EAFF  
**Key words:** Communication, policy positions, networking



## Impact Narrative 52

### EAFF: Eastern Africa Farmers Federation

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Funds mobilised and service contracts acquired.	Wealth / Income
	Strategic Goal
	Value Chains

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Design and implementation of a communication and advocacy strategy

**Project:** Support to EAFF

**Duration:** 2007–2012

#### Impact

During the intervening period, CTA supported three key workshops, among others. The first workshop was on climate change, the second was on bio-energy, and the third was a session to validate the

In terms of the ‘material wealth/wealth creation’ impact category, the impact of these interventions was manifested in increased resource mobilisation capacity of EAFF and its member organisations as a direct consequence of the workshops on climate change and bio-energy. Specifically, EAFF managed to attract funding from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to tackle climate change issues. EAFF’s member organisation, the Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE), also accessed funding from Agriterro to tackle climate change issues for the period 2013/2014. This implies that EAFF and member organisations were able to generate funding, and in some cases secure government investment.

‘CTA’s support in drafting the EAFF communication and advocacy strategy and in organising workshops on climate change and bio-energy, led to EAFF’s increased resource mobilisation capacity’

communication and advocacy strategy before implementation. The main result of this intervention was to get EAFF and its member organisations to advance their policy advocacy skills by effectively utilising relevant communication tools. The adoption and implementation of the EAFF communication and advocacy strategy has streamlined the engagement of EAFF and its member organisations in policy advocacy, making it more effective. It also gained attention from other organisations.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:**  
EAFF

**Region:** Eastern Africa  
**Key words:**  
Communication, funding

**Source:** Wanjiru, J. and Gamba, P. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to EAFF

## Impact Narrative 53

### FANRPAN: Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Improved relationships with partners and networks.	Social Capital
	Strategic Goal
	Policies

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Supporting FANRPAN communication and advocacy efforts

**Project:** Support to FANRPAN

**Duration:** 2003–2013

#### Impact

CTA funded several activities of FANRPAN since 2003, including: 10 regional multi-stakeholder policy dialogues; the strengthening of information and communication capacity at regional and

(National Smallholder Farmers’ Association of Malawi) started collaborating with other farmer organisations, civil society organisations and regional or continental bodies (such as NEPAD, the Alliance for Commodity Trade in East and Southern Africa and COMESA). This collaboration is now continuing on a bilateral basis.

‘Through the information disseminated both digitally and in face-to-face policy dialogues, both forms of communication funded by CTA, FANRPAN has been able to create lasting networks of concerned stakeholders’

national levels; and the update and maintenance of FANRPAN’s website, which was launched shortly after FANRPAN’s inception. CTA supported the development and maintenance of the website from 2006 onwards.

Website usage has increased significantly with a total number of 361,451 visits recorded from September 2012 to August 2013. The average monthly visits for this period amounted to more than 30,000 and the daily average was over 1,000.

FANRPAN’s annual Regional Policy Dialogues have contributed to an increase in networking among participants. For example, one respondent indicated that they were able to link women bee keepers in their country to honey buyers. Another respondent indicated that their organisation

Direct beneficiaries have access to FANRPAN’s database of food, agriculture and natural resources (FANR) stakeholders. This increases their opportunity for networking, pursuing partnerships and collaborations, and knowledge sharing. Direct beneficiaries were diverse and mostly from Eastern and Southern African countries. They consisted of policymakers and their advisers at national, regional and continental level. Other direct beneficiaries included: FANRPAN node organisations, private sector, research and academic institutions, farmer organisations, civil society organisations and the media.

The Regional Policy Dialogues have also enabled networking among participants. Networking scored the highest (96.8%) when respondents were asked to identify outcomes resulting from their participation in the Regional Policy Dialogues. Participants felt that they were able to increase their contact base (identified by 81.25% of the survey respondents).

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:**  
EAFF, various agriculture professionals, participants in CTA funded events

**Region:** All Africa  
**Key words:**  
Website, communication, network

**Source:** Wanjiru, J. and Gamba, P. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to EAFF

## Impact Narrative 54

### FANRPAN: Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Improved relationships with partners and networks.	Social Capital
Increase in visibility.	Strategic Goal
	Policies

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Supporting FANRPAN communication and advocacy efforts

**Project:** Support to FANRPAN

**Duration:** 2003–2013

#### Impact

‘FANRPAN benefited from CTA funding of its communication means, which allowed it to grow its network of partners and to implement more projects. The first step was making stakeholders understand the extent of its activities’

FANRPAN prepared and disseminated 23 policy briefs and 35 newsletters to network members, policymakers and FANR stakeholders, with wide-ranging and cross-cutting topics, of relevance to the region. Since 2003, CTA has provided financial support to FANRPAN, focusing on information, communication and knowledge management (e.g. aimed at promoting policy dialogues and knowledge-sharing via workshops and publications). Each year the support was oriented towards specific FANR themes and policy-related issues.

Most respondents (87.5%) indicated that the Regional Policy Dialogues had increased their understanding of FANRPAN’s work; 91% indicated that the publications had either definitely, or to a large degree, increased their understanding of the role and work of FANRPAN; 75% indicated that the website had increased their understanding of FANRPAN’s work and 22% felt that it somewhat increased their understanding.

FANRPAN has concluded 57 memorandums of understanding or partnership agreements with regional and

international organisations and other partners. It is visible and an active participant in international events, such as meetings of the UNFCCC, FAO, IFPRI, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), including Rio+20. FANRPAN has received acceptance and recognition by the UNFCCC as an observer organisation. It was able to create awareness in Africa and among UNFCCC meeting participants of the importance of dealing with agriculture in climate change negotiations. It has played an active role in advocating for the Africa Bio Carbon Initiative ‘No Agriculture, No Deal’.

FANRPAN has implemented 65 projects and successfully closed 55. The number of funded activities and projects (per year) has grown from five in 2004 to 11 in 2013. FANRPAN’s visibility in the region and internationally has also increased. For example, FANRPAN has been able to expand beyond the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region into the rest of Africa. It currently has Nodes in 16 African countries, which is double the number it had in 2001. Much of this expansion has been demand driven with national stakeholders approaching FANRPAN.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:**  
FANRPAN

**Region:** All Africa

**Key words:**  
Partners, network, project, visibility

**Source:** Alfred, S. and Lock, K. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to FANRPAN

## Impact Narrative 55

### FANRPAN: Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent to which capacities have been transformed.	Human / Technical Capital
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Funding workshops for training of media

**Project:** Support to FANRPAN

**Duration:** 2003–2013

#### Impact

Between 2009 and 2013, FANRPAN held six training workshops for nearly 60 journalists from Africa that were funded by CTA. Journalists were trained on how to analyse FANR subject areas critically and to

skills were expanded to enable them to move from event-based reporting to issue-based reporting. A better informed media is able to give more prominence to FANR related issues, raise awareness, influence public opinion, and put issues more prominently on the agenda of policymakers.

‘Members of the media were trained on FANR topics which led to their extensive reporting on critical issues and therefore to the dissemination of information to a mass audience’

apply these skills to issues at both regional and global levels. As part of the workshops, journalists also published articles related to the policy meetings. Approximately 100 news articles were produced.

The training improved the ability of African journalists to identify relevant agricultural development issues in the region and cover them in a more accurate way. Journalists’

The evaluation found that the workshops impacted the ability of participants to report on FANR issues and indirect beneficiaries would be able to draw from reports produced by African journalist on FANR issues in Africa: 77% of participants filed media reports on FANR issues since the training workshops, and 100% stated that they interacted more regularly with the FANRPAN Node in their countries as a result of the workshops. Some indicated that they had written stories, features or publications following their engagements with the Nodes.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:**  
FANRPAN, media

**Region:** All Africa

**Key words:**  
Media, workshops

**Source:** Alfred, S. and Lock, K. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to FANRPAN

## Impact Narrative 56

### FANRPAN: Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Youth participation.	Political Empowerment, Social Capital
Strategic Goal	
Policies	

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Funding of case studies, policy dialogues

**Project:** Support to FANRPAN

**Duration:** 2003–2013

#### Impact

CTA funded FANRPAN activities related to youth engagement in the agricultural value chain including support of: case studies, policy dialogues, online forum, media training and outreach activities, and publication of newsletters and policy briefs.

The case studies on youth engagement in the agricultural value chains of six countries (Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe), were effective impact tools. Their findings have been discussed in two Regional Policy Dialogues (2011 and 2012) and have informed resolutions adopted by participants on ways to enhance youth engagement in the agricultural value chain. In 2013, the findings were deliberated in five National Youth Policy Dialogues. Participants indicated that the reports were useful sources of reference, provided important baseline information, and would be used in their work and policy engagements. The case study findings and national and regional dialogue discussions have informed the content of policy advisory notes that were prepared by youth stakeholders and submitted to policymakers.

**‘Communication platforms funded by CTA raised awareness of youth issues which led participants to influence policy processes with a focus on youth participation in agriculture’**

Prior to the implementation of CTA funded activities starting from August 2011, FANRPAN did not have a dedicated youth programme or a programme officer specifically assigned to deal with youth related issues. FANRPAN has undertaken several measures, some of which were supported by CTA, to mainstream the debate on youth and agriculture. It will continue to focus on youth and agricultural policy related issues in the short to medium-term.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:** FANRPAN, youth, various agriculture professionals

**Region:** Africa  
**Key words:** Youth, participation, stakeholders

**Source:** Alfred, S. and Lock, K. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to FANRPAN

## Impact Narrative 57

### FANRPAN: Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Awareness of NRM.	Improved NRM
Strategic Goal	
ICKM	

#### Description of the intervention

**Description:** Supporting FANRPAN communication and advocacy efforts

**Project:** Support to FANRPAN

**Duration:** 2003–2013

#### Impact

Communication products and platforms funded by CTA have been useful tools to increase the understanding of beneficiaries on FANR and climate issues. Access to information on FANR and climate change issues has increased.

grown in the space of 3 months to exceed over 1,000 hits per day. Accompanying the website's extension is the circulation of a weekly digest that targets a database of more than 5,000 recipients.

**‘Communication platforms funded by CTA led to FANRPAN's stakeholders' raised awareness of NRM topics’**

Regional Policy Dialogue themes have dealt with current and emerging FANR issues. Respondents overwhelmingly felt that they have a better understanding of the topics (84.4%) due to their participation. Most respondents (93.5%) indicated that FANRPAN newsletters and policy briefs have either definitely, or to a large degree, increased their understanding and/or stimulated their interest in FANR issues. The FANRPAN climate change page on its website has been very popular. The site has

FANRPAN has and will continue to make use of social media platforms to create a networking environment for agriculture, food and nutrition security related activities. Sharing of information and knowledge among members and stakeholders through conventional and ICT-based tools – including a dedicated online advocacy platform and active social media usage, and community building activities through popular social media such as YouTube, Twitter and blogs – will be established. FANRPAN has been and will continue to engage stakeholders using forms of mass media such as YouTube, Twitter and Facebook to spread climate smart agriculture messages.

#### Other information

**Beneficiaries:** FANRPAN, various agriculture professionals

**Region:** All Africa

**Key words:** Natural resources, communication, awareness

**Source:** Alfred, S. and Lock, K. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to FANRPAN

**Impact Narrative 58**

**IPACC: Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Degree of implementation of policies and sectoral reforms.	Political Empowerment
	Strategic Goal
	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** CTA supported P3DM processes, a communication strategy, and events and advocacy at international forums. CTA collaborated with IPACC on a shift in their strategy, and this experience was used to develop the Bujumbura action plan

**Project:** Support to IPACC

**Duration:** 2007–2013

**Impact**

The Bujumbura action plan, developed in 2007 after IPACC and CTA were engaged in their first collaborative ‘Bujumbura

substantial multi-pronged strategy that enables indigenous peoples to engage with their national states with knowledge, evidence and confidence. This has enabled indigenous peoples to be taken seriously by their national governments, be listened to and brought into policy and decision-making processes. As a result, indigenous peoples are increasingly recognised by some national governments in Africa and involved in policy and related national processes.

‘Cooperation of IPACC with CTA has led to the development of an action plan that enabled indigenous peoples to be taken seriously by their national governments’

strategic planning meeting on traditional knowledge and multilateral environmental agreements’, has slowly developed into a

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> IPACC, indigenous communities	<b>Region:</b> All Africa <b>Key words:</b> IPACC, indigenous peoples, partnership, network, P3DM, PGIS	<b>Follow-up:</b> The intention of CTA is to introduce mapping in more regions in Africa, including the Republic of Congo, DRC, and Rwanda.	<b>Source:</b> Thaw, D. and Crawhall, N. 2015. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to IPACC (CclPA)
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**Impact Narrative 59**

**IPACC: Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Degree of implementation of policies and sectoral reforms.	Improved NRM
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** CTA supported P3DM processes, a communication strategy, events and advocacy at international forums

**Project:** Support to IPACC

**Duration:** 2007–2013

**Impact**

CTA supported P3DM in Gabon led to the indigenous people’s organisation, Programme d’Intégration et de Développement du peuple Pygmée au Kivu (PIDP-Kivu), in the DRC to conduct a series of participatory mapping projects in areas around protected areas in the Kahuzi-Biega National Park. This triggered a regional policy process on climate adaptation and use of P3DM to deal with water competition between nomads and sedentary farmers in Kivu.

of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Labour Organization. A provincial law on the protection of rights of the indigenous Batwa and Bambuti peoples has been initiated by PIDP-Kivu and the Ministry of Justice is listening.

In Chad, a 3D mapping exercise, together with Association for Indigenous Women and Peoples of Chad (AFPAT), led to the chiefs resolving a conflict between nomads. The map was produced in an area of water shortages, conflict and tensions. The mapping process resolved the tension between herders and farmers. The Government of Chad began calling on AFPAT and other indigenous peoples organisations to participate in a wide range of forums, committees and platforms. These indigenous peoples’ of Chad have won an important space in national deliberations and policymaking, and are now better able to monitor the pathways of policies and decisions from the inside.

‘Processes like P3DM triggered policy processes on climate adaptation, a provincial law on the protection of rights of indigenous peoples (Kivu) and processes resolving conflicts’

IPACC’s cooperation with the Documentation Centre for Indigenous Peoples (DOCIP) on human rights training and monitoring has led to PIDP gaining international funding for the implementation of the P3DM projects. The data is being seen as breakthrough material by both the Office

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> IPACC, indigenous communities	<b>Region:</b> All Africa <b>Key words:</b> Natural resources, IPACC, indigenous peoples, partnership, network, P3DM, PGIS	<b>Follow-up:</b> The intention of CTA is to introduce mapping in more regions in Africa, including the Republic of Congo, DRC, and Rwanda.	<b>Source:</b> Thaw, D. and Crawhall, N. 2015. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to IPACC (CclPA)
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**Impact Narrative 60**

**IPACC: Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in visibility.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	
Improved relationships with partners and networks.	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** FCTA supported P3DM processes, a communication strategy, and events and advocacy at international forums. CTA collaborated with IPACC on a shift in

their strategy, and this experience was used to develop the Bujumbura action plan

**Project:** CTA support to IPACC

**Duration:** 2007–2013

**Impact**

CTA has consciously supported IPACC in its decisive shift from its UN-oriented focus to define the rights of indigenous peoples toward a new strategy to influence the UNFCCC COP processes and national governments to take knowledge and awareness of the role indigenous peoples can play in mitigation and adaptation strategies in relation to climate change.

(REDD+) and climate change adaptation among others. It also enabled strengthened collaboration and partnerships with environmental NGOs like International Union for Conservation of Nature, WWF, Conservation International and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance. The Bujumbura plan also gave IPACC activists lots of visibility in various platforms including the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFIL).

IPACC and its members are recognised by African states as the representative body of indigenous peoples in Africa. This was attested to in IPACC’s access to the Africa group of negotiators ahead of UNFCCC COP17, as well as IPACC’s pre-eminent position at the 14th session of the UNPFIL in May 2013 with its half-day dialogue on Africa. IPACC also initiated a policy dialogue with the Africa Development Bank on human rights safeguards for indigenous peoples in 2012. “We are listened to at a national level because we have clout at the international level,” said Joseph Itongwa, national coordinator of REPALEF-RDC (Plateforme des réseaux et organisations des peuples autochtones qui oeuvre pour un egestion durable des écosystèmes en RDC), which represents indigenous Pygmy peoples.

‘IPACC, an organisation that connects some of the most marginalised groups in Africa, is seen as an innovator in climate policy and able to attract the interest of a wide range of donors, science-related players and organisations concerned with climate issues’

IPACC is unique at this time because it is an organisation that connects some of the most marginalised groups, and supports the process to get recognition internationally at the UN to bring indigenous peoples’ traditional knowledge and experience into climate change debates and into the consciousness of governments.

Members from IPACC state that the Bujumbura action plan propelled IPACC to prominence within environment dialogues in various platforms. This included leadership in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> IPACC, indigenous communities (indirectly)	<b>Region:</b> All Africa	<b>Follow-up:</b> IPACC still fits within CTA’s approach on policy development.	<b>Source:</b> : Thaw, D. and Crawhall, N. 2015. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to IPACC (CclPA)
	<b>Key words:</b> IPACC, Indigenous peoples, partnership, network		

**Impact Narrative 61**

**IPACC: Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent to which capacities have been transformed.	Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	
	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** CTA supported P3DM processes, a communication strategy, and events and advocacy at international forums

**Project:** Support to IPACC

**Duration:** 2007–2013

**Impact**

IPACC has significantly increased its capacity, both its resources in terms of funding (and CTA has been a significant contributor here) and its capabilities. The

Secondly, the CTA partnership has enabled IPACC to take many big steps into the climate change field and policy articulation, as well as engagement with influential international agencies. CTA has also helped IPACC engage with three UNFCCC COP processes which it might have not been able to do otherwise. IPACC has moved from being an attendee at climate COPs to being an advocate with technical and policy experience that is of interest to the State Parties and the UN’s Nairobi Work Programme. In turn, this engagement has increased the interest of donors and partners in working with IPACC on climate justice advocacy and environmental sustainability issues.

‘Processes like P3DM have contributed to an increase of IPACC’s ability to enable exchange of information, participation and trainings’

specific contribution of the CTA partnership has been the organisation of large learning events and large participatory processes to ensure learning, exposure and action. These significant events over 7 years have also brought new awareness of three things.

Firstly, the participatory mapping processes ensure recognition of indigenous peoples knowledge of the environment and bring environmental and ecosystems governance to the fore. The knowledge and capability to organise and run processes on the ground – such as P3DM to serve as a tool for knowledge building, as a form of communication, and as a mechanism for building ammunition for indigenous peoples’ arguments – is now extensive in IPACC.

Some spinoffs of CTA supported activities have been to strengthen IPACC’s inclusive, values-based and democratic process by being able to involve people from the ground up across the continent. As one IPACC member said: “IPACC’s ability to enable exchange of information and participation and training has been dramatically increased.”

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> IPACC, members of IPACC	<b>Region:</b> All Africa	<b>Follow-up:</b> The intention of CTA is to introduce mapping in more regions in Africa, including the Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Rwanda.	<b>Source:</b> Thaw, D. and Crawhall, N. 2015. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to IPACC (CclPA)
	<b>Key words:</b> IPACC, indigenous peoples, partnership, network		

**Impact Narrative 62**

**KENAFF: Kenya National Farmers' Federation**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in visibility.	Social Capital
	Strategic Goal
	Value Chains

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding information centres

**Project:** Strengthening and Improving Rural Communities' Access to Agricultural Information in Kenya

**Duration:** 2004–2010

**Impact**

KENAFF is the umbrella farmers' organisation in Kenya. Its objective is to articulate issues affecting farmers through focused lobbying and advocacy, targeted capacity building and promotion of sector

The CTA-supported RICs have increased the Federation's visibility. Beneficiaries have a better understanding of KENAFF's role. Outputs have also increased the visibility of beneficiaries and contributed to networking and the forming of partnerships. The Federation's voice and profile is more recognised as farmers are being nominated to attend national as well as regional functions to showcase their projects.

KENAFF's increasing visibility is also evidenced by its expansion to 43 branches and increased number of partnerships and collaborations. KENAFF is implementing close to 15 projects and has been highly rated by donors, including the World Bank. KENAFF is visible and an active participant in national and regional events, such as meetings and workshops organised by different organisations.

The radio stations have impacted greatly on the level of information reaching farmers in a timely and relevant manner. With its wide coverage, KENAFF visibility has greatly improved with more attention given to the Federation at all levels and by donors, ministry officials, NGOs, private organisations, and the government. KENAFF is now consulted at high levels on agricultural issues and is engaging with more and bigger partners.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** KENAFF

**Region:** Eastern Africa

**Key words:** Visibility, projects, partnerships

**Source:** Nyagah, S., and Gichuhi, D. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to KENAFF

'CTA-supported information centres led to an increase in the visibility of KENAFF who was able to start and implement more projects in cooperation with many new partners'

stakeholders' cohesiveness in dispensing and uptake of agricultural information of enhanced socio-economic status of the farmers. KENAFF has three major information-sharing channels namely Regional Information Centres (RICs), publications and the media. During the project implementation period, KENAFF worked with leading radio stations to produce various programmes on a weekly basis. The main stations included Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC), which has over 15 other local sub-stations, Citizen TV, K24, and many other local stations. KENAFF was involved in seven weekly programmes: Mali Shambani, Business Weekly, Uchumi na Biashara, Makala maalum, Agriculture for Life programme, Citizen's breakfast show and has featured in the major daily newspapers, including Nation and The Standard. In total, KENAFF appeared in 50 programmes and mentions between January and July 2008.

**Impact Narrative 63**

**KENAFF: Kenya National Farmers' Federation**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
New or improved farm practices.	Improved NRM
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funded communication means

**Project:** Strengthening and Improving Rural Communities' Access to Agricultural Information in Kenya

**Duration:** 2004–2010

**Impact**

CTA provided support to KENAFF in six main areas: development of an effective information and communication management system and structure through the establishment of RICs; production and publication of written materials that included the *Farmers Voice Magazine*, newsletters and brochures; linking local learners (farmers) to the internet; agricultural shows; and information communication through mobile phone SMS, radio and TV programmes. Publication materials that contain messages

establishment of a climate change department within the Federation also ensures that the right information is passed to RICs.

Quite a large number of farmers receive and adopt useful information through RICs, with 88.8% stating that they adopted a technology drawn from a publication acquired through a RIC. Most technologies adopted were to do with crop management (92.2%), planting (81.6%), animal husbandry (74.7%), postharvest handling (62.1%), and pest and diseases control (52.6%).

Respondents also listed the most outstanding information they received from radio programmes as: 1) mushroom production; 2) how to make compost manure; 3) storing maize after harvest to avoid losses; and 4) getting contacts of useful people.

'Farmers benefited in many areas of their operations, based on information disseminated through various means by KENAFF'

on climate change and preservation and conservation of natural resources and the environment have led to mitigation measures being taken, e.g. when information on good crop and animal husbandry practices are passed to beneficiaries. The

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** KENAFF, farmers

**Region:** Eastern Africa

**Key words:** Farmers, communication, RIC, magazine

**Source:** Nyagah, S., and Gichuhi, D. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to KENAFF

**Impact Narrative 64**

**KENAFF: Kenya National Farmers' Federation**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Contribution to income-generation activities to support sustainable livelihoods.	Wealth / Income
	Strategic Goal
	Value Chains

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding information centres  
**Project:** Strengthening and Improving Rural Communities' Access to Agricultural Information in Kenya  
**Duration:** 2004–2010

**Impact**

To be empowered, farmers require adequate, credible, reliable and timely information, when and how they need it. This necessitates a clear and accessible mode of passing such information to farmers. Mechanisms for improving dialogue, information exchange and co-operation between member associations and between the associations and KENAFF are a key priority.

of them were able to add value to their products. The lowest category of change was material well-being, but still with a value of 72.4%, with respondents indicating that after their income had increased they were able to buy more furniture for their house.

Apart from income-generation other categories of change were also noticed. The majority (91%) indicated that the information they received empowered them by enhancing their skills. After reading the information 78.7% said that their social well-being had changed as they were able to meet new friends and create new business networks, especially in the area of marketing.

'Farmers used the information distributed through CTA supported information centres to add value to their products which led to an increase in their incomes'

CTA's funding and support focused on RICs and different communication materials. KENAFF receives information from stakeholders, synthesises it and repackages the information for farmers. The information is then sent to technical staff in the districts, who print and translate it for farmers who visit the office and attend monthly farmers meetings. Farmers are able to exchange ideas and access information, send messages to improve market linkages and seek consultative services.

Respondents were asked which areas of their lives they had seen greatest change, after reading Farmers Voice Magazine or any other information from a RIC. Over 80% of the respondents said that the information brought change in their income, and some

Two respondents were able to open a small business (vegetable kiosk and mini shop worth Ksh 15,000 (€130) capital, which are now worth Ksh 50,000 (€430)). One man was able to listen to a programme about 'pata pesa kupitia Aloe Vera' translated as 'make money through Aloe Vera'. He heard the story of a man who had planted 0.8 ha of Aloe Vera on his farm and was able to sell it and make about Ksh 200,000 from its sale. It motivated him to do the same and he gained Ksh 89,000 from the first harvest.

Farmers also regularly ask for printouts to take with them, which are further shared with other farmers in the community who are not necessarily KENAFF members.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> KENAFF, farmers	<b>Region:</b> Eastern Africa	<b>Source:</b> Nyagah, S., and Gichuhi, D. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to KENAFF
	<b>Key words:</b> Farmers, income	

**Impact Narrative 65**

**PROPAC: Plateforme Sous-Régionale des Organisations Paysannes d'Afrique Centrale**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Extent to which capacities have been transformed.	Human / Technical Capital
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Skills enhanced  
**Project:** Support to PROPAC  
**Duration:** 2005–2015

**Impact**

Through training and coaching, CTA has built the capacity of PROPAC members, specifically of Concertation Nationale des Organisations Paysannes (CNOP) Cameroon and the cooperative Afidi Nnam, in areas such as: negotiation, ICT management, record keeping and budgeting, and the analysis of agricultural policies in general and of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) zone in particular.

participate in discussions and forums organised by private or civil society organisations. The project to support agricultural competitiveness (Project d'Appui à la Compétitivité Agricole, PACA) and the project to support African farmer organisations (Programme d'Appui aux Organisations Paysannes d'Afrique, PAOPA) are two of the projects in which CNOP Cameroon had given important contributions.

'The interventions of CTA improved the capacity of PROPAC employees and members in different areas, leading to positive impacts on policy processes, financing of farming activities and gender issues'

New skills have allowed PROPAC members to strengthen their strategic positioning. CNOP Cameroon is now being called upon by local and national administrative authorities to give input on the development and implementation of agricultural development policies. CNOP Cameroon and its member producer organisation, AFIDI Nnam, are now regularly invited to

Newly acquired skills are demonstrated through the way in which Afidi Nnam structured its organisation, having formed three specialised agriculture schools, for men, women and youth. It is reported that participation in CTA workshops led the management of Afidi Nnam to recognise the importance of gender issues and to focus on women and youth separately from men.

The CTA seminars on how to structure producer organisations and how to raise funds led to the creation of a microfinance institution in Cameroon. There are reports of positive impacts created by this institution on the revenues of farmers.

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> PROPAC	<b>Region:</b> Africa <b>Key words:</b> Skills, capacity building	<b>Source:</b> Nga, M.C. and Elat Elat, M.G.A. 2015. Rapport d'Études Approfondies des Beneficiaires de la PROPAC
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**Impact Narrative 66**

**RTN: Rwanda Telecentre Network**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in visibility.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	
ICKM	

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Supporting attendance to international events, web 2.0 trainings  
**Project:** Support to RTN  
**Duration:** 2010-2012

**Impact**

RTN is a non-profit (social enterprise) organisation established in 2006 and incorporated in 2009. It was started as a network for knowledge and information exchange on ICTs for development (ICT4D) in Rwanda. An evaluation study set out to

Participation in CTA-sponsored events increased awareness and visibility about RTN work locally and globally. During the CTA support project period (2009–2012), RTN was able to transform itself from an informal network to a strong institution with national and international recognition in ICTs for rural development through telecentre advocacy work.

Social media and the RTN website are effective tools for the dissemination of telecentre information and are accessed by media professionals. The direct beneficiaries of web 2.0 training access the website more often now than they did prior to their participation in the training workshops. They also follow RTN more regularly on Facebook and the website.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** RTN  
**Region:** Eastern Africa  
**Key words:** Visibility, CTA events, ICT  
**Source:** Brarera, P. and Turatsinze, M. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to RTN

'The visibility of RTN increased with its participation in CTA events and from web 2.0 trainings'

assess the detailed impact of the CTA support project to RTN with partnership agreements valued at €67,764 between 2010 and 2012. Two activity areas were studied in-depth: Web 2.0 training opportunities, and RTN participation in CTA sponsored international events.

**Impact Narrative 67**

**RTN: Rwanda Telecentre Network**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Improved relationships with partners and networks.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	
Value Chains	

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Supporting attendance to international events  
**Project:** Support to RTN  
**Duration:** 2010–2012

**Impact**

Through international CTA events, attended by RTN, the organisation was able to create more partnerships with other organisations operating in the areas of ICT4D and ARD. For example, in 2010 CTA supported RTN participation in the

event, RTN was invited by GIZ in Berlin to share how telecentres are using mobile devices to develop information services for rural people in Rwanda. Also, as a result of CTA Brussels Development Briefings, RTN was chosen to be one of four cases on “Rural transformation through employment and decent work” developed by the International Labour Organization.

During CTA international events, RTN was also able to connect with potential partners who eventually became funders of the organisation's activities. All respondents from RTN management indicated that the partnership and international networking had enabled resource mobilisation for more RTN activities.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** RTN  
**Region:** Eastern Africa  
**Key words:** Partnerships, CTA events, funding, ICT  
**Source:** Brarera, P. and Turatsinze, M. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to RTN

'RTN was able to form more partnerships and obtain funding, due to its participation in CTA international events'

International Association of Agricultural Information Specialists (IAALD) meeting in Montpellier on mobile applications and M-agriculture: how mobile devices transform information and communication for the benefit of rural farmers. During this



**Impact Narrative 68**

**RTN: Rwanda Telecentre Network**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in level of discussion and interaction on ARD related issues and topics.	Political Empowerment
Strategic Goal	
	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Supporting attendance to international events  
**Project:** Support to RTN  
**Duration:** 2010–2012

**Impact**

Participation in CTA-sponsored events enabled RTN to gain policy influence and to partner with the Rwandan Government in ICT policy development and and international conferences, the role of RTN as an intermediary organisation in policy advocacy has been critical during the period 2009-2013. More specifically, RTN has been taking part in the development of various policies such as Rwanda’s National ICT Policy, National Broadband Policy, and the Rwandan Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy.

‘RTN was able to influence policy making processes as a result of the knowledge and position it gained from attending CTA international events and getting global exposure’

implementation. Policy advocacy is one of RTN’s strategic objectives. Due to knowledge gained during various workshops

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> RTN	<b>Region:</b> Eastern Africa	<b>Source:</b> Brarera, P. and Turatsinze, M. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to RTN
	<b>Key words:</b> Partnerships, CTA events, policy, poverty reduction	

**Impact Narrative 69**

**RUFORUM: Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Innovations developed and implemented due to enhanced skills.	Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	
	Value Chains

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** The CTA-RUFORUM partnership has supported capacity strengthening for research scientists and graduate students  
**Project:** CTA support to RUFORUM  
**Duration:** 2003–2013

**Impact**

RUFORUM alumni who participated in joint CTA short skills and exposure events acknowledged having acquired various competences. These trainees facilitated innovations which have triggered changes in the organisations they work with and in a number of cases have positively impacted farmers’ livelihoods. In Malawi the innovation platforms developed by three trainees helped to establish viable local distribution systems for improved varieties of sweet potatoes, cassava and Nerica rice. The platforms were able to engage 45 farmer groups in the multiplication of sweet potato vines, 100 households adopted Nerica rice, while 150 households took up planting of moringa trees and adopted agro-forestry practices.

‘RUFORUM alumni who participated in joint CTA short skills and exposure events acknowledged having acquired various competences, which led to the development of various innovation platforms’

**Other information**

<b>Beneficiaries:</b> RUFORUM, trainees, farmer groups	<b>Region:</b> Southern Africa	<b>Source:</b> Obua-Ogwal, A.A. and Kayoby, G. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to RUFORUM (2003–2013)
	<b>Key words:</b> Innovation, platform	

**Impact Narrative 70**

**RUFORUM: Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Curricula adapted.	Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	
Policies	

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** The CTA-RUFORUM partnership has supported capacity strengthening for research scientists and graduate students

**Project:** CTA support to RUFORUM

**Duration:** 2003–2013

**Impact**

CTA and RUFORUM have collaborated since 2003. The partnership has supported skills enhancement through training courses for graduate students, and research scientists in a number of areas including e.g. the African Science, Technology and

The ASTI training coupled with capacity strengthening and awareness raising interventions under the GO4IT course stimulated and influenced mainstreaming of Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS) in the curriculum of at least five new postgraduate courses, five new BSc courses and two certificate courses offered at Egerton University (Kenya), Makerere University (Uganda), Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Malawi) and Kyambogo University (Uganda). The new courses with inbuilt AIS, coupled with curriculum changes to mainstreaming AIS, provide an avenue for continued utilisation of outputs in participating universities and beyond.

‘The trainings (of RUFORUM and CTA) led to mainstreaming of AIS in the curricula of various universities’

Innovation (ASTI) training and agricultural field courses. CTA was an associate partner in the Graduate Opportunities for Innovation and Transformation (GO4IT) project implemented by RUFORUM.

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** RUFORUM, students, universities

**Region:** Southern Africa Eastern Africa

**Key words:** ASTI, curriculum

**Source:** Obua-Ogwai, A.A. and Kayobyo, G. 2013. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to RUFORUM (2003–2013)

**Impact Narrative 71**

**SPC: Secretariat of the Pacific Community**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Improved relationships with partners and networks.	Social Capital
Strategic Goal	
Increase in information-sharing.	Value Chains

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding SPC projects on creating networks for ARD policy discussions

**Project:** CTA support to SPC

**Duration:** 2004–2014

**Impact**

Platforms for knowledge sharing via e-discussions were established in the Pacific region as a result of CTA support and funding. CTA also helped develop regional extension networks which allowed Pacific islanders to participate in regional and global rural advisory services meetings.

assistance to SPC (through the Pacific Agricultura Policy Project, PAPP). It is an attempt to form a network with all those who are interested and involved in agricultural extension and advisory services (from the public, private and civil society sectors) in the Pacific. The Pacific Agriculture and Forestry Policy Network (PAFPNet) was another professional network born of CTA assistance to SPC, aimed at providing a space for information exchanges on issues and experiences related to agriculture policy. PAFPNet currently has 800 members and is complementing extension services and providing technical advice for the sector.

‘CTA supported SPC in creating platforms for communication such as PIRAS and PAFPNet, for agricultural professionals to share knowledge on extension services and on agriculture policy respectively’

CTA support has been catalytic in terms of promoting and raising visibility on technology-based solutions to strengthening communication, between farmers, extension officers, youth and policy stakeholders.

CTA assistance has helped SPC improve its coordinating role in managing agricultural professional networks. SPC, through EU funding, has now strengthened PAFPNet by establishing a Secretariat, including two full-time staff members, funded in collaboration with CTA.

The Pacific Island Extension Network (PIEN), which subsequently evolved into the Pacific Island Rural Agricultural Services Network (PIRAS), was the outcome of CTA

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** SPC, policymakers, various agriculture professionals

**Region:** Pacific

**Key words:** Networks, policymakers, value chains, PAPP

**Source:** Adams, E., Caniogo, V. and Eastgate, M. 2015. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to SPC

**Impact Narrative 72**

**SPC: Secretariat of the Pacific Community**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Adoption of new policies and sectoral reforms.	Improved NRM
	Strategic Goal
	Policies

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** CTA supported policy development processes  
**Project:** CTA support to SPC  
**Duration:** 2004–2014

**Impact**

The formalisation of PAFPNet in 2006, with funding and support from CTA, paved the way in boosting confidence levels across the region. SPC, through EU funding, has now strengthened PAFPNet establishing a Secretariat, including two full-time staff members, funded in collaboration with CTA. This resulted in the development of multiple policies, including the Youth in Agriculture Strategy and the Science and Technology Information Paper crafted as a result of the Science and Technology Policy Working Group Workshop in 2007. The joint SPC-CTA interventions led to the development of three policies in The Cook Islands on: the conservation of plant genetic resource; agricultural enhancement for food security; and the sound use of agricultural pesticides to prevent effects on humans and the environment. A workshop funded by CTA led to more visibility for SPC’s crop/livestock research, sustainable crop practices and animal husbandry. As a result, farmers could be better served and informed.

‘Policies were developed and research was promoted on natural resource management topics, through the creation and use of PAFPNet’

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** SPC, policymakers, various agriculture professionals  
**Region:** Pacific  
**Key words:** Networks, policymakers, value chains  
**Source:** Adams, E., Caniogo, V. and Eastgate, M. 2015. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to SPC

**Impact Narrative 73**

**SPC: Secretariat of the Pacific Community**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Change in level of investment.	Wealth / Income
	Strategic Goal
	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding SPC projects on creating networks for ARD policy discussions  
**Project:** CTA support to SPC  
**Duration:** 2004–2014

**Impact**

CTA funded trainings on ICT for agriculture which led to SPC using the new knowledge obtained to attract new project funding from the EU. This enabled SPC to deliver and expand trainings to Pacific countries. CTA funded and supported the creation of PAFPNet for various stakeholders involved in ARD in the Pacific region. This network was able to generate a programmatic approach and attract new funding. The 10th EDF intra ACP project is currently funding the promotion of PAFPNet.

‘CTA supported the training of SPC and the creation of a network, with both using new knowledge to obtain funding’

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** SPC  
**Region:** Pacific  
**Key words:** Training, ICT, funding  
**Source:** Adams, E., Caniogo, V. and Eastgate, M. 2015. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to SPC

**Impact Narrative 74**

**WOUGNET: Women of Uganda Network**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Increase in number of beneficiaries with new knowledge/skills.	Human / Technical Capital
Strategic Goal	
New or improved farm practices.	ICKM

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding WOUGNET’s project: Enhancing Access to Agricultural Information  
**Project:** CTA support to WOUGNET  
**Duration:** 2003–2013

**Impact**

CTA’s technical and financial support to WOUGNET strengthened the capacity of individuals to use ICTs, notably radio to access agricultural information and services, ensured acquisition of farming skills, and contributed to the adoption of modern farming practices/technologies. Virtually all (97%) sampled respondents acknowledged having received training on ICTs from WOUGNET’s Kubere Information Centre.

Three in every four (74%) respondents acknowledged that their ability to use ICTs had increased to a satisfactory extent compared to 10 years prior.

The increased access to information triggered changes in farmers’ farming knowledge and skills with 98% of the respondents acknowledging having learnt at least one new skill/practice related to farming. Crop husbandry techniques (84%), use of improved varieties (75%), postharvest handling and value addition (35%), and livestock management (20%) were the new skills cited as having been learnt from project activities by respondents.

‘CTA’s technical and financial support to WOUGNET led to the acquisition of farming skills and contributed to the adoption of modern farming practices/ technologies by farmers’

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** WOUGNET, farmers  
**Region:** Eastern Africa  
**Key words:** Trainings, ICT, farm practices, Enhancing Access to Agricultural Information  
**Source:** Kayobyo, G., Owiny, M., Akite, B. and Okello, D. 2015. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to WOUGNET Between 2003 and 2013

**Impact Narrative 75**

**WOUGNET: Women of Uganda Network**

Impact indicator	Impact Category
Contribution to income-generation activities to support sustainable livelihoods.	Wealth / Income
Strategic Goal	
	Value Chains

**Description of the intervention**

**Description:** Funding WOUGNET’s project  
**Project:** CTA support to WOUGNET  
**Duration:** 2003–2013

**Impact**

Farmer groups acquired productive assets like oxen and ox-ploughs and also enabled their members to own livestock, notably goats and pigs. All the 30 members of Dii Cunya women’s group reported having received piglets through this arrangement

The increased incomes also contributed to an increase in the proportion of households reporting to own a radio (86%) and a mobile (75%) in 2015 compared to 74% and 2% who reported the same respectively in 2005.

Members of Dii Cunya women’s group cultivated simsim, groundnuts and soya together and used the proceeds to buy a bull in 2010 which they use as oxen. This helped them to cultivate larger gardens, increase production and consequently earn more income.

At least one in every two respondents cited improved ability to send their children to good schools (boarding as opposed to day schools), pay school fees and buy scholastic materials as one of the most significant changes. This was attributed to increased incomes.

while the 30 members of Rip Can acknowledged having been given goats. At the individual level seven in every 10 respondents noted that their incomes had increased, which had enabled them to acquire physical assets, construct permanent households and send their children to better schools.

‘Women farmers reported increased incomes, partly as a result of projects initiated by CTA and WOUGNET, which allowed them to access and use ICTs’

**Other information**

**Beneficiaries:** WOUGNET, farmers  
**Region:** Eastern Africa  
**Key words:** Income increase, children, school  
**Source:** Kayobyo, G., Owiny, M., Akite, B. and Okello, D. 2015. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA’s Support to WOUGNET Between 2003 and 2013

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# Annex 2

## CTA's Theory of Change diagram



### Indirect beneficiaries

- Smallholder farmers
- Consumers

Rural Prosperity, Healthy Diets, Resilient Food Systems

Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains and Markets

Pro-Smallholder Farmers	Empowering for Women and Youth	Nutrition Sensitive	Climate/Risk Resilient
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### Impact/outcome pathways

- Social capital
- Technical capital
- Political capital
- Wealth creation
- NRM

### Direct beneficiaries

- Inter- and governmental policy organisations and networks
- Producer associations, youth and women's groups
- Research, extension and rural advisory services
- Agribusiness SMEs

Improved Agri-Business and Value Chain Practices	↔	Enabling Policy
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Empowered, Capable and Informed Ag Food Sector Actors

Knowledge Brokering Advocacy	Capacity Development	Convening and Multi-Stakeholder Engagement
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ICT4Ag/KM-Capabilities

### Outputs

Left: Improved bush beans perform better than local varieties, but delivery systems to get them to farmers are key © Stephanie Malyon/CIAT

# Annex 3

## Overview Impact Narratives

### ST&I. Evaluation of the Science, Technology & Innovation Programme of CTA, 2015

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Improved relationship with partners and networks / increase and use of available channels for information-sharing	ICKM	Caribbean	The ST&I Programme has been very successful at allowing beneficiaries and partners to develop their networks of partners, and engage in collaborative practices within these networks, on agricultural innovation topics
Social capital	Political empowerment	Policies	All ACP	The ST&I Programme has led to the creation of collaborative networks and partnerships between direct beneficiaries and their partners, and so to participatory, more informed policy design processes
Political empowerment	Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics			
Human / technical capital	Extent to which capacities have been transformed	ICKM	All ACP	The interest in ARD from ACP countries increased substantially as a result of the activities in CTA's ST&I Programme
Human / technical capital	Curricula adapted	ICKM	Caribbean	CTA produced training material that was complementary used in the education of two cohorts of students
Political empowerment	ARD policies reviewed and new policies adapted	ICKM	All ACP	CTA supported the development of regulatory and policy frameworks in ACP regions
Political empowerment	Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics	Policies	All ACP	Organisations are supported by CTA to share knowledge on policy design in relation to ARD issues, and also connects these organisations to policy makers
Political empowerment	Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics	ICKM	All ACP	CTA manages to have a multi-geographical and multi-expertise reach, and the participants in CTA's ST&I activities are more aware of ARD issues and disseminate the newly acquired knowledge in their specific regions

### P3DM in the Caribbean/Pacific; Impact studies on the introduction, adoption and replication of the practice. June 2015

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Social capital	Policies	Caribbean	Several organisations that partnered in the P3DM processes have received more funding and built more partnerships
Wealth / income	Funds mobilised and service contracts acquired		Pacific	
Social capital	Improved relationship with partners and networks	ICKM	Caribbean	The process of P3DM contributed to a stronger bonds between elders and youths sharing traditional knowledge, what also led to community networks supervising conservation areas
	Increase and use of available channels for information-sharing		Pacific	
Human / technical capital	Extent to which capacities have been transformed	ICKM	Caribbean	P3DM has been used to revive precious traditional knowledge and create educational platforms for different generations to come together and learn from each other
	New training opportunities available		Pacific	
Political empowerment	Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics	Policies	Caribbean	The P3DM model has been used by local communities to raise their voice and put pressure on governments to include them in the decision making regarding concessions on their land
Human / technical capital	Extent to which capacities have been transformed		Pacific	
Improved NRM	Degree of implementation of policies and sectoral reforms resulting in better land management	ICKM	Caribbean	P3DM processes contributed to improved disaster management, coastal restoration and improved spatial management in the Caribbean
	Types of ARD policy declarations VC agreements developed as a result of multi-stakeholder processes			
Improved NRM	Degree of implementation of policies and sectoral reforms resulting in better land management	ICKM	Pacific	P3DM processes contributed to improved disaster management, coastal restoration and improved spatial management in the Pacific
	Types of ARD policy declarations VC agreements developed as a result of multi-stakeholder processes			
Wealth / income	Wealth / income	ICKM	Caribbean / Pacific	The process of P3DM contributed to a better land management and adapting agricultural practices and giving value to historical sites, which led to better livelihoods in several villages

**IPACC. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's support to IPACC (CcIPA), 2015**

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Increase in visibility	Policies	Africa	IPACC, an organisation that connects some of the most marginalised groups, is seen as an innovator in climate policy and able to attract the interest of a wide range of donors, science-related players and organisation concerned with climate issues
	Improved relationship with partners and networks			
Human / technical capital	Extent to which capacities have been transformed	Policies	Africa	Processes like P3DM have contributed to an increase of IPACC's ability to enable exchange of information, participation and trainings
Political empowerment	Degree of implementation of policies and sectoral reforms	Policies	Africa	Cooperation of IPACC with CTA has led to the development of an action plan that enabled indigenous peoples to be taken seriously by their national governments
Improved NRM	Improved NRM	ICKM	Africa	Processes like P3DM triggered policy processes on climate adaptation, a provincial law on the protection of rights of indigenous peoples (Kivu) and processes resolving conflicts

**RUFORUM. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's support to RUFORUM (2003–2013)**

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Human / technical capital	Innovations developed and implemented due to enhanced skills	Value Chains	Southern Africa	RUFORUM alumni who participated in joint CTA short skills and exposure events acknowledged having acquired various competences, what led to various innovation platforms
Human / technical capital	Curricula adapted	Policies	Southern Africa / Eastern Africa	The trainings (of RUFORUM and CTA) led to mainstreaming of AIS in the curricula of various universities

**ANAFE. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's support to ANAFE, 2015**

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Increase in visibility	ICKM	Eastern Africa	CTA supported ANAFE and increased its visibility, knowledge and capacity to relate with external stakeholders
	Improved relationship with partners and networks			

**CaFAN. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's support to CaFAN, 2013**

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Improved relationship with partners and networks	Value Chains	Caribbean	'The scale of activities undertaken with CTA funding has allowed CaFAN to interact and increase its engagement with key partners which proved strategic to the organisation's development'
Social capital	Increase in visibility	Value Chains	Caribbean	'CaFAN increased its visibility through the projects funded by CTA'

Social capital	Youth participation	Value Chains	Caribbean	'The support offered by CTA to CaFAN lead to an increase of 50% in youth participation in organisation structures within the farming sector'
Social capital	Increase in information-sharing	Value Chains	Caribbean	'Information dissemination led to an increase in market prices for dasheen farmers'
Improved NRM	New or improved farm practices	Value Chains	Caribbean	'The main outcome has been the strengthening of farmers' capacity to take advantage of market opportunities and improved farm practices'
Human / technical capital	Increase in number and type of beneficiaries with new knowledge / skills			
		Access to markets		
Political empowerment	Political empowerment	Policies	Caribbean	'CTA facilitated the participation of CaFAN in political processes where it took the lead on youth and rural modernisation topics'
Wealth / income	Change in level of investment	Value Chains	Caribbean	'CTA helped CaFAN build a track record which gave it access to finance'
Wealth / income	Contribution to income-generation activities to support sustainable livelihoods	ICKM	Caribbean	'CTA's support of CaFAN's activities in the areas of capacity building, outreach and information dissemination, has benefited smallholder farmers'

**CARDI. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's support to CARDI, 2013**

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Increase in visibility	ICKM	Caribbean	The media personnel that attended CTA funded workshops raised the profile of CARDI, who then used its new position to leverage its bargaining power'
Social capital	Improved relationship with partners and networks	Policies	Caribbean	'CTA has paved the way for scientists to share their knowledge in relevant networks'
Human / technical capital	Extent of adaptation of existing tools and methodologies	ICKM	Caribbean	'Participants benefit as a result of CTA funded workshops on the topic Web 2.0, through having additional channels of communications'
Political empowerment	Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics	Policies	Caribbean	'Participants in a CTA funded workshop went on to have significant impact on policy processes in Caribbean countries, using the knowledge and networks acquired during the workshop'
Improved NRM	New or improved farm practices	Value Chains	Caribbean	'Activities supported by CTA around the theme of climate change have led to improved technical skills with respect to farm management and also to improved on-farm operations'
	Extent of adaptation of existing tools and methodologies			
Human / technical capital	Extent to which capacities have been transformed			
	Extent to which capacities have been transformed			



EAFF. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's support to EAFF, 2013				
Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Social capital	ICKM	Eastern Africa	'CTA supported EAFF's website development process and trained its staff on Web 2.0, which led to the increase in visibility for EAFF and the sharing of knowledge to a much wider audience'
Human / technical capital	Extent to which capacities have been transformed	ICKM	Eastern Africa	'CTA had unexpected positive impacts on its partner EAFF, stemming from the continued interaction between the two partners'
Political empowerment	Degree of implementation of policies and sectoral reforms	Policies	Eastern Africa	'CTA's support led to an increase in the exchange of data between EAFF and policy makers'
Wealth / income	Funds mobilised and service contracts acquired	Value Chains	Eastern Africa	'CTA's support in drafting the EAFF communication and advocacy strategy and in organising workshops on climate change and bio-energy, led to EAFF's increased resource mobilisation capacity'

FANRPAN. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's support to FANRPAN, 2013				
Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Improved relationship with partners and networks	Policies	Africa	'Through the information disseminated both digitally and in face-to-face policy dialogues, both forms of communication funded by CTA, FANRPAN has been able to create lasting networks of concerned stakeholders'
Social capital	Improved relationship with partners and networks	Policies	Africa	'FANRPAN benefited from CTA funding of its communication means, which allowed it to grow its network of partners and to implement more projects. The first step was making stakeholders understand the extent of its activities'
	Increase in visibility			
Human / technical capital	Extent to which capacities have been transformed	ICKM	Africa	'Members of the media were trained on FANR topics which led to their extensive reporting on critical issues and therefore to the dissemination of information to a mass audience'
Political empowerment	Youth participation	Policies	Africa	'Communication platforms funded by CTA raised awareness of youth issues which led participants to influence policy processes with a focus on youth participation in agriculture'
Social capital				
Improved NRM	Improved NRM	ICKM	Africa	'Communication platforms funded by CTA led to FANRPAN's stakeholders' raised awareness of NRM topics'
Social capital	Increase in visibility	Value Chains	Eastern Africa	'CTA supported information centres led to an increase in the visibility of KENAFF who was able to start and implement more projects in cooperation with many new partners'

Improved NRM	New or improved farm practices	ICKM	Eastern Africa	'Farmers benefited in many areas of their operations, based on information disseminated through various means by KENAFF'
Wealth / income	Contribution to income-generation activities to support sustainable livelihoods	Value Chains	Eastern Africa	'Farmers used the information distributed through the CTA supported centres to add value to their products which led to an increase in their incomes'

RTN. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's support to RTN, 2013				
Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Increase in visibility	ICKM	ICKM	'The visibility of RTN increased with its participation in CTA events and from Web 2.0 trainings'
Social capital	Improved relationship with partners and networks	Value Chains	Eastern Africa	'RTN was able to form more partnerships and to obtain funding, due to its participation in CTA international events'
Political empowerment	Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics	Policies	Eastern Africa	'RTN was able to influence policy making processes as a result of the knowledge and position it gained from attending CTA international events and getting global exposure'

WEB2.0. CTA Web 2.0 capacity building activities 2008-2010, 2012; CTA-led Web 2.0 and Social Media Capacity Building 2011-2012, 2014.				
Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Increase in visibility	Value Chains	All ACP	'The organisations of the participants in the Web 2.0 trainings have been the indirect beneficiaries of the trainings in different areas, such as: increased visibility and costs reductions'
	Increase in information-sharing			
Human / technical capital	Human / technical capital	Value Chains	All ACP	'Participants in web 2.0 trainings have adopted the new knowledge and skills in their work which led to significant improvements in time management and even to successful fundraising activities'
Human / technical capital	New training opportunities available	Value Chains	All ACP	'Host institutions have adopted the trainings on Web 2.0 which created a ripple effect of the impacts normally observed on the studied participants such as improvements in work practices and time efficiency'
	Curricula adapted			

### Independent Impact Assessment Report: Agritrade portal, Knowledge for Development (K4D) portal, Brussels Office weblog & Brussels Development briefings, 2014

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Human / technical capital	Extent to which capacities have been transformed	ICKM	All ACP	'The CTA portals and briefings help users save time on finding relevant information in the ARD field, and also provides information that is unique. Users often share it with their colleagues and organisations'
Political empowerment	ARD policies reviewed and new policies adapted	Policies	All ACP	All ACP
Political empowerment	Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics	ICKM	All ACP	'CTA information shared through portals and briefings reaches, and is used by, engaged users who work on ARD related issues in ACP countries'

### Innovation in extension and advisory services. Independent Impact Assessment Report: Innovation in extension and advisory services, 2013. Nairobi Conference

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Improved relationship with partners and networks	Value Chains	All ACP	'The participants to the conference in Nairobi formed valuable connections between themselves and went on to create relevant networks of extension professionals in their own countries'
Human / technical capital	Extent to which capacities have been transformed	ICKM	All ACP	'The 'Extension Conference' organised by CTA in partnership with other institutions led to the dissemination of knowledge on the importance of using ICT in extension services. Participants have gone to adopt ICT approaches and to transfer the benefits to their organisations'
Human / technical capital	Extent of adaptation of existing tools and methodologies	ICKM	All ACP	'The different themes around extension services have led to improved curricula in universities, an increase in farmers' use in extension work and in value chain approaches'
	Curricula adapted			
Political empowerment	Political empowerment	Policies	All ACP	'Participants at the conference co-organised by CTA used the new knowledge related to extension services to influence policy making process in many ACP countries'
Wealth / income	Funds mobilised and service contracts acquired	Value Chains	All ACP	'The organisations of the participants to the Nairobi conference formed partnerships which led to receiving funding for extension related activities'

### VCs for Transforming Smallholder Agriculture. Independent Impact Assessment Report: Making the Connection: Value Chains for Transforming Smallholder Agriculture, 2014

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Improved relationship with partners and networks	Value Chains	All ACP	'The organisations that participated at the CTA conference went on to form important partnerships related to value chains'
Human / technical capital	Extent to which capacities have been transformed	Value Chains	All ACP	'The majority of the participants to the CTA conference developed their knowledge and acquired new skills related to agricultural value chains, and used these to improve their organisations or to share them with peers'
	Curricula adapted			
	Extent of adaptation of existing tools and methodologies			

### Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's support to SPC. 2015.

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Social capital	Improved relationship with partners and networks	Value Chains	Pacific	'CTA supported SPC in creating platforms for communication such as PIRAS and PAFNet, for agricultural professionals to share knowledge on extension services and on agriculture policy respectively'
	Increase in information-sharing			
Improved NRM	Adoption of new policies and sectoral reforms	Policies	Pacific	'Policies were developed and research was promoted, on natural resource management topics, through the creation and use of the PAFNet'
Wealth / income	Change in level of investment	ICKM	Pacific	'CTA supported the training of SPC and the creation of a network, both using the new knowledge to obtain funding'

### WOUGNET. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's support to WOUGNET, between 2003 and 2013. 2015.

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Human / technical capital	Increase in number and type of beneficiaries with new knowledge / skills	ICKM	Eastern Africa	'CTA's technical and financial support to WOUGNET led to the acquisition of farming skills and contributed to adoption of modern farming practices/technologies by farmers'
	New or improved farm practices			
Wealth / income	Contribution to income-generation activities to support sustainable livelihoods	Value Chains	Eastern Africa	'Women farmers reported increased incomes, partly as a result of projects initiated by CTA and WOUGNET, which allowed them to access and use ICT'

**AFRACA. Joint Impact Assessment of CTA's Support to AFRACA (2004–2014). 2015**

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Political empowerment	ARD policies reviewed and new policies adapted	Policies	Africa	'CTA supported the knowledge and network development of the staff of financial institutions which are members of AFRACA, who went on to positively influence agriculture finance policies'

**ARDYIS. Evaluation of project activities. Agriculture, rural development and youth in the Information Society (ARDYIS). 2014**

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Wealth / income	Contribution to income-generation activities to support sustainable livelihoods	Value Chains	Africa	'The promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship and ICT through the ARDYIS project led to the generation of income from improved business opportunities and from new start-ups created'
Political empowerment	Increase in level of discussions and interaction on ARD related issues and topics	Policies	Africa	'The ARDYIS project enabled the creation of youth advocacy NGOs and policy recommendation documents promoting youth involvement in agriculture'
Social capital	Youth participation			
Social capital	Youth participation	Value Chains	Africa	'The promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship and ICT through the ARDYIS project led to the generation of income from improved business opportunities and from new start-ups created'

**SPORE. Evaluation of CTA's magazine: SPORE/ESPORO. 2015**

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Human / technical capital	Increase in number and type of beneficiaries with new knowledge / skills	ICKM	All ACP	'The <i>Spore</i> magazine has improved the knowledge and skills of its world-wide audience. The new knowledge acquired improved the capacities of the readers in the long term with effect spread beyond the first beneficiaries, as most of them share the magazine usually with more than five other people'
	Extent to which capacities have been transformed			
Improved NRM	Improved NRM	Value Chains	All ACP	'The information in the <i>Spore</i> magazine is used by its readers as a reference source or teaching material for spreading the knowledge, as well as for practical improvements in agricultural practices'
Human / technical capital	Increase in number and type of beneficiaries with new knowledge / skills			
Social capital	Increase in information-sharing	ICKM	All ACP	'Through <i>Spore</i> , readers feel linked and part of a global community of agricultural development practitioners'
	Improved relationship with partners and networks			

**PROPAC. Rapport d'études approfondies des bénéficiaires de la PROPAC. 2015**

Impact Category	Indicator	Strategic goal	Region	Summary
Human / technical capital	Extent to which capacities have been transformed	Value Chains	Africa	'The interventions of CTA improved the capacity of PROPAC employees and members in different areas, leading to positive impacts on policy processes, financing of farming activities and gender issues'

### About CTA

The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) is a joint international institution of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States and the European Union (EU). Its mission is to advance food security, resilience and inclusive economic growth in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific through innovations in sustainable agriculture. CTA operates under the framework of the Cotonou Agreement and is funded by the EU. For more information on CTA visit [www.cta.int](http://www.cta.int)

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Cover: One entrepreneurial farmer has restored her land through water harvesting in Ethiopia.  
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