

Participatory Impact Pathway Analysis (PIPA)
Workshop Report
Rice Postharvest Management in the Philippines

26-29 April 2009
PhilRice Central Experiment Station, Muñoz, Philippines

ADB RETA No. 6489

***Bringing about a Sustainable Agronomic Revolution in Rice Production in Asia by
Reducing Preventable Pre- and Postharvest Losses***



Figure 1: Workshop Participants

Tonya Schuetz with contributions from Boru Douthwaite, Martin Gummert, Rica Flor, Carlito Balingbing and Paterno Borlagdan

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1. Background

Postharvest losses in the Philippines as in other Southeast Asian countries are typically 15–20% in weight loss. When quality is considered, it can result in a 10–30% loss of value in the market. From 2005 to 2008, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) / Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) 9036 project “*Improving Poor Farmers’ Livelihood through Improved Rice Postharvest Management*” began pilot testing of improved postharvest technologies in four villages in Viet Nam and eight villages in Cambodia. Results from this project and also from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)-funded Postproduction Work Group of the Irrigated Rice Research Consortium (IRRC) with activities in Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar demonstrated that losses can be significantly reduced and income from rice harvests increased if farmers and processors are able to use improved postharvest management options and technologies like mechanized harvesters, paddy dryers, hermetic storage systems and milling practices. Additional benefits can come from the use of up-to date market information. Both projects included private sector stakeholders as implementing partners in project activities. This was successful on a pilot basis in Cambodia but not yet sufficient for a wider adoption. Farmers and millers in the project villages have now realized the benefits of the improved postharvest management and are increasingly asking for more assistance in sourcing the technologies that they find beneficial (especially hermetic storage and drying systems).

Rationale

The International Rice Research Institutes (IRRI) new ADB funded postharvest initiative has the objective to scale-out these postharvest innovations (which have been piloted in the limited number of villages) to a large number of farmers. The objective is to reach a minimum of 300,000 households in three countries (Cambodia, Philippines and Viet Nam) within five years. This will require an increased focus on strengthening agricultural and industrial extension provided by both public- and private-sector stakeholders. It will also need better linkages to support service providers for financing investment, operating capital and marketing. A major component will be the development of business models for farmers and postharvest practitioners.

To facilitate the dissemination of the proven technologies mentioned above, the project will strengthen country postharvest innovation systems by facilitating in-country Learning Alliances. These Learning Alliances can be understood as the platforms for working with established national partners from the public research and extension systems and for embracing new partners, especially from the private sector and Non Government Organizations (NGOs). The Learning Alliances will seek to widen stakeholders’ choice of technologies and business models, foster adaptation and innovation and, through regular reflection, lead to better understanding of what works where and why. Regular cycles of experimentation, reflection and adaptation is expected to promote interaction and learning among members. The Learning Alliances are expected to (1) increase diversity of options (through prototyping and experimentation), (2) increase interaction among stakeholders (through regular group reflection), and (3) improve stakeholders’ ability to identify and choose what works (through research). We expect that they will provide more flexible and more participatory means for project management and the possibility to accommodate new partners.

Objectives

- Clarify project objectives, its planning logic and guiding principles in the Philippines.
- Identify key stakeholders and their roles, and foster ownership of the project amongst different stakeholders.
- Identify impact pathways (i.e. project strategies to bring about specified changes) and document inputs to develop an impact evaluation plan.
- Clarify the Learning Alliance concept and reach an agreement on the next steps to launch one in the Philippines as a multi stakeholder platform for addressing topics of joint interest and for capturing the learning.

Workshop deliverables

- Network maps showing who is working with whom (useful for planning and monitoring sector level integration)
- Project vision for five years
- Description of so-called outcome logic models (short-term expected changes resulting from project activities, and longer-term contribution to developmental impact in the Philippines)
- Identification of likely members of the Philippine Postharvest Learning Alliance
- Identification of draft list of topics for investigation by the Learning Alliance, the inquiry/experimentation needed and initial allocation of responsibilities (this would be firmed up after the workshop)
- National Learning Alliance consisting of key stakeholders from private and public sectors (to be finalized in follow up activities after the workshop)

2. The PIPA process

The workshop was conducted following the Participatory Impact Pathways Analysis (PIPA) process as shown in Figure 1. Guided along certain questions a group of project participants and stakeholders describe what they think is going to happen in their project and beyond. This is done by looking at two things: 1) the main problem the project tries to solve and asking why this problem exists, and 2) the stakeholders, their relationships and influences.

Impact pathways specify who needs to change for the project to achieve its vision and what the project has done/needs to do, to achieve those changes. The changes are quantified as far as possible as a way of predicting actual and future project impacts as well as providing the basis for an evaluation plan. Through the PIPA process key leverage points will be identified for achieving these changes as a basis for the activities of the Learning Alliance. All this will be captured in a so-called outcomes logic model.

Workshop languages

English was the working language for the participants during the workshop. When necessary, translations into Tagalog were made but results were captured in English for the workshop procedures, project coordination and communication with the donor.

Participation

The participants in the workshop were staff from government agencies, scientists and researchers working on postharvest as well as representatives from the private sector, farmer collectives representatives and non-government organizations (Appendix 1). Figure 1 is a photograph of the workshop participants. Tonya Schuetz, Impact Specialist, facilitated the workshop following the process in Figure 2, below.

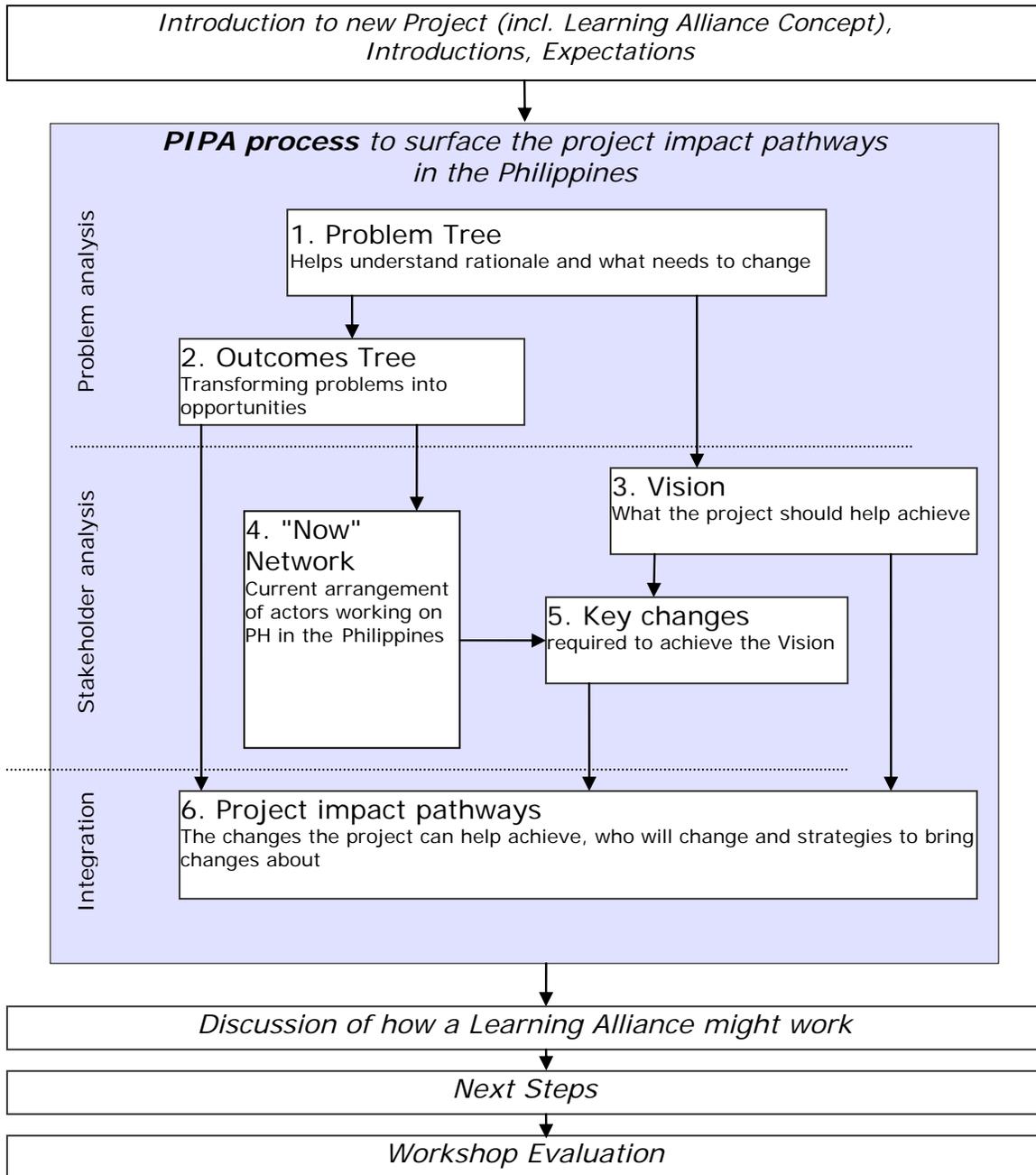


Figure 2: Workshop Road Map

3. The workshop

Day 1: Status of postharvest, beginning impact pathways for new project

The workshop was opened by Evangeline Sibayan on behalf of Eulito Bautista the deputy Director for Research in Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice). Arnold Juliano presented on behalf of Eulito Bautista activities of his institution in the field of post harvest with figures and postharvest technologies. The project leader, Martin Gummert, gave an overview of IRRI postharvest activities and the new ADB-funded postharvest project ADB RETA No. 6489 “*Bringing about a Sustainable Agronomic Revolution in Rice Production in Asia by Reducing Preventable Pre- and Postharvest Losses*”, including its proposed outputs and linkages to other programs ¹.

Before lunch participants were introduced to the Learning Alliance concept. They were grouped according to sectors as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Group composition

Count	GROUPS	Count	GROUPS
	Farmers 1		Farmers 2
1	Alejandro Cinco	1	Rey San Jose
2	Mario Dumale	2	Nestor Molina
3	Victorino Erese	3	Reynaldo Fallaria
4	Lorenzo Provido, Jr.	4	Luis Norella
5	Adonis Dela Cruz	5	Cenontiago Perlas
6	Marolo Alfaro	6	Adriano Necesito
7	Elmer Bautista		
	Researchers		Government Agencies
1	Dr. Joventino J. Tado	1	Mr. Jose Adolfo
2	Engr. Arnold Juliano	2	Mr. Exequiel Requentina
3	Mr. Francisco Cuaresma	3	Gilbert Romarez
4	Dr. Flor Palis	4	Carlito Gapasin
5	Dr. Pastor Garcia	5	Dr. Mary Jean Du
6	Dr. Luis Amano	6	Ms. Liza Quirog
7	Mr. Nguyen Thanh Nghi (Vietnamese)	7	Engr. Eduardo Jarcia
8	Mr. Vinh (Vietnamese)		
	NGOs/Private Organizations		
1	Mr. Edwin Nerva		
2	Wilson Orino		
3	Ma. Annabel Sunga		
4	Luis Arueza		
5	Rommel Barsatan		
6	Marites Nunez		
7	Catalina Diaz		
8	Engr. Vidal Luna		
9	Ms. Vicky Garcia		

¹ All presentations and workshop documentation were handed out to the participants on a CD

As a first step, the participants were to construct a **problem tree** (see Figure 3a and Figure 3b) identifying the main causes of high postharvest loss in Philippines by asking ‘why’ this problem is happening. By asking this question several times (between three to maximum five times) the main problem is broken down into smaller units. At the final stage participants determine intervention points where the project can make a difference.



Figure 3a: Government group discussing (left) and Figure 3b their problem tree (right)



Participants were introduced to the concept of problems being opportunities and how to convert a problem tree into an **outcomes tree** defining the positively changed behavior of an actor. With the focus on the positive, participants developed a vision of project success in reducing postharvest losses in five years time (2013). They were asked to discuss in their groups and come up with a common vision describing the future scenario along the questions below in Table 2.

Note on additional documentation:

This report contains a synthesis of all the group results and some examples from individual groups. The individual group outputs.

For the problem trees of the other groups and other group work outcomes refer to the EXCEL Workbook (PHI_PIPA_Workbook.xls) that accompanies this report (Figure 4).

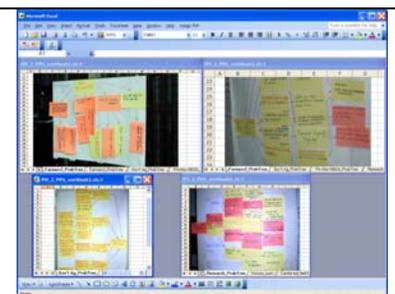


Figure 4: Excel Workbook containing problem trees and other group work output

Table 2: The vision of Farmer's Group 1

What are the next users doing differently? How are men benefiting? How are women benefiting?	<i>The personnel of the Department of Agriculture and its concerned agencies to disseminate the success of the project and support the acquisition of more postharvest facilities and equipment. AT, NFA, BPRE, PhilRice.</i>
How are project outputs disseminating (scaling out)?	<i>By word of mouth, seminars, etc., use of more and better postharvest facilities and equipment.</i>
What political support is nurturing this spread (scaling up)	<i>Lobbying for politicians to support the approval of legislative increase for budgetary support for the acquisition of postharvest facilities and equipment.</i>
What are the end users doing differently? How are they benefiting?	<i>They are now more open minded to adopt modern postharvest technologies, facilities and equipment.</i>

The following Table 3 is a summary the visions that were presented back to participants while Table 2 gives the detailed vision of the Farmers Group 1.

Table 3: Summary of visions of the groups

<p>Research Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Manufacturers producing good quality equipment at reasonable costs and based on the needs of farmers.</i> • <i>Extensionists actively promote new PH technology through trainings.</i> • <i>Researchers incorporate farmers' needs and indigenous knowledge into PH technologies.</i> • <i>Organized farmer groups actively share experiences in PH technologies.</i> • <i>Government policies support farmers' groups.</i> • <i>Final users use proven, current technologies; participate in farmer groups, policy formation, and research projects; reduce postharvest losses and enjoy increased income.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO / Private Organizations Group • <i>Intermediaries pay frequent visits, are committed in transferring technologies, conduct monitoring and evaluation/ assessment, and embrace a participatory approach.</i> • <i>Information dissemination, education, cross-learning, communication and field visits foster scaling out.</i> • <i>Pro-farmers policies, i.e. organic farming, serious implementation of government policies, especially AFMA provides sufficient funding, and support in terms of up-scaling.</i> • <i>The end users benefit through a change in farmers' attitudes and perception.</i> • <i>They use and adopt PH technologies and facilities, exchange knowledge, learning and experience.</i> • <i>There is improved life of farmers and active participation of women in PH activities.</i>
<p>Farmer Group 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The next users DA, ATI, DAR, BPRE, DOST, NFA, PhilRice, NGOs commit to their task of extending PH technologies to the farmers.</i> • <i>Through cooperation with GOs, POs, NGOs and LGUs project outputs are disseminated.</i> • <i>Sponsorship, counterpart from office of the provincial government, congressmen, mayors, etc. are nurturing the spread as political support for up-scaling.</i> • <i>The end users benefit from active trading, consumers and businessmen.</i>
<p>Government Agencies Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Manufacturers, NGOs accredited local manufacturers/ NGOs of PH equipment meet quality standards and can meet demands; they have a strong link with the promotion and distribution network.</i> • <i>The project's outputs are scaled out through the implementers, like researchers/ extensionists (DA, LGUs, ATI, NGOs) through strong extension networks, - techno-demos, - FFS, -farmers meeting, -fora, - through media (TV, radio, print), - IEC materials, and through continuing training programs for PI.</i> • <i>Up-scaling is nurtured through institutionalized financing programs/ funding support to intermediaries / final user of PH technologies by donors/ PIAs (MLGU, PLGU, NGOs, DA, GFIs).</i> • <i>Final users, like farmers, FOs, FAs, IAs, viable FGs, FFs benefit through a strong link to market network, improved KAS on postharvest, and are beneficiaries of continuing training and education, efficient O&M practices and use of PH facilities</i>

Each group presented and discussed their problem trees, outcome trees and visions to the other groups in smaller rotating groups, in a “bus stop” manner, capturing similarities and differences on cards during and after discussions.

The day ended with a quick “go-around”, wherein participants could share what they thought the most important thing of the day for them (see Chapter Learning Oriented Build-in Monitoring, “Go-around”).

Day 2: Network mapping

The topic of network concepts, network mapping and the possibility of how to visualize networks were introduced to the participants. In their groups, participants were asked to develop their network maps to describe how organizations are currently linked together in the postharvest sector in the Philippines (see Figure 5a and Figure 5b). Participants drew maps with four relationships – funding flows; research links; scaling-out and scaling up; considering five stakeholder/actors categories see Table 4.

Table 4: Different Stakeholder Categories

Actors	Examples	People and/or organizations ...
<i>First users</i>	Extensionists, Government agencies: ATI	... who directly use project outputs (technology, methods, knowledge)
<i>Final Users</i>	Farmers	... that ultimately benefit
<i>Politically-important Actors</i>	Government agencies: DA	... whose support is needed for project success
<i>Donor</i>	ADB	... who provide funding
<i>Project Implementer</i>	IRRI, PhilRice, Researchers	... who work on project activities

Scaling-out (adoption) is the spread of technology and knowledge from farmer to farmer, community to community, within the same stakeholder groups. Scaling-up is an institutional expansion, based largely on first-hand experience, word-of-mouth and positive feedback, from adopters and their grassroots organizations to policy makers, donors, development institutions, and the other key stakeholders to build a more enabling environment for the scaling-out process. In other words, scaling-up is the process by which policies and norms change in such a way that they support a scaling-out process. Participants also indicated the potential influence on and attitude towards the project of organizations in the networks. They then identified the main network changes required to achieve their respective visions.



Figure 5a (left): Farmers' Group 2 drawing a map of the postharvest network; and b (right): their final product

The data from the network maps was entered and mapped using NetDraw software. This allowed for combining the maps drawn by the five groups to give a composite picture of the postharvest sector in Philippines (Figure 6).

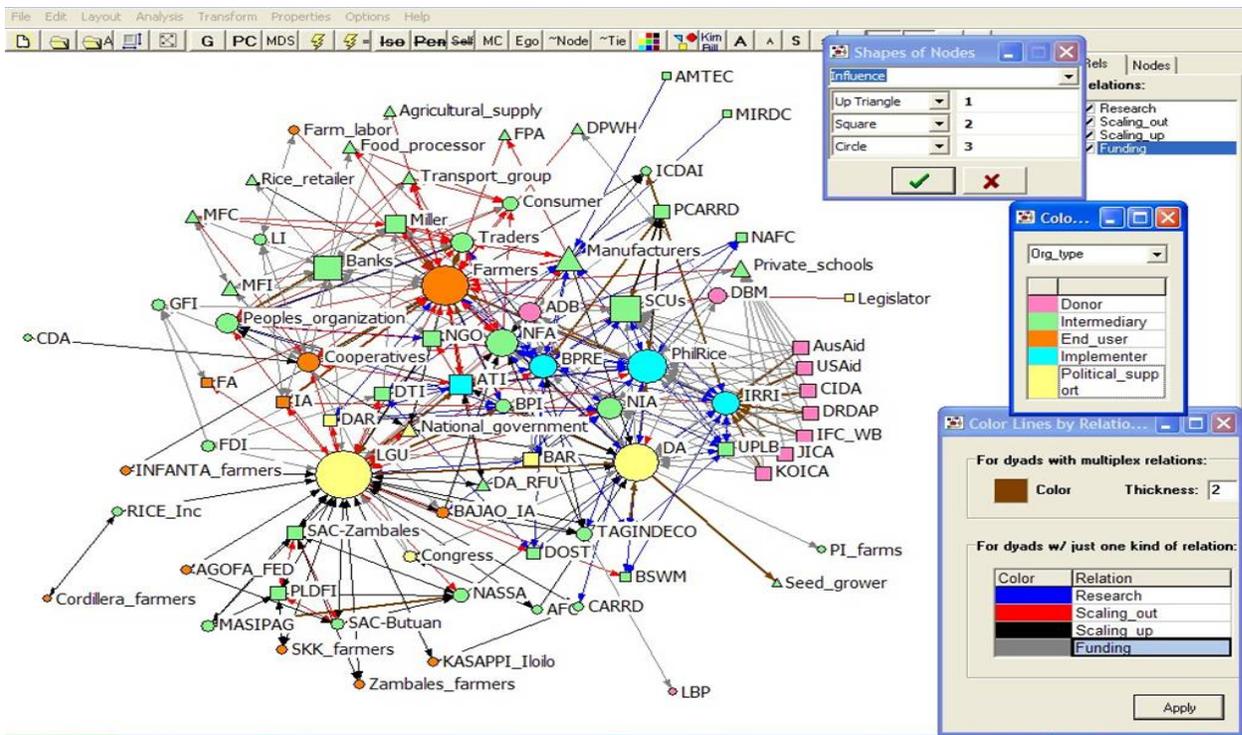


Figure 6: Composite network map of the postharvest sector in Philippines

In a next step participants developed a network map for the year 2013 matching the vision and outcome tree had drafted capturing the main changes required to reduce postharvest loss in the Philippines, which each group presented to the others (see Appendix 4: Notes on the groups' network map presentation).

Notes on the network maps:

Combined map: The **colors of the nodes/** actors are according to their category:

End users	red
Intermediaries	green
Implementer	blue
Scaling up / political support	yellow
Donor	pink

The **size of the node** indicated the amount of links, i.e. the bigger the more linkages the actor has to other actors.

The **color of the lines** define the kind of relationships

Research	blue
Scaling out	red
Scaling up	black
Funding.	grey

The **shapes** of the nodes reflect on the perception of influence the groups have of the actors.

The map indicates that some groups involved in postharvest did not manage to send representatives to the workshop and thus are less prominent in the network map, e.g. manufacturers, traders, millers. It is a network with many players and linkages involved, key player in terms of being perceived as influential as well as being a node with many links are the farmers and the Local Government Units. Whilst local government units are commonly untapped and not involved in improving the postharvest situation they are perceived in the now network map as a major player.

Individual group maps (detailed notes on each group's presentation of their now and future network see Appendix 4: Notes on the groups' network map presentation. One observation when looking at the two farmer groups network maps now and future is that they would like to see a simplified network, in which they have a reduced number of agencies they have to deal with.

Then participants generated an **Outcome logic model**, in which each row describes an impact pathway as seen in the Template in Table 5. The outcomes logic model synthesizes the information from the Vision, Network Maps actors, and Outcomes (derived from the Problem- and Outcome Tree). It describes who needs to change, how knowledge, attitude and skills (KAS) need to change, and what the project will do to make these changes happen, so that the project can achieve its vision.

Table 5: Template for outcomes logic model

Actor (or group of actors who are expected to change in the same way)	Change in practice	Change in Knowledge, Attitudes or Skills	What are/were the project's strategies for achieving these changes in KAS and practice?

Each line in the table below contains an outcome hypothesis and impact hypothesis:

- 1) That the strategy or strategies the project proposes will bring about the desired outcomes;

- 2) That the outcomes, if realized, will contribute to livelihood impacts on the ultimate beneficiaries.

The former are tested by the project's Monitoring & Evaluation, which is the project's responsibility. The latter will generally be tested by external ex-post impact assessment, either at or after the end of the project.

When filling out the table the groups were asked to consider all five types of actor: Intermediaries (people and/ or organizations, who directly use project outputs, e.g. technology, methods, knowledge), Final Users (people and/ or organizations that ultimately benefit), Politically-important Actors, (people and/ or organizations whose support is needed for project success), Donors and Project Implementers.

Day 3, morning: Presenting the Outcome Logic Models, Learning Alliance

The day started with a brief "check-in" from the participants giving one word how they feel before each group presented their outcome logic models to each other for comments and discussions.

For the individual groups outcome logic models see the Excel Spreadsheet.

Participants were introduced to the concept of a **Learning Alliance**, which is shown in Figure 7. They understood that the PIPA workshop represented the first stage in planning for a Learning Alliance.

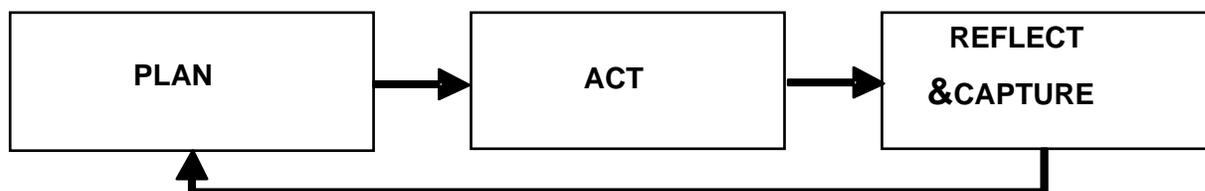


Figure 7: Learning Alliance repeated learning circle



Figure 8: Presenting the 5 guiding questions

In randomly selected multi-stakeholder groups participants discussed what a postharvest Learning Alliance in the Philippines might look like using five guiding questions.

- *Who should participate as a stakeholder and what could be their role?*
- *What could be topics of interest to be discussed in further detail among members of the Learning Alliance?*
- *How can we share what we learn?*
- *How can we capture and document what we learn?*
- *What are necessary next actions (for individuals as well as organizations)?*

Ideas were collected and generated in a World Café² Session.

All the ideas were brought together to populate the Learning Alliance concept for Philippines, for details see Appendix 5.



Figure 9: Outcome of the Learning Alliance group work

While participants went on the field trip, the project leader and facilitators (Martin, Tonya, Rica, Caling, and Pat) combined and integrated the impact pathways from each of the five groups.

Day 3, afternoon: Field trip

(Written by Alfred Schmidley)

Summary

This was a very insightful field trip; one enjoyed by participants all who had positive comments. It was also productive to have a mixed group of participants who could provide insights of their own for the sake of the entire group. The field trip was most useful in providing information and perspectives about smallholder farmers who operate across a wider area of economic activities besides rice. In short, smallholder farmers operate as a business and success (or lack thereof) in one area impacts the farm as an economic unit in another.

Introduction

On Thursday afternoon, April 30, 2009, all workshop participants were invited to participate in an arranged field trip to gain better understanding of other agricultural activities and networks apart from rice production, thus providing a broader view of farm production, related activities and resources. The field trip included visits to institutes, like BFAR-NFFTC – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – National Freshwater Fisheries Training Center, PCC –

² See <http://www.kstoolkit.org/The+World+Cafe>

Philippine Carabao Center, BPRE – Bureau of Postharvest Research and Extension, CLSU - Central Luzon State University, PhilRice – Philippine Rice Research Institute. The following are some key points from our visits to the above.

1. BFAR-NFFTC

This Bureau was founded in 1979 and falls under the Philippine Department of Agriculture and is primarily responsible for training activities and dissemination of information for cultivating primarily freshwater Tilapia and prawns. The 35-hectare facility includes the Tilapia Germplasm Bank and 15 branch offices. Their target constituents are inland smallholder fish farmers; to whom they disseminate broodstock and fingerlings and give training for cultivation, monitoring and problem identification at the farm level. On average Tilapia take 3-4 months to reach maturity for commercial consumption and represent significant economic opportunities for farmers.



Figure 10: Tilapia being raised at BFAR-NFFTA

2. Philippine Carabao Center

Established in 1992, this Center promotes enhanced value-added activities for carabao amongst smallholder farmers, including use of carabao for milk products, meat, and as draft animals. The traditional Philippine carabao holds a reverent place in the hearts of many rural people in the Philippines as this animal has been central to farming and family-supporting activities. Currently there is a population of 3.3 million native carabaos in the Philippines, 99.9% of which are owned by smallholder farmers. This Center holds national gene pool and germplasm conservation bank and uses new imported stock for their genetics improvement program, which includes artificial insemination, embryo transfer, and IVF programs. The Center's extension network includes 14 satellite centers for activities such as training and technical support amongst farming cooperatives and village level enterprises, a "Healthy-Vet" program, and development of linkages to market for packaging, processing and distributing carabao-derived products. At the end of our trip we stopped by the Carabao Products Outlet where participants were all too happy to purchase samples for carabao yogurt, fresh and flavoured milk, cheese, soap and other items.



Figure 11: Philippine Carabao Centre, milking parlor and stockyard

3. BPRE

This postharvest center is involved with both research and extension activities under the Department of Agriculture. Field trip participants were shown various post-harvest technologies for nuts, rice, and corn. The most interesting was their new flatbed dryer which we saw operating first-hand and could gain insights into their attempts to promote this amongst farmers (with mixed results that we had heard about during the Workshop).



Figure 12: BPRE flatbed dryer in operation

4. CLSU



Figure 13: CLSU small stock husbandry center

This University includes a center for small farm stock animals that is mainly engaged in goat breeding and by-products, both research and extension. We saw five kinds for goats being raised, from the native traditional Philippine species to various percentages of other genetic crossings with imported stock. In the Philippines, smallholder farmers raise goats for both milk and meat consumption purposes and thus are an important activity on smallholder farms. The CLSU genetic program is primarily engaged to find ways to increase lactation periods and volumes through breeding research and extension practices.

5. PhilRice

Our field trip concluded with a mini-tour of PhilRice that included their Engineering and R&D areas where participants could see firsthand various types of rice production technologies that included the PhilRice version of the flatbed dryer (allowing us to compare with the one from BPRE), threshers, reapers, stripper-gathers, hydro-tillers, micro-mills, flour mill, rice hull stoves, etc. all on display outside the Engineering R&D building and inside the exhibition room



Figure 14: PhilRice Engineering Department

Day 4: Agreement on postharvest impact pathways and next steps

The **synthesized impact pathways** from the groups were presented in the morning and participants made comments and additions resulting in the Table 5 below.

Table 6: Combined impact pathways to reduce postharvest loss in Philippines.

Explanations: (1) = Farmers Group 1, (2) = Farmers Group 2, (3) = Government Agencies, (4) = Private sector and NGOs, (5) = Research

Bolded = Project intervention, normal = project can help facilitate, *italics = beyond the scope of the project*,

Actor (or group of actors)	Change in practice	Change in Knowledge, Attitudes or Skills	Strategies for achieving these changes in KAS and practice?
Farmers	Adopt/ practice appropriate PH technologies (<i>from cutting to storing</i>) (1, 2, 3, 4) when needed (5).	<p>Farmers know that traditional PH practice (over-ripe) may cause severe losses (2)</p> <p>Farmers understand/accept significance of appropriate PH technologies (3)</p> <p>Enhanced capability to select appropriate PH technologies adaptable to farmers' conditions/resources (3)</p> <p>Know about the benefit of use and maintenance of PH equipment (4, 5)</p> <p>Farmers know that they will gain more profit from better grain quality (2)</p> <p>Farmers have accountability and responsibility for the sustainability of the project (4)</p>	<p>Needs Assessment (Survey, PRA, FGDs) (3)</p> <p>Techno-demos, trainings, field days/visits, fora, techno clinic (3, 5)</p> <p>Funding support (pilot interventions) (3)</p> <p>Support continuous practice of new technologies learned (2)</p> <p>Continuous implementation of information dissemination (1)</p>
	Have a voice in policy making (5)	<p>Knowledge and skills in how to organize link and communicate with government leaders (5)</p> <p>Change in perception of Government and NGO relationship (4)</p>	<p>Training on Leadership, Confidence building and Communication methods (5)</p> <p><i>Constant coordination with government agencies (2) and involvement in decision making (4)</i></p>

Actor (or group of actors)	Change in practice	Change in Knowledge, Attitudes or Skills	Strategies for achieving these changes in KAS and practice?
<p>Farmers organizations: Fas (3), FCs (2, 5), Fos (3), IAs, FFs (Farmers' Federations)</p>	<p>Champion the adoption/ practice of appropriate PH technologies (2, 3)</p> <p>Provide appropriate PH facilities/ equipment/ services <i>(from processing to marketing)</i> (2, 3), e.g. buy, store and sell paddy (2)</p> <p>Use unified and integrated approach (4)</p> <p>Use e-commerce (2)</p> <p>Member actively participate in organizations activity (1)</p>	<p>Develop entrepreneurial mind set (3)</p> <p>Enhanced capability to access funds (3)</p> <p>Enhanced technical capability on O & M of PH facilities/ equipment (3)</p> <p>Realize the value of networking and linking with other groups (NGOs) (4)</p> <p>Value high price and good quality (2)</p> <p>Open to new marketing information systems</p> <p>Constructive perception of government program (1)</p>	<p>Needs Assessment (Survey, PRA, FGDs) (3)</p> <p>Trainings (institutional development, etc) (2, 3, 4)</p> <p>Funding support (pilot interventions) (3)</p> <p>Favorable policy environment for dissemination/ adoption of PH technologies (2, 3)</p> <p>Exchange and sharing of ideas, resources, technologies and experiences (4)</p> <p>Use of quality seeds and suitable and modern machines (2)</p> <p>Acquire PH equipment through loans <i>or donations</i> (2)</p> <p>Empower organizations and their functioning (1)</p> <p>Utilizing rice seed growers farms as technology training and information centers in their locality with adequate funding support (1)</p>
	<p>Farmers pool capital (1) and practice equity of cost sharing on the acquisition and development of PH technologies (5)</p>	<p>Knowledge in money handling (1, 5)</p> <p>Active involvement in cooperative (1)</p> <p>Move from dependency mentality to self sufficiency (5)</p>	<p>Value formation, opportunities and access to funds, and training on business development (5)</p> <p>Training on alternative sources for improved livelihoods (diversification) (5)</p> <p>Training on financial management (5)</p> <p>Creation of credit surety fund (1)</p> <p>Invite experts to discuss the advantage of COOPs (1)</p>

Actor (or group of actors)	Change in practice	Change in Knowledge, Attitudes or Skills	Strategies for achieving these changes in KAS and practice?
All private sector (manufacturers, millers and traders)	Practice equity of cost sharing (5)	Knowledge in money handling (5) Move from dependency mentality to self sufficiency (5)	Training on business development (5) Training on livelihoods (5) Training on financial management (5)
Manufacturers/ Fabricators	Design, develop, adapt, design PH equipment/ facilities (3) (R&D capacity) Produce equipment and PH technologies that are competitive in the markets (3) Provide client oriented business operation and after sales services (3)	Enhanced technical capability to design and manufacture PH equipment/ facilities (3) Are conscious about quality of their products (3). Understand the importance of client- oriented business operation/ after-sales services to their long term business interest (3) Enhanced capability to access funds (3) Faster stream of consciousness among their members (2) (self evaluation?)	Trainings (QS, Value-Analysis, Product Design/Manufacturing, etc.) (2, 3) <i>Appropriate policy environment for accreditation, regulatory mechanism, provision of tax incentives, funding support (3)</i> Establish network of accredited after-sales services (3)
Fls Banks, micro credit..	Provide financial support (3, 4) with reduced requirements (relaxation of collateral (1)) and simplified application processes for loans (2, 4, 5) Provide soft loans (5)	Develop awareness on priority PH programs for funding support (3) Greater understanding of their clients needs (5) Recognized need for social programs (5) Banks have confidence in the ability of farmers to pay back loans (2) Re-orientation in project proposal and evaluation (1) Friendly loan policies (4)	<i>Create credit windows (facility) for PH facilities (3)</i> <i>Simplify procedure and requirements (3)</i> <i>Reduce and make interest rate affordable (3)</i> <i>Provide credit surety funds for PH facility loans (3)</i> <i>Provide training for loan applicants (4)</i> <i>Substantial shift from collateral based lending to cash flow based lending (1)</i> Involve financial institutions in the planning, implementation and monitoring of projects (4) <i>Dialog with farmers and farmers associations and the private sector (stakeholders) (2, 3, 5)</i> <i>Creation of foundations as the social arm (5)</i>

Actor (or group of actors)	Change in practice	Change in Knowledge, Attitudes or Skills	Strategies for achieving these changes in KAS and practice?
NGO/PO	<p>Unified and integrated approach (4)</p> <p>Include farmers in planning, implementation, & monitoring (4)</p> <p>Expand Networking with other NGOs (local and beyond) (4)</p>	<p>Create networking and linkages with other NGOs (4)</p> <p>Enhance capacity building; resource development (4)</p> <p>Know about the benefit of use and maintenance of PH equipment (4)</p> <p>Change in perception of government and NGO relationship (4)</p> <p>Realize the value of networking (4)</p> <p>Value high price and good quality (4)</p> <p>Sensitivity to different farmer sectors (4)</p>	<p>Exchange and sharing of ideas, resources, technologies and experiences (4)</p> <p>Transparency in the planning, implementation and monitoring, evaluation of the project. Collaboration with farmers (4)</p> <p>Sharing/Exchange of resources; Training, etc. (4)</p> <p>Established feedback conduit between farmers, manufacturers, policy-makers etc. (4)</p>
LGUs (Extension)	<p>Have technical capability on PH technologies (3)</p> <p>Provide effective/ efficient extension service (2, 3)</p> <p>Providing need based frequent (1) extension services (5) backed by sufficient travel funds (1)</p> <p>Collaborate better with farmers, people organizations and NGO (4)</p> <p>Working with farmers on improving postharvest methods (5)</p>	<p>Understand significance of appropriate PH technologies (2, 3)</p> <p>Enhanced capability on appropriate PH technologies for effective dissemination (3)</p> <p>Recognize and support development efforts (4)</p> <p>Recognition that PO and NGOs are not a threat. (4)</p> <p>Extension agents recognize farmer knowledge (5)</p> <p>Extension agents have updated knowledge of PH technologies (5)</p>	<p>Trainings (3) on participatory approaches (5), upgrading of knowledge (5)</p> <p>Established feedback conduit between farmers/farmers' groups, manufacturers/fabricators, RDE consortium and policy-makers (3), partnership and collaboration (4)</p> <p>Performance based compensation scheme for extension workers (from discussion).</p> <p><i>Return structure of extension system under the national level (1)</i></p> <p><i>Full implementation of AFMA (2)</i></p> <p><i>Close supervision and monitoring of ATs (1)</i></p>

Actor (or group of actors)	Change in practice	Change in Knowledge, Attitudes or Skills	Strategies for achieving these changes in KAS and practice?
Policy Makers (Congress, NGAs, AFCs, LGUs)	<p>Consult farmers on PH needs to prioritize programs/projects with fund/technical support (3)</p> <p>Give more support to PH promotion (5)</p> <p>Reduced corruption and eliminate too much politicking at national government (1, 2, 4)</p> <p>Congress supports and approves pro-farmers policies (4)</p>	<p>Develop awareness on priority PH needs of farmers for GAA listing and fund support (3)</p> <p>Increased knowledge and awareness about the importance of PH (5)</p> <p>Become pro-farmers and pro-project (2)</p> <p>Politicians are aware of the benefits of better consultations with farmers (4)</p> <p>Foster the implementation of fast and effective delivery services (1)</p> <p>National government knows their obligation as servants of the country and not as god of the country (2)</p> <p>Sensitivity to different farmer sectors (4)</p>	<p>Include training, seminar on PH included in local government programs (5) seminars attended by representatives from national and local governments, banks, government agencies, private organizations, cooperatives and farmers (2)</p> <p><i>Ordinances / laws related to support good practices in PH (5)</i></p> <p><i>Consultative workshops/fora with farmers' groups (2, 3)</i></p> <p><i>Review PH RDE programs submitted by RDE Consortium for GAA prioritization, credit windows, BSP financing policies and LGU-IRA appropriation. (3)</i></p> <p><i>Decentralize accreditation and regulatory functions to RFUs. (3)</i></p> <p><i>Give priority and more allocation to funds for PH technology promotion (2,5)</i></p> <p>Lobbying and influencing (4)</p>
Research Institutions	<p>Research administrations are less bureaucratic (4)</p> <p>Develop low-cost and efficient PH technologies (2)</p> <p>Disseminate to end users the matured research results (2)</p>	<p>Consultative and participatory partnership (4)</p> <p>Knowledge about quality PH equipment (2)</p>	<p>Strengthen researchers ownership of research output (4)</p> <p>Due recognition of contribution of intermediaries in process development (4)</p> <p>Advocacy info system commercialization (2)</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation and quality control (2)</p> <p>Involvement of manufacturers and end-users in the development of quality machinery and PH materials (2)</p>
National Agricultural Research System	<p>Incorporate farmer knowledge in technology development with gender consideration</p>	<p>Understand the PH needs of men and women by listening to farmers</p>	<p>Application of farmer participatory approaches: conduct needs assessment, on-farm validation, etc</p>

Actor (or group of actors)	Change in practice	Change in Knowledge, Attitudes or Skills	Strategies for achieving these changes in KAS and practice?
IRRI	Strengthen development of stress tolerant varieties	Breeding prioritization	Produce stress tolerant rice varieties (submergence) – through other IRRI programs
National Funding Agencies	Fund farmer organizations directly	Policy reorientation	Active involvement in Identifying and awarding contracts
International Funding Agencies	Funds farmers organizations directly	Policy reorientation	Make farmers cooperatives
NGOs (added from Vicky Garcia's contribution)	Expand networking with other NGOs (local and beyond)	Enhance capacity building; resource development Know about the benefit of use and maintenance of PH equipment Change in perception of government and NGO relationship Realize the value of networking value high price and good quality Sensitivity to different farmer sectors	Sharing/Exchange of resources; Training, etc. Established feedback conduit between farmers, manufacturers, policy-makers etc.

Self assessment, participants contribution to the project

The participants were then asked to reflect on the outputs of the workshop, how and what they think they themselves as individuals and their institutions can contribute to the project. The responses included the whole range from the application of new technologies by farmers, out-scaling through being model farmers and providing extension services to scaling-up and passing resolutions that favor postharvest development (Table 7). This provides a good starting point the initial activities in the provinces.

Table 7: Self assessment of participants with respect to what and how they can contribute to the project

	Name of Participant	What/How they can contribute to the project
Central	Ed Jarcia <i>NFA, Quezon City</i>	Take active role in advocating/sensitizing our fellow worker specially our key official/executives on the need for the agency to pursue dynamic collaboration in building and even expanding existing partnership in the area of grain postproduction – all in support of the agency's mandate on food security.
	Edwin P. Nerva <i>Quezon City/Iloilo Province</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represent farmers in dialogue, meetings with the government - Promote appropriate PH technologies in areas of operation - Create suitable environment for farmers' participation in areas of operation
Aurora	Edgar Vigilia <i>Maria Aurora, Aurora</i>	Sharing actual field experiences regarding PH operation as guide in decision-making for the project.
Cordillera	Ma. Victoria Garcia <i>Revitalize Indigenous Cordilleran Entrepreneurs (RICE)</i> <i>Cordillera Region, Ifugao Province, Kalinga and Benguet</i>	How: As a link-agent for development, our NGO-RICE, INC is committed to providing every means possible and realize our vision: See Cordillera flourish economically (by offering a market driven partnership to farmers); culturally (preservation of traditional rice varieties for sustainable agriculture) and environmentally (preservation of watershed/cultivation of the terraces). RICE vows our commitment to providing our counterparts-capacity building; support the establishment of the Farmers' Terrace Cooperative for long term/sustainable production – through a farmer owned enterprise.
Nueva Ecija	Elmer Bautista <i>Nueva Ecija</i>	I will be very cooperative to the project and become a model farmer in my area. Utilize PH technologies to show to my co-farmers.
	Ronel Barsatan <i>Natividad, Nueva Ecija</i>	Conduct project orientation, training and planning across CBCP-NASSA Sustainable Agriculture network.
	Caesar Joventino Tado <i>PhilRice, Nueva Ecija</i>	Development of PH Technologies; technology promotion to concerned stakeholders
	Victorino Erese <i>Sto. Domingo, Nueva Ecija</i>	To reach the success! More cooperation to all members/participants of this Workshops. Introduce (PH technologies) to remote area.
	Francisco Cuaresma <i>Central Luzon State University, Nueva Ecija</i>	How: Having heard of the farmers' voice/problems, I am ready to include or consider the ideas/suggestions of the clients in my machinery/equipment designs.
Zambales	Luis Arueza <i>Zambales (Social Action Center of Zambales)</i>	Information dissemination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing farmers - Help in training - Help in on-farm research and demonstration
Bicol	Wilson Oriño <i>Prelature of Libmanan, Camarines Sur</i>	How can I contribute? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By imparting to farmers everything that I learned in this workshop - By encouraging our farmers to be more participative in all undertakings that improve their personal, social aspects - Share to LGUs/Local intermediaries my learnings and experiences in this workshop

	Name of Participant	What/How they can contribute to the project
	Jose Adolfo, Jr. <i>LGU-Canaman, Cam. Sur</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help strengthen the farmers/farmer groups - Help in the advocacy on PH technologies - Do my best to serve as a link between the farmers and the LGU - Exert extra effort to orient/update myself on new/appropriate PH technologies thru research/networking
	Exiquiel Requentina <i>LGU-Canaman, Camarines Sur</i>	TO encourage farmers to strengthen their group, avail of PH facilities and do abide with all existing rules and/or guidelines of the program.
	Luis Amano <i>Bicol University College of Agriculture and Forestry, Guinobatan, Albay</i>	As part of an academic institution, we can contribute in determining the needs of the farmers and develop interventions to reduce/minimize PH losses.
	Adonis F. dela Cruz <i>Masbate City</i>	To leave behind all malpractices and change for the better. Self discipline.
Mindoro	Cenontiago Perlas <i>Occidental Mindoro</i>	Disseminate information about PH losses to fellow farmers
	Ma. Annabel Sunga <i>LGU-San Jose, Occidental Mindoro</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical aspect, information dissemination - Link farmers to concerned agencies regarding their needs
	Rey San Jose <i>Occidental Mindoro</i>	How: "Federate farmers cooperative". Organizing, value formation and technology transfer.
	Julius Norella <i>Rizal, Occ. Mindoro</i>	I may encourage my fellow farmers to join or organize cooperative for themselves.
	Reynaldo Fallarca, SR. <i>Occ. Mindoro</i>	How: As Barangay Council member, in our session I will pass a resolution (barangay ordinance) to adopt the (rice) PH technology.
Bohol	Mary Jean Du <i>APC- Bohol</i>	Our center is the frontline of the GMA-Rice program in Region 7 (Bohol specifically). The center has the engineering unit that can assist in the project activities for reducing PH losses.
	Liza Quirog <i>Prov'l Agricultural Office, Tagbilaran City, Bohol</i>	Policy advocacy at provincial level during budget allocation hearings and thru legislation, to insert LGU funds for PH.
	Mario Dumale <i>BOFAMCO-Bohol</i>	Establishment and operationalization of the credit surety fund.
Leyte	Engr. Alejandro Cinco <i>Province of Leyte</i>	The information dissemination method for farmer is "show me and teach me". If the PH equipment is affordable to me, then I can teach them by showing the importance of these equipments in decreasing PH losses.
	Marolo Alfaro <i>St. Bernard, Southern Leyte</i>	I can make my seed farm as a local training and information center for local farmers.
	Pastor Garcia <i>Leyte Province, Eastern Visayas</i>	How: Provide the manpower and technical resources to implement the project.
Iloilo	Lorenzo Provido, Jr. <i>Iloilo Province</i>	"I'll make farmers in my neighborhood be aware of their losses in monitoring value during postharvest activities."
	Edwin P. Nerva <i>Quezon City/Iloilo Province</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represent farmers in dialogue, meetings with the government - Promote appropriate PH technologies in areas of operation - Create suitable environment for farmers' participation in areas of operation
	Adriano Necesito <i>OPAG-Aurora</i>	Active agent of proper PH practices
Mindanao	Matet Nuñez <i>Butuan City, Agusan del Norte, Mindanao</i>	How? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pro-active in linking with the LGUs in our province - Get closer to PhilRice/DA thru visits and informal talks - Involve DA/PhilRice Chief in any activities in our diocese
	Vidal Luna <i>Tago, Surigao del Sur</i>	By sharing my knowledge in the technologies regarding PH facilities
	Gilbert Romarez <i>PhilRice, Midsayap, Cotabato</i>	How: Include PH technologies thru trainings and technology demonstration

	Name of Participant	What/How they can contribute to the project
International	Lina Diaz <i>IRRI, Los Baños</i>	Possible Contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct assessment of farmers' knowledge, attitude, skills on PH technologies - Conduct trainings to increase farmers' awareness on suitable PH technologies - Facilitate/coordinate dialogue among farmers, POs, NGOs, LGU, IRRI - Documentation on PIPA - Documentation on changes in farmers' practice, capabilities

4. Next steps

Martin then gave a workshop summary and presented a few slides with the next steps as follows:

Time frame:

- 2009: Inception Phase, modification of the proposal by August 2009 based on the PIPA workshop outcomes and the work plans in the countries.
Initial activities include need assessments and baseline studies after the selection of priority locations.
- 2010-2013 Implementation Phase
- Follow-up phase for monitoring of Impact.

Guiding Principles for the project

- Need based value chain approach from harvest to market
- Building entrepreneurial skills
- National Learning Alliances embrace public and private stakeholders
- Impact culture established with impact pathway analysis and fostered through facilitation of Learning Alliance meetings
- Make maximum use of existing knowledge
(Don't re-invent the wheel, facilitate cross-country learning and learning from the history)
- Collaborate with centers of excellence
(e.g. NLU for drying and laser leveling)
- Building on and adding value to national initiatives
(IRRC outreach programs)
- Letting go as stakeholders take over

Activities proposed in the current ADB-IRRI agreement for 2009, Philippines

- ✓ **Identify Key Postharvest Stakeholders**, public and private
- ✓ Conduct **PIPA Workshop**
- ✓ Initiate Philippine **Learning Alliance** (May 09)
 - Select locations (June 09), establish baselines
 - Collaboration agreements (June 09)
 - Baselines and need assessments in selected provinces
 - Draft project document for 2010-2014 for submission to ADB (August 09)
 - Postharvest Training at IRRI/PhilRice (October 09)
 - Continue technology adaptation

- Start to develop technology specific business models
- Start to develop and adapt extension methodologies
- Conduct year end workshop (Learning Alliance)

Next Steps, PIPA Process

- **Workshop report**
 - Finalize English Report, Tonya – May 10
 - Send to participants – May 20
- **Immediate next action**
 - PhilRice and IRRI teams meet
 - Incorporate workshop outputs into project framework
 - Modes of operation of Learning Alliance
 - Initiate initial activities (baselines, need assessments)
- **Clarify interest of provinces to participate?**

Next steps, Learning Alliance

- Initially facilitated by Tonya
- Decide on 2-3 initial topics
- Next meeting, after home leave time (September)?
- Learning Alliance email list
- Internet based forum for discussions

5. Learning-oriented build-in monitoring

In order to capture and reflect on the process, facilitation and methodologies used, to improve several mechanisms were build into the workshop moderation:

Clarification of Expectations

As a baseline against the end of workshop evaluation after the official opening and introductions, participants were asked to write their expectations on cards and these were clustered by the workshop moderators into the three categories: 1. Will be addressed, 2. Will be partly addressed, and 3. Parking lot = need to be addressed later on during project implementation. This exercise clarified that the workshop will address expectations voiced like:

- *Learn and have a better understanding about the new project (3),*
- *Identify stakeholders for PH collaboration (1),*
- *Finding a venue where PH issues, challenges and opportunities can be tackled and addressed so as to improve PH management practices in the Philippines and help farmers (1),*
- *Formulation of strategies to improve rice postproduction industry (1),*
- *Learn more of the role of the Learning Alliance (1).*

It was explained that the larger amount of expectations around PH technologies,

- *Updates and information on new PH technologies, insights into specific PH technologies, validation of PH technologies, knowing best PH practices, etc., (13)*

as well as expectations like

- *Gain insight on PH projects,*
- *Cross learning with other countries and geographically similar places,*
- *Local adoption of equipment,*
- *Dissemination of PH technology to local farmers,*
- *Learn about more effective transfer of PH technology from its generation to the end user,*
- *Experience exchange,*
- *Learn more about PH facilities,*
- *Policy direction to reduce PH losses,*
- *Learn about PH loss prevention,*
- *Terms of reference of all parties involved (IRRI, PhilRice, etc) relative to the operationalization of the Learning Alliance,*
- *Validation of existing PH problems,*
- *Learn extension transfer methodologies for PH technologies,*

will only be partially addressed in the workshop.

Ten expectations fell into the category of the Parking Lot, e.g.

- *Expect more improved PH facilities, Identify and choose best and most adaptable PH facility / equipment for cooperative,*
- *Develop and extension strategies for promoting the location specific PH technologies,*
- *Process of technology dissemination to farmers,*
- *Monetary support to LGHs & farmers.*

“Go-around” at the end of Day 1

Participants could give short bits of what they thought was the day's most important experience in this workshop was for them. Participants were overall positive about the approach and the methodologies introduced. See detailed responses of participants in Appendix 6 Monitoring and Evaluation and Section “Go-around”.

Optional feedback and informal checking with participants on the Day 2

Feedback (8) were all positive, e.g. from ☺, to *I feel better now, to group energized, topics very stimulating for change, I have clearer directions on the workshop goal, learnt how the Alliance is working to reduce PH losses, formulate simple strategies in achieving KAS and practices.* Randomly “interviewed” participants explained that through the outcome logic model the exercises and components were falling into place.

Which tool they liked most and participants think they will use after the workshop

In this exercise the participants were asked to cluster themselves around cards that had the major tools used during the workshop. The participants grouped themselves as follows: Problem Tree (15), Outcome Tree (8), Vision (4), Network Maps (9), *I do not know yet* (3) It was interesting to see that all the 4 participants who found the Vision most useful were farmers / farmers representatives.

End of Workshop Evaluation

The workshop finished with an after-action review which involved participants writing on cards what they liked about the workshop and suggestions/ recommendations what could be improved next time. We got some very good recommendations, like the awareness that not all the stakeholders were present at the workshop, and also learned that participants appreciated the various participatory methodologies and approach to project planning (see for detailed comments from participants Section Simplified After Action Review). Finally, through a dart board evaluation the organizers, facilitators and project members together with the participants got a sense of the level of achieved objectives, and met expectations in terms of the framework of the workshop. Around 86% of the participants felt that the set of criteria were hit in the inner circle, whilst 9% were in the middle circle and 5% in the outer circle (see for quantification of the dartboard evaluation Annex: End of Workshop Evaluation section Dartboard Evaluation).

Participants were given a CD containing all presentations and workshop documentation

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of participants**Participatory Impact Pathway Analysis Workshop Participants**

27-30 April 2009, PhilRice, Munoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines

No.	Name	Designation	Office	Mailing address	Email	Telephone	Mobile phone
1	Edwin Nerva	Executive Director	Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development	CARRD #22 Matipid St., Sikatuna Village, Quezon City 1101	bobotnerva@yahoo.com	(02) 926 7397	0917 241 9492
2	Wilson Orino	Postharvest Facility Manager	Prelature of Libmanan Development Foundation, Inc.	PLDFI, Libmanan, Camarines Sur	pldfi@yahoo.com		09175800280
3	Adriano Necesito	Provincial Agriculturist	Office of the Provincial Agriculture, Aurora, Quezon	Provincial Agriculture Office, Province of Aurora	opag.aurora@yahoo.com		0920-550-7934
4	Reynaldo G. Fallaria, Sr.	General Manager	Tagumpay ng Curanta Free Farmers Cooperative	Tagumpay ng Curanta Free Farmers Cooperative, Brgy. San Agustin, San Jose, Occidental, Mindoro.			929-235-9213
5	Maria Annabel Sunga	Agricultural Technologist	Municipal Agriculture Office, LGU-San Jose, Mindoro Occidental.	Municipal Agriculture Office, LGU-San Jose, Mindoro Occidental.		043-491-4285.	0921-750-7496
6	Maria Victoria Larona	University Research Associate II	Agricultural Bio-Process Engineering	University of the Philippines Los Baños, College,			09218406122

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27-30 April 2009, PhilRice, Munoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines

No.	Name	Designation	Office	Mailing address	Email	Telephone	Mobile phone
			Division, CEAT, UPLB	Laguna 4031			
7	Rodolfo Estigoy	Chief Science Research Specialist	Bureau of Postharvest Research and Extension (BPRE)	Bureau of Postharvest Research and Extension, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija	estigovrp@yahoo.com	(044)-456-0282	
8	Victorino Erese	President	Pook Malaya Irrigators Assn., Sto. Domingo, Nueva Ecija	Pook malaya Irrigators Association, Sto Domingo, Nueva Ecija			09079677068
9	Carlito Gapasin	Manager		Operations and Institutional Development Division, NIA-UPRIIS, Cabanatuan City		044 463 1347	0917 801 5540
10	Gilbert Romarez	Science Research Specialist I	PhilRice	PhilRice Midsayap, Bual Norte, Midsayap, North Cotabato		064 229 7242	0929 205 8985
11	Mary Jane Du	Chief, Research and Extension Division	Agricultural Promotion Center, Bohol	Bohol Agricultural Promotion Center, Dao, Tagbilaran City		038 411 2436	0919 642 1268
12	Liza Quirog	Provincial Agriculturist	OPAG-Bohol		lizaquirog@yahoo.com		09209106591
13	Pastor Garcia	Professor		Visayas State University, Visca, Baybay, Leyte	pstrgrc@yahoo.com	(63) 53-335-2601	

Participatory Impact Pathway Analysis Workshop Participants

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No.	Name	Designation	Office	Mailing address	Email	Telephone	Mobile phone
14	Marolo Alfaro	President	Southern Leyte Seed Growers Assoc.	Southern Leyte Seed Growers Assoc., San Isidro, St. Bernard, Southern Leyte	-		09061753777
15	Mr. Jose Adolfo.	Planning Officer	MPDO, Canaman, Cam. Sur	Municipal Planning and Dev't Office. Canaman, Cam. Sur	dalapadap@yahoo.com		0919-315-4860.
16	Exiquiel R. Requentina	Chief	MAO-LGU Canaman	Municipal Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resource Office, LGU-Canaman, Dinaga, Camarines Sur	lqucanaman@gmail.com	054 474 0103	
17	Marites N. Nunez		Sustainable Agriculture Resource Center of the Diocese of Butuan		-		
18	Luis Amano	Dean	Bicol University College of Agriculture and Forestry	BUCAF, Guinobatan, Albay	capamano@yahoo.com		
19	Nestor Molina	Barangay Point Person	SKK Organic Farmers, Libmanan Cluster	Libmanan, Camarines Sur	-		
20	Mario Dumale		Bohol Farmers Multi-purpose Cooperative		-		

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No.	Name	Designation	Office	Mailing address	Email	Telephone	Mobile phone
21	Lorenzo Provido, Jr.	Vice Chairman	West Visayas Federation of Seed Growers	WESVIARC, Hamunanya, Buntatala, Jaro, Iloilo	-		09182482381
22	Adonis Dela Cruz		Masbate Seed Grower		-		
23	Alejandro Cinco	Chairperson	Leyte Seed Growers	Alang-alang, Leyte	-		09295439685
24	Rey San Jose		Apostolic Vicariate of San Jose Livelihood Movement	Labangan, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro	-		
25	Vidal Luna	President	Tago Agro-Industrial Development Coop.	Surigao del Sur	-		
26	Luis Arueza	Social Worker	Social Action Center, Iba Zambales				
27	Francisco Cuaresma	Professor II	CLSU		fdcuaresma@yahoo.com		
28	Joventino J. Tado	Chief Science Research Specialist	PhilRice		cjmtado@philrice.gov.ph		
29	Eulito Bautista	Deputy Executive Director for Research	PhilRice		-		
30	Arnold Juliano	Senior Science Research Specialist	PhilRice		esjuliano@philrice.gov.ph		
31	Evangeline Sibayan	Supervising Science Research Specialist	PhilRice		ebsibayan@philrice.gov.ph		

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No.	Name	Designation	Office	Mailing address	Email	Telephone	Mobile phone
32	Ronello Barsatan	Farmer	CBCP-NASSA		ribars@yahoo.com		09197641504
33	Cenontiago Perlas	Farmer					
34	Victor Pechon	Farmer	SEPCOM				09089635907
35	Julius L. Norella	Farmer	SEPCOM				09054599234
36	Reynante Badua	Farmer					
37	Edgar Vigilia	Farmer					09212162056
38	Eduardo Garcia	Statician III	National Food Authority		eajarcia@yahoo.com		
39	Ms. Vicky Garcia	Executive Director	RICE, Inc.	Block 16 Lot 45 Mandarin Homes, Greater Manila Area, 4117 Cavite.	garcia_mv@yahoo.com		
40	Elmer Bautista	Science Research Specialist II	PhilRice		bautistaelmer@yahoo.com ; egbautista@philrice.gov.ph		09087503520
41	Nhuyen Thanh Nghi	Researcher	Nong Lam University, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam		nguyenthanhngi25@yahoo.com		
42	Le Quang Vinh	Researcher	Nong Lam University, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam		lqvinhnu@gmail.com		
43	Martin Gummert	Postharvest Development Specialist	IRRI		m.gummert@cgiar.org		
44	David Shires	Training Specialist	IRRI		d.shires@cgiar.org		

Participatory Impact Pathway Analysis Workshop Participants

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No.	Name	Designation	Office	Mailing address	Email	Telephone	Mobile phone
45	Tonya Schuetz	Impact Specialist	IRRI		t.schuetz@cgiar.org		
46	Alfred Schmidley	Business Model and Development Specialist	IRRI		schmidley.al@gmail.com		
47	Paterno Borlagdan	Assistant Scientist	IRRI		p.borlagdan@cgiar.org		
48	Carlito Balingbing	Assistant Scientist	IRRI		c.balingbing@cgiar.org		
49	Rica Joy Flor	Researcher	IRRI		r.flor@cgiar.org		
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Appendix 2: Key information about the new ADB funded project and its linkages**ADB Reta No. 6489**

Title:	Bringing about a Sustainable Agronomic Revolution in Rice Production in Asia by Reducing Preventable Pre- and Postharvest Losses
Timeframe of project design:	5 years
Approved by ADB:	Initial phase to be implemented within 1-2 years
Funding ensured:	1 year
Project start:	November 2008

Project sub components

ADB Reta No. 6489, IRRI component	Subcomponent 2: Reducing postharvest losses and increasing income by producing better-quality rice.	Subcomponent 2: Reducing postharvest losses and increasing income by producing better-quality rice.
Countries	China, Thailand and Vietnam	Cambodia, Philippines and Vietnam
Timeframe	5 years, 1-2 year inception phase	5 years with a 1-2 year inception phase 10 years for wide scale impact
Approach	Mainly research Some field trials Multi stakeholder meetings	Outreach to min. of 300,000 of farmers Impact pathway orientation Learning Alliance platforms

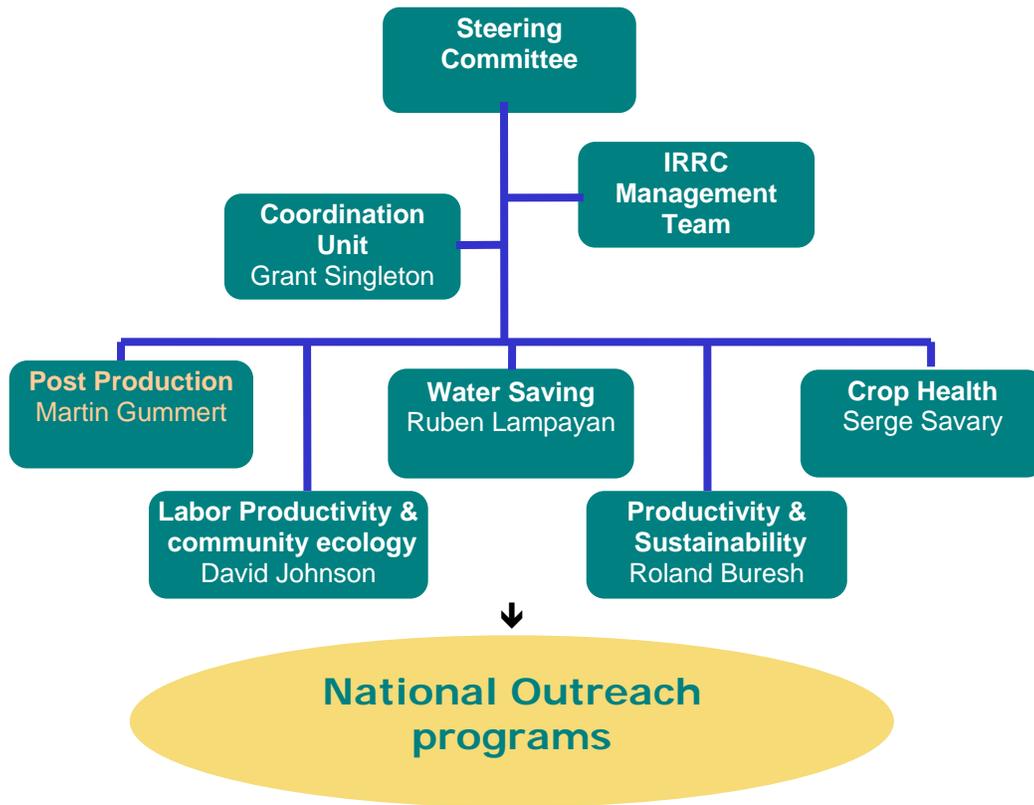
Postharvest sub component of the ADB Reta No. 6489

- **Objectives**
 - The **reduction of postharvest losses** by wide scale out-scaling postharvest interventions that were piloted in the previous ADB/JFPR 9036 project in Vietnam and Cambodia.
 - Increasing farmers' incomes from their rice harvests.
 - Strengthening national public and private **extension systems**
 - For rice farming communities (agricultural extension)
 - For manufacturers of postharvest equipment (industrial extension).
 - Facilitate a **policy dialogue** for sustainable development of PH sector
- **Goals, in line with national policy and MDGs**
 - Contribute to **food security** nationally and globally
 - **Poverty reduction** in poor rice farming communities

IRRC country outreach programs (ICOPs)

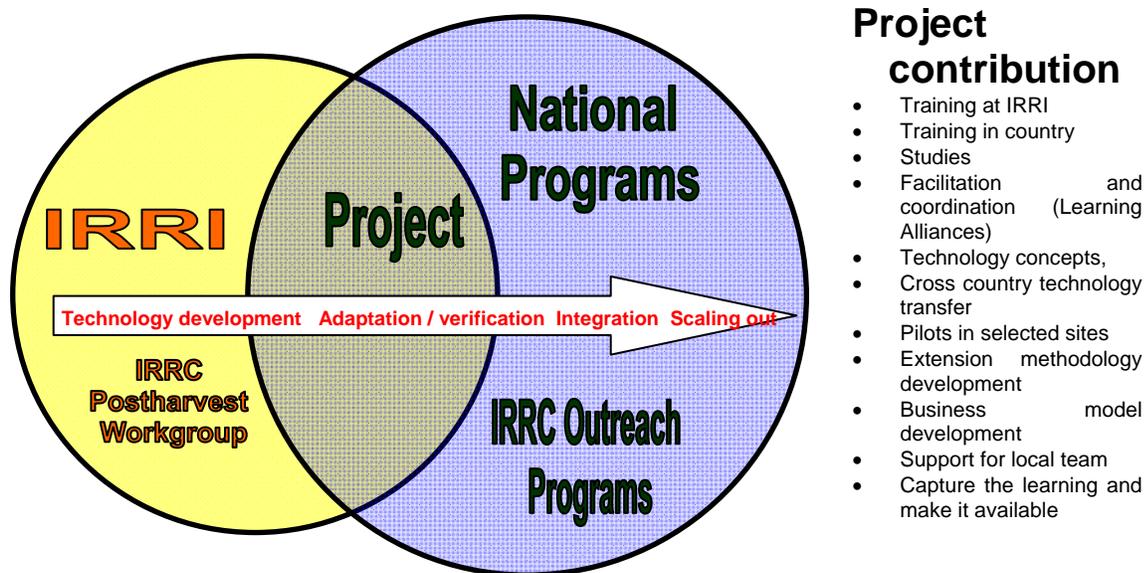
At IRRI we consider the new ADB Reta No. 6489 postharvest component as complementary to the Postproduction Workgroup of the Irrigated Rice Research Consortium (IRRC). The IRRC is a consortium consisting of IRRI and NARES in Southeast Asia working on best agricultural

practice in five problem oriented workgroups. The consortium is coordinated by a Coordination unit, which also supports the work groups with socio economic expertise, baseline and impact studies etc. The Postproduction Workgroup of the IRRC has activities in Viet Nam, Lao, Myanmar, Indonesia, Cambodia and the Philippines and through this consortium the ADB project will be linked with a bigger international postharvest network for information exchange and cross country technology transfer.



How to reach out to thousands of farmers?

How do we envision to reach hundred thousands of farmers? The project does not have the resources to finance wide-scale in-country extension activities. It is also not the purpose of the project to fund national extension activities or re-place national institutions with extension mandates. Instead the project will add value to national programs by using the approach championed by the IRRC where the project will feed into national extension and outreach programs. This is shown in the simplified diagram below. The yellow circle constitutes the postharvest activities at IRRRI and in the IRRC Postharvest Workgroup, where mainly technology and methodology development takes place. The blue circle represents the partner country, in this case the Philippines, which usually has many own national extension and outreach programs for technology verification, integration and scaling out. These national programs are implemented with own funding or supported by other donors. The ADB Reta No. 6489 Postharvest project is represented by the overlap in grey. These are the joint activities mainly on technology and methodology adaptation and verification which are directly supported with project resources as listed under "Project contribution".



It needs to be understood that we will not reach the targeted number of end users with the project resources alone. The project will rely on these national outreach programs for a wide scale dissemination of the postharvest technologies. A key task of the project management will therefore be to engage with these outreach programs and evaluate options and foster collaboration. This also will require a dialog on the decision making level so that national resources can be allocated to outreach activities that include the projects technologies and methodologies.

We propose the Learning Alliance as a multi stakeholder platform for this engagement.

Basket of interventions to choose from

Based on the previous ADB/JFPR 9036 and the IRRC Postharvest activities in other countries the following technologies and management options are verified in farmers' fields and are available for inclusion in the project based on the still to be determined need of the end users in the target areas. New promising technologies can be included as well, which might need some adaptive research component.

- Mechanical harvesting (mini combine harvester)
- Mechanical drying (Flat bed dryer)
- Hermetic storage systems for seeds and grain
- Rice mill improvement
- Marketing assistance
- Understanding quality
- Training
- Policy dialog

(See also the slides presented during the first day.)

Outputs

The project has the following outputs based on the functions and inputs needed for a successful wide- scale introduction of improved postharvest management options.

- Output 1: Appropriate **postharvest technologies** (PHT) and improved PH management options are available to farmers and processors.
- Output 2: Country- and technology specific **agricultural extension methodologies** are developed and agricultural extension systems are strengthened.
- Output 3: **Business models** for improved PHT are developed, links to financing established and support market oriented production established.
- Output 4: National **outreach programs** include postharvest technologies and management options on a wide scale. .
- Output 5: National **Learning Alliances** capture the learning experiences and feed them into project management, **policy**, decision making, and extension.

Expected outcomes and impacts

We are expecting the following outcomes and impact from the project:

- Local manufacturers are producing equipment and adopting it to users needs and are getting the assistance needed in the adaptation.
- Improved postharvest equipment is available nation wide.
- Public and private extension systems are providing advice and training on postharvest technologies according to users needs.
- Postharvest chain actors have access to financing for purchasing equipment.
- National market info systems includes rice prices, timely data is available at the villages.
- Learning is captured and used in policy and decision making.

- Farmers sell more and better quality rice (300,000 in 3 countries within 5 years)

Activities

Activities will be planned and agreed on in annual planning meetings, for which the proposed Learning Alliance can provide a platform. The list below is included in the project document but will need to be discussed and fine tuned in the national context based on the need.

- Baseline studies, need assessments, impact pathway workshops
- Adaptive research to adapt technologies to end users needs
- Industrial extension: technology transfer to manufacturers, manufacturers training, production techniques, advisory service
- Agricultural extension: development of extension methodologies and materials, demos, training
- Workshops for cross country learning and technology transfer
- Training, capacity building
- Linking to support services (financing, markets, etc)
- Capture learning and make available in RKB
- Initiate and facilitate a Learning Alliance

Guiding principles

Some of the guiding principles for the project are:

- **Need based value chain approach from harvest to market.**

Activities should be based on the actual needs of the end users for reducing losses and increasing their incomes. The project will consider interventions based on available technology options along the whole postharvest value chain and not focus on one simple operation.

- **Building entrepreneurial skills.**

Investment in postharvest means that a farmer often needs to make the transition from being a production focused farmer into being an entrepreneur using a business approach for investment in equipment and selling services (e.g. drying service) to others. The project will support this process.

- **National Learning Alliances embrace all relevant public and private stakeholders.**

The project will be inclusive and work with all key stakeholders in the value chain and not focus on one group only

- **Impact culture** established with impact pathway analysis and fostered through facilitation of Learning Alliance meetings

- **Make maximum use of existing knowledge**

Many technologies and methodologies are being used commercially in other countries. Rather than re- inventing the wheel the project will draw on existing solutions and assist with transfer and adaptation to local conditions.

Don't re-invent the wheel, facilitate cross-country learning and learning from the history

- **Building on and adding value to national initiatives**

- Work done and decisions made where they are done best
- IRRI building on and adding value to national initiatives
- (e.g. through IRRC outreach programs)
- **Letting go as stakeholders take over**

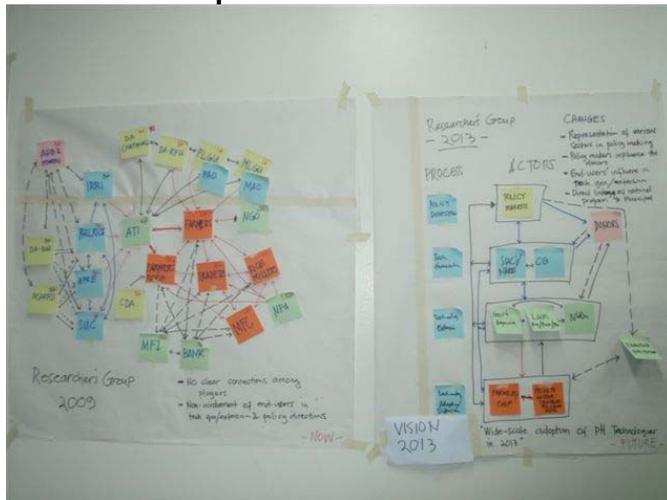
Appendix 3: Abbreviations and terms used in network maps

Acronym	Full Name	Location
ADB	Asian Development Bank	Manila
AFCs	Agriculture and Fisheries Center	In different provinces
AGOFA_FED	Agusan Organic Farmers Federation, Inc.	Butuan City, Mindanao
	Agricultural_supply	
AMTEC	Agricultural Machineries Testing and Evaluation Center	Manila
ATI	Agricultural Training Institute	Manila and Bohol
AusAid	Australian Aid	
BAJAO_IA	BAJAO Irrigator's Association	
	Banks	
BAR	Bureau of Agricultural Research	Quezon City, Manila
BPI	Bureau of Plant Industry	Malate, manila
BPRE	Bureau of Postharvest Research	Nueva Ecija, Philippines
BSWM	Bureau of Soil and Water Management	Quezon City, Manila
CARRD	Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development	Quezon City, Manila
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority	
CIDA	Canadian International development Authority	
	Congress	
	Consumer	
	Cooperatives	
Cordillera_farmers	Association of Cordillera Farmers	
DA	Department of Agriculture	Manila
DA-RFU	Department of Agriculture -Regional Field Unit	In all regions
DBM	Department of Budget and Management	Manila
DOST	Department of Science and Technology	Manila
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways	Manila
DRDAP	Dutch Rural Development Assistance Program	
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry	Manila
FA	Farmer Association	
	Farm_labor	
	Farmers	
FDI	Foreign donor institutes	
	Food_processor	
FPA	Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority	
GFI	Government Financial Institutions	
IA	Irrigator's Association	
ICDAI	Integrated Community Development for Agriculture, Inc.	
IFC-WB	International Fund Council - World Bank	
INFANTA_farmers		
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute	
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	
KASAPPI Iloilo		

Acronym	Full Name	Location
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency	
LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines	
Legislator		
LGU	Local Government Unit	in all provinces, and areas
LI	Lending institution	
LMF	Local manufacturers federation	
Manufacturers		
MASIPAG	Magsasaka at Siyentipiko para sa Agrikultura at Agham	
MFC	Machinery Manufacturers	
MFI	Micro-finance institutions	
Miller		
MIRDC	Metal and Industry Research and development Council	
MLGU	Municipal Local Government Unit	
NAFC	National Agriculture/Fishery Council	
NASSA	National Secretariat for Social Action	Intramuros, Manila
National_government		
NFA	National Food Authority	Quezon City, Manila
NGO	non-government organization	
NIA	National irrigation Administration	Quezon City, Manila
PCARRD	Philippine Council for Agricultural Research and development	Los Baños, Laguna
Peoples_organization		
PhilRice	Philippine Rice Research Institute	
PLDFI	Prelature of Limbanan Development Foundation, inc,	
PLGU	Provincial Local Government unit	in all provinces
Private_schools		
PRPC	Philippine Rice Postproduction Consortium	
RICE_Inc		
SAC-Butuan	Social Action Center - Butuan	Butuan City, Mindanao
SAC-Zambales	Social Action Center - Zambales	Zambales
SCUs	State Colleges and Universities	
SKK_farmers		
TAGINDECO	Tago Agro-industrial Development Cooperative	
Traders		
Traders/Millers		
Transport_group		
UPLB	University of the Philippines Los Baños	Laguna
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	
Zambales_farmers		
PI_farms		Valenzuela City, Manila
Seed_grower		
KASAPPI_Iloilo	(will be emailed by Edwin Nerva)	

Appendix 4: Notes on the groups' network map presentations

Research Group



NOW:

- No central figure in the map
- Typical fund sources are foreign donors like ADB, etc.
- IRRI, PhilRice, BPRE, SUCs are involved in research of technologies and would pass developed technologies to ATI which then extends to manufacturers and farmers
- MFIs and banks provide fund to traders and farmers thru loans/credits
- The System is very crowded with no clear connection between

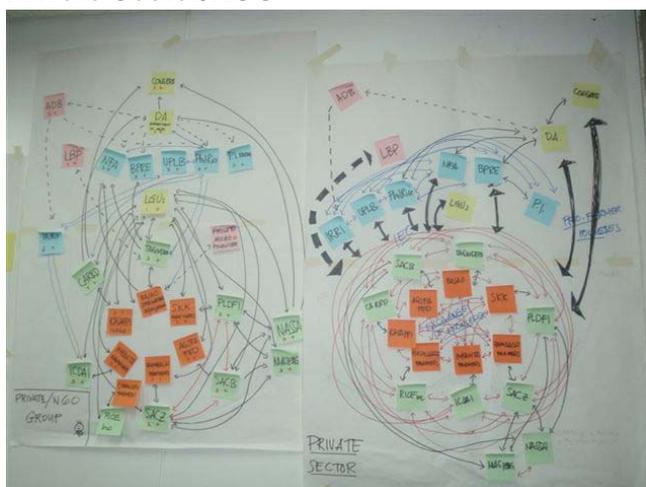
research, extension and farmers; no policy direction and no involvement between technology generators and farmers

AFTER 5 YEARS

- Technology generators have policy direction
- Various sectors are involved in policy making
- Policy makers influence the donors
- End-users influence technology generators/extension
- Direct linkage of national program to municipalities
- Wide-scale adoption of PH technologies in 2013
- Presence of distinct/different blocks:
 - Policy makers for policy direction
 - Research centers for technology generation
 - Government and NGOs for technology extension
 - Farmers and private sector for technology adoption/diffusion

Open Forum: "You cannot mass produce technologies without the manufactures being involved."

Private Sector/NGO



NOW:

- NGOs and POs have their own culture in their dealings which are different from farmers, researchers, etc..
- NGOs live in their own culture
- With different groups and people we serve; groups have their own culture as well
- Peoples Organization with different culture that has several connection
- The different NGOs are not linked together; they are linked to farmers

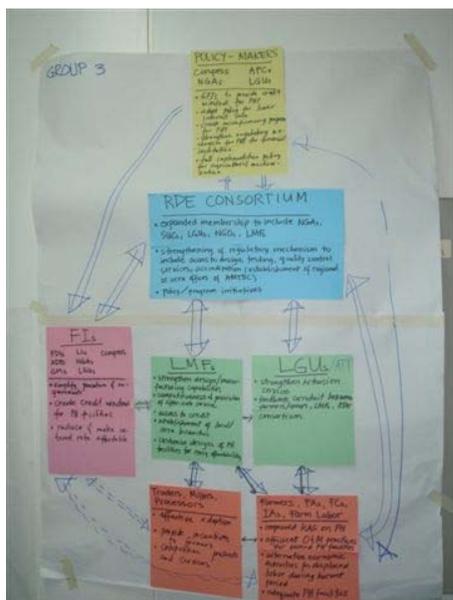
whom they served; the NGOs are connected with National Secretariat for Social Action (NASSA) and government projects reached NGOs thru their linked with NASSA due to existing DA-NASSA partnership

- With separate individual and group connections
- Capital for procuring equipment/machines are availed thru microfinance and only a few avail as other NGOs have their own source of funding thru NASSA
- The map shows ICDAI as the only NGO that has linked with IRRI
- Congress have link to us thru implementation of laws/policies
- PI Farms (a private manufacturer of equipment) is identified as the contractor of FBD with bad reputation (as the FBD are easily broken after 2-3 uses); a glaring problem on quality issues prevail

AFTER 5 YEARS:

- The map is fuzzy but different; with networking between NGOs/POs because we believe no one can stand alone
- With continuous exchange of knowledge and updating of skills about technologies so that the users are fully acquainted with the quality of technology/equipment we are provided thru government projects (and so that we just don't accept technologies from government projects)
- The NGOs are unified (which makes us stronger) and we can ascertain among ourselves government projects being downloaded to us (so that DA can develop projects right!)
- IRRI, UPLB, PhilRice are institutions with research capabilities that have been extended to farmers (though farmers are by nature researchers also but their skills are more enhanced with the intervention of these institutions)
- Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) has a good linkage and relationship with us thru credit/loan provision with farmer-friendly requirements
- PI Farms Inc. has now become aware of producing quality machineries/technologies which have properly monitored by BPRE, etc...
- Relationship of NASSA with DA and other national agencies is more enhanced to be able to maximize government programs

Government Agencies



NOW:

- R & D are carried out by DA and other attached agencies; PRPC chaired by DA Secretary; PCARRD provides grant for R & D
- MIRD (Metal Industries Research and Development Center) a DOST attached agency is in charge of research for materials for equipment manufacture
- LMF (local manufacturers) is supported by gov't agencies and is linked with millers
- The farmers are the ultimate object of PH tech.
- Farm labors are displaced by agricultural mechanization
- GFIs and LIs with strong influence to the farming sector thru provision of loans and financial support

AFTER 5 years

- Services being provided (especially on technologies) is on a national scale to improve the

manufacturing sector

- There is the RDE Consortium (research and extension sector) ensures a continuous research and development cycle with focus on maintaining quality of developed technologies by LMF; there is an up-scaling of technologies from farmers thru the Consortium
- AMTEC (involved in testing of machineries) has now field offices
- FIs provide loans and credits to farmers with simple and uncomplicated procedures
- Traders and millers with complementary exchange of information and continuous updating of skills and knowledge
- Regulation on machine fabrication is strengthened to prevent poor quality machines being developed by fly-by-night manufacturers

Farmers' Group 1

In the output farmers have a simplistic approach:

- that international funding agencies will be at the same level as national funding agencies
- that DA would take a more central role
- attached DA agencies work together
- IRRI as external stakeholder where international funding could be coursed through; then, IRRI could directly link with farmer organizations to minimize the involvement of agencies with political motivations
- DA attached agencies link directly to farmer organizations but has limited connections with farmers
- DA don't go directly to provincial and municipal
- as much as possible bank will have direct interaction with large-scale farmers but the farmer organizations can connect small farmers with banks
- IRRI to coordinate with DA agencies
- IRRI cannot go directly to farmers but can work with farmer organizations

Questions/Comments:

- Where can the SUCs fit in the system?
- this is categorized with DA-attached agencies
- Provincial/municipal/barangay levels link with DA attached agencies should have active role but not highly politicized sector involvement; farmers should be able to keep their dignity and not be used by politicians
- trading system should be handled by FOs → in a vertically integrated rice production and market system
- how to have this vertical integration as far as postharvest is concerned? The PH facilities will be managed and operated by FOs if the other agencies will provide it
- there should be regulatory agencies tapped to make sure that farmers get good quality equipment: AMDA, DTI etc. can be agencies for regulation

Farmers' Group 2

- Farmers have a hard time getting loans from banks or lending agencies → these control sale of produce and price
- the map also shows how there are gaps like with the connection to banks
- so, for 2013 they envision that government agencies will do the scaling out
- farmers will go with different organizations (cooperatives, people's organizations) and in joining these groups there is scaling out
- they assume that farmers get support from agencies in getting assistance from national government
- In their opinion government right now has zero influence when it comes to postharvest...it is like they don't care about PH for farmers
- all agencies of government (national+local) should work together
- important identified agencies (PhilRice, BPRE and IRR) should lead in moving PH technology forward through the agencies to farmers
- they don't have a line connecting stakeholders to traders because they think traders should be on their own

Comments:

- BPRE is always supportive of the vision of farmers
- they would like to see the vision of farmers marketing their produce...farmers can do this if they sell in large volumes...if they have that, farmers have to be willing to adopt PH technologies
- still needs to see the role of manufacturing sector because agencies don't have the mandate to produce
- manufacturers are not trusted to make good quality equipment; in some cases like in PhilRice the equipment does not bug down...the quality of equipment that goes to farmers should be like that

Appendix 5: Components of the Learning Alliance in the Philippines**What do we share - Topics?**

- Lessons learned (+- of PH) from this session to our counter partners, participatory methodologies
- Research results, PH situations (status)
- Women involvement in PH technologies, topics other stakeholders are interested about (i.e. funding, training or educational program), more PH technology i.e. focus on drying, need for a responsible representative as an alliance (liaison officer/rep), success and failures learned in the dev't and dissemination of PH technologies
- Share resources available (5 Ms + time), partnership (alliance) between PO/NGO-farmers-GO/FI, market information, full utilization and expansion of Open Academy for Agriculture
- Defects observed to be fed back to manufacturers for improvement of the PH technologies
- Information on whom to contact for specific problem
- Values and visions, experiences (+-)
- Good practices in PH processing
- Improved methodology on extension of technologies
- Operation and maintenance of PH facilities
- Significance of PH technologies to improve rice quality
- Share "basket of choice" of PH technologies
- IPR laws
- Most affected sector by specific PH technologies
- Banking policies and lending programs
- Seed grower accreditation requirements
- External environmental conditions, its impact on rice industry i.e. international trade, climate change

3 KEY ISSUES

1. Approach, process and the outcome.
2. PH technology developed
3. External factors (international trade, market, climate change, global economy, etc.)

How do we share our learning?

- Advocacy/promotion of PIPA concept
- Integrate to PH orientations
- Technology generation
- Adaptation
- application to facilitate different activities into our respective field of works
- Be a role model/champion in the neighborhood/area
- Tap the tri-media (radio, TV, and newspaper)
- Conduct regular meeting at different levels: local, regional, national including all stakeholders
- Building a community of PH educators
- Designate seed growers farms in their particular area to be a training and information center
- Publish and distribute IEC materials (brochures, flyers, CDs and posters)

3 KEY ISSUES

1. Building a community of PH educators

2. Conduct regular meetings at different levels: local, regional, national including all stakeholders
3. Tap/maximize the tri-media and distribute IEC materials

How do we document our learning?

1. Knowledge management
 - * gather benchmark information
 - * Past experiences to recent developments
 - * Data updating
 - * Put up "Shopping list" of technologies
2. Create a documentation team for monitoring and evaluation
 - employ Qn-Q1 data collection
 - survey before and after
 - conduct a focused group discussion: pre – during- post
 - synthesis of the learning
 - popularize the documentation
3. Create data-bank base at PhilRice (OPAPA)
4. internet-based documentation (e-group)
5. Thru video, photos, audio (tri-media)
6. Publish in books, newsletter, magazine
7. Integrate in academic curriculum
8. Present in fora
9. Text center for techno tips

3 KEY ISSUES:

1. Gather benchmark info.
2. Create data bank
3. Disseminate info.

Who (stakeholders) should participate?

1. Farmers (coops, farmer's group, women, NGO)
2. Equipment operators (PH facilities)
3. Manufacturers
4. Intermediaries
5. F.I.'s
6. Policy makers (congress, NGAs, LGUs, AFC's)
7. NGO/PO's
8. NGA's (PhilRice, BPHRE, UPLB)
9. Media
10. International orgs/Donors

And what is there role?

1. Beneficiaries, end users, info providers, adopters
2. Feedback on equipment performance
3. Fabricators of machines/innovations of design and quality/after sales service, promotion/fairs/demos/showcases
4. Facilitates transfer of technologies/facilitator of IAs
5. Provide funds/loans (affordable)
6. Makes the enabling environment in the alliance
7. Review laws, policies to be responsive to farmers

8. As a link (NGO) to distribute learning outcomes from PIPA workshop; establish networking beyond area of responsibility; evaluates PA results/outcomes
9. Technology generators/regulatory mechanism
10. IEC venue
11. Facilitation and advising role
12. Funds of the seed growers should be centered in the localities.

What action is needed (Next Steps)

1. Inventory of existing PH technologies
2. Initiate steps to institutionalize the PH Learning Alliance (create secretariat)
3. Consolidate information/clarification about PH Learning Alliance
4. Create a platform within the alliance for information dissemination/advocacy
5. Another PIPA workshop? With allowance \$ 25/day?
6. Provide complete set of workshop documents to the participants including feedbacks
7. Adopt suitable PH technologies
8. Values formation
9. Create a "Learning Alliance team" for PH with common goals/vision
10. Review existing mandates on PH
11. Review/document knowledge/practice of farmers on PH
12. Establish central information electronic data bank
13. Seed farms of seed growers should be the training and information center

Appendix 6: Workshop monitoring and evaluation

“Go-around” at the end of Day 1 detailed responses of participants

- *Learning Alliance and different perspectives from different groups*
- *The new approach – they already practice problem tree but alliance and pathway are new*
- *Everybody participated*
- *Familiar/similar like SWOT, but the method is new*
- *Learned how to analyze a problem, think of solution, and dream of the problem as solved*
- *Level of participation is good, does not differentiate between different people/status*
- *Type of exercise is new*
- *IRRI is serious about PH losses, other agencies are also getting serious about it*
- *Technology – it has been there but not picked up by farmers*
- *Novel approach – he learned that there are projects in his area that are geared towards postharvest and the PIPA is timely and useful in connection with those other projects*
- *Each different sector have different roles*
- *Problem tree/outcomes is not new to him, but he liked the presence of Alliance as means to promote exchanges (like farmer-to-farmer) – he hopes it will be promoted more similar to his ACIAR project*
- *The problems are not new, but the way of finding solutions is new...and PIPA can lead other sectors to solving the problem*
- *He learned about PH in Philippines (he is from Vietnam)*
- *He appreciates the partners from other sectors/differences – missing is the presence of policy-maker stakeholders*
- *First time he attended a seminar with a bus stop*
- *Appreciated the methodology-well organized; male-dominated but the men were giving inspiration to others*
- *Learned skills in facilitation*
- *Realized that there are many problems; in different parts of the Philippines are almost the same problems but we need to come together to think through how to solve it*
- *He is thankful, he has learned much...when he saw received a milling station, he thought his problem was solved but he could see from the workshop that many other areas need to be thought through...need to work together including policy makers, the problem is not just with one sector...the main problem of farmers is food*
- *Method can set the tone of the whole project*
- *Workshop involved all, well organized*
- *He is happy to have learned much and will learn more in coming days*
- *He is thankful farmers are involved in the workshop...and people are concerned with problems of farmers...all sectors working together to address it*
- *He thought losses are insignificant...but now he saw that they are so big...up to 30%; he saw that there are solutions to it...he is excited to learn more*
- *It's his first time to attend a workshop...he thinks he can share to other farmers*
- *He is happy that not only losses are being addressed but also quality...he looks forward to improved facilities*
- *PH problem has been identified long ago but remained that way but he thinks this workshop and this group can make a difference...should meet in 2013*
- *From BPRE, they are doing their part to serve the farmers but many factors contribute to this problem...and the way to do it is connecting people...he would not have known that if he did not come*
- *Methodology is good; participants have made the methodology lively...they were participative...no monopoly of knowledge...and this would result to better solutions/more appropriate solutions*
- *All of the participants came, made great contributions and are open to try out a new methodology*
- *He learned the importance of whistling...to get the wind and hopes the wind will blow in postharvest; all have been engaged today...look forward to the next couple of day*

Appendix 7: End of workshop evaluationSimplified After Action Review

WHAT TO IMPROVE	WHAT WORKED WELL
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Food and accommodation</i> 2. <i>Include local manufacturers/fabricators in the list of participants</i> 3. <i>Include women farmers next time</i> 4. <i>Hope the participants are in one lodging place so they can interact on some issues</i> 5. <i>Please include PH manufacturers</i> 6. <i>Include other farmer-representative i.e. IP/women</i> 7. <i>Provide small groups activities outside of large session/setting (region, focus groups, interest group)</i> 8. <i>Noticed some lacking participation of identified stakeholders e.g. NFA, LGU, BPI, etc. (just asking)</i> 9. <i>Include Executive Officers as participants of the workshop</i> 10. <i>Should have invited participants from the business sector</i> 11. <i>Scaling up of allowance</i> 12. <i>Include participants from policy makers</i> 13. <i>Small group choices i.e. field trip was irrelevant to some</i> 14. <i>Little more time for open forum to be able to capture more ideas</i> 15. <i>More interaction of organizer with the participants</i> 16. <i>Representatives from other sector in future workshops</i> 17. <i>Field trip</i> 18. <i>Methodology of identifying key stakeholders (the concept)</i> 19. <i>Less oil on food</i> 20. <i>Bonding activities after session</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Coffee is ready</i> 2. <i>We learned about the importance of Learning Alliance in identifying the problems that are needed to be addressed, and the possible solutions that every actor can execute to resolve such problem</i> 3. <i>Food, accommodation facilities and methodology</i> 4. <i>Excellent facilitation</i> 5. <i>Workshop methodology</i> 6. <i>Over all event management</i> 7. <i>Participants' active participation</i> 8. <i>Suitable venue for the workshop, PhilRice provided good logistic support</i> 9. <i>Project leader/ implementer did not show signs of vested interest to use the workshop output for project proposals only. Participants are looking forward for real future collaboration</i> 10. <i>The novel approach of facilitation process thru the employment of structured learning exercises</i> 11. <i>Effective use of time (no idle moments)</i> 12. <i>Excellent facilitation (not intimidating)</i> 13. <i>Nice system of explanations, easy to understand, good performance of all resource persons</i> 14. <i>Workshop methodology worked well and set the tone/direction of the activity</i> 15. <i>Active participants</i> 16. <i>Methodology</i> 17. <i>Very good facilitator (K/Skills/A)</i> 18. <i>Excellent time management</i> 19. <i>Open discussion/ encouraged!</i> 20. <i>Government representatives (wider)</i> 21. <i>Good/team of secretariat</i> 22. <i>The adoption of PIPA framework for solving problems</i> 23. <i>Methodology and Learning Alliance</i> 24. <i>Participative workshop process</i> 25. <i>Excellent in facilitation and motivation</i>

Dartboard Evaluation

Philippines Criteria	In	Mid	Out	Total
Clarifying the Learning Alliance Concept	14	4	1	19
Clarify project objectives and plan	17.5	1.5	0	19
Identify project's impact pathways	17	0	0	17
Identify stakeholders	16	2	0	18
Methodologies	17	0	0	17
Field trip	9	3	5.5	17.5
Facilitation	21	0	0	21
Venue and Organization	15	3	1	19
Total	126.5	13.5	7.5	147.5
Targeted in percent	85.8	9.2	5.1	100

