

## WORKSHOP ON PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL TO SUPPORT LOCAL PLANNING FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

7-9 September 2016, Monywa (Sagaing Region), Myanmar

### Workshop Report



*Funded by:*



## Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund



## Acknowledgements

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## Disclaimer

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This report has been issued without formal editing.

# WORKSHOP ON PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL TO SUPPORT LOCAL PLANNING FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

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## Executive Summary

CAPSA in partnership with the Network Activities Group (a national NGO) and the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation of Myanmar (DRD-MOALI) organized a 'Workshop on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to Support Local Planning for Climate-resilient Agriculture' in Monywa (Sagaing Region), Myanmar from 7-9 September 2016. The workshop was part of a series of three workshops organized in Sagaing, Mandalay and Magway regions under the capacity building component of the project titled '*An Integrated Rural Economic and Social Development Programme for Livelihoods Improvement in the Dry Zone of Myanmar*' which is funded by the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT - <http://www.lift-fund.org>). The project aims to support livelihoods improvement and food security in the country's Dry Zone that suffers from a high incidence of poverty.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- i. Provide an overview of key concepts of PRA and highlight the value of using PRA to engage communities in local planning and promote participatory decision-making for sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture.
- ii. Expose participants to practical application of PRA tools in a field setting.
- iii. Facilitate discussion on common issues and constraints in applying PRA in the context of Dry Zone agriculture.

Twenty two participants (including 3 women) representing mid-level technical and managerial staff from a diverse range of stakeholders in Sagaing region including government, NGOs/ civil society organizations (CSOs), village development committees, farmer groups and the private sector took part in the workshop. The workshop was led by a qualified national expert on PRA and was conducted in participatory mode with active engagement of the participants. The programme comprised of presentations, role play, discussions, group work and a field visit to a village to enable hands-on exposure to application of PRA tools.

One of the representatives from an Agricultural Research Institute expressed that he knew well about scientific research but PRA-based research was new and useful for his working environment. Most of the representatives from agriculture-related government departments expressed PRA is very effective to get better participation of the local people and affirmed that they will apply it in their routine work and also that they will share their PRA knowledge with their colleagues in their departments through training. They also said they can apply the PRA tools in their project activities.

Most of the participants wanted to know and practice more about PRA tools and thus they asked for a further, full package of PRA trainings. One representative from a CSO suggested that although he had initially felt PRA training is essentially needed for field level staff, this workshop had showed him that the knowledge and concepts are useful for higher level staff also. Participants were asked to provide feedback to the workshop through the 'Mood Meter' exercise and 75% of the participants expressed their satisfaction with the training.

Overall, the workshop highlighted the importance of PRA for engaging local communities, provided an overview of key concepts of PRA, and exposed participants to practical application of PRA tools in the field. The diversity in the participants' group enabled a rich exchange of new ideas and good practices and facilitated networking.

# WORKSHOP ON PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL TO SUPPORT LOCAL PLANNING FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

7-9 September 2016, Monywa, Myanmar

## Workshop Report

### I. Introduction

The Dry Zone of Myanmar covers about 13% of the country with a population of approximately 14.5 million people<sup>1</sup>. It suffers from high levels of poverty and food insecurity. Agriculture is an important source of livelihood and the key crops include rice (both irrigated and rainfed), pulses (pigeon pea, chickpea) and oil crops (sesame, groundnut, sunflower)<sup>2</sup>. Climate change is among the key threats to the agricultural sector in the Dry Zone. The sector is being increasingly impacted by unfavourable climatic conditions, particularly a combination of periods of low precipitation and unpredictable monsoon rains. The most severely affected are the poor, rural families whose livelihoods and welfare are primarily dependent upon agriculture which is leading to income instability. Climate change is also aggravating the adverse effects of severe land and environmental degradation which implies that farmers have to conduct farming on inherently poor and fragile soils while constrained by low affordability of inputs and limited knowledge of coping strategies. In this context, building the climate resilience of agriculture in the Dry Zone is of critical significance.

Over the past five years, Myanmar has been undergoing a process of reform to move towards democratic governance. The reform processes and the strengthened democratic environment have created opportunity for more participatory decision-making and a bottom-up approach for development planning and implementation. This is especially important for the agriculture sector which has been suffering from various policy and programme related bottlenecks and rigidities that have contributed to low productivity in the sector as well as low income for farming communities, particularly smallholders. As new challenges emerge which threaten agricultural sustainability in the Dry Zone, enhancing the role of stakeholders such as village development committees, farmer groups, NGOs/CSOs and private sector in decision-making and providing adequate platforms for broad-based consultation can better allow ground-level needs and constraints of all stakeholders to be recognized and taken into account during policy and programme formulation and execution. Such a participatory approach can thus enable a more effective, efficient and responsive policy environment which can support agricultural sustainability and farmer welfare in the Dry Zone.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) can be a useful methodology for enabling participatory decision-making. It emphasizes close interactions with local communities where the communities themselves analyze their situation and constraints, and propose potential solutions/action plans, with external actors only playing a facilitating role. As a planning tool, it encourages transparency, open communication and consensus building and is helpful to address grassroot-level problems. Strengthening the capacities of government as well as non-government stakeholders in use of PRA is thus desirable in the Dry Zone context.

In the above context, the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA-UNESCAP) in partnership with the Network Activities Group (NAG, a national NGO) and the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation of Myanmar (DRD-MALI) organized a *Workshop on Participatory Rural Appraisal to Support Local Planning for*

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<sup>1</sup><http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp234780.pdf?iframe>

<sup>2</sup>[http://www.lift-fund.org/sites/lift-fund.org/files/uploads/Dry\\_Zone/MercyCorps%20DZ%20of%20Myanmar.pdf](http://www.lift-fund.org/sites/lift-fund.org/files/uploads/Dry_Zone/MercyCorps%20DZ%20of%20Myanmar.pdf)

*Climate-resilient Agriculture*' (for Sagaing region stakeholders) in Monywa, Myanmar from 7-9 September 2016. The workshop was part of a series of three workshops organized in Sagaing, Mandalay and Magway regions under the capacity building component of the project titled '*An Integrated Rural Economic and Social Development Programme for Livelihoods Improvement in the Dry Zone of Myanmar*' which is funded by the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT - <http://www.lift-fund.org>) and aims to support livelihoods improvement and food security in the country's Dry Zone that suffers from a high incidence of poverty.

## **II. Workshop Objectives and Programme**

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- i. Provide an overview of key concepts of PRA and highlight the value of using PRA to engage communities in local planning and promote participatory decision-making for sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture.
- ii. Expose participants to practical application of PRA tools in a field setting.
- iii. Facilitate discussion on common issues and constraints in applying PRA in the context of Dry Zone agriculture.

The workshop was led by a qualified national expert on PRA and was conducted in participatory mode with active engagement of the participants. The programme comprised of presentations, role play, discussions, group work and a field visit to a village for hands-on learning (the detailed programme is enclosed as **Annex I**). The workshop was conducted in Myanmar language. Participants took part in a workshop evaluation at the end of the workshop and are expected to take a part in a follow-up evaluation 6-8 months after the workshop.

## **III. Participants and resource persons**

Twenty two participants (including 3 women) representing mid-level technical and managerial staff from a diverse range of stakeholders in Sagaing region including government, NGOs/CSOs, village development committees, farmer groups and the private sector took part in the workshop. The workshop was led by Mr. A Moe Naing (facilitator), a national expert on PRA.

The list of participants is enclosed as **Annex II**.

## **IV. Discussions and key learning outcomes**

### **Day I (07.09.2016)**

At the beginning of the workshop the Regional Director from Department of Rural Development, Sagaing delivered opening the speech and, Mr. Anshuman Varma, CAPSA-ESCAP and Dr. Myo Ma Ma Than, NAG explained the aim of the workshop and all the participants introduced each other by using the pairwise introduction method. The Facilitator also introduced himself to all the participants and briefing them about the three day workshop programme.

The morning session of the workshop started with a presentation on the basic concepts of PRA which included the background/history, aims, benefit, strength and weakness, tools and how PRA can link with planning. The Facilitator discussed about the different kinds of participatory approaches such as Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), PRA and Participatory Learning and Action (PLA), and explained the different concepts and different types of usage of the tools.

In the evening session, the facilitator and participants practiced some specific PRA tools such as Resource Mapping, Seasonal Calendar, Venn Diagram, Pairwise Ranking and Historical Timeline with role-play method. The facilitator then facilitated the selection of PRA Tools to be applied in the field and participants selected some specific tools and allocated roles for each tool for the next day (visit to field site).

### **Day II (08.09.2016)**

All the participants, divided into two groups, spent the whole day at **War Young village, AyarTaw Township, Monywa** for practicing 5 selected PRA tools along with the villagers.

**Day III (09.09.2016)**

Day III started with a reflection session for assimilating learning points from the field trip on day II. All the outputs in the form of flip charts relating to the tools practiced the previous day were put up one by one and discussed. All the participants discussed and shared their experiences actively and provided specific comments and suggestions to each other.

Individual plans were also formulated by each of the participants, recognizing how to apply and link the participatory approach with their future plans at work.

The facilitator also shared his experiences on formulation of management plans by using participatory tools and pointed out 7 steps of participatory planning as well as dos and don'ts to get better participation from local residents and highlighted the role of the facilitator in this process.

**V. Feedback and Conclusion**

One of the representatives from an Agricultural Research Institute expressed that he knew well about scientific research but PRA-based research was new and useful for his working environment. Most of the representatives from agriculture-related government departments expressed PRA is very effective to get better participation of the local people and affirmed that they will apply it in their routine work and also that they will share their PRA knowledge with their colleagues in their departments through training. They also said they can apply the PRA tools in their project activities.

Most of the participants wanted to know and practice more about PRA tools and thus they asked for a further, full package of PRA trainings. One representative from a CSO suggested that although he had initially felt PRA training is essentially needed for field level staff, this workshop had showed him that the knowledge and concepts are useful for higher level staff also. Participants were asked to provide feedback to the workshop through the 'Mood Meter' exercise and 75% of the participants expressed their satisfaction with the training.

Overall, the workshop highlighted the importance of PRA for engaging local communities, provided an overview of key concepts of PRA, and exposed participants to practical application of PRA tools in the field. The diversity in the participants' group enabled a rich exchange of new ideas and good practices and facilitated networking.

## Annex I: Workshop Programme

DAY I /TIME (7 September 2016)	SESSION TITLE	SESSION DESCRIPTION
8.30 – 9.00 am	Registration	Registration of participants
9.00 – 10.00 am	<b>Session 1: Inaugural session and project background</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Opening remarks</b>, Mr. Anshuman Varma, Knowledge Management Coordinator, CAPSA-ESCAP</li> <li>- <b>Inaugural speech</b>, Regional Director, DRD</li> <li>- <b>Overview and workshop objectives</b>, Dr. Myo Ma Ma Than, Programme Manager, NAG</li> <li>- <b>Workshop programme overview and Ice-breaking exercise/ Introduction of participants</b>, Mr. A. Moe Naing, PRA expert</li> <li>- <b>Group photo</b></li> </ul>
10.00– 10.20 am	Coffee break	
10.20 am – 12.00 pm	<b>Session 2: PRA concepts</b>	<p><b>Presentations and discussion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PRA tools background</li> <li>- PRA tools family</li> <li>- Strengths and weaknesses</li> <li>- Useful tools and practical experiences</li> <li>- Linking to participants' work for local planning (participatory decision making, policy inputs, climate-resilient agriculture strategy/policy)</li> </ul> <p><i>Resource person: Mr. A. Moe Naing</i></p>
12.00 – 1.00 pm	Lunch	
1.00 – 2.30 pm	<b>Session 3: Practicing selected PRA tools</b>	<p><b>Presentations, role play and discussions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resource Mapping (to recognize current local resources such as agricultural land, water, infrastructure &amp; forests and land use pattern)</li> <li>- Matrix Ranking (to find out preferences of people)</li> <li>- Venn diagram (to understand different actors in an area, their relationship to people, inputs etc.)</li> </ul> <p><i>Resource person: Mr. A. Moe Naing</i></p>
2.30 – 2.50 pm	Coffee break	
2.50 – 4.00 pm	<b>Session 3 (continued): Practicing selected PRA tools</b>	<p><b>Presentations, role play and discussions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transect Walk (for mapping out the terrain, agro-ecological conditions, vegetation and for self-analysis of current local resource management)</li> <li>- Historical timeline (to get an understanding of the history of and changes in population, ethnicity, climate, crops, diseases, hazard, water access, health, education, animals, and their interlinkages)</li> </ul> <p><i>Resource person: Mr. A. Moe Naing</i></p>



<b>DAY I /TIME (7 September 2016)</b>	<b>SESSION TITLE</b>	<b>SESSION DESCRIPTION</b>
4.00 – 4.30 pm	<b>Session 4:</b> Planning and preparation for field visit	<b>Facilitated discussion</b> <i>Resource person: Mr. A. Moe Naing</i>
4.30 – 5.00 pm	<b>Session 5: Wrap up of the Day</b>	<b>Presentation and discussion</b> - Short movie/ slide show on Social Auditing (NAG) - Key learnings from the day (Moderator: NAG representative)  <i>Moderator: Dr. Myo Ma Ma Than, NAG</i>

<b>DAY II/TIME (8 September 2016)</b>	<b>SESSION TITLE</b>	<b>SESSION DESCRIPTION</b>
7.30 – 7.45 am	<b>Registration</b>	<b>Registration of participants</b>
7.45 – 8.45 am	<b>Travel to field site village</b>	<b>Travel</b>
8.45 – 10.00 am	<b>Session 6: Preparation at field site</b>	<b>Presentation and discussion</b> - Introductions and preparation at village  <i>Resource person: Mr. A. Moe Naing</i>
10.00 am – 12.00 pm	<b>Session 7:</b> Practicing selected PRA tools with village community	<b>Field work</b> - Role play at village together with participants and village community (participants will be divided into two groups within the same village and each group member will practice on different PRA tools as planned in session 4 on day 1)
12.00 – 1.00 pm	Lunch	
1.00 – 4.30 pm	<b>Session 7 (continued):</b> Practicing selected PRA tools with village community	<b>Field work</b> - Role play at village together with participants and village community
4.30 – 5.00 pm	<b>Travel back to hotel</b>	<b>Travel</b>

<b>DAY III/TIME (9 September 2016)</b>	<b>SESSION TITLE</b>	<b>SESSION DESCRIPTION</b>
8.30 – 8.45 am	<b>Registration</b>	<b>Registration of participants</b>
8.45 – 10.15 am	<b>Session 8:</b> Feedback from field visit	<b>Facilitated discussion</b> - Feedback and learning points from previous day's experiences  <i>Resource person: Mr. A. Moe Naing</i>
10.15– 10.35 am	Coffee break	
10.35 am – 12.00 pm	<b>Session 9:</b> Links to local planning work	<b>Facilitated discussion</b> - Application of PRA in participants' work for local planning (participatory decision making, policy inputs, climate-resilient agriculture)

DAY III/TIME (9 September 2016)	SESSION TITLE	SESSION DESCRIPTION
		strategy/policy) based on previous day's learning - Common barriers to PRA application and potential solutions  <i>Resource person: Mr. A. Moe Naing</i>
12.00 – 1.00 pm	Lunch	
1.00 – 3.00 pm	<b>Session 10: Developing follow-up action plans</b>	<b>Group work and discussion</b> - Development of individual follow-up action plans by participants for application of PRA in their work upon return to their organizations  <i>Moderator: Mr. A. Moe Naing</i>
3.00 – 3.20 pm	Coffee break	
3.20 – 4.00 pm	<b>Session 11: Wrap up of the workshop</b>	<b>Training evaluation and discussion</b> - Group evaluation exercise - Completion of workshop evaluation forms  <i>Moderators: Mr. A. Moe Naing and Dr. Myo Ma Ma Than, NAG</i>
4.00 – 4.30 pm	<b>Session 12: Closing remarks</b>	- <b>Closing remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Mr. Anshuman Varma, CAPSA-ESCAP</li> <li>o Regional Director, DRD</li> <li>o Dr. Myo Ma Ma Than, NAG</li> </ul>

## Annex II: List of Participants

### **National Participants:**

- (1) Mr. Win Kyaw Myo; Regional Director; Department of Rural Development; Sagaing Region, Monywa.
- (2) Mr. Win Htay, Staff Officer, Cooperative Department, Monywa, Sagaing Region; Tel: 0933549682.
- (3) Mr. Myo Kyi; District Chief Officer; Department of Agriculture (DOA); District Officer office, DOA, Monywa; Tel: 071-22803,09-400415914; Fax: 071-26207.
- (4) Mr. Tay Zar Tun, Staff Officer; Department of Rural Development, Ayartaw Township, Sagaing Region; Tel: 09975714470; Email:tayzar.monywa@gmail.com.
- (5) Mr. Naing Lin Oo; Staff Officer; Department of Rural Development; Sagaing Region; Phayar Gyi Yard, Monywa; Tel: 09-400413360; Fax: 071-26195; Email: nainglinoo.459@gmail.com.
- (6) Mr. Kyaw Maung Maung; Assistant Director; Department of Agriculture; District Officer Office, Department of Agriculture, Sagaing Region; Tel: 072-21622, 09- 2020106; Fax: 072-21622; Email: [kyawmgmg54@gmail.com](mailto:kyawmgmg54@gmail.com).
- (7) Mr. Ye Min Tun, Assistant Director, Irrigation and Water Utilization Management Department, Nandawon Quarter, Kyaukka street, Monywa; Tel;09976835928; Email: eeyemintun@gmail.com.
- (8) Mr. Myint Soe; Deputy Director and Head of Zaloke Research Farm; Department of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and irrigation; Monywa, Sagaing Region; Tel: 09-43018120, 09-787874049; Fax: 071-26546; Email: myintsoe53@gmail .com.
- (9) Ms. Kyi Shwe; Senior Research Assistant; Department of Agricultural Research; Pam Kone Research farm, Ye –u Township, Sagaing Division; Tel: 09-789831480; Fax: 075-40507.
- (10) Mr. Swe; Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture, No.4, Quarter, Yazathing Street, District Officer, DOA, Shwebo; Tel: 075-21160, 09-97852949, 09-56052661; Fax: 075-21070.
- (11) Mr. Than Tun; Assistant Director; Department of Agriculture; District Officer, DOA, Yinmarbin; Tel: 071-73062, 09-253431850; Fax: 071-73062.
- (12) Ms. Kyawt Kyawt Aung; Staff Officer; Dry Zone Greening Department, Sagaing Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Mahar Myaing Timber Production Compound, General Aung San Road, Monywa. Tel: 09-2212259; Email: kyawtkyawtaung2012@gmail.com.
- (13) Mr. Kyaw Myint; Member, Mango Producer Group; Fruit Producer Association; Depeyin village, Sagaing Region; Tel: 09-47093236, 09-259082299, 09-796761385.
- (14) Mr. San Yin; Agricultural Expert; Shan Maw Myae Co. Ltd.; No (243), 1st floor (left), Bo Aung Kyaw Street (Middle Block), Kyauktada Township, Yangon; Tel: 09-5045897, 09-91009705; Fax: 01-370969; Email: nl@shanmawmyae.com.
- (15) Mr. Naing Linn Htun; Development worker; Metta Development Foundation; No.44 Shwe Wout Mone 3rd street, Pathein, Aeyarwady Region; Tel: 09-794519635; Email: [Nainglinnhtun11@gmail.com](mailto:Nainglinnhtun11@gmail.com).
- (16) Ms. Aye Aye San; Project Officer; Community Development Association; No.26/B, Natmauk Yeikthar Lane, Sayar San Ward, New University Road, Bahan Township, Yangon; Tel: 09-250070137, 09-795183126; Fax: ++ 95 1 430837; Email: [newmtmayeayesan@gmail.com](mailto:newmtmayeayesan@gmail.com).
- (17) Mr. Sein Than Kyaw; Farmer Association; Nathar Myae Rural Development Group (NRDG); Ayartaw Township, Sagaing Region; Email: mgkyaw1556@gmail.com.
- (18) Mr. Thang Suan Mung; Secretary; Green Kennedy Group; H.No. (65/5), Thazin Street, Tahan (02092), Kalay Township, Sagaing Region; Tel: +95 9 252509060; Email: mangpupa@gmail.com.
- (19) Mr. Nyunt Mg, Secretary; Myanmar Farmer Association; Sagaing Region, Tel: 09796567539.
- (20) Dr. (Mr.) Myo Win; Vet Sergeant (Organic Team Leader); N.Z.Y Organic Farming and Product Team; Sinhnitkaung Pagoda St., Gway'gyi qt., Monywa; Tel: 09794342891; Email: nzyorganic@gmail.com.
- (21) Mr. Myat Naing Tun; Chemical Engineer (Organic Organizer); N.Z.Y Organic Farming and Product Team; Sinhnitkaung Pagoda St., Gway'gyi qt. Monywa; Tel: 09442073341; Email: [nzyorganic@gmail.com](mailto:nzyorganic@gmail.com).
- (22) Mr. Myo Oo; Member; Watermelon and Cucumber Producer Group; Monywa.

**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) staff:**

- (23) Mr. Anshuman Varma; Knowledge Management Coordinator; Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); Bogor; Indonesia; Tel: +62-251-8343277, +62-251-8356813; Email: varmaa@un.org.

**Network Activities Group (NAG) staff:**

- (24) Ms. Myo Ma Ma Than; Program Manager; NAG; Yangon; Tel: +95 18010751, 09254913560; Email: myomamathan3@gmail.com.
- (25) Ms. Khin La Pyaye Win; Knowledge Management and M&E Officer; NAG; Yangon; Tel: 09971402057; Email: lapyaye@gmail.com.
- (26) Ms. Aye Aye Thein, Finance Officer, NAG, Yangon; Tel: 09791692110; Email: ayeayethein.nag@gmail.com; ayeayethein@nagmyanmar.org.
- (27) Mr. Kyaw Soe Than, Program Assistant, NAG, Yangon; Tel: 09428330013; Email: kyawsoethan.yau@gmail.com.

**Resource Person:**

- (28) Mr. A Moe Naing; Participatory Rural Appraisal Expert; Yangon; Tel: 959 970413248; Email: amoenaing@gmail.com.

## Annex III: Workshop Evaluation Summary

### Workshop on Participatory Rural Appraisal to Support Local Planning for Climate-Resilient Agriculture 7-9 September 2016, Monywa, Myanmar Workshop Evaluation

#### Introduction

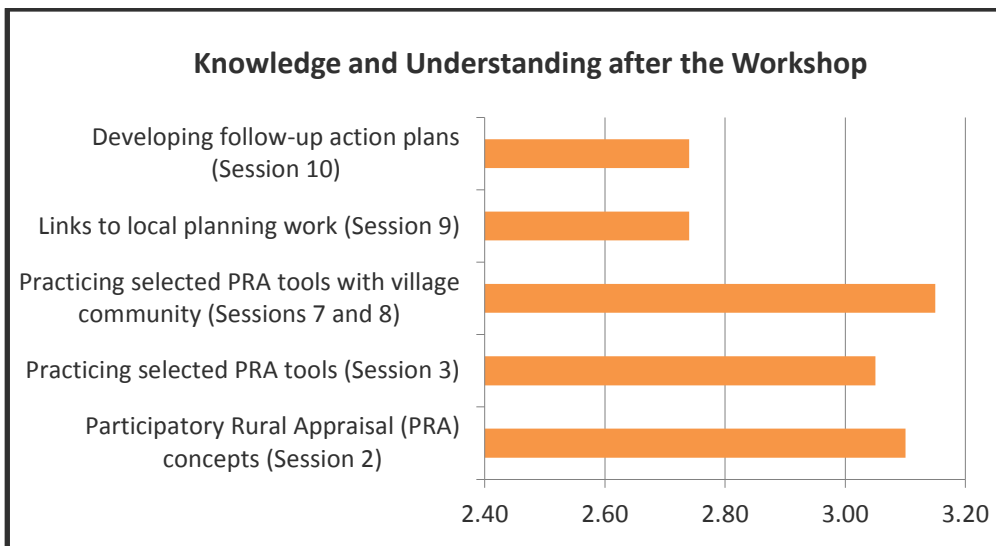
CAPSA and NAG organized a regional-level workshop on ‘Participatory Rural Appraisal to Support Local Planning for Climate-resilient Agriculture’ on 7-9 September 2016 in Monywa, Myanmar. The objectives of the workshop was to provide an overview of key concepts of PRA and highlight the value of using PRA to engage communities in local planning and promote participatory decision-making for sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture. Through this workshop, participants were exposed to practical application of PRA tools in a field setting and discussion was facilitated on common issues and constraints in applying PRA in the context of Dry Zone agriculture.

There were twenty two participants to the workshop but only twenty participants filled out the workshop evaluation. Most of them are male (85%) and the female participants only 15%. They came from different backgrounds with half from government ministry or department (50%), local non-governmental organization/civil society (40%) and private sector (10%). Six participants (35.3%) worked with LIFT project Implementing Partner.

#### Knowledge and understanding

Most of the participants (95%) stated that they fully understood all the workshop content. Immediately after the workshop, the knowledge and understanding of participants on Practicing selected PRA tools with village community (Session 7 and 8) got the highest score of 3.15 (‘Excellent’ – 4 and ‘Poor’ – 1) with 65% participants rate it as ‘Good’ and 25% participants rate it as ‘Excellent’. The second highest score indicated by participants is the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) concepts (Session 2) with rating score 3.10. There are 80% participants rates it as ‘Good’ and 15% rate it as ‘Excellent’. The third highest score is Practicing selected PRA tools (Session 3) and the lowest rate are Links to local planning work (Session 9) and Developing follow-up action plans (Session 10).

	Excellent		Good		Average		Weak		Rating Score
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) concepts (Session 2)	3	15.00%	16	80.00%	1	5.00%	0	0.00%	3.10
Practicing selected PRA tools (Session 3)	3	15.79%	14	73.68%	2	10.53%	0	0.00%	3.05
Practicing selected PRA tools with village community (Sessions 7 and 8)	5	25.00%	13	65.00%	2	10.00%	0	0.00%	3.15
Links to local planning work (Session 9)	3	15.79%	9	47.37%	6	31.58%	1	5.26%	2.74
Developing follow-up action plans (Session 10)	2	10.53%	11	57.89%	5	26.32%	1	5.26%	2.74



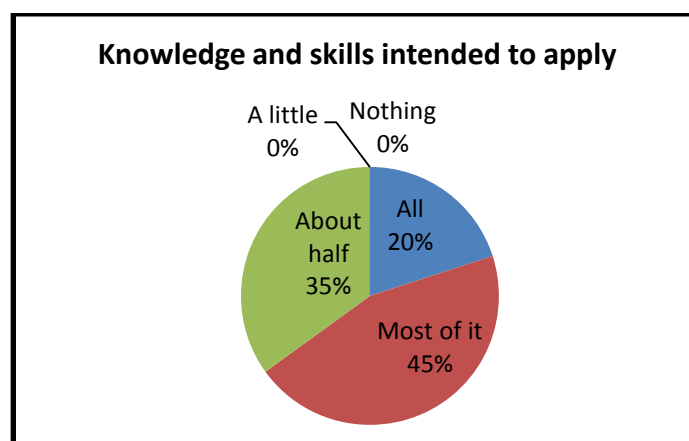
#### Areas about which they expected to learn

Most of the participants indicated that the workshop has equipped them with the right knowledge to improve the way they work (80%) while one participant stated no (5%) and three other not answer this question (15%).

Seven participants indicated that there are areas that they expected to learn but which were not covered by the workshop (35%) while more than half (60%) stated that the workshop covered the areas they expected to learn about. Only one person skipped this question. Other areas that participants expected to learn about at the workshop were climate change and climate-resilient agriculture, technical practices and agricultural technology.

#### Knowledge and skills they will be able to use

There are four participants that intended to use 'All' of the knowledge and skill they acquired from the workshop (20%), while nine participants indicated that they will use 'Most of it' (45%) and seven participants stated that they will use 'About half' of the knowledge and skills (35%).



#### Skills learned

All the participants indicated that at least half of the knowledge and skills they acquired from the workshop will be adopted in their work. 45% participants stated that the knowledge and skills that they acquired from the workshop are Resource Mapping and Pairwise Ranking, while 30% participants indicated the Seasonal Calendar as knowledge that they acquired. Other knowledge and skills that participants acquired are Venn Diagram and Historical Map (indicated by 15% participants) and other skills are on how to work with the communities, applying PRA tools for better results, how to do field study and doing continuous assessment.

#### What will be adopted or changed in daily work

There are six participants indicated that they will adopted Pairwise Ranking in their daily work and three participants indicated that they will adopted Seasonal Calendar. There are six respondents indicated that actually all of the PRA topics could be applied in their daily work. There is one participant stated that PRA could adopted to evaluate the climate resilient cropping pattern while one other participant stated that it is useful in extension services. One participant indicated that through

PRA She/he could listen better of public's voices to find out farmer's needs, and the other participant stated that they can distribute seeds and practices.

### Planning to train others

There are sixteen out of twenty participants (80%) stated that they will act as trainer to train others in using the new knowledge and skills they obtain from the workshop. There are four participants stated that they will share their knowledge to their staff through trainings, three participants stated that they will share it to extension workers or field staff and two participants stated that they will organize training for villagers. There are three participants (15%) indicated that they will not train others regarding this PRA topics but didn't give any reason why.

### Usefulness and quality of the process and logistics

In terms of the workshop process, the agenda and flow got rating score of 3.3 (4 – Excellent, 1 – Poor) with 70 % participants indicated it as Good and 30% said it was Excellent. The workshop facilitation and feedback process got rating score 3 with 70% participants stated it as Good and 15% stated it was Excellent while the rest 15% stated it as Fair.

In terms of the workshop logistics, accommodation got the highest score of 3.42 with 50% participants indicated it as Excellent, 41.67% indicated it as Good and only 8.33% said it Fair. The administrative assistance during the meeting got second highest score of 3.25 with 55% respondents indicated is as Good and 25% indicated is Excellent and 25% indicated it as Fair. The Pre-meeting communication got rating score of 3.11 while Meeting Facilities and Food got rating score of 3.

		Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Rating Score
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
<b>Process</b>	Agenda and flow	6	30.00%	14	70.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3.30
	Facilitation and feedback	3	15.00%	14	70.00%	3	15.00%	0	0.00%	3.00
<b>Logistics</b>	Pre-meeting communication	5	26.32%	11	57.89%	3	15.79%	0	0.00%	3.11
	Meeting facilities	4	20.00%	12	60.00%	4	20.00%	0	0.00%	3.00
	Accommodation	6	50.00%	5	41.67%	1	8.33%	0	0.00%	3.42
	Food	5	25.00%	10	50.00%	5	25.00%	0	0.00%	3.00
	Administrative assistance during the meeting	7	35.00%	11	55.00%	2	10.00%	0	0.00%	3.25

### Expectations and overall rating

In terms of participants' expectations of the workshop, 55% participants indicated it as Large while 35% said it was Moderate and 10% stated it as Very Large, the rating score was 2.75. The rating score of the workshop overall was 3.15 with 75% indicated it as Good, 20% said it as Excellent and 5% said it as Fair.

### Aspects that could be improved

There are some aspects of the meeting could be improved in the future as indicated by participants below:

- "We expected more practical activities." Dr. Myo Win
- "More time for practice." Mr. Myat Naing Tun
- "More time." U Myo Kyi
- "Nothing." Daw Kyawt Kyawt Aung
- "DoA, DAR and Irrigation departments and bee culture department should be invited as the bee culture is supportive for agriculture." Mr. Thang Suan Mung
- "More time is required." U Naing Lin Oo

- “To improve the workshop organization, little more general support would be provided.” U Than Tun
- “Experts in each particular subject should be involved.” U Nyunt Maung
- “If many participants attend the training, we should have a better sound system.” U San Yin
- “We should take more time. Discussion and field study should be balanced.” U Ye Min Tun
- “Quality and experiences of Lead facilitator.” Daw Aye Aye San
- “It is better if we take just 45 minutes for discussions.” U Swe
- “More workshop participants should be invited.” Daw Kyi Shwe

#### **Additional comments**

- “I like this workshop. I would apply what I gained from this workshop in my workplace.” Dr. Myo Win
- “Not so bad. I hope more knowledges.” Mr. Myat Naing Tung
- “Like” U Myo Kyi
- “Like as I had a chance to meet with different stakeholders.” Mr. Naing Lin Htun
- “Like” U Sein Than Kyaw
- “Like” Daw Kyawt Kyawt Aung
- “I like all departmental, private sectors and civil society organizations are involved in the workshop.” Mr. Thang Suan Mung
- “Like” U Myint Soe
- “Like” Mr. Kyaw Myint
- “Before extension services, we should learn PRA tools and implementing staff should be provided with supportive method training.” U Naing Lin Oo
- “Like” U Than Tun
- “Like” U San Yin
- “I like because PRA is useful in both work and daily life though it is not so easy to apply it directly.” U Win Htay
- “I like PRA, but it does not match with the title provided.” Myo Oo
- “Like the workshop.” U Ye Min Tun
- “Training room's facilities are just moderate... Both academic and practical experiences are required.” Daw Aye Aye San
- “Like! Interesting!” U Swe
- “Like so much!” Daw Kyi Shwe

###



## Annex IV: Workshop Evaluation Form

### Workshop on Participatory Rural Appraisal to Support Local Planning for Climate-Resilient Agriculture

7 - 9 September 2016, Monywa, Myanmar

#### Evaluation Form

1. **Name (optional):** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Gender:** Male  Female

3. **Organization Type (tick one):**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Government ministry or Department
<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-governmental organization (international)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-governmental organization/civil society (local)
<input type="checkbox"/>	University/research institute
<input type="checkbox"/>	International or bilateral organization
<input type="checkbox"/>	Private sector
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)_____

4. **Is your organization a LIFT Implementing Partner?** Yes  No

5. **In which region of Myanmar do you work?** -----

6. **Did you fully understand all workshop content?** Yes  No

*If not, please specify what elements you did not understand:*

7. **After the workshop, how would you rate your knowledge and understanding of:**

	Excellent (4)	Good (3)	Average (2)	Weak (1)
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) concepts (Session 2)				
Practicing selected PRA tools (Session 3)				
Practicing selected PRA tools with village community (Sessions 7 and 8)				
Links to local planning work (Session 9)				
Developing follow-up action plans (Session 10)				

8. Has the workshop equipped you with the right knowledge to improve the way you work?  
Yes  No

*If 'not', why not?*

9. Is there an area that you expected to learn about but the workshop did not cover?  
Yes  No

*If 'yes', please specify what area:*

10. How much of what you learned (knowledge and skills) will you be able to use in your work?

All (5)	Most of it (4)	About half (3)	A little (2)	Nothing (1)

If you answer "A little" or "Nothing", please give the reasons why:

11. If you answered 'All' or 'Most of it' or 'About Half', please list maximum of THREE learnings.

12. a. What are you going to adopt or change in your daily work and long term work plan as a result of this workshop? If nothing, please respond to question 12b.

12. b. If you are not going to adopt or change anything in your daily work and long term work plan as a result of this workshop, please provide a brief reason:

13. Are you planning to act as a trainer to train others in using any of the new knowledge and skills?

Yes  No

If 'yes', please specify who (what target group) you are likely to train and what content (knowledge, skills and practices) you will probably include in the training.

If 'not', why not?

14. How would you rate the usefulness and quality of the meeting in terms of processes and logistics?

		Excellent (4)	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)
<b>Process</b>	Agenda and flow				
	Facilitation and feedback				
<b>Logistics</b>	Pre-meeting communication				
	Meeting facilities				
	Accommodation				
	Food				
	Administrative assistance during the meeting				

15. To what extent did the workshop meet your expectations? (*tick box*)

<i>Very large (4)</i>	<i>Large (3)</i>	<i>Moderate (2)</i>	<i>Small (1)</i>

16. How do you rate the workshop overall? (*tick box*)

Excellent (4)	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)

17. What aspects of the workshop could be improved in the future?

18. Do you have additional comments on the overall workshop, on what you liked or disliked?

**Thank you for your inputs!**