

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

14-16 September 2016, Mandalay, 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 Mandalay, Myanmar from 14-16 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 five participants (including 11 women) representing mid-level technical and managerial staff from a diverse range of stakeholders in Mandalay region including government, NGOs/civil society organizations (CSOs), university, and farmer groups 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.

Most of the representatives from agriculture-related departments expressed PRA is very effective to get better participation of the local people. They said that while they had only heard the term before, they now had a chance to learn and practice PRA tools and that they wanted to practice more tools. They found the PRA tools are very useful and said they would try to apply it in their daily work (eg. in the national level Community Driven Development project which was funded by KOICA). A representative from the Cooperative Department said that she had now realized what were some of the gaps in her department's work and how to apply PRA in her project activities. Representative from CSOs suggested that a fuller package of PRA training for field level staff of different stakeholders should be implemented. Participants were asked to provide feedback to the workshop through the 'Mood Meter' exercise and 76% 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

14-16 September 2016, Mandalay, 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 Mandalay region stakeholders) in Mandalay, Myanmar from 14-16 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 five participants (including 11 women) representing mid-level technical and managerial staff from a diverse range of stakeholders in Mandalay region including government, NGOs/CSOs, university, and farmer groups 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 (14.09.2016)**

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 (15.09.2016)**

All the participants, divided into two groups, spent the whole day at **Kaung Mon village, Patheingyi Township, Mandalay** for practicing 5 selected PRA tools along with the villagers.

**Day III (16.09.2016)**

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 hung up on the wall as a small exhibition and participants walked through together and discussed each output as a 'gallery walk' session. 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**

Most of the representatives from agriculture-related departments expressed PRA is very effective to get better participation of the local people. They said that while they had only heard the term before, they now had a chance to learn and practice PRA tools and that they wanted to practice more tools. They found the PRA tools are very useful and said they would try to apply it in their daily work (eg. in the national level Community Driven Development project which was funded by KOICA). A representative from the Cooperative Department said that she had now realized what were some of the gaps in her department's work and how to apply PRA in her project activities. Representative from CSOs suggested that a fuller package of PRA training for field level staff of different stakeholders should be implemented. Participants were asked to provide feedback to the workshop through the 'Mood Meter' exercise and 76% 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 (14 Sep 2016)	SESSION TITLE	SESSION DESCRIPTION
8.30 – 9.00 am	<b>Registration</b>	<b>Registration of participants</b>
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>
4.00 – 4.30 pm	<b>Session 4: Planning</b>	<b>Facilitated discussion</b>



<b>DAY I /TIME (14 Sep 2016)</b>	<b>SESSION TITLE</b>	<b>SESSION DESCRIPTION</b>
	and preparation for field visit	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Short movie/ slide show on Social Auditing (NAG)</li> <li>- Key learnings from the day (Moderator: NAG representative)</li> </ul> <i>Moderator: Dr. Myo Ma Ma Than, NAG</i>

<b>DAY II/TIME (15 Sep 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introductions and preparation at village</li> </ul> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> </ul>
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Role play at village together with participants and village community</li> </ul>
4.30 – 5.00 pm	<b>Travel back to hotel</b>	<b>Travel</b>

<b>DAY III/TIME (16 Sep 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feedback and learning points from previous day's experiences</li> </ul> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Application of PRA in participants' work for local planning (participatory decision making, policy inputs, climate-resilient agriculture strategy/policy) based on previous day's learning</li> </ul>

DAY III/TIME (16 Sep 2016)	SESSION TITLE	SESSION DESCRIPTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Common barriers to PRA application and potential solutions</li> </ul> <p><i>Resource person: Mr. A. Moe Naing</i></p>
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of individual follow-up action plans by participants for application of PRA in their work upon return to their organizations</li> </ul> <p><i>Moderator: Mr. A. Moe Naing</i></p>
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Group evaluation exercise</li> <li>- Completion of workshop evaluation forms</li> </ul> <p><i>Moderators: Mr. A. Moe Naing and Dr. Myo Ma Ma Than, NAG</i></p>
4.00 – 4.30 pm	<b>Session 12: Closing remarks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <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> </li> </ul>

## Annex II: List of Participants

### National Participants:

- (1) Mr. Myo; Deputy Regional Director; Department of Rural Development, Mandalay Region; Mandalay; Tel: 09793000007.
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**Resource Person:**

- (30) 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 14-16 September 2016, Mandalay, Myanmar Workshop Evaluation

#### Introduction

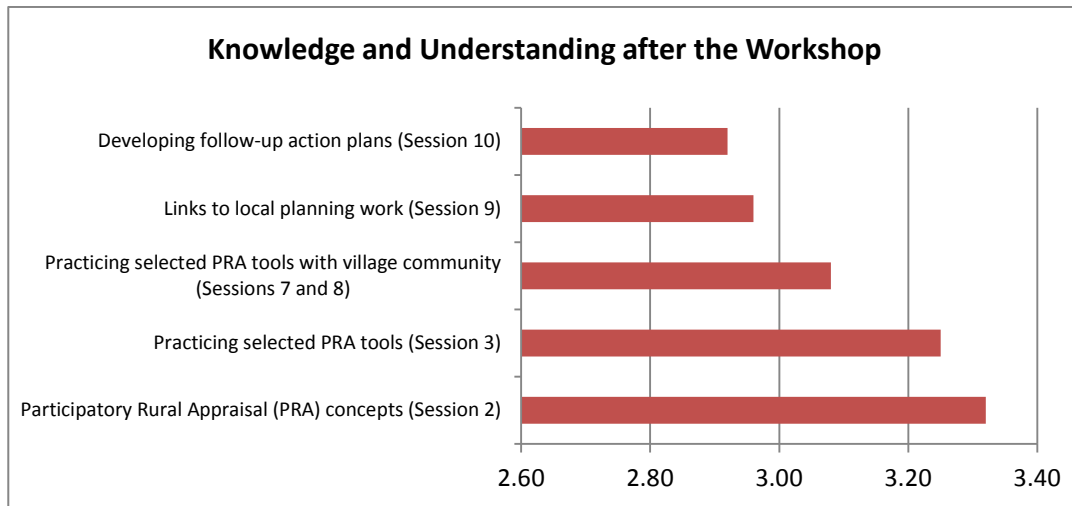
CAPSA and NAG organized a regional-level workshop on ‘Participatory Rural Appraisal to Support Local Planning for Climate-resilient Agriculture’ on 7-9 September 2016 in Monywa, Myanmar. The objectives of the workshop was to provide an overview of key concepts of PRA and highlight the value of using 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 seven participants attended the workshop, but only twenty five fill out the workshop evaluation (92%). From the twenty five participants that fill out the workshop evaluation, the numbers of male participants are 52% and female participants are 48%. More than half of the participants from Government Ministry (68%), 24% came from local Non-governmental Organization and one respondent from International Organization. Twelve participants stated that they worked with LIFT project Implementing Partner (48%).

#### Knowledge and understanding

Most of the participants stated that they fully understand all the workshop content (96%), only one respondent stated that he didn't fully understand the workshop content because the workshop is the first PRA training he has attended and he stated that the workshop time is too short. Immediately after the workshop, the knowledge and understanding of participant on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) concepts got the highest score of 3.32 (‘Excellent’ – 4 and ‘Poor’ – 1) with 68% rate it as ‘Good’ and 32% rate it as ‘Excellent’. Session three of practicing selected PRA tools got the second highest score of 3.25 with 75% respondents stated it as ‘Good’ and 25% said it was ‘Excellent’. Session seven and eight of Practicing selected PRA tools with village community got score of 3.08 with 68% participants indicated it as ‘Good’ and 20% stated that it was ‘Excellent’.

	Excellent		Good		Average		Weak		Rating Score
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) concepts (Session 2)	8	32%	17	68%	0	0%	0	0%	3.32
Practicing selected PRA tools (Session 3)	6	25%	18	75%	0	0%	0	0%	3.25
Practicing selected PRA tools with village community (Sessions 7 and 8)	5	20%	17	68%	3	12%	0	0%	3.08
Links to local planning work (Session 9)	4	17%	15	63%	5	21%	0	0%	2.96
Developing follow-up action plans (Session 10)	4	17%	14	58%	6	25%	0	0%	2.92

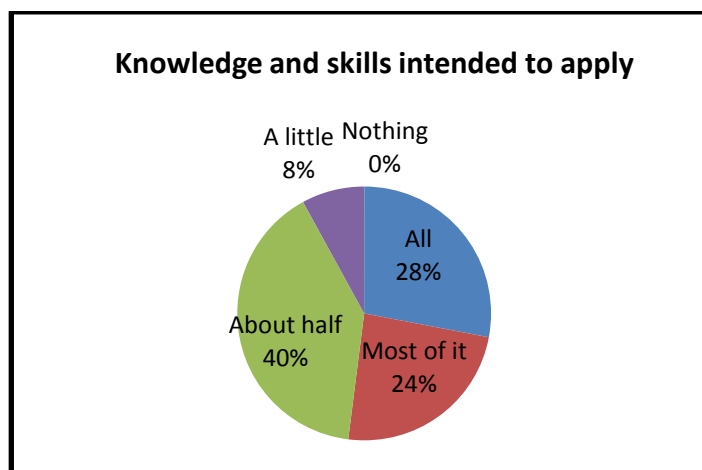


#### Areas about which they expected to learn

All participants indicated that the workshop has equipped them with the right knowledge to improve the way they work. There is one participant stated that there is an area that she/he expected to learn about but did not cover by the workshop without giving which area it was, but the other twenty four participants (96%) stated that all area they would like to learn were covered.

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

There are seven participants (28%) stated that they intended to use 'All' of the knowledge and skill they acquired from the workshop, while six participants stated that they will use 'Most of it' (24%) and ten participants stated that they will use 'About half' of the knowledge and skill (40%). There are two participants stated that they intended to use only 'A little' of the knowledge and skills they acquired from the workshop. The participant from private sector indicated that the PRA knowledge and skills can only use a little in their business. The other participant stated that most farmers are not familiar with PRA tools which limit the application of this knowledge and skills.



#### Skills learned

Most of the participants indicated that at least half of the knowledge and skills they acquired from the workshop will be adopted in their work (92%). The participants were then asked to list maximum of three learning that they acquired from the workshop. There are 48% participants indicated that the ability to use the Seasonal Calendar and Pairwise Ranking tools were the key learning they acquired from the workshop. The second key learning that participants acquired was the ability to use Histogram tools which indicated by 35% participants. The ability to use Resource Mapping tools was the third key learning as indicated by 26% participants. There were other key learning that acquired by participants from the workshop such as knowledge sharing, ability to use Venn diagram, community development, project planning and implementation, PRA concepts, etc.

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

There are five participants indicated that they will adopted all the PRA concepts and tools in their daily work. There are six participants stated that they will adopted only some of the PRA tools in their daily work. One participant stated that he/she will prioritizing issues and work plan to be sorted out, while other participant said that he/she will trust other more and listen their opinion with more

respects. One participant indicated that he/she will apply the concept of collaboration in daily work. The other participants stated that he/she will create village community driven project in the future and the other said that he/she will improve the knowledge building of the community. There are six participants indicated that they will not adopted or change their work and long term work plan because they think this knowledge only could be applied on extension service provision or doing some survey only. From the six participants, one stated that he/she will share the knowledge acquired from the workshop with colleagues so it could be applied by his/her colleagues in their daily work.

### Planning to train others

There are nineteen participants stated that they planned to act as a trainer to train others using any of the new knowledge and skills they acquired from the workshop (79.2%), while five participants stated they not intended to train others. Most of the participants planned to train their staff (63%) while 15% of participants indicated that they planned to train the community, 11% planned to train both their staff and community and 11% planned to train their colleagues in using any of the new knowledge and skills.

Participants that has no planned to train others gave explanations that there will be few opportunities to provide extension services to share this new knowledge and skills, it would not easy to organize a training without support, not an expert to provide training or PRA not a subject that he/she could teach in the university.

### Usefulness and quality of the process and logistics

In term of workshop process, the agenda and flow got score of 3.48 with 52% participants indicated the agenda and flow as 'Good' and 48% said as 'Excellent' (4 – Excellent, 1 – Poor). The facilitation and feedback of workshop process got higher point of 3.54 with 54.17% participants stated it as 'Excellent' and 45.83% said it was 'Good'.

In terms of workshop logistics, the meeting facilities and the food got highest rating of 3.54. About more than half participants indicated that the meeting facilities and food as 'Excellent' (54.17%) and 45.83% indicated it as 'Good'. The administrative assistance during the meeting got 3.50 rating score where 50% indicated it as 'Excellent' and 50% indicated it as 'Good'. The accommodation got rating score of 3.47 and pre-meeting communication got the lowest score of 3.33.

		Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Rating Score
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Process	Agenda and flow	12	48.00%	13	52.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3.48
	Facilitation and feedback	13	54.17%	11	45.83%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3.54
Logistics	Pre-meeting communication	10	41.67%	12	50.00%	2	8.33%	0	0.00%	3.33
	Meeting facilities	13	54.17%	11	45.83%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3.54
	Accommodation	9	47.37%	10	52.63%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3.47
	Food	13	54.17%	11	45.83%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3.54
	Administrative assistance during the meeting	12	50.00%	12	50.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3.50

### Expectations and overall rating

In terms of participants' expectations of the workshop, 50% participants indicated it as Large while 33% said it was Moderate and 13% stated it as Very Large, the rating score was 2.71. The workshop overall rating score was 3.28 with 64% indicated it as Good, 32% said it as Excellent and 4% said it as Fair.

### **Aspect could be improved**

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

- “It is better if different decision making level stakeholders were invited.” U Tint Wai
- “I think we should have time limitation in each discussion session so that we could avoid from discussions deviating from workshop theme.”
- “Presents for farmers and DSA for participants.” Daw Hsu Myat Hlaing
- “To extend workshop days and to select more participants from academic or PRA practicing field.”
- “More training days for more tools such as problem analysis tool and success indicator tool.” Mr. Naung Zin Latt
- “Activities of the workshop are relatively good, but more training days would be required.”
- “For a better workshop, it is required to invite those who have been working with PRA in community.” Mr. Minn Paing Oo
- “More training days, more PRA tools and per diem even for training days.” Ms. Moe Thida Win
- “More training days.”
- “Really good, more training days, better I think.”
- “During field study, it is better to have a proper meeting with community.” U Kyaw Swa Oo
- “In workshop invitation, it is required to mention that 'suitable candidates should be sent.’” Daw Khaing Khaing
- “More training days.” U Min Min Han
- “More training days would yield better results.” Daw Thida Aung
- “More training days to fit with the training contents.”
- “More field practice experience is required.” Daw Khin Myint Myint
- “Different level of participants should be appreciated. More training days.” U Win San
- “More training days.” U Khin Zaw

### **Additional comments**

- “Facilitation skill is just satisfactory.” Daw Hsu Myat Hlaing
- “I like the workshop overall.”
- “Thank you for inviting me as I gained a lot of knowledge from it.”
- “I like it as travel allowance is provided.” Ms. Moe Thida Win
- “I learned about PRA tools.”
- “I gained a lot of knowledge, if I could apply the tools, they are helpful.”
- “The workshop is easy to understand, organised with practical tools and provided network to collaborate in future.” Daw Khaing Khaing Htwe
- “We could enjoy the workshop 100% by learning and participating in our own language, Myanmar. The trainer is an ideally good person.” Dr. Aye Aye Khaing
- “I like the practicing the tools with the villagers.” U Min Min Han
- “I like the workshop as I gained a lot of knowledge” Daw Thida Aung
- “I enjoyed discussion with explanations so much.” Daw Khin May Kyi
- “I like trainer's explanations.”
- “Expect series of trainings.” U Win San

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## Annex IV: Workshop Evaluation Form

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

14 - 16 September 2016, Mandalay, 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!**