

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Introduction

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Kathmandu, Nepal and Netherlands/FAO (UN), Participatory Watershed Management Training in Asia (PWMTA), GAP/RAS/161/NET Programme are conducting a training programme on Participatory Watershed Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. As part of the pre-training process and to provide a manual on Participatory Watershed Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, a Literature Review was conducted. This Annotated Bibliography includes selected materials covering the following topics relevant to the participatory process which is the subject of the training

programme: Participatory Watershed Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Participatory Rural Appraisal and other Participatory Approaches, Planning, Sustainability, Gender and Community Organization.

Material for the bibliography was compiled from the following institutions and resource collections: FAO/PWMTA Programme, ICIMOD, the Nepal Participatory Action Network (NEPAN), CARE International/ Nepal, IIDS, and New ERA. The material was then reviewed by the training team and suitable materials were annotated. The material is divided into the categories listed above and is also coded with key words for ease of access and possible future conversion into a data base.

Participatory Watershed Management

1. AKRSP (India), 1996. *Check Dams; A Water Harvesting Technique for Sustainable Agricultural Development*. Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (India).

Target Audience: Project planners in watershed management systems

AKRSP uses a wide range of water harvesting techniques in Surendranagar. This study focusses on the quantitative and qualitative impact of check dams. These small inexpensive dams are built across streams to prevent seasonal water from flowing away. Shallow structures, they do not cause water logging. The study describes the benefits of check dams at the micro level and recommends that they be built to help farmers support irrigation.

Keywords: India; Gujarat; Water Resources; Agricultural Development

Publisher Contact: Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (India).

2. AKRSP (India), 1996. *Impact and Sustainability of Water Resources Development*. Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (India).

Target Audience: Project planners in watershed management systems

The study was undertaken to explore sustainable and non-damaging methods and means of storing and managing water, in the context of traditional village storage tanks becoming inadequate as a result of population and other pressures and large dams raising questions of sustainability. Surendranagar is a district in Gujarat where AKRSP has adopted a watershed approach to resource development, in particular a focus on water harvesting. Percolation tanks are one method that has been used, and this study analyses various aspects of their sustainability, in terms of both physical and human resources. Findings indicate that the tanks give significant economic benefits to farmers in the drought-prone area and will likely lead to longer-term social benefits. However, some sustainability factors, such as improving the water information system and strengthening village institutions, remain.

Keywords: India; Gujarat; Water Resources; Sustainable Development; Case Study

Publisher Contact: Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (India).

3. CARE Nepal, 1997. *Begnas Tal Rupa Tal Watershed Management Project, Final Evaluation*. Kathmandu, Nepal: CARE

Target Audience: Planners and fieldworkers on watershed management projects

Final Evaluation of the BTRT project was carried out by a team of experts in agriculture, forestry, and community management. The report highlights project achievements and present recommendations. The evaluation team concluded that the project had succeeded in meeting its objectives and had provided many lasting benefits to the project area communities. It is a prototype for community-based watershed management. The team specifically covers achievements in the following areas: Community Forestry and Soil Conservation; Private Plantation of Fuelwood and Fodder Trees; Agroforestry Farms; Involvement of Women; and Community Participation.

Keywords: Nepal; Watershed Management; Community Development

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 1661, Kathmandu, Nepal: CARE Nepal

4. Cerna; Moneva; Listones; Gerardino. *The Impact of Soil and Water Conservation Practices Promoted Through Farmer-Based Extension System On The Development Of Farmed Watershed Areas*. India: IIED

Target Audience: Policy-makers, planners and fieldworkers on agricultural development and watershed management.

The paper consists of case studies and lessons drawn from the experiences of an NGO in Cebu Philippines in carrying out the soil and water conservation programme of World Neighbours in three watershed areas. Topical PRA was used to examine the impact

of soil and water conservation on a village within the watershed area. The paper focusses on four topics: 1) soil and water conservation practices promoted by the NGO, 2) the nature and processes of farmer-based extension, 3) the changes and impact brought about by farmer-based extension on the watershed, 4) summary of lessons learned.

Keywords: Philippines; Water Conservation; Participation; Case Studies

Publisher Contact: 3 Rest House Road, Bangalore 560 001, Karnataka, India: International Institute for Environment and Development, Action-Aid India,

5. Evans, C., 1997. *Qualitative Evaluation Report of the BTRT for Care Nepal*. Kathmandu, Nepal: CARE Nepal

Target Audience: Planners and field workers on watershed management projects

This field study concentrates on the conservation farming and agroforestry aspects of BTRT's work. Issues studied included planning, participation, inputs, outputs, technical aspects, replication, and sustainability. The study found that the lack of local participation in planning and designing the programme in the early years delayed raising awareness among local people. Awareness programmes are effective but should have started earlier. There is a good foundation of technical work and farmer-activists to use as resources for replication, but many areas of social and technical development require inputs of further training and skills. Certain areas of community development, such as forest management and women's groups, have received a lot of participation, and income is beginning to be generated from these activities. They should be linked to other community activities via formal and informal networks in order to exchange resources and involve more people.

Keywords: Nepal; Watershed Management; Community Development

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 1661, Kathmandu, Nepal: CARE Nepal

6. FAO, 1995. *Monitoring and Evaluation of Watershed Management Project Achievements*. Rome, Italy: FAO.

Target Audience: Project managers and field technicians on watershed management projects.

This guide proposes a system to check and report on economic, social, physical, and biological achievements as part of a process aimed at meeting a development programme's objectives. Both a technical guide and a case study of a typical watershed management project manager are included; the case study detailing how the manager

and his assistants put the technical suggestions into practice. One chapter deals specifically with the design of a watershed management monitoring system, noting that it should be simple, compatible with project objectives, and designed and implemented with the active participation of the watershed's inhabitants. It should also ensure that all those involved in the watershed take an active interest in data collection, analysis, and use. Examples of monitoring and evaluation systems from Nepal and Venezuela are included.

Keywords: Nepal; Monitoring; Evaluation; Participation, Venezuela

Publisher Contact: Publications' Division, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy: FAO

7. Fernandez, A. *The MYRADA Experience: Towards a Sustainable Impact Analysis in Participatory Micro-Watershed Management*.

Target Audience: Planners and managers of participatory watershed management programmes.

This is a study of participatory watershed management projects, with government as a partner and without government involvement. The goal of the projects was to enable the people involved to emerge as partners who would progressively exercise control over the watershed's resources. Myrada's role was to ensure that the process of planning and implementation would serve as an instrument in enabling people to acquire the skills, confidence, and organizational experience required to control and manage the resources within their watershed. The paper analyses the crucial indicators of success: sustainability, equity, and peoples' priorities.

Keywords: India; Evaluation; Watershed Management

Publisher Contact: MYRADA

8. Integrated Development Consultants (IDC), 1996. *Bagmati Watershed Project: Preparing an Integrated Sub-Watershed Management Plan: A Manual for BWP Fieldworkers*, Hiedleberg, Germany: IDC

Target Audience: This manual is addressed at fieldworkers on the Bagmati Watershed Project and at villagers who work on developing plans designed to improve life in rural Nepal. It is also appropriate for field staff of other similar projects.

This manual describes the steps involved in creating an effective integrated sub-management plan and presents the mechanism by which such a plan can be developed by villagers and implemented in the field. The manual sets forth the basic procedure a fieldworker should follow to encourage the active participation of the affected villagers. An overview

of the BWP and concepts of integrated sub-management planning are presented, followed by a detailed description, including a time schedule, of the various contacts and meetings the field motivator holds with local people. Many diagrams and tables are included to illustrate different concepts and/or provide sample materials for use by fieldworkers.

Keywords: Nepal; Watershed Management; Participation

Publisher Contact: HMG/N Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Department of Soil Conservation, Babar Mahal, Kathmandu, Nepal

9. IIRR/FAO, 1995. *Resource Management for Upland Areas in Southeast Asia: An Information Kit*. Bangkok, Thailand: IIRR/FAO.

Target Audience: Agriculture and forestry trainers, extension subject-matter specialists and government agencies and NGOs focussing on agriculture and natural resource management in Southeast Asia.

This information kit resulted from a workshop at the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction which developed a set of information and training materials on sustainable approaches to agriculture and natural resource management in the uplands. The material can be used as reference and as a 'menu of options' to use in developing programme strategies and designing interventions such as training material for extension personnel, or as an English-language prototype that can be translated, adapted, and revised for different countries. Chapters include an overview of upland issues and approaches, an overview of agroforestry systems, and an introduction to soil and water conservation approaches. Diagnostic methods and tools, extension and linkage strategies, and evaluation strategies are all covered. Several appendices provide additional information on resource institutions, workshop participants, etc.

Keywords: Southeast Asia; Participation; Integrated Planning; Uplands

Publisher Contact: Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand e-mail: fao-rapagnet.com: FARM Programme, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

10. Khanna, Sulbha., 1996. *Ecological History of Coastal Saurashtra: AKRSP(I) INTERVENTION*. Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (I)

Target Audience: Agriculturalists and field-level workers seeking to study and alleviate negative effects following the introduction of high-yield crop varieties.

Introducing the various problems caused by adopting high variety yielding seeds for main crops, the author goes on to discuss overuse of chemical fertilizer and

water sources leading to salinisation. AKRSP has attempted to limit damage to land and water resources by introducing appropriate and mixed-cropping patterns, efficient use of water, and the construction of check dams and percolation wells. The paper examines the environmental and social effect of the overexploitation of groundwater and provides suggestions to curb the growing problem. It concludes that collective action is required at both the macro- and the micro-levels. Farmers and the government have roles to play in addressing the problem of degrading soil and water resources.

Keywords: India; Agriculture; Soil and Water Conservation

Publisher Contact: Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (I).

11. New ERA, 1996. *Participatory Rural Appraisal Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines in Watershed Management*. Kathmandu, Nepal: New ERA.

Target Audience: Project staff, mid-level technicians and group promoters in the PUCD projects and other similar programmes aimed at promoting and consolidating people's participation in conservation and development of upland catchments.

Published in Nepali as well as in English, this manual will help familiarise fieldworkers and farmers with the participatory approach of community development, including participatory planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. It is designed to assist fieldworkers to train local farmers or other community members to prepare a participatory watershed management plan. It should also prove useful for local farmers in carrying out self-help or participatory monitoring and evaluation of the work plans which they implement themselves, with project assistance, in their villages. An overview of PRA and discussion of the various PRA tools for watershed management planning is included. Six steps involved in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation are also described. Extensive annexes provide different charts and formats for the PRE exercises.

Keywords: Nepal; WDR; Gorkha; Participation; Planning; Monitoring; Evaluation

Publisher Contact: UN Building, Box 25, Kathmandu, Nepal: PUCD Project/FAO

12. New ERA, 1996. *Training Report on Participatory Rural Appraisal Methodology*. Kathmandu, Nepal: New ERA.

Target Audience: Trainers and users of Participatory Rural Appraisal methodology for integrated watershed management.

The Participatory Upland Conservation and Development Project is aimed at improving management of upland catchments through the active participation of local households and communities. The project sets out to achieve this goal through planning and implementation that ensures the long-term social, economic, and production systems of the concerned rural communities are taken into account and balanced with downstream interest. This is a report of a PRA training programme for staff members of the PUCD project and government line agencies. The training objective is familiarisation with PRA concepts and techniques, hands-on experience with PRA, and collection of relevant information from the project area for future planning purposes leading to the preparation of participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation guidelines for use in watershed management. The manual includes a review of the material presented to the participants, the socioeconomic information gathered, as well as a wide variety of figures, charts, and maps illustrating both the data and the PRA methodologies used.

Keywords: Nepal; WDR; Gorkha; Training; PRA

Publisher Contact: UN Building, Box 25, Kathmandu, Nepal: PUCD/FAO

13. Pedersen, Lone M., 1996. *Participatory Monitoring of Community Groups' Capacities*. Kathmandu, Nepal: CARE

Target Audience: Planners and field staff involved in participatory integrated rural development projects.

CARE Nepal implements integrated rural development projects on the principle of people's participation, community involvement in all phases of project implementation being a core element in the implementation strategy. The empowering of people to take charge of their own development activities is realised by mobilising and organizing various kinds of community groups with different roles and responsibilities. Once groups are formed, monitoring and evaluation of the results of the approach become important. The Spider Model has been introduced as a tool for monitoring community groups' capacities with the aim of facilitating self-awareness and action planning. The model has been tested in the Upper Andhi Khola Watershed Management Project since April 1996 and has also been used in evaluating the community organization in the Begnas Tal Rupa Tal Project in Pokhara. The report describes what the Spider Model is, how it has been applied, and some of the critical issues related to using the tool.

Keywords: Nepal; WDR; Syangja; Participation; Community Organization; Monitoring

Publisher Contact: PO Box 1661, Krishna Galli, Patan, Nepal: CARE International

14. Nath, Vikas, 1997: *Impact Study of Contour Bunding and Land Levelling*. Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (I).

Target Audience: Extension agents and fieldworkers on agricultural development projects

Contour-bunding and land-levelling are two main activities of AKRSP's Soil and Water Conservation Programme. This study assesses their impact on the Jinagadh programme area. The methods are described and various impacts are analysed, including the impact on agricultural practices and a financial cost-benefit analysis. An important finding was a significant shift from Low-External Input Agriculture to High External Input Agriculture, depending heavily on artificial chemical inputs, hybrid seeds, mechanisation, and irrigation. This has reduced the inherent risks associated with farming.

Keywords: India; Gujarat; Soil conservation; Water Resources; Agricultural Development

Publisher Contact: Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (I)

15. Oza, A. *NGO-GO Relationship in the Context of Irrigation Management Transfer (IMT)*. Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (India).

Target Audience: Government officers and NGO organizers and workers involved in participatory irrigation management

This is a discussion of the comparative advantages of NGOs and GOs in working with communities in Irrigation Management Transfer, with a conclusion that the two types of organizations complement each other and should work effectively together. The specific roles played by NGOs are outlined: demonstration; community organizing; experimentation; policy lobbying, highlighting the process approach, and training. The issues in NGO - GO relationships are also explored. The paper concludes with suggestions for scaling up IMT through government encouragement of, and coordination with, more NGOs

Keywords: India; Participation; Irrigation; Community Development

Publisher Contact: Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380 009, India: AKRSP (India).

16. Oza, A. *Training as a Priority for Participatory Irrigation Management*. Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (India).

Target Audience: Government officials and project planners in participatory irrigation projects.

It is argued here that weaknesses in operationalisation of PIM projects in India have resulted from a failure to train irrigation staff. Based on work done in

Gujarat, various suggestions are made to government that would lead towards the expansion of PIM activities. These include motivating and training more NGOs to participate in PIM and taking up additional PIM activity on its own. Training implications of these steps are also discussed, with the author suggesting that transformation is required within the Irrigation Department at both individual and organizational levels. The process of training in PIM, the lessons learned by AKRSP, and suggestions for training are also covered. An annex describes the process of PIM in Gujarat.

Keywords: India; Participation; Irrigation; Training

Publisher Contact: Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380 009, India: AKRSP (India).

17. Pederson, L. M., 1996. *The Use of PRA in The Upper Andhi Khola Watershed Management Project, Syangja, Nepal*: CARE

Target Audience: Planners and field staff involved in participatory watershed management programmes.

The Upper Andhi Khola Watershed Management Project (UAKWMP) is an integrated rural development project implemented by the Department of Soil Conservation and Care International Nepal. Project implementation strategy is based on a community organization approach to "empower communities to assume responsibility for their own development processes....enabling them to prioritise, plan, implement, maintain, and evaluate all related local interventions through transfer of...skills...knowledge and resource generation and mobilisation techniques." PRA has been adopted as both a planning tool and a means of empowering community members to participate actively in their own development process. The report documents the project experience with the use of PRA in different aspects, including the planning process.

Keywords: Nepal; WDR; Syangja; PRA; Integrated Rural Development

Author Contact: PO Box 1661, Krishna Galli, Patan, Nepal, Ph: (977-1) 522143, 522153, 523717: CARE International.

18. Premkumar, P.D.; Humbert-Droz, Blaise, 1994. *Farmers are Engineers: Indigenous Soil and Water Conservation Practices in a Participatory Watershed Development Programme.*

Target Audience: Field staff, development planners, and policy-makers involved in rural development programmes, specifically integrated watershed development.

Taking the farmer as an engineer, this book also conveys the message that the farmer must be a manager to ensure the sustainability of the systems introduced. It records evidence that, given a chance, local institutions and traditional systems of self-reliance can emerge and develop into tangible and sustainable institutions and structures. The Participative and Integrated Development of Watershed (PIDOW) project believes that development assistance should be based on a thorough understanding of local situations and existing management systems, building on the knowledge, skills, and experience of local people. Recognising indigenous soil and water conservation practices leads to the conclusion that farmers should play the key role of decision-makers not only in planning and implementation but also in designing the programme and the sequence of its interventions. The document aims to promote a deeper understanding of farmers' knowledge and skills, building a case for their application in PIDOW itself and to provide a source of information and reference for other similar projects. The study also provides an understanding of the significance of micro-environments in enabling farmers to make optimal use of their land and in increasing productivity in drylands. Diagrams and photographs illustrate the practices described.

Keywords: India; Participation, Soil conservation

Publisher Contact: Prakruthi-Gnana Kendra, Kamalapur 585 313, Fulbarga, Karnataka, INDIA: PIDOW -MYRADA,

19. PWMTA, 1996/1997. *Case Studies of People's Participation in Watershed Management in Asia: Part 1: Nepal, China and India; Part 2: Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and Philippines.* Kathmandu, Nepal: PWMTA.

Target Audience: Policy-makers and development planners involved in watershed management.

These documents present successful cases of people's participation in watershed management that have started emerging in Asia. The studies are analysed in their national contexts, and they present a variety of situations: in the Nepal case, the government agency was assisted by an international organization in its funding and execution; in China, it was a fully national effort and reflects national policies and programmes after the 1982 reforms; the Indian example documents a locally-driven Gandhian approach to watershed management by a village-level farmers' organization; the Sri Lanka case reports on completely indigenous efforts of people in management of the watersheds of traditional tank irrigation systems; the Thailand study highlights mechanisms used for developing farmers' organization networks to aid in people's

empowerment for highland area watershed management with assistance from an international project based on indigenous knowledge; the Vietnam case reports the initiation of the process of people's participation in watershed management under conditions of extreme poverty with little national or international financing available; and the Philippines case exposes the importance of land use titling and farmers' organization building for people's participation in watershed management.

Keywords: Asia; Participation; Case Studies, Nepal; China; India; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; Philippines

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 25, Kathmandu, Nepal: PWMTA/WMTUH/FARM Programme

20. PWMTA/FARM, 1997. *Participatory Processes for Integrated Watershed Management*, Kathmandu, Nepal: PWMTA

Target Audience: Planners and policy-makers involved in developing programmes for participatory watershed and natural resource management.

This is a report of a regional workshop held in October 1996 in Kathmandu to analyse the experiences of successful participatory watershed management. Part 1 attempts to establish the key elements of the participatory processes based on an analysis of related case studies and also highlights certain lessons about the participatory methodology required for successful watershed management. Part 2 includes detailed articles on gender, land titling, and legal aspects related to participatory watershed management and natural resource management. Part 3 reports on successful experiences.

Keywords: Asia; Participation; Watershed Management

Publisher Contact: U.N. Building, P.O. Box 25, Kathmandu, Nepal: PWMTA Programme

21. Sharma, K.N., 1992. *Ways and Means of Effective People's Participation in Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Programmes*.

Target Audience: Policy-makers and planners involved in participatory development efforts.

Introducing the concept of people's participation, the author traces the history of people's participation in Nepal's development efforts. He specifically analyses participation in irrigation, the small farmer development programme, community and private forestry, and soil conservation and watershed management. Various problems related to sustainable participation, issues related to policy, legitimacy, resources, management, attitudes, and withdrawal are also discussed and recommendations made for

solving them. The role of training at different levels: policy-makers, programme implementors, and fieldworkers: is highlighted.

Keywords: Nepal; Participation

22. Sharma P. N.; Stainburn, J.M., 1997. *A Rapid Review of the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) in India*. Kathmandu, Nepal: PWMTA Programme.

Target Audience: Individuals connected with the NWDPA and others involved in similar projects elsewhere.

The NWDPA is a nationwide programme operating in 2,500 small pilot watersheds throughout India. Its ultimate objective is to develop the natural resource base and sustain its productivity, improve standards of living and restore the ecological balance. Programme strategy rests on integrated watershed management through people's participation and sustainable farming systems' development. This review intends to assist the programme by identifying gaps and constraints to its successful application and by offering recommendations to strengthen the implementation process, particularly in the field.

Keywords: India; Rainfed Farming; Farmers' Associations; Farming Systems; Participation

Publisher Contact: UNDP Building, P.O. Box 25, Kathmandu, Nepal: PWMTA Programme.

23. Sharma, P.N. (ed), 1996. *Recent Developments, Status and Gaps in Participatory Watershed Management Education and Training in Asia*. Kathmandu, Nepal: PWMTA

Target Audience: Training and educational institutions related to watershed management.

The Participatory Watershed Management Training in Asia Programme aims to assist the 10 member countries through human resource development in participatory watershed management. This field document is an outcome of a Regional Expert Consultation cum Advisory Committee Meeting that was held shortly after PWMTA operationalisation to review the status of watershed management (WM) education and training in the participating countries in light of recent advances in the field of participatory watershed management. Gaps in participatory WM education and training, both formal and informal, were identified and an action plan to reduce the gaps developed. Publication of this document is intended to assist training and educational institutions related to WM to begin updating their participatory management training and education programmes. The document includes both a background to the PWMTA Programme and an overview of WM related

education and training programmes in Asia. Recent developments discussed include papers on a gender framework for resource management, case studies from Nepal on the empowerment of farmers and its impact on natural resource management, and on the lessons learned from community forestry. Other papers cover HRD needs and sustainable mountain agriculture, the status of watershed modelling and GIS for Rapid Impact Assessment of changes in land use and management practices, a framework for conservation of lands in Asia and an approach to farmer-led sustainable upland WM. Separate papers discuss the status of WM education and training in Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Keywords: Asia; Participation; Education; Training; Case Studies; Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

Publisher Contact: U.N. Building, P.O. Box 25, Kathmandu, Nepal: PWMTA Programme.

24. Sharma, P. N.; Wagley, Mohan P. 1996. *The Status of Watershed Management in Asia*. Kathmandu, Nepal: PWMTA

Target Audience: Policy-makers and development planners in watershed management systems.

This publication reviews watershed management in seven member countries of the Farmer-centred Agricultural Resource Management Programme (FARM) and the Participatory Watershed Management Training in Asia programme. Papers document the state of the art and status of watershed management in China, India, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. These national reviews were analysed to identify the policy issues, and one paper presents an overview of watershed management policy issues in Asia. In addition a farmers' organization network model based on national experiences is proposed, which is now functioning at some demonstration watersheds. A review of the status of the methods for planning and implementing watershed/natural resource management programmes is also included.

Keywords: Asia, Watershed Management

Publisher Contact: FAO (UN), P.O. Box 25, Kathmandu, Nepal: PWMTA-FARM Programmes,

25. Watershed Management Dehradun (UP). *'Watershed Management 1995, Village Chowki PRA Plan: First Round*. Dehradun, India: WN Dehradun.

Target Audience: Development planners, policy-makers, and field staff involved in participatory watershed management planning.

The strategy of the Watershed Management Project is village-based eco-planning on a watershed basis. Such planning aims to give priority to local people's needs and wishes, together with primary environment care. PRA methods are the mainstay for preparing village plans; physical and financial targets are to be evolved from the plans. This report documents the process of the first round of planning through PRA, which resulted in a plan based essentially on villagers' analyses and requirements. Chapter 5 outlines the planning process, strategy, and proposed implementation, along with monitoring and evaluation for some activities.

Keywords: India; UP; Dehradun; PRA; Planning

Publisher Contact: Dehradun (UP), India: Watershed Management Dehradun

26. Wijayaratna, C.M., 1995. *A Participatory Holistic Approach to Land and Water Management in Watersheds*. Colombo, Sri Lanka: IIMI/SCOR.

Target Audience: Planners and fieldworkers in integrated watershed management projects.

This paper examines concepts and strategies of a participatory action research project aimed at developing and testing a holistic interdisciplinary approach to integrating environmental and conservation concerns with production goals in the watershed context. The Shared Control of Resources (SCOR) project is testing a strategy to increase the sustainable productivity of the land and water resource base in Sri Lanka in ways that will equitably improve the livelihood of the people with due regard for the environment. The focus is on the watershed as a basic planning, coordinating, and implementation unit. The paper discusses SCOR concepts and strategies, participatory project design, and constraint analysis.

Keywords: Sri Lanka; Participation; Natural Resource Management

Publisher Contact: 107 Havelock Rd. Colombo 5, Sri Lanka: IIMI

Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Feuerstein, Marie-Therese, 1992: *Partners in Evaluation: Evaluating Development and Community Programmes with Participants*. Place and publisher not given.

Target Audience: Development workers and others involved in development programmes interested in learning about monitoring and evaluation.

This book will help individuals involved in development programmes who want to know more about participatory monitoring and evaluation. The book discusses the meaning of 'participation' and ten steps in participation evaluation are identified and explained. It discusses the required development of skills in analysis and organization and covers planning and organizing resources and data collection, including the use of existing knowledge and records, reporting, and using evaluation results. Very practically-oriented, the book includes various techniques, such as maps, that are similar to PRA tools for helping participants express their knowledge and information.

Keywords: Worldwide; Evaluation; Participation

Publisher Contact: unknown.

2. Gohl, E., 1992. *Participative Impact Monitoring: Guidelines for the Case Studies*, Eschborn, Germany: GATE.

Target Audience: Individuals involved in preparing case studies under the principles of participative impact monitoring.

This paper sets out to promote the monitoring of sociocultural impacts of self-help projects. The projects should be based on people's active participation in decision-making and should aim at increasing autonomy. The monitoring is understood as a continuous observation of relevant indicators for steering purposes. The main actors should be NGOs and self-help support organizations of rural development projects. The purpose is to make the impact observed by the actors during project implementation a criterion for project progress, to facilitate the progressive assumption of responsibility by the self-help

groups, and to emphasise the sociocultural and psychological factors during implementation. Guidance is given for both group-based and NGO-based monitoring.

Keywords: Worldwide; Integrated development; Participation; Monitoring

Author Contact: Dag Hammarskjold-Weg 1-2, Postfach 5180, D-6236 Eschborn, Germany: German Appropriate Technology Exchange.

3. Johnson, D., 1992. *Participatory Evaluation*. MYRADA, Bangalore, India.

Target Audience: PRA practitioners and others interested in participatory evaluation.

Coming out of an international workshop on the use of PRA tools, this paper is based on the work of a group of participants who explored the use of PRA tools in evaluating a community-based drinking water programme. Six main PRA tools were used: water system map, focus group discussion, time allocation drawing, seasonality of diseases, individual interviews, and an observation walk. The main objective in the village was to help the community and MYRADA evaluate the water supply system installed by the community, MYRADA, and the local government. Through the use of these tools, some flaws in the system were discovered. The author cautions that, despite the success of the participatory approach, some problems with the PRA tools exist, specifically a tendency to try to elicit too much information too quickly; insufficient self-criticism by the outside catalysts in how the information is gathered, analysed, and shared with the community; and lack of verification of the information through other sources by different means. The conclusion is that PRA's evaluative tools empower a community to participate actively in determining its needs and in generating plans of action.

Keywords: India; PRA; Evaluation; Case Studies

Publisher Contact: 2 Service Road, Domlur Layout, Bangalore 560 071, India: MYRADA

4. Joseph, S., 1990. *Guidelines for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating Cookstove Programmes*. Rome, Italy: FAO

Target Audience: Policy-planners and fieldworkers involved in participatory-based pilot and national stove programmes.

Here is offered a concise set of participatory guidelines for planning, monitoring, and evaluating stove programmes. This manual includes a definition of monitoring and evaluation and the criteria and indicators to be used. It also includes a methodology involving users, producers, extension workers, managers, and researchers in the monitoring and evaluation process. It provides a method for planning and managing monitoring and evaluation programmes and a simple system for collection, analysis, and use of monitoring data as well as guidelines for training monitors who will collect the data and communicate it to users and producers. The manual is designed for use by professionals at all levels, in all types and sizes of programmes. Appendices allow the reader to tailor the system to meet the specific needs of individual programmes.

Keywords: Worldwide; Planning; Monitoring; Evaluation

Publisher Contact: Publications' Division. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy: FAO.

5. McPherson, S., 1996. *Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation: Overview*. Place and publisher not given.

Target Audience: Practitioners or Researchers Interested in the Latest Developments in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.

This annotated bibliography focusses on the application of PRA methods to Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E). Despite this focus, examples of other approaches such as auto-evaluation, beneficiary assessment, participatory assessment monitoring and evaluation, participatory impact monitoring, peoples' self-evaluation, and self-evaluation are also included. The literature reveals that PM&E is most useful when used in conjunction with other participatory methods deployed throughout the project cycle. The bibliography includes case studies describing the use of PRA and PM&E in the field, but suggests the need for more such reporting from the field.

Keywords: Worldwide; PRA; PME; Evaluation

Publisher Contact: <http://www.ids.ac.uk/eldis/pr/pr-moov.html>

6. Stephens, A., 1990. *Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation: Handbook for Training Fieldworkers*. Bangkok, Thailand: FAO.

Target Audience: Fieldworkers and other small group facilitators in rural areas.

This is a guide for training fieldworkers to assist village groups that want to develop a monitoring and evaluation system which will allow everyone to participate, to benefit from, and to use data collected and generated in the process. It introduces the purposes and techniques of PME. The language is simple and direct and many sample charts are provided. In addition, specific examples of particular applications are given.

Keywords: Asia; PME

Publisher Contact: 39 Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand: FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

7. SDC, 1991. *Mirror, Mirror on the Wall: Self-Evaluation in Development Cooperation*. Switzerland: SDC

Target Audience: Various actors in the projects and structures of development cooperation, including partners, beneficiaries, project managers, members of various departments of SDC, or private institutions

The aim of this working guide is to encourage the conscious use of self-evaluation (SE) in projects and structures of development cooperation. 'Self-evaluation' refers to various tools and methods which provide a critical and constructive analysis of an individual's activities and their consequences. Self-evaluation is designed to illuminate one's own area of responsibility and help find possible improvements. The principal motives of SE are emancipation and autonomy, preventing the bearers of responsibility at all levels from being overtaxed by outsiders. Each step in preparation for SE should be within the bounds of these principles. The eight introductory steps, which can be taken in any order depending on the actual situation of individual projects, are: objectives and purpose of SE; resistance to SE; subjects and indicators; norms, methods, and tools; time and energy, participants; and advisors and mandated persons. Case studies, a framework for SE, and a diagram explaining terms and showing the relationship of SE to various parts of the development process are included. The overall goal of SE is to increase the sustainability of development projects.

Keywords: Worldwide; Development projects; PME; Evaluation

8. SDC, 1994. *Manual on Self-Evaluation: Part 1 - Brochure on Self-Evaluation Themes; Part 2 - Suggestions for Methodological Procedure*. Switzerland: SDC

Target Audience: The manuals are addressed primarily to those who already have a certain experience in self-evaluation or who wish to acquire experience.

This manual builds on the earlier *Mirror, Mirror on the Wall*, illustrating the objectives of self-evaluation in more depth. The main part of the manual contains explanations and information on the concept of self-evaluation and its practical application. Accompanying the thematic brochure is a methodological one which provides an aid corresponding to the practical problems raised in the first section. The manuals are designed so that anyone interested in self-evaluation can discover suggestions of general interest concerning self-evaluation for all participants, suggestions addressed to persons conducting individual self-evaluation, suggestions for self-evaluations of groups, institutions, and projects/programmes.

Keywords: Worldwide; Development administration; PME; Evaluation

9. Warren, P., 1996. *Strengthening the Participatory Process through Community-based Evaluation and Re-Planning Workshops: Report of a Pilot Experience Carried Out by Local User Groups and Project Staff in Chhoprak VDC*. Kathmandu, Nepal: UNDP.

Target Audience: Planners and field staff involved in participatory natural resource management and human development.

The report describes the design and facilitation of a pilot Community Action Plan (CAP) evaluation and re-planning workshop. The workshop was part of the reorientation of the scope and strategy of the PUCP project towards a community-driven natural resource management and human development process. As providing assistance to CAP's implementation became a core element of PUCP action, achievement of preliminary physical results and related progress in user groups entailed the need for establishing a

participatory evaluation practice. The report describes the context, design, preparation, implementation and staff-level evaluation of the experience, paying attention to methodology and lessons learned about organizing and facilitating such workshops in the future.

Keywords: Nepal; Gorkha; PME; Planning

Author Contact: c/o UNDP Box 25, Kathmandu, Nepal: FAO/PUCP.

10. Warth, H., 1993. *Report on Technical and Methodological Consultancy Services with Special Consideration of a Design for Participatory Investigation, Planning, Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Documentation (IPIMED) to the Nepalese-German Churia Forest Development Project in Nepal*. Patan, Nepal: GTZ, GTZ Churia Project.

Target Audience: Policy-makers and planners of participatory resource management programmes.

This proposal deals with basic principles of self-help promotion and those of resource management, and offers practical instruments and guidelines. The underlying process is learning by doing and the development of human resources by implementation. Thus, though learning is a prime consideration, no training centres are proposed. IPIMED should be understood as a reflection on actually interlinked human procedures in dealing with the natural, economic, social, institutional, and political environment.

Keywords: Nepal; Churia; PME; Community forestry; Participation

Publisher Contact: Patan, Nepal: : GTZ Churia Project.

Monitoring and Evaluation - Agriculture

1. FARM, 1996. *Report of the Working Session to Develop Indicators to Monitor and Evaluate the Sustainability of Agricultural Resource Management at Household and Community Levels in the Farm Programme Participating Countries*. Bangkok, Thailand: FAO.

Target Audience: Field-level officers and project managers of agricultural resource management programmes.

A goal of the FARM programme is to develop capacities of farm communities to enhance their agricultural resources through appropriate practices and approaches designed to improve their livelihoods. Twenty-two people from Thailand, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and Indonesia and FAO task-force members met in June 1996 to work on the following issues: to clarify and develop a common acceptable working definition of sustainable agricultural resource management for rainfed farming communities; and to identify and define indicators to monitor and evaluate the sustainability of activities undertaken by these communities in agricultural resource management; to assist the FARM PROGRAMME to improve and finalise its monitoring and evaluation system. These purposes were largely fulfilled. The working definition of sustainable agricultural resource management is: "Farm households and communities continuously improving their livelihood by utilising and enhancing their resources through appropriate practices and methods."

Keywords: Asia; Management; Monitoring; Evaluation

Publisher Contact: FARM Programme, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand e-mail: fao-rapagnet.com

2. Fithriadi, R., 1997. *Farmer-Level Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation*. Asia-Pacific Agroforestry Network, Indonesia: APAN.

Target Audience: Trainers, farmers and field staff in participatory farmer-level agricultural development programmes.

This training exercise follows up on the FARM Programme's objective of "enhancing the capabilities of government and non-government organizations to build the local capacity of resource-poor communities and farmers." It brought together 27 farmer leaders, extensionists, and researchers for a participatory field training exercise. The joint training helped extensionists and researchers realise they had to respond to farmers' needs rather than make farmers respond to the needs of their organizations. The farmers also learned that they are primarily responsible for decision-making, and for the management of their farm resources and livelihoods, with the support of extensionists and researchers. For this to work, the farmers must plan, in such a way as to identify problems and needs as well as possible solutions. The training addressed farmer-level planning, monitoring, and evaluation. The document is designed to share the experiences learned. Development of conceptual frameworks and methods, including case studies and testing, are all covered.

Keywords: Indonesia; Agriculture; PME; Planning

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 481, Bogor 16004, Indonesia: APAN Secretariat.

3. Kumar, K., 1987. *Low-Cost Data Collection Methods for AID*. USA: AID Document and Information Handling Facilities.

Target Audience: AID managers and others requiring rapid, low-cost data collection for programme and policy planning.

This guide sets out to provide AID managers with general guidance on the use of rapid, low-cost data collection methods that can generate information for programme and policy planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. It discusses the nature and types of low-cost methods, what should be included in the scope of work for investigations using these methods, and how to determine whether they are appropriate for meeting specific needs. The methods included are key informant interviews, focus group interviews, community interviews, direct observation, and informal

Monitoring and Evaluation - Forestry

1. Branney, P., 1994. *Evaluation of the Community Forestry Management Programme*. Nepal U.K. Community Forestry Project, Kathmandu, Nepal: NUKCFP.

Target Audience: Staff of Nepal-U.K. Community Forestry Project and District Forest Office staff who are initiating and supporting forest user group-based participatory forest management.

This report aims to evaluate the Nepal-UK CF Project's success in achieving project objectives and to incorporate project and District Forest Office staff experiences in implementing the programme into a revised programme focussing on participatory forest management. The objectives and components of the forest management programme are analysed, the achievements and constraints identified, and recommendations made.

Keywords: Nepal; Evaluation; Participation; Forest Management

Publisher Contact: Baluwater, Kathmandu, Nepal: NUKCFP.

2. ODA, 1996. *Issues, Indicators and Tools to Monitor Joint Forest Management Processes in Pilot Locations*. HP, India: ODA.

Target Audience: Field-level forest department officials and project officers

Provided here is a list of seven issues to do with joint forest management and specific indicators which can be used to determine whether the hoped-for positive changes have occurred within the committee, within the forest, and within the minds of the forest officials. Issues include participation of women on the committee, changes in the thinking and attitude of committee members and forest officials, the condition of the forest, etc.

Keywords: India; HP; Monitoring; Forestry

Publisher Contact: Overseas' Development Administration, Himachal Pradesh Forestry Project, Department of Forest Farming and Conservation, HP

3. Tata Energy Research Institute, 1996. *Workshop on Social Studies/Monitoring and Evaluation for the Department of Forest Farming and Conservation Himachal Pradesh*. New Delhi, India: TERI.

Target Audience: Forest department staff and members of user groups and forest development committees involved in joint forest management and planning programmes.

This document records the process and decisions made at a joint meeting of various stakeholder groups involved in Joint Forest Planning and Management (JFPM) in Himachal Pradesh. In HP, it is envisioned that the JFPM programme will build the participation of people into the activities of the Department of Forest Farming and Conservation. The programme aims at the development and implementation of sustainable systems of forest land management which strike an optimum balance between the needs of local people and environmental concerns. Integration of the existing top-down approach with the newly-envisaged bottom-up approach is an essential component of the project. One distinctive feature is the emphasis on monitoring, particularly process monitoring: information that is fed back to the project for improved planning and management. The workshop described was designed to develop a framework for monitoring the project.

Keywords: India; HP; Monitoring & Evaluation; Forest Management

Publisher Contact: Overseas' Development Administration, New Delhi, India

4. Young, D. *Community Forestry Impact Model, Model Design*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal U.K. Community Forestry Project.

Target Audience: Project managers of forestry programmes moving from a passive level of community forestry management to more active intervention by the users.

An outline is provided to construct a spreadsheet model of the impact of community forestry which is intended to demonstrate the benefit of moving from a relatively passive level of CF management to more active

intervention by users. The impact model is intended to focus on the transition from the former to the latter management system. Thirty-one factors and their interrelationships are identified as pertinent to the impact model, while eight factors are noted as having been excluded because of the difficulties of quantifying them. Selection and modelling of representative user groups are discussed. In presenting the model itself, the report notes the "many difficulties in trying to

quantify the causes and effects of the CF intervention." Details of the graphs produced by the model are presented. The document concludes with eight appendices pertaining to construction and use of the model.

Keywords: Nepal; Evaluation; Forest Management

Publisher Contact: Baluwater, Kathmandu, Nepal:
Nepal UK Community Forestry Project.

Participatory Rural Appraisal and Similar Approaches

1. Chambers, R., 1993. *Relaxed and Participatory Rural Appraisal: Notes on Practical Approaches and Methods*. Brighton, U.K.: IDS, University of Sussex.

Target Audience: Individuals interested in learning more about Rapid Rural Appraisal and Participatory Rural Appraisal methodologies.

These notes are an outline introduction to what has been called rapid and participatory rural appraisal. Pointers are given to the history, rationale, and methods of rapid rural appraisal and to its further development into Participatory Rural Appraisal. In a PRA mode, rural people are enabled to conduct their own investigations, analysis, presentations, planning, and action; to own the outcome; and to teach the development workers, sharing their knowledge. In addition to covering the history of the approaches, the paper covers principles shared by RRA and PRA. Problems and dangers are pointed out. PRA approaches and methods are outlined, and practical tips are included. Following up on examples and applications of RRA and PRA is a section on the frontiers and the future of PRA.

Keywords: Worldwide; PRA

Author Contact: University of Sussex Falmer, Brighton, East Sussex BN1 9RE, U.K.: Institute of Development Studies.

2. Chambers, R., 1994. 'Participatory Rural Appraisal: Challenges, Potentials and Paradigm'. In *World Development*, Vol 22, No. 10. Great Britain: Elsevier Science, Ltd.

Target Audience: PRA practitioners and others interested in participatory approaches to development project planning and implementation.

This is a theoretical review of the spread of Participatory Rural Appraisal, which has been largely lateral, through experiential learning and changes in behaviour, with different local applications. The paper notes the need for quality assurance as well as its promising potential, including monitoring and evaluation, which have been developed.

Keywords: Worldwide; PRA

Author Contact: Elsevier Science, Ltd. Great Britain: World Development

3. Chambers, R., 1994. *The Origins and Practice of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)*. IDS, University of Sussex, Brighton, U.K.

Target Audience: Field staff and development planners.

This paper provides an overview of the origins, principles, approaches, methods, and applications of PRA from the perspective of early 1994. PRA describes a family of approaches and methods enabling local people to share, enhance, and analyse their knowledge of life and conditions, to plan and act. PRA applications include national resources' management (including participatory watershed planning), agriculture and social programmes, and health and food security. With PRA, more of the activities previously appropriated by outsiders are carried out by local people themselves. Related approaches are described and 'PRA methods' are listed and explained. The four main types of processes covered by PRA include: participatory appraisal and planning; participatory implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programmes; topic investigations and training and orientation.

Keywords: Worldwide; PRA; Planning, Monitoring; Evaluation; Training

Publisher Contact: University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, East Sussex BN1 9RE, U.K.: IDS.

4. FAO, 1994. *The Group Promoter's Resource Book: A Practical Guide to Building Rural Self-help Groups*. Rome: FAO.

Target Audience: Group promoters working to help with group formation among the rural poor for purposes of income generation.

This resource book shows group promoters' methods of group formation within rural communities for purposes of income generation and improvement of living conditions. It presents a participatory approach,

including background information on the role and working methods of a group promoter and participatory learning methods. The second section focusses on key steps in building self-help groups: group formation, inter-group associations, income generation, and participatory monitoring and evaluation. Annexes include participatory learning and Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques, as well as lists of publications and addresses for further information on the self-help group approach. It is an easily understood, simple-to-use guide book that includes many sample forms and worksheets.

Keywords: Worldwide; Participation; Learning; Rural Development; Income Generation; Monitoring; Evaluation; Manual

Publisher Contact: Publications' Division. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy: FAO.

5. Ford, R., 1996. *PRA's First Generation: Making Sense of Lessons From the Field*. Worcester Mass, 01610 USA: Clark University

Target Audience: PRA practitioners and others interested in learning more about community-based development.

The articles identify four lessons about elements that work and that are bringing about a fundamental revolution in development planning and implementation. They speak to dilemmas which have prevented projects from being sustainable in the past. These are: participation which opens access to development decision-making and policy to previously excluded groups; accountability which increases transparency in data analysis, decision-making and monitoring; partnerships which stimulate dialogue and agreement between previously distant or isolated units; and ownership of information, project activity, and productive resources, which promotes more responsibility among local resource users and managers. The article also identifies areas for additional research and concludes with recommendations for continued application of community-based tools for new or as-yet unfilled needs.

Keywords: Worldwide; PRA; Community Development ; Planning

Author Contact: Worcester Mass, 01610 USA: Clark University.

6. IIED, 1995. *A Trainer's Guide for Participatory Learning and Action*. London, UK: Sustainable Agriculture Programme, IIED.

Target Audience: Trainees and practitioners of participatory methods, including researchers, Policy-makers, villagers, etc.

This manual provides an overview on the basics of interactive training, focussing on the role of the

facilitator as well as on the implications of managing group dynamics and building interdisciplinary teams. Principles of participatory learning are summarised and both workshop and field-based training are discussed. Over 100 games and exercises are described, covering various aspects of participatory methodology, including exercises to improve analysis, evaluation, ranking, and scoring. Appendices provide recommended references on Adult Learning and Human Resources' Development and on networks and sources of PRA materials free to Third World readers.

Keywords: Worldwide; Participation; Training; Methodology

Publisher Contact: 3 Endsleigh St., London WC1H 0OD, UK: Sustainable Agriculture Programme IIED

7. Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra, n.d. *PRA Lecture Notes*. Ranchi, India: Vikas Vidyalaya.

Target Audience: Fieldworkers, trainers, community organizations involved in participatory development efforts.

This is a manual, in Hindi as well as in English which includes copies of materials developed at a 'PRA camp' following up on PRA training conducted by Robert Chambers and James Mascaranas. Training materials, examples of charts, and maps and transects are included.

Keywords: India; PRA; Methodology

Publisher Contact: x P.O. Ineori, Vikas Vidyalaya, Ranchi 835 217, India: Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra

8. Mosse, D., 1994. *Authority, Gender and Knowledge: Theoretical Reflections on the Practice of Participatory Rural Appraisal*. Oxford UK: Blackwell Publishers.

Target Audience: Practitioners of PRA and other participatory development methodologies.

The article examines constraints experienced in the early stages of one development project using PRA methodology and suggests general issues to which they point. In particular it suggests that, as participatory exercises, PRAs involve 'public' social events which construct 'local knowledge' in ways that are strongly influenced by existing social relationships. Thus, information for planning is shaped by relations of power and gender, and by the investigators themselves. Certain kinds of knowledge are often excluded. The paper suggests that as a method for articulating existing local knowledge, PRA needs to be complemented by other methods of 'participation' which generate the changed awareness and new ways of knowing which are necessary to locally controlled innovation and change.

Keywords: India; PRA; Gender

Publisher Contact: 108 Cowley Rd. Oxford OX4 1JF, UK: Blackwell Publishers.

9. New ERA, 1996. *Training Report on Participatory Rural Appraisal Methodology*. Kathmandu, Nepal: New ERA.

Target Audience: Trainers and users of Participatory Rural Appraisal methodology for integrated watershed management.

The Participatory Upland Conservation and Development (PUCD) Project aims at improved management of upland catchments through active participation of local households and communities. The project aims to achieve this goal through planning and implementation that ensures that the long-term social, economic, and production systems of the concerned rural communities are taken into account and balanced with downstream interest. This is a report of a PRA training programme for staff members of the PUCD project and government line agencies. The training objective was familiarisation with PRA concepts and techniques, hands-on experience with PRA, and collection of relevant information from the project area for future planning purposes leading to the preparation of participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation guidelines for use in watershed management. The manual includes a review of the material presented to the participants and the socioeconomic information gathered, as well as a wide variety of figures, charts, and maps illustrating both the data and the PRA methodologies used.

Keywords: Nepal; Gorkha; Training; PRA; Watershed Management; Manual

Publisher Contact: UN Building, Box 25, Kathmandu, Nepal: PUCD/FAO.

10. PRIA, 1987. *Training of Trainers: A Manual for Participatory Training Methodology in Development*.

Khanpur, New Delhi, India: PRIA, Society for Participatory Research in Asia.

Target Audience: Grassroots' activists and educators involved in participatory approaches whereby people are not 'developed' but learn to develop themselves through their own actions.

Participatory training methodology aims to involve participants in the learning process, encouraging them to see themselves as sources of information and knowledge and thus empowering them. This is crucial to the participatory development process. Despite talk of participatory and learner-centred training, however, much training is still conducted in a formal teaching mode. This manual covers the context and principles of participatory training, the role of the trainer and how to design a training programme. It provides a variety of learning-training methods and includes a section on evaluation and follow-up.

Keywords: Asia; Participation; Training; Manual

Publisher Contact: 25, Sainik Farm, Khanpur, New Delhi 110 062, India: Society for Participatory Research in Asia.

11. SDC, 1993. Swiss Development Cooperation. 1993.

Target Audience: Persons seeking a brief overview of basic Participatory Rural Appraisal methodology, including descriptions of commonly-used tools.

This brief overview of Participatory Rural Appraisal, including an introduction to commonly-used tools is designed to enable individuals to decide whether or not PRA might be useful in particular working situations.

Keywords: Worldwide; PRA

Publisher Contact: Evaluation Service, CH-3003 Bern, Switzerland: SDC

Participation: Practical Applications

1. AKRSP (India). *Agrarian Change through Cooperative Effort: Samadhiala Lift Irrigation Society*.

Target Audience: Field-level village organizers and community development workers, particularly those involved in irrigation projects.

This is a case study of community organization in a poor village which was initially apathetic and indifferent to any development initiative. Staff persistence gradually overcame community resistance. The study discusses how farmer participation was brought about, including the development of a democratic farmers' organization. Details of how AKRSP overcame various difficulties and a discussion of project impacts are included. The study concludes that development cannot be 'hurried along' and that all players - farmers, the NGO, and local government units must combine their efforts.

Keywords: India; Participation; Irrigation; Case Study

Publisher Contact: Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (India).

2. Asia Pacific Agroforestry Network (APAN), 1994. *Participatory Methods and Tools For Agroforestry Applications In Asia-Pacific*. Indonesia: APMN.

Target Audience: Trainers and extension workers dealing with agroforestry diagnostic methods and tools with farmers in the field.

This document covers a training course on agroforestry training at technical and extension levels. Objectives were 1) to strengthen agroforestry technical and extension training; 2) to review the status of agroforestry training; 3) to discuss and practice participatory methods and tools; and 4) to identify specific follow-up activities. The report covers all aspects of the training programme and includes many tables and figures.

Keywords: Asia; Agroforestry; Participation

Publisher Contact: Bogor, Indonesia: FAO/APAN.

3. Bartlett, A.G. and Nurse, M.C., 1991. *A Participatory Approach to Community Forest Appraisals*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal Australia Community Forestry Project.

Target Audience: Fieldworkers and planners in community forestry projects.

In the context of Nepal's community forestry programme, this document presents two types of participatory appraisals developed by the Nepal Australia Community Forestry Project: 1. Participatory Community Forestry Appraisal, for use when communities want to develop an Operational Plan for existing forests and plantations, 2. Participatory User Group Nursery and Plantation Appraisal to assist fieldworkers involved in establishing UG nurseries and plantations. Also discussed are the two categories of information needed to implement CF in Nepal: social information and resource information.

Keywords: Nepal; Participation; Community Forestry

Author Contact: P.O. Box 208, Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal Australia Community Forestry Project.

4. Basnyat, M., n.d. *Introducing Participatory Development. Decentralisation Support Project*. Kathmandu, Nepal: UNDP

Target Audience: Government officers, project planners and fieldworkers involved with development work

This paper introduces the situation in Nepal and discusses participatory development as an approach to district development. It is an academic document that nevertheless provides a detailed analysis of the approach as it has developed under the decentralized framework adopted for Nepal's development since 1990.

Keywords: Nepal; Participation; Development

Author Contact: P.O. Box 25, Kathmandu, Nepal: Decentralization Support Project, UNDP.

5. Bruce, J., 1989. *Community Forestry: Rapid Appraisal of Tree and Land Tenure*. Rome: FAO

Target Audience: Fieldworkers and planners in community forestry projects.

This document provides a framework for analysis and design of community forestry activities that first considers tenure issues within three tenure types: holding, commons, and reserve, and then examines opportunities for tree planting and land use under each. In attempting to use Rapid Appraisal methods as much as possible, it describes the methodology and field procedures as well as findings. The conclusion discusses tenure opportunities and tenure strategies.

Keywords: Worldwide; Methodology; Community Forestry

Publisher Contact: Publications' Division. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy: FAO.

6. D'Arcy, Davis-Case, 1989. *Community Forestry: Participatory Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluation (PAME)*. Rome: FAO.

Target Audience: Community development policy-makers and field staff who are or want to become involved in participatory approaches to monitoring and evaluation.

A concept paper designed to both introduce the concept of participation and educate field workers in how to get to know, work with, and build upon the enthusiasm of rural people. The PAME approach encourages, supports, and strengthens communities' existing abilities to identify their own needs and objectives, and then to monitor and evaluate to adjust these within the project time-frame. Methods include community selection and analysis, participatory evaluation events, information analysis, and communication of results. A variety of 'tools' are provided, as is a bibliography.

Keywords: Worldwide; PME; Manual

Publisher Contact: Publications Division. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy: FAO.

7. D'Arcy Davis Case, 1990. *The Community's Toolbox: The Idea, Methods and Tools for Participatory Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation in Community Forestry*. Rome: FAO.

Target Audience: Field staff using the Participatory Assessment Monitoring and Evaluation (PAME) approach.

This field manual is based on needs expressed by field staff at a workshop on Participatory Assessment Monitoring and Evaluation (PAME) held in 1988 in Kenya. Section 1 discusses the principles and benefits of PAME; Section 2 the methods: participatory assessment, participatory baselines, participatory

monitoring, participatory evaluation, information analysis, and presentation of results; and Section 3 presents 21 tools. The manual includes visuals, drawings, and charts.

Keywords: Worldwide; PME; Manual

Publisher Contact: Publications' Division. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy: FAO.

8. FAO, 1995. *Farmer-First Approaches to Communication: A Case Study from the Philippines*.

Target Audience: Agricultural and other extension agencies, central planners, development project officers.

This case study highlights the use of communication to support rural development. It derives from a 'pure' development support communication project carried out over three years in five of the country's agricultural regions. The goal was to take the Applied Communication Division of the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry, and Natural Resources' Research and Development and participating Regional Applied Communication Offices through prototype exercises in community-based technology transfer. This involved bottom-up needs' assessment through RRA, key informants, and knowledge/attitude/practice surveys as diagnostic tools for setting key priorities for technology transfer in the pilot sites. Various multi-channel communication approaches were implemented in working towards each community's development objectives.

Keywords: Philippines; Agricultural Development; Case Studies; Communication

Publisher Contact: Publications' Division, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy: FAO.

9. FAO, 1994. *Participatory Rapid Appraisal of Farmers' Agricultural Knowledge and Communication Systems: Final Report of the Technical Support Services' Project 'Sectoral Review of Linkages in Agricultural knowledge and Communication Systems of the National Agricultural and Resources Research and Development Network'*. Rome: FAO.

Target Audience: Government and non-government organizations involved in agricultural research and extension, extension agents and others involved in rural development planning.

This study focusses on developing an approach to map the communication networks that exist in an agricultural system and to identify the main actors who shape agricultural and rural development. The research favoured studying communication networks from bottom up, starting with farmers participating in an exercise to illustrate their information network and moving up the system to follow up on the infor-

mants identified by the farmers. Following the farmers' leads, the study team interviewed village organizations, municipal agricultural technicians and officers, input tradesmen and middlemen, provincial agricultural officers, regional representatives of government departments, and a select number of national-level officials of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Science and Technology. In all the villages, the extent to which agricultural knowledge from the research system had reached users was found to be limited, and often inadequate. Farmers' primary source of information were other farmers. In general, the agricultural technicians' services did not meet farmers' needs.

Keywords: Philippines; Communication; Participation; Case Studies

Publisher Contact: Publications Division. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy: FAO.

10. Fisher R.J.; Malla, Y.B.; Jackson, W.J., 1994. *Forestry Work in Villages: A Guide for Field Workers*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal-Australia Community Forestry Project.

Target Audience: Field workers involved in community forestry.

The aim of the manual is to give field workers ideas about how to establish rapport and how to work with villagers. This is based on the realisation that an important part of forestry work in Nepal involves determining what village people need and helping them meet those needs. The manual was written with Nepal's hill regions in mind, but may also be relevant to the Terai or to the forestry challenges of other countries. It provides a review of community forestry and the role of the community forestry worker and discusses methods of working together with villagers leading up to the decision-making process and the establishment of local management.

Keywords: Nepal; Community Forestry; Forest Management; Manual

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 208, Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal Australia Community Forestry Project

11. Forest Research Division (HMG/Nepal), 1993. *Banko Jankari*. Nepal: HMG.

Target Audience: Policy-makers, planners, and field workers on community forestry projects.

'Banko Jankari', a journal of forestry information published in Nepal, devoted a special issue to the Second National Community Forestry Workshop held in February 1993. It includes all papers presented at the workshop, covering a wide range of issues related to community forestry, user group participation, bottom-up planning, etc.

Keywords: Nepal; Community Forestry

Publisher Contact: PO Box 3339, Babar Mahal, Kathmandu, Nepal: Forest Research Division.

12. Freudenberger, Karen S., 1994. *Tree and Land Tenure: Rapid Appraisal Tools*. Rome: FAO.

Target Audience: Field workers in natural resource management programmes.

This manual offers a new approach to exploring tenure issues in forestry, following up on Community Forestry Note #5: 'Rapid Appraisal of Tree and Land Tenure'. It describes the practical methodology on RA by dividing resources into three categories: holdings, commons, and reserves, then proceeds to explain how tree and forest resource management in each category is approached. The manual also explains how to prepare a study of tenure issues, how to gather information in the field, how to analyse the data, and how to use it. A variety of sample figures is included: a map, transect, matrices, etc.

Keywords: Worldwide; Participation; Forest Management; Manual

Publisher Contact: Publications Division. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy: FAO.

13. IIDS, 1986. *People's Participation in Management and Performance of Irrigation Resources: A Comparative Assessment of Government-operated and Farmer-operated Systems in Parsa District*

Target Audience: Policy-makers and designers of irrigation systems or other rural development initiatives.

This is the outcome of a search in Nepal for mechanisms for promoting effective participation of user communities in management or irrigation resources. The study undertaken compared a government-managed scheme with a large farm-community scheme. The intent was to explain the degree of farmers' participation in different stages of the systems' development in hopes of learning about the relevance of users' participation and whether farmers' perceptions of costs and benefits depend on their participatory role. The conclusions were that farmers' traditional practices and behavioural patterns had to be considered in the initial project design and that farmers' involvement should be sought for forming local committees from the beginning of the project.

Keywords: Nepal; Parsa; Participation; Irrigation

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 2254, Kathmandu, Nepal: IIDS

14. Indo - U.K. HP Forestry Project. *An Experience of Joint Forest Management*. India: Indo-UK HPFP

Target Audience: Government officers, project planners

This study looks at the initial effort to develop JFM practices in Suket Forest Division, HP. The process required a long time for the formation of the forest development committee and preparation of the plan, but was an instructive experience for future efforts. PRA methodology was used for the initial problem analysis. The report details the process required.

Keywords: India; HP; Forest Management; PRA; Case Study

Publisher Contact: Indo - U.K. HP Forestry Project

15. Jackson, W.J.; Nurse, M.C.; Singh, H.B., 1994. *Participatory Mapping for Community Forestry*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal Australia Community Forestry Project.

Target Audience: Field workers in community forestry projects.

This paper describes the methodology of participatory mapping, a simple means to allow field workers to collect the data needed for implementing community forestry programmes.

Keywords: Nepal; Mapping; Participation, Forest Management

Publisher Contact: Box 208, Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal Australia Community Forestry Project.

16. Jackson, W.J.; Ingles, A., 1995. *Participatory Techniques for Community Forestry: A Field Manual*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal-Australia Community Forestry Project.

Target Audience: Programme managers and field workers involved in community forestry.

Participatory techniques require field workers to work in partnership with local communities to identify local problems and seek locally viable solutions to those problems. This manual provides a source book of ideas about 'participatory' techniques that should be used for developing tools and methods relevant to local situations. Many of the techniques described can be applied to other forms of participatory natural resource management. Part One answers questions about participatory techniques; Part Two describes RRA and PRA approaches and sets them in the context of community forestry; Part Three outlines the tools commonly used in community forestry and highlights how they can be used; Part Four provides guidelines on using combinations of participatory tools to develop participatory methods. Several appendices include copies of sample formats for recording information collected through participatory techniques. References and suggested readings are also included.

Keywords: Nepal; Participation; Methodology; Forest Management; Manual

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 208, Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal-Australia Community Forestry Project

17. Kafle, G.; Tumbahanphe, N., 1993. *Forest User Groups' Networking Workshop: A Manual for Facilitators*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal-UK Community Forestry Project.

Target Audience: District forest officers or other persons who want to organize and facilitate district or range-level participatory workshops for established forest user group representatives.

A networking workshop is designed not only to support existing Forest User Groups, but is also the foundation on which a supporting system, mechanism, and strategies are built and agreed upon. A forum in which FUGs can engage in open discussions with the concerned agencies regularly and can reach agreement on issues related to planning, implementing, and receiving support could be useful in establishing such a support system. This manual is designed as guideline for facilitators of such workshops. It covers workshop methodology and content.

Keywords: Nepal; Community Forestry; Networking; Manual

Publisher Contact: Baluwater, Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal UK Community Forestry Project.

18. Loughhead, S.; Shrestha, R.; K.C., D. R., 1994. *Social Development Considerations in Community Forestry*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal-UK Community Forestry Project.

Target Audience: Planners and field workers in community forestry projects working with user groups.

This report is based on a year's research in the Koshi Hills of Nepal and is intended as a guide in considering some aspects of the social dynamics of community forestry. It examines many aspects of the user group: as resource managers, as systems of governance, and as participatory institutions. Findings indicate that the user groups which had been established were sustainable bodies. Participation was sufficient to secure consent to rules and regulations, but the rate of increase in participation of women and poor households was too slow to ensure that their particular needs were met. The success of the programme was seen as depending on the skill and interest of the extension worker in dealing with the social dynamics of user groups. The study notes that forestry staff must learn to consider the sociological dimensions of user groups as an on-going process, and not limited to the time of group formation.

Keywords: Nepal; Social Development; Community Forestry

Publisher Contact: Baluwater, Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal-UK Community Forestry Project

19. Nepal-Australia Community Forestry Project, 1996. *Community Forestry for Rural Development in Nepal: A Manual for Training Fieldworkers*. Kathmandu: NAFF.

Target Audience: Trainers and facilitators involved in training for participatory approaches to community forestry.

This four-volume manual includes a facilitator's handbook, workshop curriculum, support material and reference material. Although the focus is clearly community forestry, also covered are approaches to participation and empowerment, and methods of formation and support to user groups.

Keywords: Nepal; Training; Participation; Community Forestry; Manual

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 208, Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal-Australia Community Forestry Project.

20. NEPAN, 1995. *Proceedings of the First Nepal Participatory Action Network Workshop*.

Target Audience: Practitioners and others interested in various PRA approaches and experiences

This is a compilation of the papers presented and the discussions held at the First NEPAN Workshop in January, 1995. The four sessions of the workshop were: Issues in Participatory Approaches, Constraints and Problems encountered in using PRA techniques, Training for PRA, and Institutionalisation of PRA. Both practical methodological papers and more theoretical and philosophical considerations of PRA and the nature of participation are included.

Keywords: Nepal; PRA

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 890, Kathmandu, Nepal: NEPAN.

21. Odell, M., 1997. *Appreciative Planning and Action, Experience from the Field in Evolving a New Strategy for Empowering Communities* DRAFT. Kathmandu, Nepal: The Mountain Institute.

Target Audience: Community organizers and field workers in integrated rural development projects.

Here is a discussion paper on a new approach to grassroots' village planning and mobilisation - Appreciative Planning and Action (APA) - that has been used in Nepal. A participatory process that uses visual tools that do not require literacy, APA builds

on PRA and other group dynamics' disciplines, but focusses on searching for the positive as opposed to a problem-oriented focus. The paper draws on the development and application of APA in Nepal under the Makalu-Barun Conservation Project. APA programmes have been conducted in over 24 settlements throughout Nepal's different geographic zones.

Keywords: Nepal; Rural Development; Community Organization; Participation

Author Contact: Kathmandu, Nepal: The Mountain Institute.

22. Samaranayake, M. R., 1994. *Institutionalising Participatory Approaches*. Bangalore, India: MYRADA.

Target Audience: Policy-makers and planners committed to rural development.

The paper introduces the Self-Help Support Programme (SSP) and describes its approach as requiring that development measures it supports be built on the initiatives of rural people. Institutional development forms an integral part of the strategy. The report presents a process documentation of the partner NGO, the National Development Foundation, over a 10-year period both before and after SSP support. The participatory methodologies, including planning and self-evaluation, are also detailed. A chart illustrates the changes in institutional and organizational trends resulting from the adoption of participatory approaches.

Keywords: Sri Lanka; Institutional aspects; Community Organization

Publisher Contact: 2 Service Road, Domlur Layout, Bangalore 560 071, India: MYRADA.

23. Shrestha, M.L. et al. 1997. *Community Forestry Manual*. Kathmandu, Nepal: HMG/N, Community and Private Forests Division.

Target Audience: Field staff of government and non-government organizations involved in community forestry programmes in Nepal.

The aim of this manual is to clear the uncertainty and confusion felt among field staff implementing the Community Forestry Development Programme by providing practical and effective guidance. The manual incorporates the requirements of district-level forest officers and staff. It incorporates an overview of the community forestry infrastructure and details how to proceed to develop an effective user-managed CF from identification, motivation, and training of users through programme formulation and forest management. Organization, office management, and financial administration are also

discussed. A separate chapter covers monitoring and evaluation.

Keywords: Nepal; Community Forestry; Manual

Publisher Contact: HMG/N, Community and Private Forests Division, Department of Forests, Babar Mahal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

24. Warner, K. 1995. *Selecting Tree Species on the Basis of Community Needs*. Rome: FAO.

Target Audience: Field workers and planners in community forestry and other participatory natural resource management programmes.

This manual will help field workers working with a community to identify the tree species that best serve that community's needs on the understanding that the species chosen for planting should reflect the needs and priorities of local communities. A participatory approach is needed to elicit the

community's own views of its needs and constraints. The field worker must have expertise in collecting and analysing environmental, social, economic, and other types of information. The manual shows how to create an accurate portrait of the community, its use and management of tree resources and its current and projected needs. It also shows how to analyse that data and to use it to select the best trees for the community. The manual consists of text, worksheets, and examples; a case study covering the complete use of the manual methods for a particular tree planting project. Identifying the appropriate tree is a process with three steps: data collection, data analysis, and evaluation of the selection. The manual covers all the steps in the process.

Keywords: Worldwide; Participation; Forest Management; Manual

Publisher Contact: Publications' Division, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy: FAO.

1. Cernea, M.M., 1992. *The Building Blocks of Participation: Testing Bottom-up Planning*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Target Audience: Policy-makers and staff members of government departments, NGOs, and INGOs working to mobilise community participation for bottom-up planning.

In order to answer how the capacity for mobilising community participation can be built into a project's design and staffing, this document analyses one case: the decentralization project in Mexico, the PIDER programme which operated from the early 1970s to the early 1990s. The author argues that public participation is a matter of social organization requiring various factors, and that building up the 'software' of development programmes requires a systematic methodology. The text includes many charts and concrete suggestions for a step-by-step approach.

Keywords: Mexico; Case Studies; Participation; Integrated Development;

Publisher Contact: 1818 H. St. N.W., Washington, D.C., USA: World Bank

2. Freudenberg, M.; Karen S., 1993. *Fields, Fallow and Flexibility: National Resource Management in Ndam Mor Fadamba, Senegal*. London, UK: IIED.

Target Audience: Policy-makers, planners, and field workers in rural development programmes.

This contains the results of Rapid Rural Appraisal research in Ndam Mor Fadamba village between 25-30 October, 1991. The study focussed on how resource-use patterns have changed over time as villagers have adapted their livelihood strategies to periods of severe environmental stress, including 20 years of generally low and erratic rainfall. It also looks at how decisions are made concerning resource use in the area. The patterns of resource use have changed dramatically and the community's capacity to adapt results from indigenous management structures that permit great flexibility in the use of resources, traditional structures that the village has defended in the face of more rigid laws governing resource use;

and the growing authority of outside decision-making bodies. The study promotes a micro-territorial orientation to rural development planning, i.e., local-level planning. It advocates a participatory planning process whereby the development agency and the local community jointly plan and implement programmes in spatially-defined village territory.

Keywords: Senegal; Decision-making; Participation; Planning

Publisher Contact: 3 Endsleigh St., London WC1H 0OD, UK: IIED.

3. Indo-German Changar Eco-Development Project, 1995. *Participatory Rural Appraisal for Village Integrated Resource Management Planning*. Palampur, H.P. India: Indo-German Changar Eco-Development Project.

Target Audience: Project staff involved in village integrated resource management planning.

This manual provides guidelines for applying PRA techniques for integrated resource management planning at village level. It includes a section on PRA principles and techniques and a step-by-step approach to developing a plan based on the appraisal. It was designed to assist in promoting a people-oriented development strategy. A background to the project's objectives and activities is also included.

Keywords: India; HP; PRA: Planning; Manual

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 25, Palampur, H.P. India: Indo-German Changar Eco-Development Project.

4. ODA, 1995. *A Guide to Social Analysis for Projects in Developing Countries*. London, UK: HMSO Publications' Centre.

Target Audience: Social analysts: sociologists, anthropologists and human geographers who need to apply their expertise in the practical development work of developing countries.

This guide is primarily intended to help social analysts working in developing countries become members of inter disciplinary teams and provide practical advice

to institutions and agencies responsible for designing and managing development projects. Part One describes the role of the social analysis in project design. Part Two provides resources in the form of detailed sector check lists, examples of project frameworks, and a comprehensive bibliography for further reading. The guide is arranged around the 'project cycle' concept common to most public sector agencies. Participatory project planning, assessment of achievements, and a guide to the participation of women in development projects are among the topics covered.

Keywords: Worldwide; Participation; Development Planning

Publisher Contact: PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT UK: HMSO Publications' Centre.

5. Oltheten, T. M.O., 1995. *Participatory Approaches to Planning for Community Forestry*. Bangkok, Thailand: RECOFTC, Kasetsart University.

Target Audience: Planners, trainers, and managers involved in participatory approaches to community forestry.

This document will be useful for disseminating the results of experiences using participatory methodologies, tools, and approaches for community forestry. It reports on nine case studies of CF projects conducted during 1993-94. Four of the projects studied, including one in Nepal, are part of the Inter-regional Participatory Upland Conservation and Development programme. Participatory planning constituted an essential component of the project design. The other five are CF projects, including the Begnas Tal Rupa Tal Watershed Management Project. The document includes an overview of people's participation and participatory planning, discusses lessons learned from the case studies, and provides conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: Worldwide; Participation; Community Forestry; Planning; Case Studies

Publisher Contact: c/o RECOFTC, Kasetsart University, PO Box 1111, Bangkok 10903, Thailand: FTPP.

6. Palpa Development Programme, 1991. *Day-and-Night-Realities in Project Planning: Experiences Gained from the PDP/JSKP Planning Process in Nepal*. Bern, Switzerland: SDC Evaluation Service.

Target Audience: Staff members, field workers, and their partners interested government institutions and non-government organizations working in developing countries.

A detailed account and analysis of a planning workshop held in Palpa, Western Nepal, in 1987,

referring to experiences gained in the participatory project planning process of the Palpa Development Programme (PDP). The workshop was run using the ZOPP technique. The report contains three levels of analysis: the level of planning methods, documenting the experience of participatory planning; the level of human interaction and communication among partners; operational level PDP. Political and cultural influences on the participatory planning approach are also considered.

Keywords: Nepal; Palpa; Case Studies; Participation; Planning

Publisher Contact: Evaluation Service, CH-3003, Bern, Switzerland: SDC.

7. SDC Cooperation Planning, 1993. *A Working Aid for Beginners and for More Experienced Planners*. Bern, Switzerland: SDC.

Target Audience: Staff members, policy-makers and fieldworkers involved in participatory project planning.

This working aid provides an orientation for responsible and appropriate planning from a more conscious use of planning instruments in project and programme planning. The chances of planning activities leading to actual support lie in the participants agreeing on an orientation framework and remaining flexible to peoples' changing needs. Various conclusions are drawn from an analysis of case studies. Procedures and planning aids, the steps in the planning process, and appropriate instruments are discussed, and a planning check list is provided. A separate section of the book provides a philosophical rationale for planning and seven guiding principles, as well as practical hints for planning projects. There is also a brief discussion of the application possibilities and advantages and disadvantages of 15 methods and tools, including participatory rural appraisal, action research, brainstorming, and goal-oriented project planning. Finally, common difficulties and weaknesses in project and programme planning are discussed.

Keywords: India; Participation; Planning

Publisher Contact: Evaluation Service, CH-3003 Bern, Switzerland: SDC.

8. SDC, 1995. *Planning Pre-phases as an Instrument in Project Planning*. Bern, Switzerland: SDC.

Target Audience: Policy-makers, project staff and fieldworkers involved in planning and designing development projects.

This publication describes the planning approach used in two rural development projects which began with Pre-Phrases devoted to generating a sound data basis for the projects, sharing information among the project

partners, and jointly identifying possible interventions in the main phases of the projects. These applied planning procedures were considered successful in that both projects could be planned on a sound information basis with active participation of all parties. Thus, SDC considers the participatory planning approaches employed to be essential steps in the evolution of project planning. The planning procedures are presented as a general instrument for project planning by describing the experiences made, evaluating them, and drawing general conclusions. Strengths and weaknesses of the planning process in both projects are also identified.

Keywords: India; Development Projects; Case Studies; Planning

Publisher Contact: Evaluation Service, CH-3003 Bern, Switzerland: SDC.

Target Audience: Trainers and fieldworkers using participatory methods for community development.

The report summarises the process, outcome, and follow-up of an August 1992 PRA training and fieldwork exercise. The PRA was requested by villagers who realised the need for integrated development planning. Villagers also participated in the workshop. The report includes a brief overview of PRA and a detailed description of the training itself. Profiles of each 'mohalla' (ward) of the village of Matiltan (pop 2,500) are included along with the PRA-generated charts, graphs, maps, etc.

Keywords: Pakistan; PRA; Integrated development; Training

Publisher Contact: 3 Endsleigh St., London WC1H 0OD, UK: IIED.

9. Thompson, J.; Shah, J.; Foellmi, E., 1994. *Planning for a Change: PRA for Community-based Development*. London, UK: IIED.

Sustainability

1. Sandstrom, S., 1994. *Participation and Sustainable Development: Applying The Lessons of Experience*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Target Audience: Policy-makers of international non-government organizations.

This was the keynote address to the Annual Conference of the International Association of Public Participation Practitioners, Sept. 12, 1994. It states that "Participation by the people affected by our operations is the ultimate form of partnership," and goes on to discuss participation and development experiences. It describes the advantages of participation as increased quality and sustainability of development operations, increased stakeholder ownership of policies and projects, increased equity, increased local capacity-building and transparency, accountability, and institutional performance. Government support is crucial to bring about participation and the Bank encourages participation through many methods. The Bank and everyone engaged in the effort to achieve sustainable development must change, not only in operational approaches, but also in thinking and behaviour.

Keywords: Worldwide; Sustainable Development; Participation

Publisher Contact: The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

2. SDC, 1991. *Development Projects: Basic Principles and Application in Practice*. Bern, Switzerland: SDC.

Target Audience: Policy-makers and development project planners.

A theoretical analysis of issues involved in the sustainability of development projects. Six principles describe areas of action of project activity and provide an answer to the question of what can be done to consolidate sustainability. Factors of sustainability are also identified and a format for a workshop on sustainability is also described.

Keywords: Worldwide; Development; Sustainability

Publisher Contact: Evaluation Service, CH-3003 Bern, Switzerland: SDC.

1. Bilgi, M., 1996. *Entering Women's World through Men's Eyes*. India: AKRSP (India).

Target Audience: Project managers and field workers in natural resource management and human resource development programmes wishing to integrate gender components within their programmes.

This article looks at the use of Participatory Rural Appraisal in learning about the status of women in underdeveloped districts of Gujarat. During the PRA, women described their heavy workload and requested the introduction of various time-saving devices, while men said that women had light workloads and opposed use of pressure cookers and flour mills. Topical PRAs on women were then held with men, as a result of which men came to an understanding of women's workloads. The process of the PRA is discussed.

Keywords: India; Gujarat; PRA; Gender

Publisher Contact: Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (India).

2. Koirala, I.; Mahat, A., 1994. *Gender Analysis and Participatory Research Methods: A Training Report*. Kathmandu, Nepal: IIDS.

Target Audience: Planners, policy-makers and field staff involvement in the development process.

Gender-sensitive participatory planning is required to tackle the problems of women, which ultimately affect the whole development process. Participatory research is useful in gender analysis as it involves participation of the local community in the development process. Incorporating the research integrates local knowledge with planners and scientific expertise. Participatory research in Ghusel VDC, focussing on rural livelihoods became a tool for understanding gender dynamics and led to a request for training with a focus on participatory tools. The manual provides both theoretical and practical information on nine major tools. The document also includes all workshop materials.

Keywords: Nepal; Participation; Research, Gender Analysis; Training; Manual

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 2254, Kathmandu, Nepal: : IIDS.

3. Lingen, A., n.d. *Gender Assessment Study: A Guide for Policy Staff*. The Hague, Netherlands: Institute of Social Studies International Services.

Target Audience: A guide to be used in the Netherlands' bilateral aid programme, for both staff and counterparts conducting gender assessment studies. Also of interest to other policy-makers and development workers seeking to incorporate gender concerns in their planning.

The guide includes four chapters, the first providing background on the gender assessment study and the second explaining the study and its characteristics, objectives, and position in the project cycle. Chapter 3 discusses the design and organization of a gender assessment study and Chapter 4 deals with the methodology. An analytical framework is presented and methods of gathering and analysing the data are suggested.

Keywords: Worldwide; Gender; Evaluation; Manual

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 29776, 2502 LT THE HAGUE, Netherlands: Institute of Social Studies International Services.

4. Rawat, J.K.; Bedi, H., 1997. 'Enhancing Women's Role in the Rehabilitation of Degraded Common Lands: Experiences in the Aravalli Project, Haryana' In *Indian Forester*.

Target Audience: Planners and field workers in projects designed to rehabilitate degraded forest land and other common property resources.

Case study of the Aravalli Project initiated by the Haryana Forest Department with the objective of rehabilitating common lands of 293 hilly villages. The rehabilitation process accompanies the development of village-level institutions that will eventually become managers of natural resources on a sustainable basis. The project realised early on that the active involvement of women's groups was required for the successful

regeneration of degraded common lands. The report describes why and how the involvement of the rural women was developed, presenting the approaches adopted, the challenges faced, and the progress made. Twelve specific innovative measures were introduced to increase participation of village women. These activities are described and evaluated.

Keywords: India; Haryana; Forestry development; Participation; Gender

Publisher Contact: Indian Forester

5. Thomas-Slayter, B.; Esser, A.L.; Shields, M.D., 1993. *Tools of Gender Analysis: A Guide to Field Methods for Bringing Gender Into Sustainable Resource Management*. Worcester, MA: Clark University.

Target Audience: Programme managers and field staff in programmes focussing on resource management.

This guide focusses on ways of using gender analysis to increase the effectiveness of development programmes and projects for sustainable resource management. Topics include improving project design and implementation through using techniques specific to gender, and improving project management through integrating gender. Examples are drawn from work in Central America and Asia, including Nepal.

Keywords: Worldwide; Resources management; Gender

Publisher Contact: 950 Main St. Worcester, USA: Clark University.

6. Wieringa, S., 1994. *Women's Interest and Empowerment: Gender Planning Reconsidered*. Oxford, UK: Blackwell Publishers.

Target Audience: Development planners concerned with gender and empowerment issues.

This article looks at the empowerment approach in relation to women and development. After explaining why this is currently the most fruitful perspective in the field of gender planning, it goes on to explore two central problems of the empowerment approach. The first is the conceptualisation of women's gender interests. The article argues that distinction between women's practical and strategic gender interests is theoretically unfounded and empirically untenable. Secondly, gender planners tend towards a preference for simplified tools and quantifiable targets. Here it is argued that women's realities should not be bent into this planning framework but that, instead, planners, working from an empowerment perspective, should demonstrate their flexibility and theoretical grounding and be aware of the political dimensions of their work.

Keywords: Worldwide; Planning; Gender; Empowerment

Publisher Contact: 198 Cowley Rd. Oxford OX4 1JF, UK: Blackwell Publishers.

Community Forestry

1. ActionAid, India, n.d.. *New Horizons Workshop Materials*. India: Action Aid.

Target Audience: Planners, policy-makers, and field workers in participatory community development projects.

A collection of abstracts of case studies and other papers on a variety of topics - including watershed development, participatory community development, and innovative rural action learning programmes.

Keywords: Worldwide; Community development

Publisher Contact: 3 Rest House Road, Bangalore 560 001, Karnataka, India: ActionAid India.

2. AKRSP (India), 1996. *Credit Systems in Rural Areas: A Study in Bharuch District of Gujarat*. India: AKRSP.

Target Audience: Village Development Project planners interested in establishing credit systems.

This paper begins with an overview of the credit system in rural India and AKRSP's credit programme. Mainly the study sought to understand people's particular credit needs and their priorities and time limits for loans and repayment systems in a tribal region where most people live below the subsistence level. A schematic credit cycle in this district was developed. Based on the lessons learned, the study concludes that the village institutions formed by AKRSP can provide efficient and effective credit to local villagers and recommends intensive efforts toward creating more such institutions.

Keywords: India; Credit; Community Organization; Village Institutions

Publisher Contact: Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (India).

3. Duijnhouwer, J., 1997. *Evaluation of Community Organizations in BTRT (includes Part B, a second volume)*. Nepal: CARE.

Target Audience: Planners and field workers in participatory watershed management projects.

The Begnas Tal Rupa Tal Watershed Management Project (BTRT) is jointly implemented by the Department of Soil Conservation and CARE International in Nepal. Its final goal is to stabilise the physical environment and increase the productivity of the project area through sustainable community management of its human and natural resources. Emphasising community organization to achieve this goal led to the formation of Community Development Conservation Committees (CDCCs), which were to play a lead role in coordinating local development activities. The project phased out in June 1997, offering an opportunity to study the different types of organizations. Another study is to be conducted after two years to assess the long-term viability of the organizations. Various findings resulted from the study. Some User Groups stopped existing after construction of drinking water systems, while, in some wards, CDCCs took over the responsibilities of User Groups. No CDCCs functioned as the umbrella organization they were originally conceived to be. The most effective organizations were the 'Multi Purpose Users' Group' type. Certain factors were identified as having a positive influence on group activity. These included: the location of clusters, regularity of meetings, access to resources, and links with tradition. Factors with a negative influence on group activity are domineering leadership and lack of transparency. No clear relationship was found between the level of activity of homogeneous versus heterogeneous groups.

Keywords: Nepal; Community Organizations; Watershed Management

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 1661, Kathmandu, Nepal: CARE Nepal.

4. Underwood, B., 1997. *Village Institutions and Federations: An Overview of AKRSP (I)'S Work In The Area Of Human Resources' Development*. India: AKRSP (India).

Target Audience: Programme managers and organizers and community organizers working in rural development projects.

This is a documentation of some of AKRSP's work in human resource development (HRD), to complement

the documentation of its natural resource development programmes. The paper describes the concept of the Gram Vikas Mandal (GVM), which was intended to be a village-level organization that would work for the economic development of whole villages. However, as GVM activities focussed on natural resource development, the membership came to consist largely of farmers who had title to land and male heads of households. The paper considers the shift to concerns with women's issues, leading to the development of Women's Vikas Mandal(s) wherein women could develop their public speaking and organizational skills as well as their efforts at gender sensitisation for both men and women. Similarly, other GVMs arose which were concerned with joint forest

management and irrigation. Gradually, AKRSP moved towards a user group approach, whereby many village Institutions cover a wide range of projects and social issues. Since village-level institutions can be limiting, the federation concept has come into being, enabling a wider range of ecological, social, and economic issues to be covered. Also discussed are various federations, their membership and structure, and several issues for the future are touched on.

Keywords: India; Community Organization; Village Institutions; Human Resources' Development

Publisher Contact: Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (India).

of the community and the physical environment. The final goal is to stabilize the physical environment and increase the productivity of the project area through sustainable community development of its human and natural resources. Emphasizing community organization to achieve development in the formation of Community Development Committees (CDCs) which have to play a lead role in coordinating community development activities. The project started in June 1997, highlighting as a responsibility to study the different types of organizations. A watershed is a geographical area of two years to assess the impact of the watershed on the environment. Various findings resulted from the study. Some User Groups adopted existing water conservation of drinking water systems, while, in some watersheds, CDCs took over the responsibilities of User Groups. No CDCs functioned as the umbrella organization they were originally conceived to be. The most effective organizations were the Multi Purpose User Group type. Certain factors were identified as having a positive influence on group activity. These included: the location of clusters, regularity of meetings, access to resources, and link with extension. Factors with a negative influence on group activity are dominating leadership and lack of transparency. No clear relationship was found between the level of activity of homogeneous versus heterogeneous groups.

Keywords: Nepal; Community Organization; Watershed Management

Publisher Contact: P.O. Box 1661, Kathmandu, Nepal; CAPE Nepal

Underwood, B. 1997. Village Institutions and Federations: An Overview of AKRSP II's Work in The Area Of Human Resources' Development. India: AKRSP (India)

Target Audience: Programme managers and organizers and community organizers working in rural development projects

This is a documentation of some of AKRSP's work in human resource development (HRD) to complement

Target Audience: Planners and field workers in participatory community development projects. It contains the following chapters: A collection of abstracts of case studies and other papers on a variety of topics including watershed development, participatory community development, and innovative rural action planning strategies. **Keywords:** Watershed; Community Development; India; Human Resources' Development **Publisher Contact:** 3 Red House Road, Bangalore-560 001 Karnataka, India; Action International; Karnataka; Bangalore

AKRSP (India), 1996. Credit Watershed Project: A Study in Bharuch District of Gujarat. India: AKRSP

Target Audience: Village Development Project planners interested in establishing credit systems.

The paper begins with an overview of the credit system in rural India and AKRSP's credit programme. Mainly the study sought to understand people's particular credit needs and their priorities and time limits for loans and repayment systems in a tribal region where most people live below the subsistence level. A schematic credit cycle in this district was developed. Based on the lessons learned, the study concludes that the village institutions formed by AKRSP can provide efficient and effective credit to local villagers and recommends intensive efforts toward creating such institutions.

Keywords: India; Credit; Community Organization; Village Institutions

Publisher Contact: Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, India: AKRSP (India).

Underwood, B. 1997. Evaluation of Community Organizations in BIRT (includes Part B, a second volume). Nepal: CARE.

Target Audience: Planners and field workers in participatory watershed management projects