



## **CIAT's Knowledge Sharing Week**

*Dynamic Communication for Change*

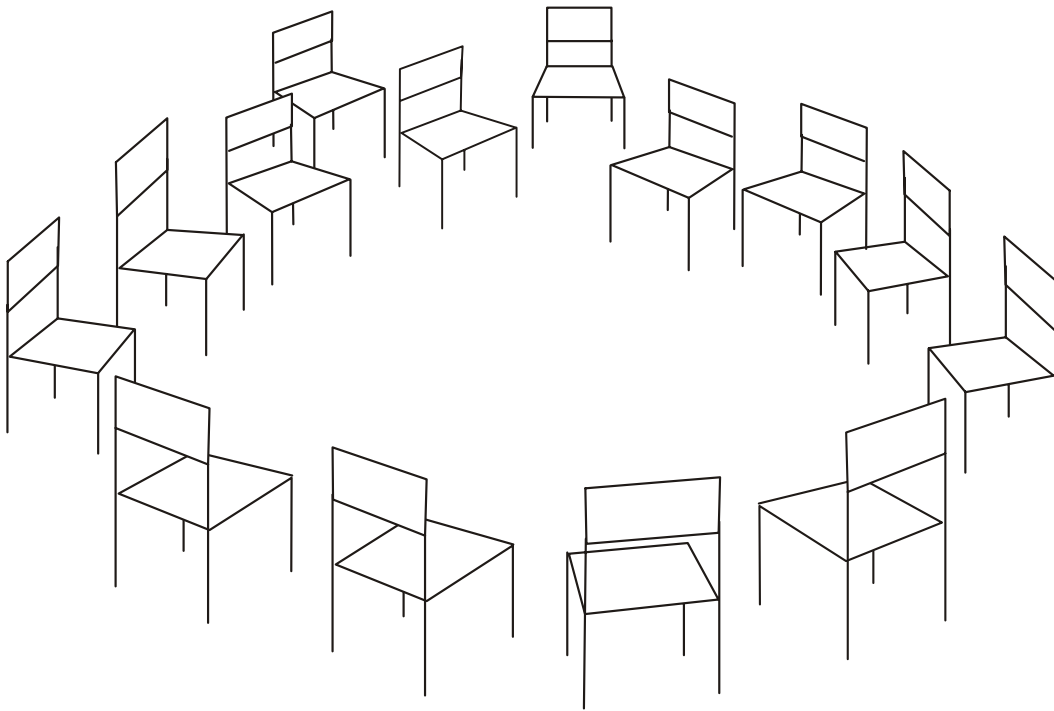
Cali, Colombia, 29 November - 4 December 2004

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# **“Operationalising the Development Challenges at CIAT”**

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## **ACTION REPORTS**



### List of Action Reports

| Original Discussion Report # | Subject  | Priority # |
|------------------------------|--|------------|
| 7 & 9                        | Leadership and Management of the Developmental Challenges and<br>How can we minimize the management costs for this DC matrix?  | 1          |
| 2                            | Impact Assessment  | 2          |
| 14                           | How can we assist farmers to take-up technologies  | 3          |
| 6                            | Crop and agroecosystem health in the three Development Challenges across continents  | 4          |
| 17                           | Combined group “CIAT is a little fish in a big pond: problems and challenges” & “How can we focus on those few strategic issues which we can do well to obtain major impact” | 5          |
| 4                            | Effective Integration of National Staff with the Development Challenges  | 6          |
| 13                           | Agrobiodiversity on the ground in Africa   | 7          |

### Topics with 12 votes or less (no action reports available)

| Report # | Subject   |
|----------|---|
| 1        | Collaboration and Partnership with other CG centers, how do we go about it?   |
| 3        | Development challenges and other Centres and organisations  |
| 5        | How to get scientist enthusiastic about the reducing impact in the rural world thus collaborating to maximize this impact |
| 8        | What incentives and other institutional changes are needed [to support the DC] beyond “changed attitudes”?                |
| 10       | How do we achieve the skills profiles needed for achieving the expected outputs of each DC?                               |
| 11       | Markets analysed for all activities across development challenges   |
| 12       | Mainstreaming HIV in the DCs  |
| 15       | Investing in Development Challenges: Opportunities and Risks  |
| 16       | PM&E on ourselves   |
| 18       | What can SNA offer to CIATs DC?   |
| 19       | Integration between Development Challenges  |

## **PRIORITY # 1**

### **Topic: Leadership and Management of the Developmental Challenges**

#### ***Original Discussion Report No(s): 7 and 9***

Roger Kirkby, Lee Calvert, Joachim Voss, Carlos Lascano, Thomas Oberthur, Douglas Pachico, Nathan Russell, Glenn Hyman, Jackie Ashby, Boru Douthwaite, Kathy Laing, Daniel Debouck, Nteranya Sanginga, and Axel Schmidt.

Since two groups were combined, we reviewed the similarities and differences.

Working groups have had two functions: Intellectual guidance and proposal development. The problem is that there is no accountability. The enthusiasm began high but this has eroded with time especially for those persons who are not part of the proposals under development. Now the Developmental Challenges (DCs) will be the units that will be evaluated. How are the projects held accountable and able to guide the integration of the activities?

#### **Important Considerations**

1. The majority of the Projects (Existing CIAT projects) activities should be included into the DCs.
2. Most Projects should be in more than one DC.
3. The DCs will be units of evaluation in the CCER in May 2006.
4. Incentives must be built into the DCs (Topic 8).
5. Outposted "PMs" need to be given opportunities to contribute. This means sending out agendas, meeting notes and points that need decisions with adequate time to respond.
6. The DCs need to be well focused but inclusive of most CIAT activities.
7. The three DCs need to have a high degree of integration (Topic 19).

#### **Actions**

- 1A: A group is formed to develop the TORs to adapt the current Task Forces into operational and intellectual leadership for the management of the DCs. This group is the Project Managers and Regional Coordinators.
- 1B: Alignment of the MTP with the DC. This will be a redefining of both the DC to make them more inclusive and changes in the projects to make their outputs in line with the DC. This needs to be done for the BOT meeting at the beginning of May 2005. Douglas
- 2: Knowledge Sharing Practices need to be brought into the DC process. Nathan, Boru, and Lee. Representatives from Outposted Staff need to be brought into the process. First report is due at the end of January.

## **PRIORITY # 2**

### **Topic: Impact Assessment**

#### ***Original Discussion Report No(s): 2***

#### **Executive Summary**

1. **Related topics:** PM&E and Social Network Analysis (as a tool)
2. **What:**

--1 and 2 COP and WG on IA/M&E in Development Challenges to integrate ongoing work in CIAT (and met many other objectives that were identified in group)

  3. Publication series – share knowledge, make work visible, capacity building, etc. (see reports)
  4. Capacity building & Support IA/ME in the Dev. Challenges
  5. Refine impact pathways - logical causal chains from research to development impacts. Build on the conceptual frameworks and the log frames, but goes beyond project milestones to larger purposes and goals. This is a starting point for all of the other impact assessment activities (strategic research, M&E, ex post, indicator development) and it will also help us deal with CCER/EPMR.
3. **How:** We only did this for Impact Pathways.
  1. Put together a paper and presentation on what Impact pathways are and how you do them
  2. Circulate to each DC team (whatever they are).
  3. Support DC teams to development these pathways
4. **When:** Within next 6 months. Ppr and pres by March 1 2005
5. **Who else:** DC teams, DDG
6. **Resources:** \$ for development and production of PPr and presentation (time and production of outputs). IPRA (SK, PS, JN) and CM/info in multi-media training

We (IA/ME) team will support process of developing IP for free.
7. **First Steps:** Secure \$, talk to CM, make contact with DC teams
8. **Who:** Impact Assessment and Rural Innovation

# **Impact Assessment**

## ***Full Summary of Discussions***

### **Participants**

Nancy Johnson (facilitator), Nina Lilja, Doug Horton, Fabiola Amariles, Libardo Rivas, Federico Holmann, Jemimah Njuki, Pascal Sanginga, Andrés Palau, Susan Kaaria.

### **Summary from the Impact Assessment group on Day 1**

- Working papers series on impact assessment and monitoring and evaluation (I/ME), with the following objectives:
  - Promote information sharing and cross-project learning
  - Build capacity in I/ME
  - Maintain Quality control
  - Integrate I/ME practitioners
  - Project level outputs link to goals (value-added of the development challenges)
  - Visibility and coherence to IA and evaluation

First paper(s) could be about impact pathways of the 3 development challenges

### **Summary of Day 2 discussions**

Community of practice around IA and PME

- We should call it a working group rather than community of practice
- Publication series is a concrete outcome of the COP

### **Planning**

#### **1. What discussion reports are related to this topic?**

- PME (topic 16)
- Network analysis could be a tool, mix with outcome mapping (18)

#### **2. What do you want to do now and move on?**

We want to have (outputs):

- I. Defined impact pathways for each development challenge
- II. Community of practice on IA and PME
- III. Working group on IA & PME
- IV. Publication series
- V. Capacity development in IA and PME (workshop, action research)

Action point to develop impact pathways to each development challenge

- To develop the impact pathway for each development challenge would take about 5 days (20-25 people is max). Difficulty of which people will be in this working groups because they have to represent common vision.
- The workshop on development challenges could serve to integrate people who are involved in impact assessment

What exists in terms of community of practice and working group:

- BP1 impact assessment project
- Social science competency group
- Individual project scientist doing IA
- ERI (enabling rural innovation) team in Africa

What do we want in the publication series in IA and PME in development challenges?

- Tools and methods
- Organizational change
- Capacity building
- Empirical studies
- Conceptual studies
- Comparative analysis, lessons learned

Do we have existing “model” to make this publication series work?

- Tropical forages journal at CIAT

Do we initiate new research to fill in some gaps in IA research needed?

Objectives of the publication series:

- Cross-project learning
- Capacity building
- Quality control
- Integration of IA practitioners
- Project level outputs linked to higher level goals of the development challenges
- Visibility and coherence of IA and evaluation

### **3. What are the actions to get there?**

- Define impact pathways for each development challenges
  - Which one of the three will we start, or all of them at all, need for integration
- Working group will help set priorities for impact assessment of development challenges each year.
- Do we need a buy in for the defining the impact pathways for development challenges

**4. Who else do we need to enroll?**

Working group. Community of practice  
Development challenge steering groups, task forces  
DDG/DG  
Outside IA and ME people?

**5. When does it start and when does it end?**

December 2004, ongoing

**6. What are the resources needed (people, finances, etc.)?**

- Need resources to build people’s capacity to be able to develop impact pathways, to develop the “model’ for developing impact pathways (PowerPoint presentation and paper). –need 1 month of time (S. Kaaria + P. Sanginga)
- Need resources for multi-media presentation development.
- Need resources to have a person to implement the impact pathways in each development challenge if the groups do not have the capacity and resources to do it., \$3,000 for each development challenge.

**7. First steps. Date of the next meeting? Who’s invited?**

- Give a workshop on example how to work through developing an impact pathway, have Carlos Meneses develop a multi-media tutorial for that will Provide guidelines for people to draft their impact pathway as they are re-working their logframes in this process of adjusting to development challenges, and
- Provide input on what are the lessons learned from past impact assessment studies, how do we relate them to impact pathways of the development challenges (needs to go into working paper series), then
  - IA and PME working group will define the first draft of the impact pathways based on existing documents. This document says this is what you got now, this is how your impact pathway now looks like, is this where you want to go?
  - Development challenge steering groups give feedback and fill in the gaps.
  - Workshop with broader stakeholder groups, to have a buy-in
- Once impact pathways are defined for development challenges, what impact is already documented.

**8. Who will be the leader/coordinator or this priority?**

**Nancy Johnson**

## PRIORITY # 3

### Topic: How Do We Assist Farmers to Take Up Technologies?

#### *Original Discussion Report No(s): 14*

**Initiator:** Peter Okoth

**Reporter:** Jean Claude

#### **Participants' List**

Gilles Trouche, Gerry Toomey, Jean-Claude Rubyogo, Douglas White, Tilahun Amede, José I. Sanz, John Connell, Carlos F. Ostertag, Mukishi Pyndji, Phonepaseut Phengsavanh, Jorge A. Beltrán G., Carlos A. Quirós T., Guillermo Giraldo A., Kwasi Ampofo, André Bationo, Ritu Venna, Reinhardt Howeler.

#### **Related Topics**

11, 6, 5, 13, 2

- Future adoption is higher if project is considered with market lens
- A balance between subsistence, market, production, and production of natural resource base
- There should be an incorporation of risks and how to manage them
- The stress should be on produce quality and its acceptance
- Identify the constraints of technology adoption
- Can the farmers be empowered in making decisions on prices and other interacting factors?
- Emphasis should be on impact to be obtained
- A good balance should be maintained between scientific publications, fundraising and impact creation.
- A major motivation is the feed-on and feed-back between researchers and their beneficiaries (i.e. farmers)
- There should be a good trade-off between working in-depth to produce acceptable results and extending the work to cover wider areas
- The debate on which farmers to work with should be extended taking into consideration the need for better adoption rather than singular results obtained with so called "*champion farmers*"
- Young people, i.e. those in schools, colleges, youth groups, etc should be our major ambassadors for technology uptake and diffusion into communities
- Policy makers should be involved to influence policy adoption for different level policy needs, i.e., at local, intermediate and at national levels

- There is need to grow with experiences and new knowledge obtained so that policy and practice are evolutionary rather than single-shot synoptic outcomes of decisions.
- Farmers and Community as co-researchers and co-developers of technologies
- Set project monitoring and impact milestones for internal and stakeholder evaluation of our successes or failures

### **What strategies based on our going field operations and experiences**

- A minimum set of guidelines needs to be developed to assist in proposal development along the DCs and for maximizing farmers technology uptake
- Impact to be guiding and the emphasized principle
- Impact assessment should be in-built and an integral part of the process rather than a separate activity standing on its own
- There is need to have a stakeholder process of impact assessment against the milestones we set
- We should explore market opportunities and add value to farm produce so that the produce fetches adequate income from the market place
- Technologies should be appropriate and relevant to the beneficiaries (farmers)
- We need to document our success stories and failures in all the cases
- There is need to know what the consumers wants and needs
- Include farmers in the research process throughout from beginning to end
- Identify entry points, processes and methodologies required to obtain desired results
- There is need to enhance the skills and knowledge of farmers, extensionists and researchers in an evolving co-learning and capacity building
- Build strategic partnerships with all stakeholders
- There is need to first understand local conditions, culture, NRM, gender, etc before embarking on technological innovations and dissemination
- There is need to catalyze and facilitate farmers' self-organisations and associations to set prices, identify markets, create insurances and other requisite needs
- There is need for a medium for information exchange, interactions and coordination (strengthened traditional and modern means such as the use of flyers, brochures, radio, telecentres and the Internet)
- We need to empower capacity of rural communities to develop themselves and respond to the dynamic production environment
- Need to have an internal exchange and cross-fertilization of experiences in CIAT on technology uptake across the three continents (Africa, Asia and America) and an effort to coordinate this across the continents

**NB:** Having realized all the above and knowing that different projects and people are already doing some of the above, there is need to use the experiences and tools that already exist within ourselves as CIAT members to move to the next step of operationalising the strategies.

**How:**

1. To inventory and circulate information on the existing technology uptake and impacts through field experience to be exchanged during regional meetings and knowledge sharing in 2005.
2. Action to achieve the objectives to be started in January 2005
3. Representatives (bio-physical and social scientists) from the two other continents to attend regional meetings and share their experiences and have opportunity for field visits and interactions during 2005. The continent hosting the meeting has to invite the other two continents representatives
4. Future activity guidelines to be developed through shared ideas in work groups and open workshop during next knowledge sharing week in June 2006.

**When:**

Starting date : January 2005

Regional sharing: Before end of 2005 (Three meetings)

Knowledge sharing week to formulate guidelines/way forward: June 2006

**Budget:**

Regional meetings US\$ 60,000

Annual meeting (Knowledge Sharing week) US\$ 10,000

**Facilitation and participation:**

Director General

Director of Research

Coordination and Leadership of Process: Peter Okoth

Team participants

## PRIORITY # 4

### Topic: Crop and Agroecosystem Health across the 3 DCs

#### *Original Discussion Report No(s): 6*

#### Getting Organised

1. **Initiator** posts topic on the wall.
2. **Group** chooses a facilitator and a note taker: Facilitator: César Cardona; Note taker: Segenet Kelemu.
3. **Participants' list:** Detach and circulate page 2: Segenet Kelemu, César Cardona, Anne Muriuki, George Mahuku, Fernando Correa, Rafael Meneses, Michael Peters, Anthony Bellotti, Elizabeth Alvarez, Edgar Amézquita, Edmundo Barrios, Nathalie Beaulieu, Roberto Porro, Robin Buruchara, Tilahun Amede.
4. **Summarize** decisions using this report form as a guide.
5. **Move on** to planning. Avoid re-hashing the discussion.
6. **Plan to enter** your report in a computer at the *Newsroom* ASAP (for printing and presentation).

#### Planning

1. **Related topics:** What Discussion Reports #s are related to this topic?  
  
Topic # 13 (Priority # 7): Agrobiodiversity on the ground in Africa; and  
Topic # 14 (Priority # 3): How can we assist farmers to take-up technologies?
2. **What:** What do you want to do now to move forward?  
  
The group wants to enthusiastically contribute to all the 3 DCs. The group prioritized the list of ideas that cut across the 3 DCs. What binds the group together is a strong common interest.
3. **How:** What are the actions to get there?
  - a. Identify multidisciplinary teams
  - b. Prepare concept notes that cut across DCs and then seek Management's support to proceed
  - c. Identify project coordinators for each of the selected areas.

The following are the prioritized areas of research:

- Cropping systems and agroecosystem health (coordinator to be chosen among Michael Peters, Robin Buruchara and somebody from the Asia group)
- Biological indicators for monitoring agroecosystem degradation/restoration (coordinator to be chosen among George Mahuku, Edgar Amézquita, and Edmundo Barrios)
- Pesticide use and misuse in production systems (coordinator: Cesar Cardona assisted by Fernando Correa)
- Post-harvest deterioration and loss (coordinator: Elizabeth Alvarez assisted by Anthony Bellotti)

4. **Who:** Who else do we need to enrol?

Impact assessment

Rural Innovation (participatory research, agro-enterprise, Rural planning)

Land Use

5. **When:** When does it start? When does it end?

Project development starts in January, 2005 and ends with identification of donors by December, 2005.

6. **Resources Needed:** What are the resources (people, finances, etc.) needed?

1. Project development fund
2. Donor identification and Senior Management support
3. Multidisciplinary team members

7. **First Steps:** Date of the next meeting. Who's invited?

The group agreed to meet on the 4<sup>th</sup> week of January, 2004; scientists who are interested in the group's mission are very welcome to join. Further more, the individuals who are assigned to coordinate efforts in each of the prioritized areas will actively invite scientists with various areas of expertise.

8. **Who** will be the leader/coordinator of this priority?

Segenet Kelemu

9. **Enter your plan** in a computer ASAP at the *Newsroom*. Be ready to present it.

## PRIORITY # 5

### **Topic: CIAT Is a Little Fish in a Big Pond: Problems and Challenges & How Can We Focus on Those Few Strategic Issues Where We Can Do Well to Obtain Major Impact**

***Original Discussion Report No(s): 17***

***Original Discussion Report No(s): Discussion report number 4***

#### **Getting Organised**

1. **Initiator** posts topic on the wall.
2. **Group** chooses a facilitator and a note taker.
3. **Participants' list:** Detach and circulate page 2.
4. **Summarize** decisions using this report form as a guide.
5. **Move on** to planning. Avoid re-hashing the discussion.
6. **Plan to enter** your report in a computer at the *Newsroom* ASAP (for printing and presentation).

#### **Planning**

7. **Related topics:** What Discussion Reports #s are related to this topic? Impact assessment.
8. **What:** What do you want to do now to move forward?
  - How can CIAT and its strategic partners help each other to better do our jobs?
  - Identify key partners<sup>1</sup> and carry out stakeholder analysis – globally, regionally, by development challenge, all of the previous?
  - Identify key issues and topics to work tackle through strategic partnerships with 'big fish'
  - Two possible paths to follow:
    - a. For existing CIAT research ('off the shelf' technologies), these can be applied in a low-risk, high-impact fashion in the short term to build trust and establish the credentials of CIAT and other partners.

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1. Civil society organizations, public sector, private sector, donor agencies, NGOs, NARs, other CG Centers among others.

From that base, which may be fairly low cost, the partnerships should evolve towards more strategic research issues based on partner demands that may be mid or long-term in nature.

- b. For strategic initiatives (long-term view), we should identify key areas with partner agencies and carry out ex-ante analysis comparing potential livelihood benefits (economic, social and environmental) with projected costs. Topics should be prioritized – based on the ex-ante analysis – and resources (financial and human) assigned to carry out this work. At this stage ‘freeze points’ should be identified where the initiatives will be assessed against plans and expected benefits and a formal decision made to continue or not with the initiative. The use of business management consultants might be of use here.

9. **How:** What are the actions to get there?

- Identify existing experiences in both (a) and (b) that show current practice in CIAT. Particular emphasis in (b) should be on processes that have led to aborted or truncated projects where CIAT has invested significant time, resources and goodwill with no final results to show.

10. **Who:** Who else do we need to enrol?

- Impact assessment
- Management Team, Research Director and the DG.
- Scientists involved in relevant experiences in both (a) and (b)

11. Questions 5 to 8 there was no consensus among group members. At the end two camps emerged around points (a) and (b) and a common vision was difficult to find. In addition there was substantial discussion as to the real possibility of change from CIAT management based on previous experiences with participatory processes that have led to limited real change.

**PRIORITY # 6**

**Topic 4: Effective Integration of National Staff in Development Challenges (DCs)**

***Original Discussion Report No(s): 4***

| <b>Milestones</b>  | <b>Actions</b>   | <b>Hitos</b>   | <b>Acciones</b>   |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1. Familiarity with the purpose and objectives of the DCs among NRS improved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Elect 2 NRS/project to act as information disseminators. PMs include time for this in the work plan</li> <li>b. Conduct 3 meetings/year for above representatives to update all NRS. DG assigns someone to provide administrative update</li> <li>c. NRS representatives participate in annual Knowledge Sharing week</li> </ul> | 1. Se mejora la familiaridad entre el personal nacional de los propósitos y objetivos de los Retos de Desarrollo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Elegir 2 representantes entre el personal nacional por proyecto para servir de disseminadores de la información. Los Gerentes de Proyecto incluyen tiempo para este trabajo en el plan de trabajo.</li> <li>b. Se llevan a cabo 3 reuniones anuales para que estos representantes informen a todo el personal nacional. El Director General asigna una persona para hacer un informe de la parte administrativa</li> <li>c. Los representantes nacionales participan en la Semana para Compartir el Conocimiento</li> </ul> |

(Continued)

| <b>Milestones</b>                                       | <b>Actions</b>  | <b>Hitos</b>  | <b>Acciones</b>  |
|---|---|---|--|
| 2. One –Staff Concept (OSC) practiced at CIAT           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Familiarize all CIAT with the one-staff concept with the help of the CG’s Strategic Advisory Services for Human Resources (SAS-HR)</li> <li>b. Build consensus among staff for the OSC</li> <li>c. Develop a financial plan</li> </ul>                  | 2. Se practica en el CIAT el concepto de Personal Unificado   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Se familiariza a todo el CIAT con el concepto de Personal Unificado con la ayuda del Servicio de Asesoría Estratégica en Recursos Humanos del Grupo Consultivo</li> <li>b. Se logra el consenso entre todo el personal sobre el concepto de Personal Unificado</li> <li>c. Se desarrolla un plan financiero</li> </ul>   |
| 3. NRS participation in DCs across regions is increased | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Include budget in proposal for NRS to participate in activities that address DCs across regions</li> <li>b. Promote opportunities for NRS to have international experience</li> <li>c. Increase the capacity-building at institutional level</li> </ul> | 3. Aumenta la participación del personal nacional en los Retos de Desarrollo en las diferentes regiones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Se incluye un rubro en el presupuesto de las propuestas para que el Personal Nacional participe en actividades relacionadas con los Retos de Desarrollo a través de todas las regiones.</li> <li>b. Se promueven oportunidades para que el Personal Nacional tenga experiencia internacional</li> <li>c. Se aumenta el fortalecimiento de la capacidad local a nivel de la institución.</li> </ul> |

## **PRIORITY # 7**

### **Topic: Agro-biodiversity on the Ground in Africa**

#### ***Original Discussion Report No(s): 13*** *(focus on cultivated crops)*

#### **Outline of Themes**

- Molecular characterization/collection
- Methods for enhancing seed quality (in vitro)
- Under-utilized crops (secondary bean germplasm)
- Breeding and diversity
- Seed Systems and diversity Policy and diversity (focus on release policy)
- Pressures shaping diversity profiles over the next ten years (projections)
- Leverage points for diversity: fruits, forages...(secondary bean germplasm)
- Participatory Plant Breeding and IPRs (access and benefit sharing)
- Moving from a germplasm to a system focus

#### **I. Molecular Characterization (focus: beans and cassava)**

(Responsibles: Joe Tohme with Robin Buruchara, Roland Chirwa. Matthew Blair, Paul Kimani, Hernán Ceballos, Tony Bellotti, Martin Fregene)

##### **A. Beans**

Rationale: Secondary center of diversity: “unique combination of genes”

Priority for Collection: SW Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, East Congo—also Malawi

Principles: Need full legal permit to collect—and NARS will lead  
Will have strong capacity building component  
Need to build sustainable characterization system

Issues:

- Storage of germplasm
- Building characterization capacity at regional level
- Foci on functional characterization and phenotypic characterization

##### **B. Cassava**

Rationale: for use of materials in breeding

Priority for collection: DR Congo, Mozambique, W. Kenya, Rwanda  
(same principles as above. Also: have to be careful to balance breeding expertise and that of molecular characterization. In countries in scarce personnel, do not want to divert resources away from basic plant breeding)

Issues:

- Legal (as above)
- Storage (tissue culture)
- Replacement of germplasm (cassava mosaic disease; beta carotene introductions)

## II. Fruits, Forages and Underutilized species

**Fruits:** Diversity not a priority in the region—but rather:

- Agro-enterprise
- Tissue culture capacity
- Virus diagnostic

**Forages:** Message for Segenet: when ‘returning’ forages to Rw/Eth: what effect will this have on local forages—and what precautions are being made to minimize negative influences

**Secondary germplasm:** Coccineus, lunatus, acutifolius- with modest funding, there is good potential impact: focus on introductions.  
(Responsibles: Steve Beebe, Paul Kimani, Daniel Debouck)

## III. Policy Release/Market/Demand trends

Need to work on shaping release policies: particular focus Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania—and many materials at near finish point (PPB)

Need **Explicit Discussion of what we want as Release Policy Attributes**  
(Responsibles: Joe Tohme, Louise Sperling, Paul Kimani, Steve Beebe)

eg. Should we be fighting for release of specific cultivars

and/or, should we be devising principles for shaping variety release

eg. HP+:

- need release policies which put emphasis on invisible traits
- need policies which judge according to product use (like weaning foods)

PPB:

- need release policies which take account of farmer acceptance data
- niche adaptation

Note to Shaun Ferris: need more work on bean demand/trends (by type) at least 10-year view

#### **IV. Breeding and Diversity**

Strategies already in place at CIAT (Cassava and beans)

- Crossing introduced with local germplasm
- Release of landraces (in Africa)
- Widening of genepool (beans/cassava)
- Multiple releases
- Release of bean mixtures (Ethiopia)
- Extending geographic range of crop (eg. heat tolerance/beans)
- Adding new distinct traits
- Developing new products: eg. snap beans/starch-cassava

#### **V. Participatory Plant Breeding and IPRs**

Noted work that will be published this year—across continent view of law and experience—and which should feed into agro-biodiversity program