

**ANNEX 6  
SUMMARY RBM FRAMEWRK AND WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (WBS)**

ACTIVITY SETS	REACH	OUTPUTS (Short-Term) 2005 – 2009	OUTCOMES (Medium-Term, End-of-Project) 2010	Impact (Long-Term) 2010 - 2015
<p><b>#100 Strengthening innovative knowledge management System</b> 110: Assessing the current state &amp; knowledge requirements at PLS, Woreda, Regional and Federal levels, including Technical and Vocational Ed. Training (TVET) Centers &amp; Farmer Training Centers (FTCs). 120: Assembling, capturing &amp; synthesizing knowledge for appropriate technologies for ag. &amp; livestock systems. 130: Support developing processes &amp; mechanisms for enhanced knowledge-sharing systems. 140: Support establishing a National Agricultural Information Resource Centre (NAIRC). 150: Support establishing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) networks &amp; infrastructure to strengthen links between all stakeholders, with emphasis on TVETs, FTCs and PLSs.</p> <p><b>#200 Strengthening capacity of agricultural public institutions</b> 210: Support strengthening the capacity of staff in TVETs, including the procurement of materials &amp; equipment. 220: Strengthening capacity of staff in public organizations at the Woreda, Regional &amp; Federal levels, including the procurement of materials &amp; equipment. 230: Developing institutional arrangements (linkages and roles) and a culture of sharing to foster effective responses to information demands.</p> <p><b>#300 Enhancing private agricultural institutions and technology uptake</b> 310: Establishing PLSs. 320: Strengthening the capacity of farmers, pastoralists, and staff from Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and from private organizations at the Woreda level in PLSs, including the procurement of materials &amp; equip. 330: Identifying, assessing, implementing &amp; monitoring participatory market-led development programs in PLSs.</p> <p><b>#400 Developing recommendations on technological, institutional and policy options</b> 410: Undertaking research on the adoption and impact of alternative technologies within and across the PLSs. 420: Undertaking research on alternative and innovative institutional arrangements e.g., extension systems. 430: Conducting and synthesizing environmental studies, environmental assessments and analyses. 440: Conducting gender analyses and studies related to priority commodities, technologies and services. 450: Conducting studies on the interrelationship between HIV/AIDS &amp; agricultural productivity &amp; production.</p>	<p><b>Target Group(s)/Beneficiaries:</b> Primary beneficiaries are rural women &amp; men farmers. Secondary beneficiaries are public (e.g., TVETs) &amp; private organizations that support the agriculture sector</p> <p><b>Target Area(s)</b> Ten Pilot Learning Sites (PLSs) in 4 Regions</p> <p><b>Sector:</b> Agriculture</p> <p><b>Cross-Cutting Themes</b> Environment HIV/AIDS Gender Equality</p> <p><b>Project Partners</b> MOARD ILRI CIDA</p>	<p>1.1 Increased understanding and awareness of the knowledge requirements for managing the priority commodities in the PLSs. 1.2 Increased availability of knowledge 1.3 Knowledge-sharing systems established. 1.4 NAIRC established within MOARD. 1.5 ICT networks &amp; infrastructure established.</p> <p>2.1 Increased knowledge &amp; skills of staff at TVETs to train others in participatory technology development skills and dissemination methods taking into account themes of gender equality, environment, and HIV/AIDS. 2.2 Increased knowledge, awareness, and skills of staff in public organizations. 2.3 Collaborative arrangements between public &amp; private institutions developed across sectors and levels to better respond to information demands.</p> <p>3.1 Ten (10) Pilot Learning Sites established in four (4) regions that are strategically linked to the priorities of Regional Dev. Plans 3.2 Increased knowledge, awareness, understanding and skills of farmers, pastoralists and staff from CBOs and from private organizations serving the PLSs. 3.3 Technologies, processes, markets and institutional innovations identified &amp; applied.</p> <p>4.1 Increased knowledge &amp; awareness of the most appropriate technologies. 4.2 Proven institutional options identified for the development of market-oriented commodities. 4.3 Increased knowledge and awareness of the inter-relationships between the environment and agricultural productivity and production. 4.4 Increased knowledge and awareness of the inter-relationships between gender equality and agricultural productivity and production. 4.5 Increased knowledge &amp; awareness of the the interrelationship between HIV/AIDS &amp; agricultural productivity &amp; production.</p>	<p>1. Functional gender sensitive agricultural knowledge management system interconnected and utilized at all levels, highlighting innovations and appropriate technologies.</p> <p>2. Strengthened gender balanced institutional capacity of agriculture and natural resource management public organizations to support the development of farmer-based, market-oriented agricultural production systems.</p> <p>3. Enhanced gender balanced capacity of farmers, pastoralists, community-based organizations, and private organizations to improve agricultural productivity and production and to improve and sustain livelihoods through the adoption of strategies, technologies and processes developed in their respective PLSs.</p> <p>4. Gender sensitive recommendations (strategies, policies, technology options and institutional innovations) developed from both research and lessons learned.</p>	<p>Improved agricultural productivity and production within functional market-oriented agricultural production systems in and beyond the PLSs. as means for achieving improved and sustainable livelihoods for rural populations.</p>

