

## PART III

# ACTIVITY MATRICES

THE FOLLOWING TABLE DESCRIBES DISCREET STEPS AND BEHAVIOR THAT AN OBSERVER SHOULD BE ABLE TO SEE WHEN THE AGRO ECOSYSTEM ANALYSIS PROCESS, A SPECIAL TOPIC, OR A GROUP DYNAMICS EXERCISE, ARE BEING CONDUCTED. WHILE THESE ARE PRIMARILY OUTLINES, THE "INDICATORS" COLUMN PRESENTS THE OBSERVABLE STEPS THAT ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO THE PROCESS. NOTE THAT FOR ANY OF THE ACTIVITIES, THE ROLE OF THE FACILITATOR IS TO HELP PARTICIPANTS LEARN, NOT TO TEACH THEM

## AGRO-ECOSYSTEM ANALYSIS

### 1. Agro ecosystem Activity Matrix

#### Agro ecosystem Activity

Activity	Critical Steps	Notes	Indicators
<p>AESA</p> <p>Primary FFS activity develops good IPM habits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observation</li> <li>• Analysis</li> <li>• Decision making</li> </ul> <p>Farmers become IPM experts</p>	<p>Observation &amp; Drawing of Agro ecosystem</p>	<p>Participants need to understand process of observation and its purpose or objective.</p> <p>Participants in field observing, taking notes, collecting specimens.</p> <p>Purpose of drawing is to summarize observation, focus of analysis.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Before activity participant told               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Goal of activity and</li> <li>b. Process to be followed in activity</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Participants all in the field</li> <li>3. Process of observation includes the whole plant</li> <li>4. Observation written down</li> <li>5. Specimen collected</li> <li>6. Drawing summarizes observations</li> </ol>
	<p>Presentation &amp; Analysis</p>	<p>Result of analysis presented to large group by one member of each small group. Problems posed, questions asked.</p> <p>Purpose: to discuss field conditions &amp; solve "what if" scenarios.</p> <p>Objective: to improve decision making &amp; analytical skills based on ecosystem observation.</p> <p>Facilitator helps group achieve objective by asking probing questions to help analytical process</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presentation made by member of each small group</li> <li>2. Participants ask presenter questions</li> <li>3. Facilitator asks questions appropriate to analysis</li> <li>4. Group discusses field conditions &amp; agro ecosystem relationships</li> <li>5. "What if" scenarios discussed</li> <li>6. Previous weeks' agro ecosystem drawing used for comparisons</li> <li>7. Field management decisions critically examined by group</li> <li>8. Other factors in addition to economic thresholds are analyzed e.g. Plant stage, natural enemies</li> <li>9. Facilitator uses leading questions to help participants analyze what was learned during activity</li> </ol>

## SPECIAL TOPICS

Special topics activities are discovered learning activities. They depend upon the facilitator's ability to pose questions that will help participants to critically analyze what they have observed during the activity.

## 2. Special Topics Activity Matrix

### Special Topics Activity

Activity	Critical Steps	Notes	Indicators
Special Topics focus on topics such as ecology, biology etc.	Statement of Goal	Participants must know purpose of activity and what they will learn	1. Before activity begins participants told goal process of activity
	Small group process	Participants clear about what they must do and why. All materials at hand	1. All participants active and involved in the activity 2. No small group dominated by one person to the point that others are totally excluded
	Presentation	Activity analyzed by participants. Facilitator asks leading questions so that participants know what happened during activity and why.  Special topics provide opportunity to learn of topics important to IPM.	1. Participants present results of their work during the activity, summarizing what has happened and why. 2. Leader asks leading questions to help participants examine steps in process of activity and apply learning to "real life."

## GROUP DYNAMICS

Many of the group dynamics exercises are physical and active; others are more on the order of ‘brain teaser’. The role of the facilitator is to help participants analyse what they have experience so that they reach a greater understanding of how people tend to behave in various situations.

### 3. Group Dynamics Activity Matrix

#### Group Dynamics Activity

Activity	Critical Points	Notes	Indications
Group Dynamics (Enhance team work & problem solving skills)	Process	Participant informed about objectives and process before activities begin. Materials for activities, if needed, are on hand before activity begins. Time allowed for activity is sufficient to achieve objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Before activity begins participants tell goal and activity.</li> <li>2. All participants involved/ active, no single individual dominates activity.</li> </ol>
	Synthesis	Leaders take time to: review objective of activity; lead discussion concerning what happened during the activity; point out issues arising during the activity; help participant to make conclusions based on their experience during activity.	<p>Leader:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reviews goal and process of activity</li> <li>2. Helps participant identify key learning points based on activity</li> <li>3. Asks questions which help participants learn from their experience.</li> </ol>