








Annexes: Poll Questions and Results

Questions and Results for Poll #1: Integration - Part 1 (N=25)






Question 1: Successful research on integrated natural resource management (iNRM) requires a great deal of dialogue and real collaboration among various biophysical sciences, agricultural and forestry sciences, social sciences, and other scientific disciplines.

Strongly agree	19 votes (76%)	
Agree	6 votes (24%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	






Question 2: Successful multidisciplinary collaboration is rare.

Strongly agree	4 votes (16%)	
Agree	16 votes (64%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (8%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	2 votes (8%)	




Question 3: Successful multidisciplinary collaboration is rare because it requires strong commitment over an extended period.

Strongly agree	5 votes (20%)	
Agree	12 votes (48%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (8%)	
Disagree	5 votes (20%)	
Strongly disagree	1 votes (4%)	





Question 4: Successful multidisciplinary collaboration is rare because there are few institutional rewards and there even are institutional penalties for collaboration across disciplines.

Strongly agree	4 votes (16%)	
Agree	13 votes (52%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (8%)	
Disagree	5 votes (20%)	
Strongly disagree	1 votes (4%)	





Question 5: Without multidisciplinary collaboration, it would not be possible to analyze tradeoffs between environmental objectives and development opportunities.

Strongly agree	15 votes (60%)	
Agree	7 votes (28%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (12%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	






Question 6: In iNRM, there is pressure (or a tendency) to tackle too many research questions at the same time.

Strongly agree	4 votes (16%)	
Agree	15 votes (60%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (8%)	
Disagree	4 votes (16%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	





Question 7: It is difficult to achieve the right balance between the need to learn through research and the imperative for direct impact as soon as possible.

Strongly agree	7 votes (28%)	
Agree	14 votes (56%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (8%)	
Disagree	2 votes (8%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 8: ASB researchers are chronically overcommitted (always overworked).

Strongly agree	8 votes (32%)	
Agree	5 votes (20%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	8 votes (32%)	
Disagree	3 votes (12%)	
Strongly disagree	1 votes (4%)	

Question 9: ASB is a successful example of research on integrated natural resource management.

Strongly agree	8 votes (32%)	
Agree	11 votes (44%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	5 votes (20%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 10: Consistent emphasis on scientific outputs has been a key to ASB's success.

Strongly agree	8 votes (32%)	.
Agree	11 votes (44%)	.
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	5 votes (20%)	■
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	■
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 11: ASB partners share a clear problem definition.

Strongly agree	2 votes (8%)	■
Agree	10 votes (40%)	■
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	11 votes (44%)	■
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	.
Strongly disagree	1 votes (4%)	■

Question 12: ASB partners do not have a shared vision of scientific priorities.

Strongly agree	1 votes (4%)	■
Agree	6 votes (24%)	■
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	10 votes (40%)	■
Disagree	5 votes (20%)	.
Strongly disagree	3 votes (12%)	■

Questions and Results for Poll #2: Integration - Part 2 (N=25)

Question 1: ASB has a strong record of real, multidisciplinary collaboration.

Strongly agree	4 votes (16%)	
Agree	19 votes (76%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (8%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 2: ASB has made progress – but has not yet achieved – an appropriate balance across relevant scientific disciplines.

Strongly agree	4 votes (16%)	
Agree	14 votes (56%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	4 votes (16%)	
Disagree	3 votes (12%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 3: Initially (say about 1994), ASB research was dominated by biophysical and agricultural science disciplines.

Strongly agree	6 votes (24%)	
Agree	9 votes (36%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	7 votes (28%)	
Disagree	3 votes (12%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 4: ASB is still relatively weaker in social sciences and economics than in biophysical and agricultural sciences.

Strongly agree	5 votes (20%)	
Agree	9 votes (36%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	8 votes (32%)	
Disagree	2 votes (8%)	
Strongly disagree	1 votes (4%)	

Question 5: ASB continues to face difficulties in integrating economics and social science disciplines within the programme.

Strongly agree	5 votes (20%)	
Agree	9 votes (36%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	5 votes (20%)	
Disagree	5 votes (20%)	
Strongly disagree	1 votes (4%)	

Question 6: Professional and personal relationships built on a shared scientific vision and problem focus produced continuity and resilience in the scientific team.

Strongly agree	7 votes (28%)	
Agree	11 votes (44%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	7 votes (28%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 7: The best leaders for multidisciplinary collaboration are scientists who have a strong, established reputation within their own discipline.

Strongly agree	3 votes (12%)	
Agree	9 votes (36%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	4 votes (16%)	
Disagree	9 votes (36%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 8: ASB teams must include the full range of disciplines relevant to the issue they are addressing.

Strongly agree	6 votes (24%)	
Agree	14 votes (56%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	1 votes (4%)	
Disagree	4 votes (16%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	




Question 9: A clear problem definition is the key to success in multidisciplinary teams

Strongly agree	14 votes (56%)	
Agree	11 votes (44%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 10: Scientific meetings in field settings (at benchmark sites) provided important opportunities to develop and revise a shared vision of the whole set of interrelated problems.

Strongly agree	17 votes (68%)	
Agree	4 votes (16%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (12%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	




Question 11: The coordination of measurements at specific benchmark sites was essential in disciplinary integration. In other words, ASB's focus on specific benchmark sites facilitated valid comparisons of measurements.

Strongly agree	10 votes (40%)	
Agree	11 votes (44%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	4 votes (16%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	





Questions and Results for Poll #3 - Functional Integration (n=24)

Please complete this poll by complete by Wednesday 19 Nov. Remember, there are no wrong answers!





Question 1: Successful integration of effort across different government agencies is rare.

Strongly agree	11 votes (46%)	
Agree	12 votes (50%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	





Question 2: Inter-institutional teams have been a key element of ASB success in functional integration.

Strongly agree	7 votes (29%)	
Agree	8 votes (33%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	8 votes (33%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

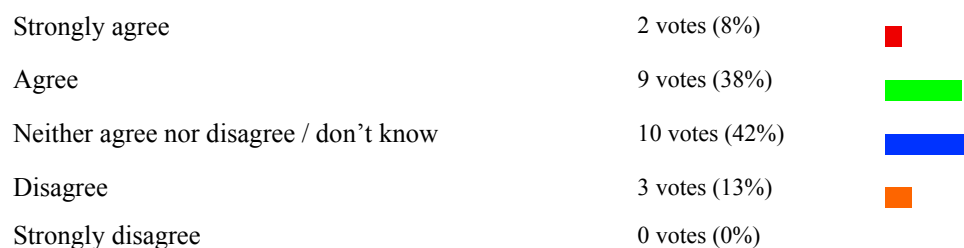
Question 3: Field trips and other types of field work have played an important role in bringing together different government agencies and creating a shared vision of priorities.

Strongly agree	10 votes (42%)	
Agree	9 votes (38%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	4 votes (17%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

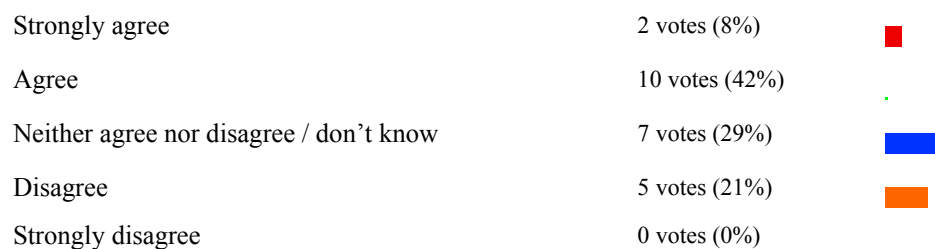
Question 4: ASB partners have a shared vision of development priorities.

Strongly agree	1 votes (4%)	
Agree	8 votes (33%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	7 votes (29%)	
Disagree	8 votes (33%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

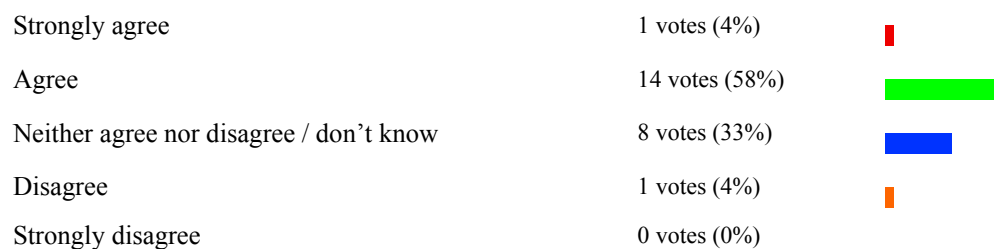
Question 5: ASB partners do not have a shared vision of expected development outcomes.



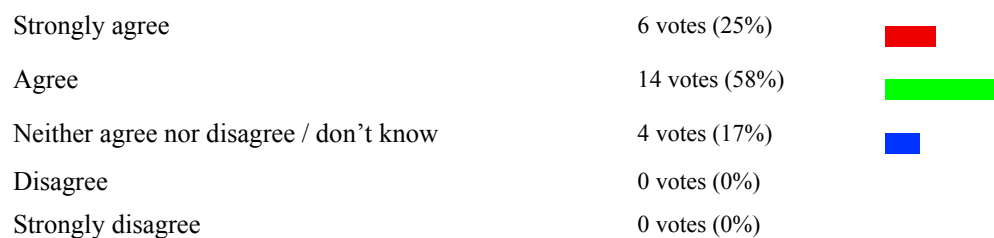
Question 6: ASB partners have a shared vision of capacity building priorities.



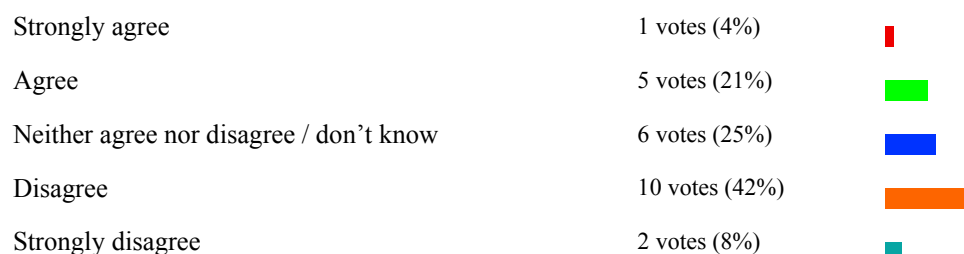
Question 7: ASB has been successful in linking research and development.






Question 8: ASB has had some success in linking research and policy processes, but could do much more at the local and national level.







Question 9: ASB has little comparative advantage in linking its research to global policy fora (the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UNFCCC/IPCC, UNFF); instead it should work through partners with strong established links and credibility in these fora.






Question 10: ASB has been successful in promoting collaboration across different government agencies (say between forestry and agriculture).

Strongly agree	0 votes (0%)	
Agree	12 votes (50%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	10 votes (42%)	
Disagree	2 votes (8%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	





Question 11: A lot of effort in building priorities with these agencies is wasted because real power rests with economics ministries (e.g. finance, planning).

Strongly agree	2 votes (8%)	
Agree	9 votes (38%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	4 votes (17%)	
Disagree	9 votes (38%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	





Question 12: ASB's focus on users' needs and problems is the key to success in functional integration.

Strongly agree	7 votes (29%)	
Agree	14 votes (58%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (13%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 13: Initially there was tension between those interested in global issues and those interested in national/local issues.

Strongly agree	4 votes (17%)	
Agree	9 votes (38%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	10 votes (42%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 14: Tension within ASB between global and national/local issues has declined over the past decade.

Strongly agree	1 votes (4%)	
Agree	7 votes (29%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	14 votes (58%)	
Disagree	2 votes (8%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 15: Tension within ASB between global and national/local issues still exists.

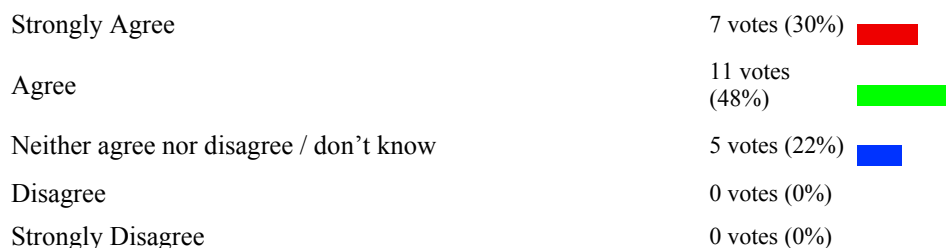
Strongly agree	1 votes (4%)	
Agree	8 votes (33%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	10 votes (42%)	
Disagree	5 votes (21%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 16: ASB governance by a Global Steering Group (GSG) of institutions from South (NARS) and North (AIARCS) helps integrate across functions and interests – especially the top-down aspects of global environmental problems and the bottom-up nature of rural development.

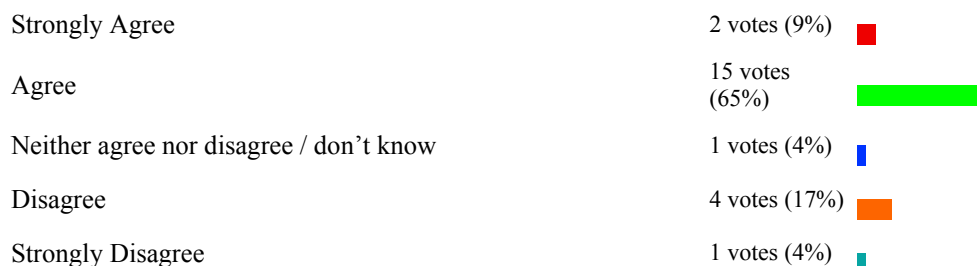
Strongly agree	4 votes (17%)	
Agree	13 votes (54%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	7 votes (29%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Questions and Results for Poll #4: Integration over space and time scales (N=23)

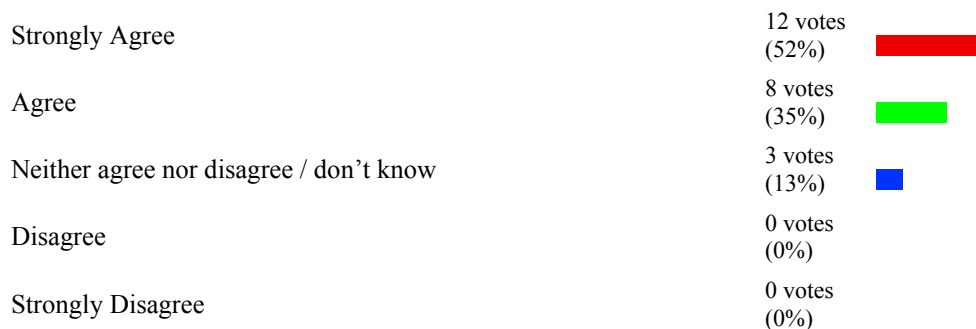
Question 1: ASB's original sites (in Brazil, Cameroon, Indonesia, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand) still are appropriate as benchmark sites, even after 10 years.



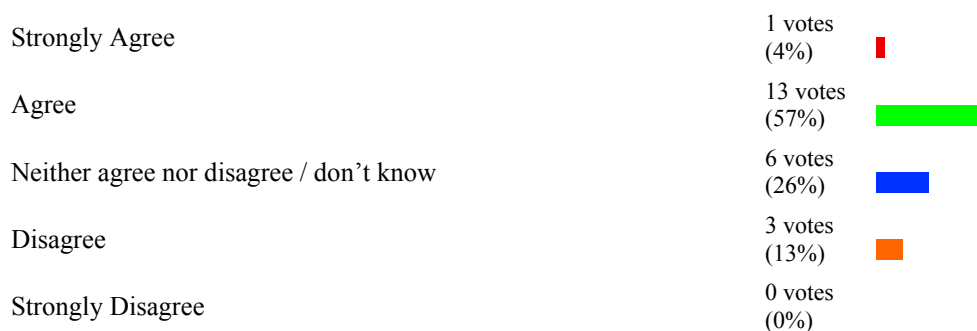
Question 2: ASB's benchmark sites are representative of broad classes of ecosystems.



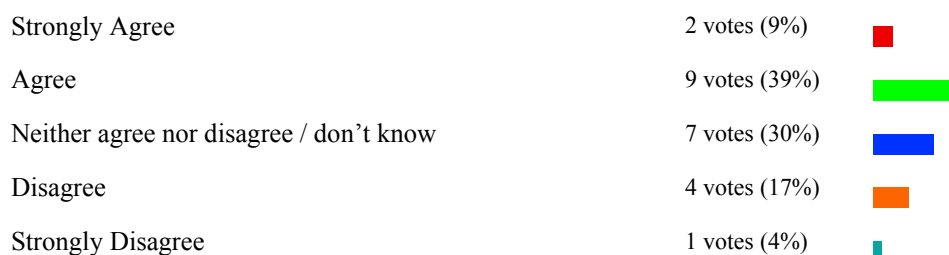
Question 3: ASB's benchmark sites are representative of important development problems.



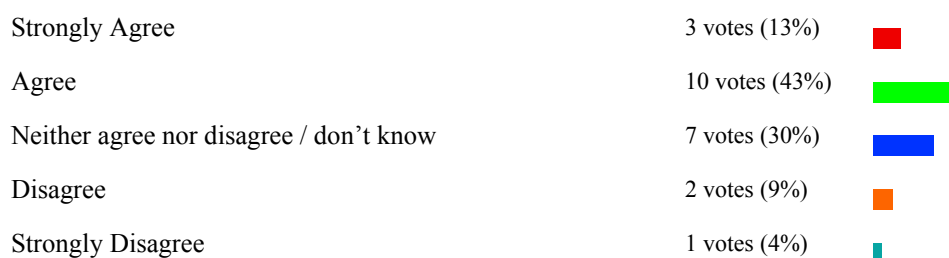
Question 4: It took ASB nearly a decade before it began to extrapolate (scale out) results from benchmark sites to broader ecosystems and problems.



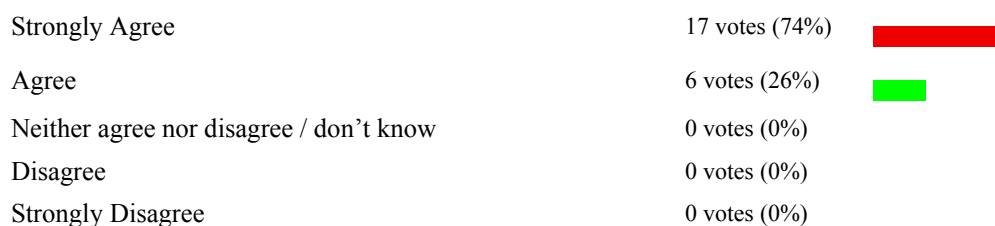
Question 5: ASB's multi-spatial scale framework required nearly 10 years to implement.



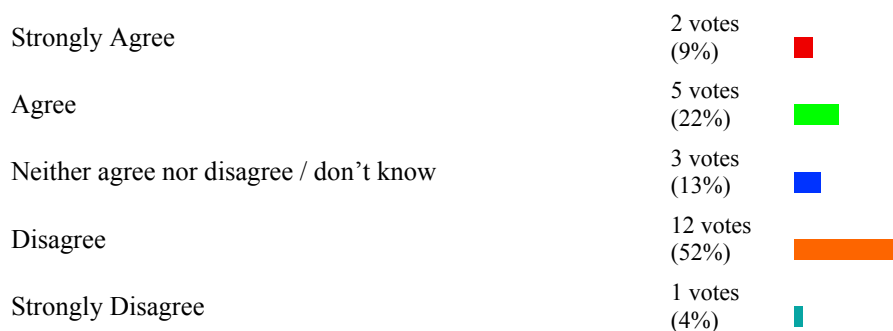
Question 6: ASB had its most important initial successes working at the plot scale.



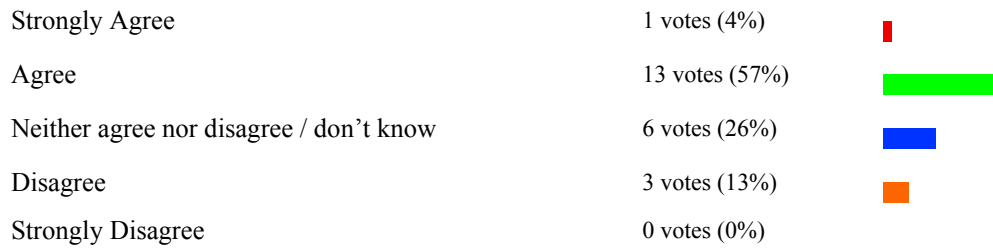
Question 7: Intermediate scales – landscapes and watersheds – are important scales of analysis for natural resource management problems.



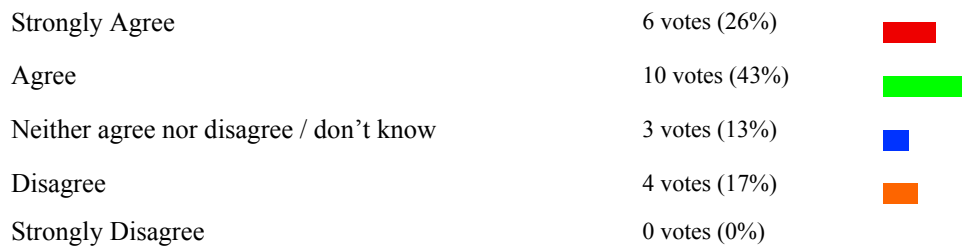
Question 8: ASB's 'benchmark site' focus can be a barrier to integration across spatial scales.



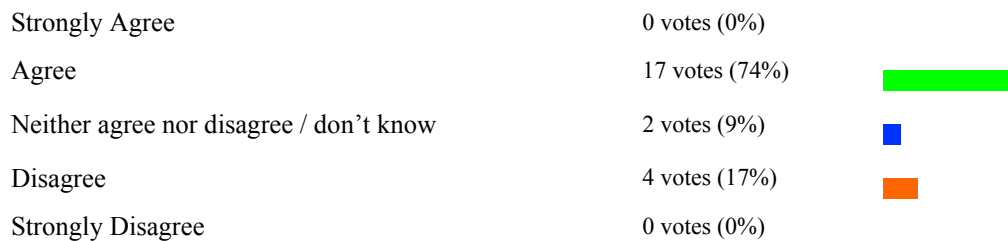
Question 9: ASB integration of analysis across spatial scales was incremental (step-by-step), with shifting focus on plots initially, now landscapes.



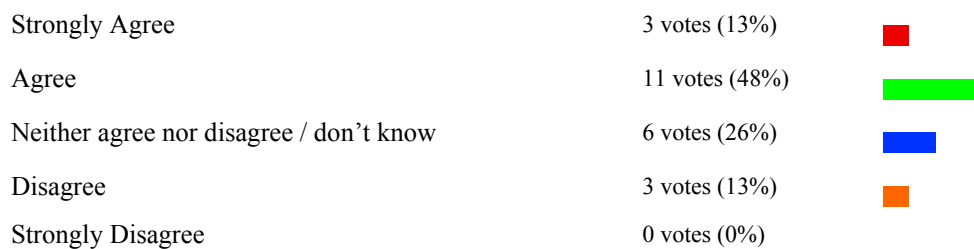
Question 10: ASB still has far to go in developing methods for research at landscape and watershed scales.



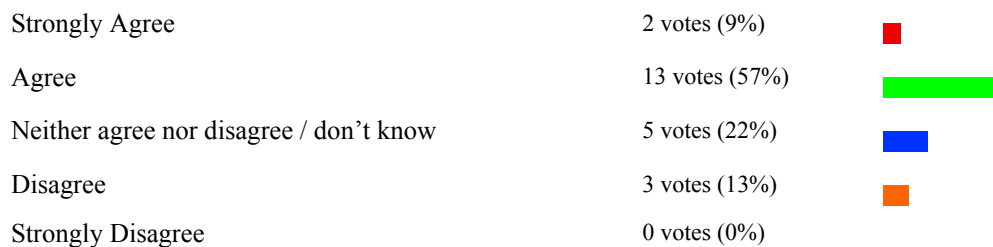
Question 11: Short time frames for producing results impaired integration across spatial scales.



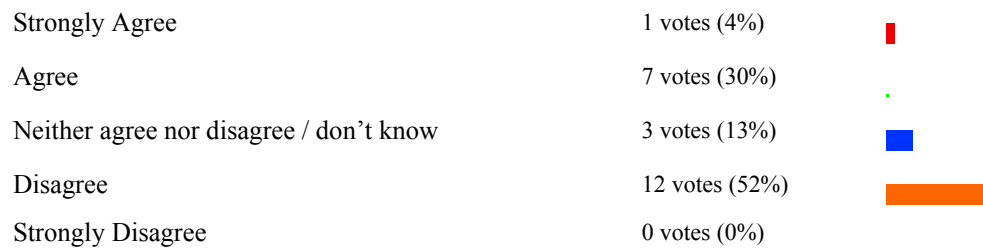
Question 12: Short time frames for producing results also impaired integration across time scales.



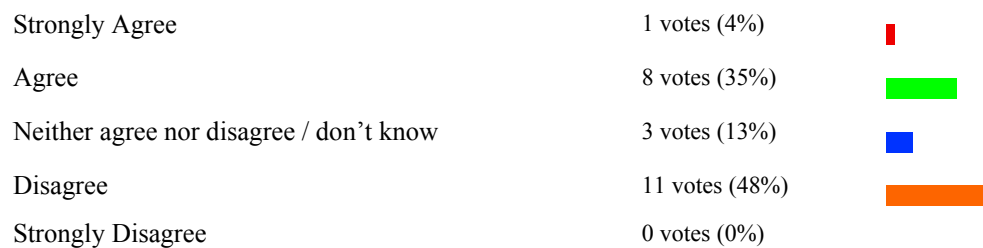
Question 13: ASB has placed more emphasis on analysis across spatial scales than across time scales.



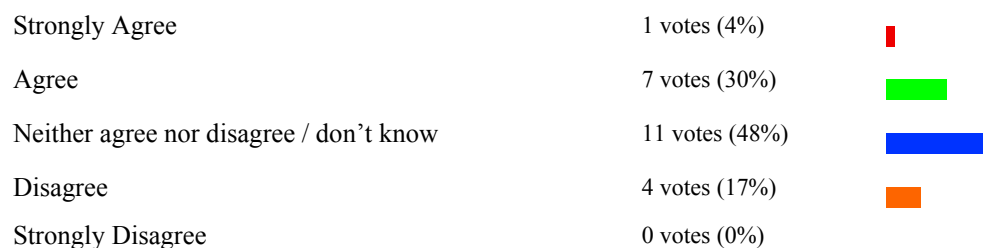
Question 14: ASB is driven by an urge to ‘get on with it’, in other words, by immediate (short term) issues, instead of issues that primarily will affect future human generations.



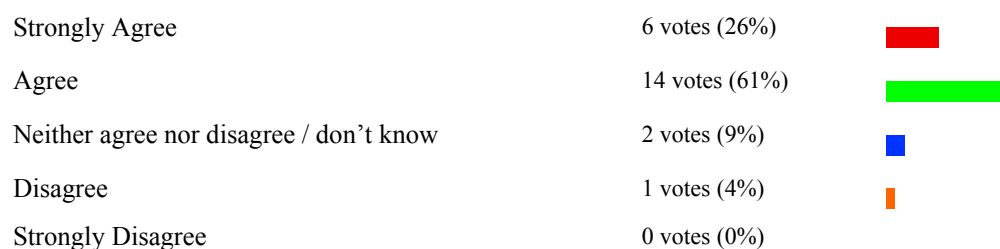
Question 15: ASB is driven by immediate (short term) issues because of its focus on the needs of the rural poor.



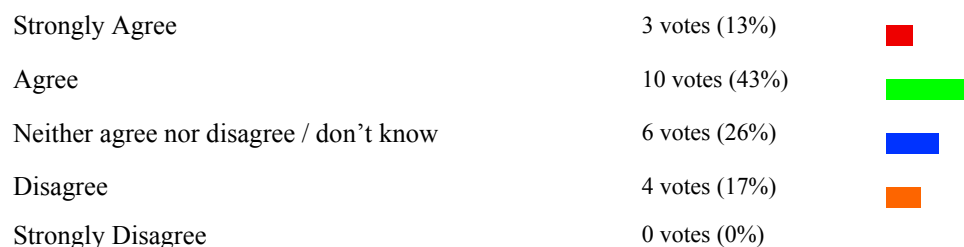
Question 16: ASB is driven by immediate issues because of urgency of needs of policymakers.



Question 17: ASB is driven by immediate issues because of short term project funding cycles and shifting donor priorities (this one looks ahead a bit to our topic on ‘resource constraints’).





Question 18: ASB is driven by immediate issues because partners lack tools (such as scenario development and simulation modeling) for medium and longer-term time scales.







Questions and Results for Poll #5: Knowledge integration (N=24)




Question 1: Natural resource management problems and opportunities must be addressed in collaboration with the people who are directly affected.

Strongly Agree	20 votes (83%)	
Agree	4 votes (17%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	





Question 2: ASB takes a balanced approach to scientific, local, and policymakers' knowledge.

Strongly Agree	3 votes (13%)	
Agree	11 votes (46%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	4 votes (17%)	
Disagree	6 votes (25%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	



Question 3: ASB still needs to develop additional methods and procedures to integrate different types of knowledge (scientific, local, policy).

Strongly Agree	7 votes (29%)	
Agree	15 votes (63%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (8%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	




Question 4: Local knowledge is an important source of information for ASB.

Strongly Agree	14 votes (58%)	
Agree	7 votes (29%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (8%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 5: Local communities can be effective research partners.

Strongly Agree	12 votes (50%)	
Agree	12 votes (50%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 6: Local people can use scientifically-validated indicators.

Strongly Agree	4 votes (17%)	
Agree	16 votes (67%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (13%)	



Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 7: Local people’s indicators can be validated by science.





Strongly Agree	4 votes (17%)	
Agree	18 votes (75%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don’t know	2 votes (8%)	

Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	




Question 8: Scientists can learn from local communities.

Strongly Agree	18 votes (75%)	
Agree	6 votes (25%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don’t know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	





Question 9: Local people have more urgent things to attend to than researchers’ interests.

Strongly Agree	10 votes (42%)	
Agree	10 votes (42%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don’t know	3 votes (13%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	





Question 10: Scientists can learn from policymakers.

Strongly Agree	3 votes (13%)	
Agree	19 votes (79%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don’t know	2 votes (8%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 11: Policymakers can learn from local communities.

Strongly Agree	10 votes (42%)	
Agree	12 votes (50%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don’t know	1 votes (4%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 12: Policymakers can use scientific results.

Strongly Agree	6 votes (25%)	
Agree	16 votes (67%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don’t know	1 votes (4%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	

Strongly disagree 0 votes (0%)

Question 13: Policymakers have many issues competing for their attention and hence little time for attention to scientists.

Strongly Agree	8 votes (33%)	
Agree	12 votes (50%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	1 votes (4%)	
Disagree	3 votes (13%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 14: To produce useful results for local people, scientists must engage with local communities early in the research process.

Strongly Agree	16 votes (67%)	
Agree	6 votes (25%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (8%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 15: Working together, scientists and local people can produce better solutions to local problems than scientists working alone.

Strongly Agree	21 votes (88%)	
Agree	3 votes (13%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 16: To produce relevant results for policymakers, scientists must engage with policymakers early in the research process.




Strongly Agree	10 votes (42%)	
Agree	8 votes (33%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (13%)	
Disagree	2 votes (8%)	
Strongly disagree	1 votes (4%)	

Question 17: Working together, scientists and policymakers can produce better solutions to policy problems than scientists working alone.

Strongly Agree	15 votes (63%)	
Agree	8 votes (33%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	1 votes (4%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	




Question 18: There are important social, cultural and political barriers to interaction between local communities and policymakers.

Strongly Agree	9 votes (38%)	
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Agree	11 votes (46%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (8%)	
Disagree	2 votes (8%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Questions and Results for Poll #6A - Institutional learning & adaptation (N=19)




Question 1: ASB learns and adapts as an institution. I.e., ASB priorities change in response to new results.

Strongly Agree	3 votes (16%)	
Agree	14 votes (74%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (11%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	





Question 2: ASB learns and adapts in response to scientific results.

Strongly Agree	2 votes (11%)	
Agree	13 votes (68%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	4 votes (21%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	




Question 3: ASB learns and adapts in response to lessons of practical experience in the 'real world'.

Strongly Agree	4 votes (21%)	
Agree	12 votes (63%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (16%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 4: ASB learns and adapts in response to better understanding of users' needs (e.g. the needs of farmers, local communities, policymakers).

Strongly Agree	1 votes (5%)	
Agree	14 votes (74%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (16%)	
Disagree	1 votes (5%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 5: ASB learns from our own successes and mistakes.

Strongly Agree	3 votes (16%)	
Agree	13 votes (68%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (16%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly disagree	0 votes (0%)	



Questions and Results for Poll #6B - Institutional learning & adaptation (N=19)

This continues from poll #6A. When you complete the poll, you will have the option of answering some open ended questions in the linked discussion.



Question 1: Research set in the local reality of ASB benchmark sites accelerates learning.

Strongly agree	6 votes (32%)	.
Agree	12 votes (63%)	.
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	1 votes (5%)	.
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	.
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	.




Question 2: Interaction with ASB users (farmers, policymakers) accelerates learning.

Strongly agree	10 votes (53%)	
Agree	9 votes (47%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	




Question 3: Development and use of quantitative indicators by ASB accelerates learning.

Strongly agree	5 votes (26%)	.
Agree	13 votes (68%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	1 votes (5%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 4: ASB learns from integration of results across benchmark sites.



Strongly agree	6 votes (32%)	
Agree	10 votes (53%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (16%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 5: Long-term involvement of scientists at ASB benchmark sites and in ASB thematic working groups are important elements of relationships that underpin institutional learning and adaptation.




Strongly agree	12 votes (63%)	
Agree	5 votes (26%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	2 votes (11%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Questions and Results for Poll #6C - Institutional learning & adaptation (N=17)




Question 1: There needs to be space in ASB for individuals (and institutions) to learn at different rates and to maintain conflicting opinions.

Strongly agree	11 votes (65%)	
Agree	6 votes (35%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 2: Some flexibility (and even ambiguity) in ASB priority setting is needed to accommodate different views and opinions within the consortium.




Strongly agree	5 votes (29%)	
Agree	11 votes (65%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	1 votes (6%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 3: Too much institutional flexibility and programmatic ambiguity create confusion.

Strongly agree	5 votes (29%)	
Agree	8 votes (47%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	4 votes (24%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	



Questions and Results for Poll #7A - Learning, adaptation, and participation (N=18)

Question 1: Broader participation of different groups in ASB accelerates learning.





Strongly agree	9 votes (50%)	
Agree	5 votes (28%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	4 votes (22%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Questions and Results for Poll #7B - Broadening participation in ASB (N=16)






Question 1: ASB national and local consortia can become vehicles for participation by diverse groups within the countries concerned.

Strongly agree	6 votes (38%)	
Agree	10 votes (63%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	





Question 2: ASB should reach out to a wider representation of groups within current ASB countries, including more and different types of local community associations and conservation groups, local government and civic organizations, local and national NGOs, policymakers and other officials at various levels.

Strongly agree	5 votes (31%)	
Agree	6 votes (38%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (19%)	
Disagree	2 votes (13%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	




Question 3: Alternatively (compared to Question 2 above), since ASB collaborators already are overloaded with work, ASB should focus on delivering results for farmers and national policymakers, who are ASB's core stakeholders.

Strongly agree	2 votes (13%)	
Agree	8 votes (50%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (19%)	
Disagree	2 votes (13%)	
Strongly Disagree	1 votes (6%)	




Question 4: There are tradeoffs involved in participation decisions. For example, increasing public participation might increase political legitimacy, but might also decrease scientific output.

Strongly agree	3 votes (19%)	
Agree	6 votes (38%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (19%)	
Disagree	4 votes (25%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 5: ASB often is involved with stakeholders who have conflicting interests.




Strongly agree	3 votes (19%)	
Agree	9 votes (56%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	4 votes (25%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 6: David Kaimowitz of CIFOR has written “It is still not clear how low income people can participate in a meaningful way in our increasingly global world.”





Strongly agree	5 votes (31%)	
Agree	5 votes (31%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	6 votes (38%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Questions and Results for Poll #8 - Resource and Capacity Constraints (N=15)



Question 1: Despite surviving (even thriving) for more than a decade, ASB has suffered chronic funding uncertainty and funding constraints.

Strongly agree	5 votes (33%)	
Agree	7 votes (47%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	3 votes (20%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	




Question 2: Funding uncertainty and constraints slow scientific progress.

Strongly agree	6 votes (40%)	
Agree	7 votes (47%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	1 votes (7%)	
Disagree	1 votes (7%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 3: Funding uncertainty and constraints slow progress on training and capacity building.

Strongly agree	9 votes (60%)	
Agree	6 votes (40%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	0 votes (0%)	
Disagree	0 votes (0%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	

Question 4: Funding uncertainty and constraints slow progress on training and capacity building more than scientific progress.

Strongly agree	0 votes (0%)	
Agree	8 votes (53%)	
Neither agree nor disagree / don't know	4 votes (27%)	
Disagree	3 votes (20%)	
Strongly Disagree	0 votes (0%)	