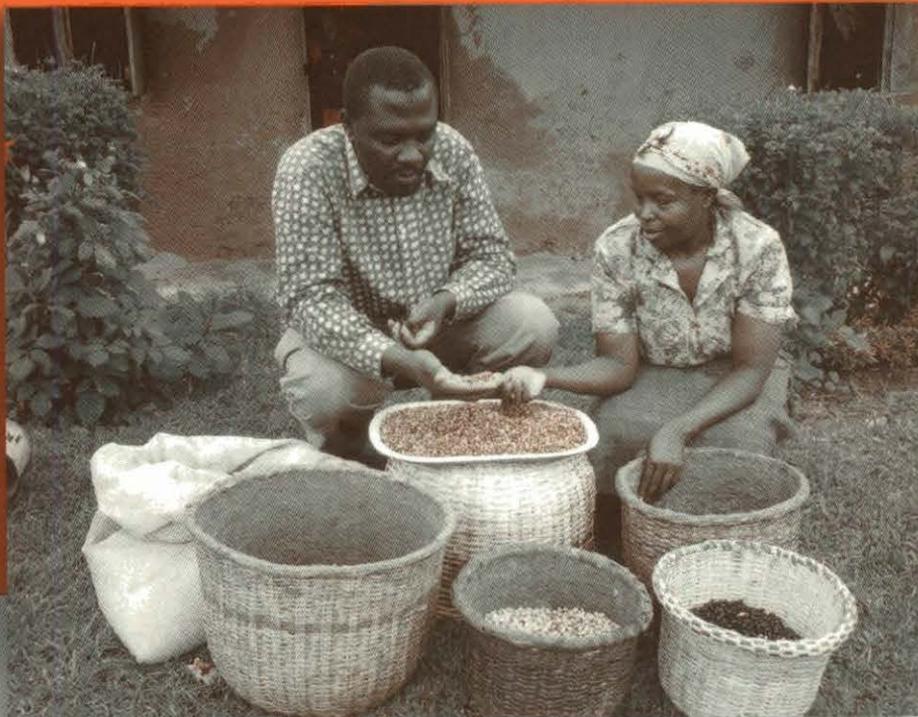


Annual Report

CGIAR Systemwide Program on
Participatory Research and Gender Analysis



FUTURE
HARVEST UNIVERSITY

CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis

PRGA Executive Summary
April 2000 - March 2001



November 2001



FUTURE
HARVEST

Executive Summary: Program Highlights

April 2000 to March 2001

Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA) A systemwide program of the CGIAR

1. Program Overview

Project Title: Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development and Institutional Innovation.

Objective: To assess and develop methodologies and organizational innovations for gender-sensitive participatory research (PR) and to operationalize their use in plant breeding, and crop and natural resource management (NRM).

Outputs:

1. Methods for participatory plant breeding (PPB) developed.
2. Methods for participatory research on natural resource management (NRM) developed.
3. Gender-sensitive methodologies suitable for pre-adaptive participatory research developed.
4. Evaluation and functioning of innovations for institutionalizing participatory approaches.
5. Innovative approaches to capacity building functioning.
6. New partnerships among the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs), National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS), Non-government Organizations (NGOs), and farmer groups developed.

Gains: Accelerated learning from existing experience and generation of new, widely applicable, methodologies for pre-adaptive participatory research and gender analysis. The CGIAR and NARS will access a worldwide exchange of expertise on PR and GA among a wide range of institutions. Considerable savings and increased impact from NARS generated by better designed technologies. Indigenous systems of crop development and NRM will be strengthened and integrated in a mutually reinforcing way with formal research. Poor rural women will be important participants in and beneficiaries of research. The development and adoption of diverse germplasm will be greatly accelerated in major food crops.

Duration: Five years.

Users: Poor rural women farmers, poor farmers in general, CGIAR centers, NARIs, NGOs, and rural grassroot organizations.

Collaborators: IARCs, NARS, NGOs, grass-roots organizations, universities.

CGIAR system linkages: Enhancement and breeding (25%), crop and livestock production systems (25%), protecting the environment (30%), and organization and management (20%)

CIAT project linkages: SB-1, IP-2, IP-3, PE-2, SN-3, BP-1

Log Frame Work Plan: Table 1 shows the Program's Log Frame Work Plan for the period 2001-2003.

Principal Staff

Program Coordinator (20%) - Jacqueline Ashby Ph.D. Contribution of Convening Center, based at Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT).

Program Assistant Coordinator (100%) – Alexandra Walter Funded by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research System wide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development and Institutional Innovation (PRGA), based at CIAT.

Senior Scientist specialist in participatory plant breeding and participatory methods and tools (100%) - Louise Sperling Ph.D. Co-funded by PRGA Program and special projects connected to the Program, based in the Netherlands.

Senior Scientist – Economist focusing on monitoring and evaluation (100%) - Nina Lilja Ph.D. Funded by PRGA Program, dual base CIAT, Colombia and Maine, USA with University of Maine, 2-year contract until 2001.

Research Fellows

Research Fellow (100%) Kirst Probst (Ph.D. student). Funded by the PRGA Program through a special project supported by the German Government; working on the monitoring and evaluation of natural resource management (NRM) research, based in Germany and Central America, July 1998 June 2001.

Postdoctoral fellow in Gender Analysis (100%) - Barun Gurung, Ph.D. Funded by PRGA as of April 1999; based at Resources Nepal, Katmandu; covering Asia and South Pacific. Contract until March 2001.

Research Fellow in participatory plant breeding focusing on LAC (100%) - Nadine Saad, MA. Funded by PRGA Program as of February 1999; based at PRGA Program, CIAT headquarters. Contract until Feb 2001.

Regional Research Fellow - Pascal Sanginga Ph.D. Funded through an NRM small grant to African Highlands Initiative (AHI) - International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF). Administered through CIAT- Africa office. Responsibilities include conducting research in an AHI benchmark site (Kabale) and building capacity and supporting, the research of other small grant projects in the African Highlands.

Regional Research Fellow - Edward Chuma Ph.D. Funded through NRM small grant to Institute of Environmental Studies (IES), Zimbabwe. Specifically development and dissemination of participatory research methods in NRM within the framework of the approved small grant project.

Support Staff

Program Secretary (100%) – Alvaro Velez. Funded by PRGA Program, based at CIAT.

Information Officer (50%) – Angélica Valverde. Funded by PRGA Program, based at CIAT.

Financial Support (30%) – Fernando Hincapié. Funded by PRGA Program, based at CIAT.

Consultants

Dan Leskein. Legal consultant for IDRC-funded IPR in PPB Project. 2000. Consultants working on state-of-art papers and as impact assessment and program evaluation consultants.

Project Work Breakdown Structure

Project work breakdown structure is shown in Table 2.

Five Year Work Plan

Table 3 shows the Five Year Work Plan, shading in those activities completed to date.

2. Program Highlights

Internally Commissioned External Review (ICER)

In November 2000 the program conducted an internally commissioned external review (ICER) to evaluate progress on the five year workplan (1997-2002), to obtain some guidance on future directions, and to prepare for the TAC review of systemwide Programs being proposed at that time. The ICER panel was made up by Gordon Prain, social scientist (CGIAR-SIUPA); Helen Hambly, social scientist and gender analysis (ISNAR) Monty Jones plant breeder and research director (WARDA) Wardie Leppan, donor- conservation and biodiversity (IDRC, Regional Office for Southern Africa) Luis Navarro, natural resource management (IDRC, People, Land and Water Program). The following is an expert from the panel's report:

Excerpt from PRGA ICER Report

The PRGA Program has made rapid and excellent progress towards accomplishing its goals and purposes. In its report, the Review Team identifies a number of areas and accomplishments of the Program that make it one of the most innovative activities within the CGIAR.

Participatory Plant Breeding Small Grant Projects

The Plant Breeding Group small grants have recently finished two years of funding (for many, the end of 'Phase I'). They vary in content, some focusing on farmer-led work, some on formal-led PPB; some with biodiversity enhancement goals, others aiming for production gains in the marginal areas; some strictly working to enhance breeding skills among the poorer women and farmers. Yet all have addressed key gap-filling methodological areas in the field of PPB-and all have made significant progress in a remarkably short time.

Inventory of PRGA Projects

The PRGA has compiled three inventories of projects that use participatory research methods. Our goal is to provide a systematic assessment of the impacts resulting from the use of PR and GA, and to make this information available to researchers practitioners, farmers, donors, and any others interested in the field.

The inventories will soon be available as a data base on our website. Visitors will be able to browse through the data base with advanced search engines to find complete descriptions of the projects included, name of institutions participating, and name and address of contact persons in the project. Among other parameters, the inventories include information on size of project, type of gender analysis used, research activities, breeding methods, in addition to an assessment of impact and research outputs.

With the goal of obtaining as comprehensive an inventory as possible of the projects using PR and GA in NRM research, over 500 questionnaires were sent out between October 1999 and May 2000.

The IARCs are responsible for 37% of the projects, followed by NGOs (16%), universities (12%), and NARs (9%).

Projects in the inventory using PR and GA are found around the world, working on a variety of technologies and other innovations to improve the management of all major types of natural resources. Projects tend to take an integrated approach to NRM, developing several technologies for improving the management of multiple resources within a single project.

According to projects' self-reported impacts, participatory NRM research is generating both direct human and social capital benefits for participants and indirect benefits to users and the environment via the adoption of project technologies. However there may be cause for concern about how these benefits are being distributed. Only 26% of projects claimed women as specific targets of their projects, and only 18% were targeted towards the poor. This is worrying because including marginalized groups and their unique perspectives is one of the underlying principles of participatory research.

Of particular concern is the use of gender analysis in participatory NRM projects. Nearly two thirds of projects claim to use gender analysis, however the most common form is "transfer-oriented", which focuses on how to disseminate already developed technologies to women. This approach is likely to overcome barriers to adoption such as availability or lack of information, but it does not address fundamental issues of appropriateness of a technology for women.

3. Milestones Completed:

3.1 Research Milestones

April 2000 to March 2001

- Methodology for empirical PPB impact studies designed and number of cases selected. Fieldwork to collect empirical data begun in February 2001.
- Empirical results on the study on typology of PR & GA in NRM and PPB analyzed. First draft of journal article with empirical PPB results completed. NRM data to become available in March 2001.
- Methodology for the NRM impact study designed and fieldwork for three case studies completed.
- First phase of the Eastern Himalayan Project on Gender and Agrobiodiversity was completed and IDRC is planning a follow up phase that will involve capacity building on gender sensitive participatory approaches for research in crop and natural resources management for scientists and development specialists in the region. Continued support in terms of training and mentoring is anticipated for the proposed three year project.
- Farmer-led and formal-led PPB inventories expanded through case identification from Latin America and the Caribbean; and South and Southeast Asia. Updated questionnaires circulated.
- Literature search and compilation of bibliography on Farmer Breeding completed.
- More refined gender/user variables added to PPB inventory.
- Key gender/user impacts differentiated in PPB inventory.
- Interviews for second state of art on gender/user issues in PPB completed.
- Formal-led state of the art overview paper completed.
- Completed inventory and comparison of different divisions of labor among farmers and breeders in the breeding process.
- Small grants extensions were made to the value of US\$ 126,753 for PPB.
- Small grants extensions were made to the value of US\$ 323,500 for NRM.
- Funding of ICRISAT Small Grants of Characterizing Local Seed Systems.
- Initiation of PH.D Work, Frew, on PPB and local seed system.
- Seed system study: Emergency seed aid and Kenya case study: lessons learned and implications for action.
- Continuation of small grants FIDAR/CIAT: Participatory development of low-cost simplified tissue culture propagation for cassava.
- Identification of key variables to 'type' PPB cases (two rounds as of 4.5/2000)
- Elaboration of 7 'classic' PPB cases, indicating range of variation in collaborative forms(June 2000)
- Background paper in preparation describing opportunities/deficits of the existing legal regimes in the field of intellectual property access and related legislation. Civil law options, such as direct contracts, are also being explored.

3.2 Capacity Building Milestones

Small grants

April 2000 to March 2001

- Small grants intervention plans refined and implemented, and baseline studies completed.
- Small grants established stakeholder committees which are now operational in the project sites, with increasing representation of farmers and women.
- Gender and stakeholder analysis is being incorporated in the small grants research projects. Most small grants report active involvement and participation of women farmers in their project activities. For example, women represent 67% of farmer research group members in AHI-Uganda, while women constitute 45% of adaptive research farmers trained on *striga* control (CIMMYT). In Ethiopia, women are also represented in the site stakeholder committee (ILRI). More proactive efforts are undertaken to increase the participation of women farmers and other categories of poor farmers.
- All small grants report changes in the types and degree of participation of stakeholders, who have been evolving towards a more collaborative mode.
- Small grants' dissemination activities organized through field days, training, demonstrations and meetings with diverse stakeholders and farmers communities.
- Small grants' capacity building activities continued to focus on training workshops in participatory methods, gender and stakeholder analysis, participatory monitoring and evaluation, as well as on technical matters. These involved multi-institutional collaboration and partnership between international research centers, Systemwide program (PRGA, SWNM), small grant teams, national scientists, NGOs, and farmers.
- Small grants refined their impact assessment plans, identified impact indicators, and developed strategies and systems for monitoring and evaluation.
- Funds received from the ODA New Zealand for the implementation of the small farm machinery project in Nepal (Terai) and Pakistan (CIMMYT small grant). Planning meeting conducted between CIMMYT, Massey University (New Zealand) and NARC (Nepal) to outline major methodological themes for implementation of the three-year project. The project is in the initial phase of forming community user groups in newly selected areas and will commence in January 2002.
- Extensive support (in terms of planning, site selection and input into training and selection of national staff) given to the CIFOR small grants project on Co-Adaptive management of forests in two sites in Indonesia and Nepal.
- Second year of monitoring and mentoring PRGA-funded PPB small grants (11 grants) completed.
- Second year of monitoring and mentoring DFID-funded PPB small grants (5 grants Ethiopia and Tanzania) completed.
- DFID-funded PRGA grants reporting on "social methodological research" (comparing efficacy of different diagnostic methods).
- Ongoing monitoring of PRGA-funded and DFID funded small grants in terms of preference, evaluation and testing methods—as they relate to diverse users. Each grant has been designed with strong beneficiary focus. Rigorous stakeholder diagnosis, involvement and joint evaluations assessed and promoted through six-monthly reviews.
- Seed seminar: Strengthening Seed Systems in East and Central Africa in periods of stress (Kampala, June 2000) Inter-institutional collaborative group form to determine 'stress and health' indicators of seed systems and to link such indicators with targeted action.

Includes IARCS (CIAT, ICRISAT) NGOs (CRs, Norwegian aid, and Donors/Implementors (EU, USAID)

Learning Workshops

April 2000 to March 2001

- Two mini-workshops given to 70 participants on impact assessment in participatory research and gender analysis, at the Third International Seminar in Nairobi, Kenya, November 1999.
- Stakeholder workshop conducted in Nepal between farmer groups, private sector representatives involved in the supply of small hand tractors, national research scientists, CIMMYT/Nepal and PRGA.
- One-week PR & GA workshop for national scientists from the Lao/IRRI project in Laos, co-conducted by PRGA.
- GSA workshop conducted by PRGA in March 2000 in Vietnam for national partners from Indonesia, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. This will be followed up by mentoring visits to individual sites
- *Training Workshop*, Awassa, Ethiopia, March 2000.

International Meetings

April 2000 to March 2001

- *Regional Symposium on PPB: South and Southeast Asia*, Nepal, May 2000.
- *Third International Seminar "Uniting Science and Participation in Research"*, Nairobi, Kenya, November 2000.
- *PPB and NRM Small Grants Workshop*, Nairobi, Kenya, November 2000.

Information Dissemination

April 2000 to March 2001

- *Guide to Impact Assessment in Natural Resource Management and Plant Breeding* presented and distributed at the Third International Seminar in Nairobi (November 2000).
- *Assessing the Impact of Participatory Research and Gender Analysis*, book Web published.
- *Types of Participatory Research Based on Locus of Decision-Making*, working document published and widely circulated. Several partners using this booklet.
- *Fitomejoramiento Participativo en America Latina y el Caribe*. Proceedings of an International Symposium held in August 1999 in Quito, Ecuador, published and distributed in CD and posted on PRGA web site.

3.3 Mainstreaming PRGA within CG

April 2000 to March 2001

- Searchable inventory of projects using different participatory and gender analysis approaches available on the PRGA web site (<http://www.prgraprogam.org/prga/>). Data collection begun in March 2000 and completed in March 2001.
- PPB guidelines (version 3) completed in April 2000.

- Awareness of potential of PPB at highest levels of CG management heightened. PPB recommended by TAC as “organic part” of breeding in the IARCs (TAC Plant Breeding Review Recommendation, October 2000).
- Scientific article award given by CGIAR to ICARDA’s PPB team.
PBG listserv discussion over 6 months in English and in Spanish.

Table 1 PRGA Program Log Frame Work Plan

| Narrative Summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important assumptions |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Goal: Improve the competencies of the CG System and collaborating institutions to develop technology that alleviates poverty, improves food security, and protects the environment with equity</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased capacity to use PR-GA in at least 50% of the IARCs at the end of 5 years • Impact of PR-GA on technology development processes and research organization documented in at least 10 case studies as result of appropriate use of PR-GA, from which improved benefits for rural poor and women can be projected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published results of Program's impact studies • Program monitoring and assessment of capacity building in the IARCs • External review reports • Reports of collaborating institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGIAR centers and partner institutions willing to commit staff and budget to using PR-GA, to contribute to capacity building, and to collaborate in impact assessment |
| <p>Project purpose: Assess and develop methodologies and organizational innovations for gender-sensitive PR and operationalize their use in plant breeding (PB), and crop and natural resource management (NRM)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of PR-GA integrated into CG system and partner institutions' core research • Effective methods disseminated and developed for PR-GA in technology development and institutional innovation; methods recognized and understood by relevant senior management and staff; and being applied appropriately by at least 50% of IARCs supported by Program research and capacity building at the end of 5 years • Collaborating IARC, NARS, and other projects with gender-sensitive stakeholder or farmer participation incorporated in the organization and management of the research process • The Program's planning and evaluation organs, stakeholder based and include active farmer representation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program publications; IARC annual reviews, reports and publications • Program monitoring and assessment of use of these approaches by IARCs and their partners • Results of small-grant programs • External review reports • Reports of collaborating institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor commitment to the Program constant over the 5-year period • IARCs collaborating with the Program able to include results in their Center's reports and annual reviews • Stakeholders willing to contribute actively to Program planning and evaluation • Collaborating institutions able to include results |

Continued.

Table 1 - Continued.

| Overall Output I: Methods and organization for PPB developed | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Narrative Summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumptions |
| <p><i>Specific Outputs:</i></p> <p>1. Effective participatory methods in PB assessed and developed with focus on farmer- and formal-led breeding, including both plant (segregating lines) and variety selection (fixed lines)</p> | <p>1.1 Methodology guidelines published for the range approaches</p> <p>1.2 Methods in use in at least four cases involving NARS and NGOs (at least one case) for each type of breeding</p> <p>1.3 Publications on results and impact of methods disseminated</p> <p>1.4 Workshops to exchange results conducted in conjunction with Program's biannual international seminars</p> <p>1.5 Tools developed and training materials available</p> | <p>1.1 Program publications, journal articles, books, program home page</p> <p>1.2 Process monitoring of PPB studies</p> <p>1.3 Impact assessment studies</p> <p>1.4 Annual reports, workshop proceedings, program home page</p> | <p>1. Method development and assessment can be advanced quickly in some "model" crops to permit analysis of effectiveness in farmer- and formal-led breeding, including plant and variety selection</p> |
| <p>2. Beneficiary groups more accurately targeted and involved in PB through methods developed for involving direct and indirect stakeholders</p> | <p>2.1 Guidelines published on costs-benefits of different approaches for involving and targeting differentiated users</p> <p>2.2 Findings synthesized on how to involve hidden and indirect stakeholders and how to resolve conflicts among diverse groups</p> <p>2.3 Evidence available that PB products are more user differentiated</p> <p>2.4 Evidence available that indirect stakeholders such as extension personnel have been involved</p> | <p>2.1 Program publications, PhD dissertations</p> <p>2.2 Process monitoring of PPB studies</p> <p>2.3 Impact assessment studies</p> | <p>2. CGIAR, NARS, their partners, and farmer-researchers willing to collaborate in studies using stakeholder and beneficiary differentiation</p> |
| <p>3. Effective organizational forms identified for putting PB into operation and developing in research process</p> | <p>3.1 Ways reviewed and documented of how existing breeding programs organize and fund links with farmers</p> <p>3.2 Reports available on organizational options for PPB along with cost-benefit analyses</p> <p>3.3 Guidelines for decision makers on promising organizational forms</p> <p>3.4 Capacity building provided through training and consultancies</p> | <p>3.1 Program publications</p> <p>3.2 Annual reports, reports on training courses, workshops, consultancies</p> <p>3.3 Interviews with farmers, researchers, and research managers participating in Program workshops, training, and collaborative projects</p> | <p>3. CGIAR, NARS including NGOs, other local organizations, and farmer-researchers willing to collaborate in studies of organization</p> |

Table 1 - Continued

| Overall Output I: Methods and organization for PPB developed (continued) | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Narrative Summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important assumptions |
| 4. User access to PB products assured through identification of effective organizational forms and links to supporting seed services | 4.1 Case studies synthesized on how to strengthen local seed system 4.2 Analysis published on role of the formal seed system in PB approaches 4.3 At least two channels identified that move PB product rapidly to different users | 4.1 Program publications, journal articles, books 4.2 Interviews with farmers participating in Program- sponsored research on PPB | 4. PPB experience advanced enough in the 5-year planning period for seed multiplication and distribution issues to be studied |
| 5. User access to PPB products strengthened through identification of appropriate benefit - sharing mechanisms and clarification of expectations in relation to intellectual property rights (IPR). | 5.1 Current IPR practices reviewed and links established within PPB projects and more broadly 5.2 Potential options for better IPR practice analyzed, including ethical and legal concerns 5.3 Better IPR practice integrated in at least two PRGA funded projects by 2006 | 5.1 Annual reports, small grant proposals, and 6-monthly reports, publications, process M&E | 5.1 Stakeholders in process accept ethical issues as legitimate 5.2 Institutional report for better practice recommendations 5.3 Legal frameworks are compatible with changes in practice being proposed |
| Overall Output II: Methods and organization for participatory NRM research developed | | | |
| <i>Specific Outputs:</i> 1. State of the art in applying PRGA approaches in NRM research, synthesized | 1.1 Review papers, methods, and approaches for participatory NRM available and continuously updated as a WWW toolbox and CD-ROM 1.2 Up to four regional workshops held on cases of scientists' participation in farmer-led research 1997-2001 1.3 One global workshop held for CG NRM scientists using participatory approaches to NRM | 1.1 Journal and PRGA home page publication on typology of NRM participatory approaches 1.2 Annual report on regional workshops 1.3 Proceedings of global workshop 1.4 Web bibliography, tool box site, and CD-ROM 1.5 Book on state of the art in PNRM 1.6 Inventory of PNRM approaches, tools, methods available electronically and via traditional media | 1.1 State-of-the-art assessment of farmer-led NRM research is possible through secondary sources 1.2 Tools exist, people have used them, and are willing to recommend them |

Table 1 - Continued.

| Overall Output II: Methods and organization for participatory NRM research developed (continued) | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Narrative Summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumptions |
| <p><i>Specific Outputs</i></p> <p>2. Improved crop management and NRM strategies developed and disseminated, incorporating better use of existing and new PRGA methods</p> | <p>2.1 Workshops conducted with at least six collaborative research projects to incorporate GSA and gender-sensitive PR methods into ongoing activities in conjunction with Program's biannual international seminars (1998, 2000)</p> <p>2.2 Review paper and references accessible on approaches for scaling up of participatory NRM (2000)</p> <p>2.3 Up to six small grants on formal-led NRM partnerships; up to six small grants on integrating farmer- and formal-led NRM experimentation</p> <p>2.4 Up to three community-based and three researcher-based resource monitoring tools tested, compared, and results ready for dissemination (2000)</p> | <p>2.1 Program annual reports, workshop reports</p> <p>2.2 Guidelines published for PRGA methods and organizational strategies</p> <p>2.3 Working paper on Web site</p> <p>2.4 Results disseminated via NRM working group and listserver network</p> <p>2.5 Proceedings and reports available on Web site</p> <p>2.6 Survey of tools, methods, approaches developed by PNRM working group members</p> <p>2.7 Workshop on inventory and exchange of PNRM approaches, tools, methods and good practice</p> <p>2.8 Bulaweyo workshop on integrating participatory and modeling approaches and to improving soil fertility</p> <p>2.9 Study tour and learning workshop on Farmer Participatory Research and IPM</p> <p>2.10 PNRM session in INRM workshop</p> | <p>2.1 At least six projects with 5-6 years' experience exist and are willing to conduct action-research</p> <p>2.2 Projects doing studies of impact or willing to do so</p> <p>2.3 Projects selected that have accomplished some measurable impact</p> |

Continued.

Table 1 - Continued.

| Overall Output II: Methods and organization for participatory NRM research developed | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Narrative Summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumptions |
| <p><i>Specific Outputs:</i></p> <p>3. Organizational capacity to use PRGA methods in NRM research improved with focus on farmers, local institutions, scientists, extension personnel, and R&D institutions</p> | <p>3.1 New options for organizational innovation for participatory approaches to NRM and PPB research identified from at least three case studies</p> <p>3.2 Up to three case studies of collective-resource monitoring completed</p> <p>3.3 Farmer representation in NRM research decision making in small-grant projects increased</p> <p>3.4 Up to four regional trainer groups in PRGA actively supply training to small-grant recipients and their partners (starting 1999)</p> | <p>3.1 Comparative analysis and case studies of organizational options published on PRGA home page</p> <p>3.2 NRM small-grant annual reports, PhD dissertations</p> <p>3.3 Farmer-representatives on collaborating projects' stakeholder committees and on PRGA planning committee</p> <p>3.4 Directory of trainers for training in gender and user and impact analysis in NRM on PRGA home page</p> | <p>3.1 Cooperating projects are willing to test a range of methods and indicators</p> <p>3.2 Cooperating projects comply with small-grant conditions to set up stakeholder committees</p> <p>3.3 Training in PRGA and impact analysis is of interest to cooperating institutions</p> |
| <p>4. Effective methods developed for involving gender-differentiated and other direct and indirect stakeholders in NRM</p> | <p>4.1 Comparison of impacts - costs of technology design and adoption of different levels of participation compiled and published as working paper with inclusion of different types of users across types of NRM and scales of management</p> <p>4.2 Guides for involving different stakeholder groups in participatory NRM made accessible</p> | <p>4.1 Working paper, PhD dissertations on costs and benefits on PRGA home page</p> <p>4.2 Published resources on methods for stakeholder participation on PRGA home page and toolbox</p> | <p>4. Reliable data obtainable on a meaningful scale for estimating costs and projecting impacts; this compilation of resource materials seen as needed by PRGA networks</p> |

Continued.

Table 1 - Continued.

| Overall Output III: Use of participatory approaches and gender analysis mainstreamed | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Narrative summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of Verification | Critical Assumptions |
| <p><i>Specific Outputs:</i></p> <p>1. Effective methods and capacity for using gender and/or stakeholder analysis, developed</p> | <p>1.1 Guideline available from GWG on special methods for effective stakeholder and user participation in PB and NRM technology development oriented toward including the illiterate, poor, women, and other types of disadvantaged people</p> <p>1.2 Approaches to using gender and stakeholder analysis, information on their likely outcomes and costs integrated into PBG & NRMG PR guidelines and published</p> <p>1.3 Gender and stakeholder analysis integrated into Program workshops and training</p> <p>1.4 Gender and stakeholder analysis being applied appropriately to target technology designed for specific kinds of users—in particular poor rural women—by at least 50% of the IARCs and/or their partners collaborating in the PRGA small-grant programs</p> <p>1.5 Program organization uses appropriate procedures for representing gender-differentiated stakeholders at project Steering Committee and Program Planning Group levels</p> | <p>1.1 GWG guidelines, PRGA home page</p> <p>1.2 PBG and NRMG guidelines published, annual reports, PRGA home page</p> <p>1.3 Annual reports on training events</p> <p>1.4 Small-grant annual reports; site visits to collaborating IARCs; interviews with small-grant recipients</p> <p>1.5 Reports of small-grant steering committee and Program Planning Group participation</p> | <p>1.1 Projects interested in implementing innovations as regards gender and user analysis and involvement in research steering committees</p> <p>1.2 Projects willing to monitor costs and share historical data on costs</p> |
| <p>2. Effects of using gender and/or stakeholder analysis in technology development assessed</p> | <p>2.1 Results of research disseminated on effects of differentiating users by gender and other characteristics, on adoption of PPB and NRM technologies by different groups, and IARCs and/or partners using results</p> <p>2.2 Results disseminated of research on effects of differentiating users by gender and other characteristics on design of PB or NRM technologies, and IARCs and partners using results</p> | <p>2. Working papers; PhD dissertations; PRGA home page; small-grant annual reports; site visits</p> | <p>2. PB and NRM guidelines published</p> |

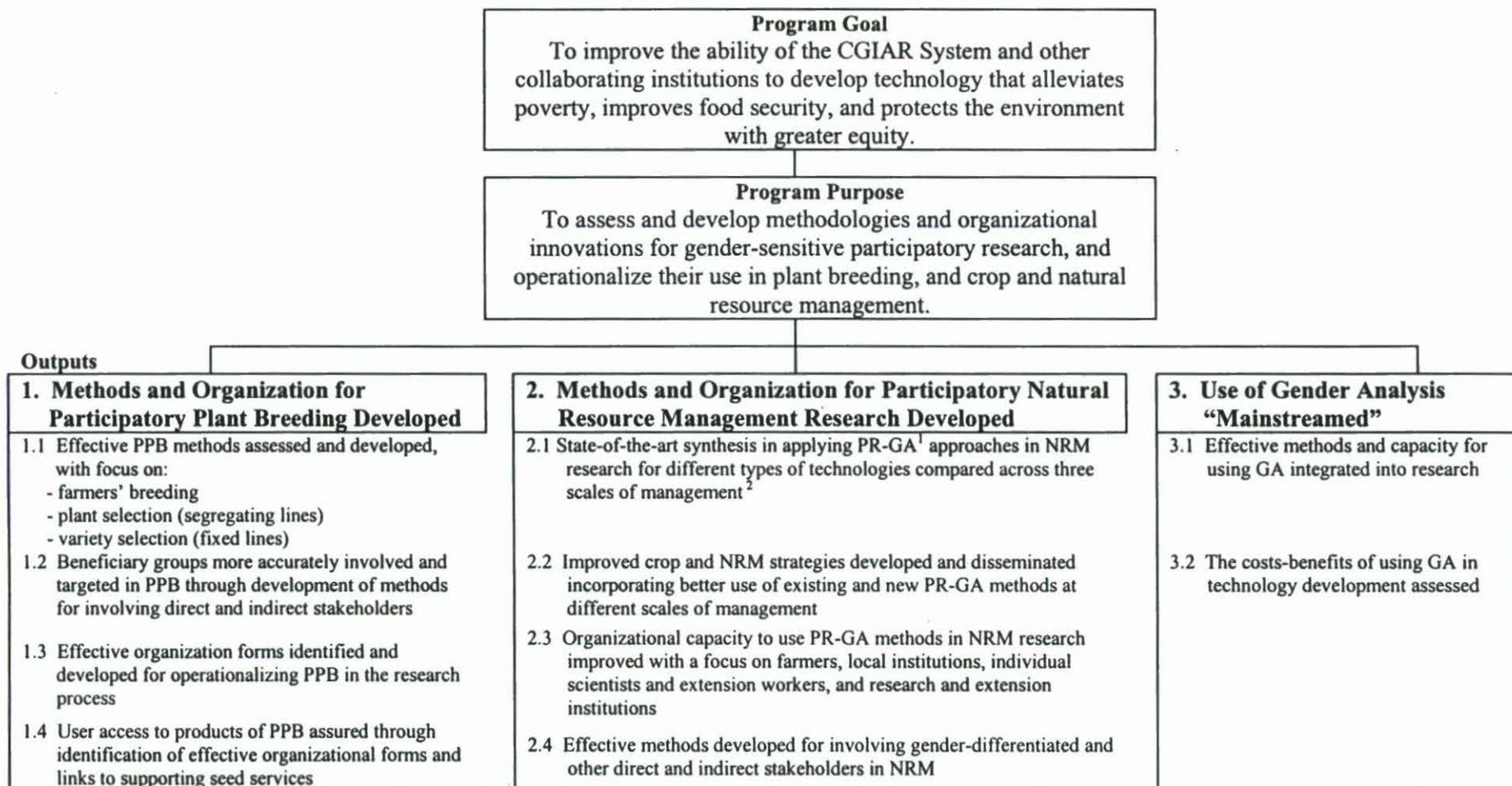


Table 2. PRGA Program Work Breakdown Structure.

¹ PR/GA refers to the use of gender analysis to identify types of users by gender, wealth and other variables, and participatory methods inclusive of different types of users.

² The three scales of NRM are (a) field and farm level, (b) community, and (c) beyond community, e.g., watershed management.

Table 3 Five - Year Work Plan

**CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development and Institutional Innovation
Work Breakdown Structure for Participatory Plant Breeding Working Group**

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Outputs Effective participatory methods in plant breeding assessed and developed, with focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farmers' breeding - plant selection (segregating lines) - variety selection (fixed lines). | <p>Beneficiary groups in participatory breeding through methods development for involving direct and indirect stakeholders accurately involved and targeted.</p> | <p>Effective organization forms for operationalizing participatory breeding in the research process identified and developed.</p> | <p>User access to products of participatory breeding assured through identification of effective organizational forms and links to supporting seed services.</p> |
| <p>Activities Inventory and compare existing participatory methods across crops and environments</p> <p>Identify and compare existing strategies for strengthening farmer breeding (in reference to self-pollinated, open and vegetatively propagated crops)</p> <p>Implement experimental research for comparing classical breeding approaches to participatory plant selection and participatory variety selection in reference to the three crop types</p> <p><i>Assess impact of various participatory strategies in three crop types and diverse environments with respect to goals as: yield stability, production, genetic diversity, and other farmer objectives</i></p> <p>Disseminate PPB results and relevant methods by crop type, environment, and according to priority goals</p> <p>Identify opportunities for institutionalizing relevant participatory breeding methods, by crop type, environment, and according to priority goals</p> | <p>Revise diagnostic methods for assessment of stakeholder preferences for plant varieties in short, medium, and long term</p> <p><i>Assess methods to involve users in plant breeding differentiated by type including, for example, by gender, wealth, and end-use (consumers, processors, seed producers)</i></p> <p>Analyze social and economic impacts on different users of various participatory plant breeding methods</p> <p>Analyze the costs of alternative participatory methods for involving different users in plant breeding</p> <p>Revise methods for assessing indirect stakeholder roles and needs</p> <p>Synthesize findings on how to involve hidden and indirect stakeholders in participatory approaches</p> <p>Synthesize case study findings on how to resolve conflicts among diverse users and stakeholders in germplasm resources</p> <p>Publish guidelines on the cost-impact ratios of different approaches to involving and targeting differentiated users</p> | <p>Inventory and compare different divisions of labor among farmers and breeders in the breeding process</p> <p>Revise the ways existing breeding programs organize and fund links with farmers</p> <p>Identify promising links and innovations</p> <p>Partners of organizational innovations monitor and evaluate (including cost-benefit analyses of different links and forms) for participatory breeding</p> <p>Formulate guidelines for decision makers on promising organizational forms</p> <p>Revise communication tools for improving farmer-scientist interaction</p> | <p>Assess various methods and tools for understanding local seed systems</p> <p>Identify strategies for strengthening local seed systems</p> <p>Revise and develop methods to link participatory approaches in breeding with local seed systems and markets</p> <p>Identify incentives and roles of CBOs and NGOs in enhancing seed and seed information flow</p> <p>Explore constraints and opportunities to include products of participatory breeding in the existing regulatory frameworks</p> <p>Bold indicates activity completed</p> <p><i>Italics indicates activity begun and in progress</i></p> |

Table 3 - Continued.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Outputs Synthesis of the state of the art in applying PR-GA^a approaches in NRM research for different types of technologies across three scales of management^b compared.</p> | <p>Improved crop and natural resource management strategies developed and disseminated incorporating better use of existing and new PR-GA methods at different scales of management.</p> | <p>Organizational capacity to use PR-GA methods in NRM research improved with a focus on farmers, local institutions, individual scientists and extension workers, and research and extension institutions.</p> | <p>Effective methods developed for involving gender differentiated and other direct and indirect stakeholders in NRM.</p> |
| <p>Activities Inventory and assess use of current PR-GA methods in NRM research <i>Inventory and assess use of current institutional arrangements for participation of different users in NRM research and practice</i> Identify constraints to including specific user groups in NRM research and decision making <i>Inventory and assess methods and indicators for determining impacts of PR-GA methods</i> Regional workshops based on initial inventories of active projects to compare and assess PR-GA methods and organizational arrangements Global workshop of practitioners to identify the method gaps and prioritize areas for refining and developing PR-GA methodology with respect to specific types of NRM technology and scales of management Identify and select a number of cases for methodology development and capacity building and comparative analysis (partners, sites, technologies, scale, regions)</p> | <p><i>Develop and assess new methods for participatory resource monitoring by stakeholders at field, farm, community, watershed, and other scales</i> Test and develop new mechanisms for joining resource user experimenters with each other and with formal science in NRM <i>Researchers and local users experiment with developing and testing bundles of NRM options</i> Develop participatory methods that improve resource users' analytic tools and concepts for understanding and managing resource processes Evaluate the use of free versus controlled experimentation of NRM technologies Develop improved methods for operationalizing PR-GA at a large scale for broad coverage in natural resource management Regional workshops for practitioners to compare, integrate, and contrast different PR-GA methods and strategies for NRM research <i>Experiment with technology options and organizational arrangements to reduce conflict over resources</i> <i>Evaluate different strategies for incorporating diverse stakeholder interests into collective action</i> Publish guidelines for improved PR-GA approaches and organizational arrangements for NRM research</p> | <p><i>Develop, implement, and evaluate new options for institutional innovation and strengthening of local organizational arrangements for PR-GA methods for NRM</i> <i>Experiment with resource user- and researcher-generated methods for exploring and reducing resource conflicts</i> <i>Monitor farmer-to-farmer, locality to locality exchange and extension of PR-GA approaches within and beyond the study area</i> <i>Compare the costs and impact of farmer-to-farmer and conventional scaling up of the results of participatory NRM research</i> <i>Promote farmer representation on decision-making committees in research and extension organizations</i> Provide guidelines for decision makers on promising organizational options for strengthening the use of PR-GA methods of NRM research <i>Train trainers and researchers in PR-GA approaches for NRM research</i> <i>Partners monitor and evaluate on-going arrangements for collaborative NRM, decision making, and implementation</i></p> | <p><i>Inventory and assess methods from current practice to identify and include different users in NRM research</i> <i>Develop and test new methods for including different types of users in NRM research and decision making</i> <i>Assess the costs and impact of including different types of users to technology development in NRM</i> <i>Assess the costs and impact of involving particular users, such as poor rural women or other marginal groups, in participatory NRM</i></p> <p>Bold indicates activity completed</p> <p><i>Italics indicates activity begun and in progress</i></p> |

a. PR/GA refers to the use of gender analysis to identify user types by gender, wealth, and other variables, and participatory methods including different types of users.

b. Three scales of NRM are (a) field and farm level, (b) community, and (c) beyond community, for example watershed management.

Table 3 - Continued.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Outputs Effective methods and capacity for using gender analysis developed.</p> | | <p>Outputs Costs and impact of using gender analysis in technology development assessed</p> | |
| <p>Activities Assess current practices for including different types of users at different stages of PB and NRM (including variables such as gender, wealth, location, and direct and indirect stakeholders) Identify constraints and method gaps to effectively include different types of users, particularly less visible stakeholder, in participatory research and in organizational arrangements for PB and NRM Monitor and evaluate new approaches for including specific types of users in PB and NRM <i>Compare costs and impact of including different users at pre-adaptive and adaptive stages of technology development in PB and NRM, and in different contexts</i> <i>Contribute to guidelines for use of PR-GA methods</i></p> | <p>Publish guidelines and case studies on effective inclusion of different users in technology development <i>Provide training and technical assistance on gender analysis through consultancies to a broad audience</i> Work with selected institutions to install permanent capacity for gender analysis</p> | <p>Activities <i>Compare the costs of including gender analysis (did it improve design?)</i> Assess the impact of gender analysis (did it improve adoption?) Assess the use of gender analysis and gender-sensitive participatory methods to effectively target PB and NRM technologies to particular types of users, especially poor rural women and other marginal groups (did it improve targeting?) Assess the costs and impact of including different types of users in local decision making or implementing institutions for PB and NRM (did it improve research planning?) Contribute to published guidelines and case studies on the effective inclusion of gender analysis in PB and NRM technology development <i>Contribute to training courses, workshops, and seminars to disseminate results</i></p> | <p>Bold indicates activity completed <i>Italics indicates activity begun and in progress</i></p> |

4 Publications

PPB Publications

NRM Publications

CGIAR-PRGA (Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program). 2000. NRM learning case project bi-annual reports 1998-2000. PRGA, Cali, Colombia.

CGIAR-PRGA (Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program). 2000. Summary of NRM Learning Case Project Workshop, 10-11 Nov 2000, Nairobi. PRGA Program internal report compiled by N. Johnson. PRGA, Cali, Colombia.

Johnson N, Lilja N, Ashby JA. 2000. Using participatory research and gender analysis in natural resource management research: a preliminary analysis of the PRGA inventory. PRGA Working Document 10. Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program (CGIAR-PRGA), Cali, Colombia.

Johnson N, Lilja N, Ashby JA. 2001. Characterizing and measuring the effects of incorporating stakeholder participation in natural resource management research: analysis of research benefits and costs in five case studies. Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program (CGIAR-PRGA), Cali, Colombia. Forthcoming.

McKee M, Johnson N, Lilja N, Ashby JA, eds. 2001. Inventory of participatory research and gender analysis projects in natural resource management research. Database. (<http://www.prgaprogram.org>)

Probst K. 2000. Assessing approaches to innovation development in NRM through participatory monitoring and evaluation. Sixth Report to the PRGA Program, Reporting Period 1/5 –5/10/2000. Internal Document.

Probst K. 2000. Memoria del taller sobre monitoreo y evaluación participativa. Intercambio de experiencias hechas en un proceso de investigación - acción. Centro de Formación Montaña Clara María, 22 de Septiembre de 2000, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. CIAT-Honduras.

Probst K. 2000. Who defines success in participatory research? Involving local people in monitoring and evaluation. Poster presented at the PRGA Program's 3rd International Seminar Uniting Science and Participation in Research, 6-9 November 2000, Nairobi, Kenya.

Probst K, Hagmann J, Becker T, Fernandez M. 2000. Developing a framework for participatory research approaches in risk prone diverse environments. In: Procs, Deutscher Tropentag 2000, "International agricultural research - a contribution to crisis prevention", 11-12 Oct 2000, University of Hohenheim, Germany.

Probst K, Fernandez M, Hagmann J, Ashby JA. 2001. Participatory NRM research: perspectives and challenges. Draft document. Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program (CGIAR-PRGA), Cali, Colombia.

van de Fliert E, Johnson N, Asmunati R, Wiyanto. 2001. Beyond higher yields: the impact of sweetpotato ICM farmer field schools in Indonesia. Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP) 1999-2000 Program Report. Forthcoming.

Gender Analysis Publication

Kaaria S, Ashby JA. 2000. An approach to technological innovation that benefits rural women: the resource-to-consumption system. Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program (CGIAR-PRGA), Working Paper 13, Cali, Colombia. 40 p.

Lilja N, Ashby JA, Sperling L, eds. 2001. Assessing the impact of participatory research and gender analysis. Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program (CGIAR-PRGA), Cali, Colombia. 294 p.

Lilja N, Johnson N. 2000. Impact assessment of participatory research and gender analysis. Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program (CGIAR-PRGA) Workshop Manual Draft, Cali, Colombia.

Probst K. 2000. Assessing approaches to innovation development in NRM through participatory monitoring and evaluation. Sixth report to the Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program (CGIAR-PRGA), reporting period 1/5 –5/10/2000. PRGA Internal Document, Cali, Colombia.

General Publications

CGIAR-PRGA (Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program). 2000. Seminar program for the Third PRGA International Seminar on "Uniting science and participation in research." 6-11 Nov 2000, Nairobi. PRGA, Cali, Colombia.

Oswald A, Odhiambo G, Agunda J. 2000. Linking research, extension and farmers – Striga control strategies for western Kenya. Paper presented at the Third International Weed Science Congress, 6 - 11 June 2000, Brazil.

Probst K. 2000. Memoria del taller sobre monitoreo y evaluación participativa. Intercambio de experiencias hechas en un proceso de investigación-acción. (*Proceedings on the workshop on participatory M&E. Exchange of experiences in the research-action process*). Centro de Formación Montaña Clara Maria, 22 Sept 2000, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. CIAT, Honduras.

Probst K, Hagmann J, Becker T, Fernandez M. 2000. Developing a framework for participatory research approaches in risk prone diverse environments. In: Procs, Deutscher Tropentag 2000 "International Agricultural Research - A Contribution to Crisis Prevention", 11-12 Oct 2000, University of Hohenheim, Germany.

Publications by Small Grants' Recipients

Andreas O, Odhiambo G, Agunda J. 2000. On-farm research and training of farmers' groups on *Striga* control using a participatory approach. Poster presented at the International Plant Protection Conference, 25-30 July 2000, Israel.

Andreas O, Odhiambo G, Agunda J. 2000. Linking research, extension and farmers – *Striga* control strategies for western Kenya. Paper presented at the Third International Weed Science Congress, 6-11 June 2000, Brazil.

Basnet LK. 2000. My experience in crossing maize (breeder farmer). Paper presented at the International Symposium on Participatory Plant Breeding and Participatory Plant Genetic Resource Enhancement, 1-5 May 2000, Pokhara, Nepal.

Escobar R, Hernandez C, Restrepo J, Tohme J, Roca W. 2000. Development of low-cost, simplified, tissue culture system for cassava. In: SB-2: Assessing and Utilizing Agrobiodiversity through Biotechnology. Annual Report 2000. CIAT, Cali, Colombia. p 183-85.

Negatu W, Jabbar M, Gebresellasie S. 2000. Organizational issues in stakeholder participation in the diffusion of Vertisols technology in Ethiopia. Poster presented at the Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program (CGIAR-PRGA) International Seminar on Uniting Science and Participation in Research, 6-11 November 2000, Nairobi.

Probst K. 2000. Who defines success in participatory research? Involving local people in monitoring and evaluation. Poster presented at the PRGA Program's Third International Seminar Uniting Science and Participation in Research, 6-9 Nov 2000, Nairobi, Kenya.

Sanginga PC, Lilja N, Tumwine J. 2000. Assessing the quality of participation in farmers' research groups in the highlands of Kabale, Uganda. Poster presented at the Consultative Group on International Agriculture-Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Systemwide Program (CGIAR-PRGA) International Seminar on "Uniting Science and Participation in Research", 6-11 Nov 2000, Nairobi.

- Shrestha PK, Subedi M, Paudel D, Sunwar S. 2000. Incorporation of users' and gender perspective in farmer-led plant breeding on maize: experience from the western hills of Nepal. Paper presented at the International Symposium on Participatory Plant Breeding and Participatory Plant Genetic Resource Enhancement, 1-5 May 2000, Pokhara, Nepal.
- Shrestha PK, Subedi M, Paudel D, Sunwar S. 2000. Users' and gender perspectives of maize production at Darbar-Devasthan and Darbar-Devasthan research sites in Gulmi district of western Nepal: findings of a baseline socio - economic survey. Available from PRGA, Cali, Colombia. 49 p.
- Subedi M, Sunwar S, Shrestha PK. 2000. Experience in implementing of farmer-led participatory maize breeding program for the middle hills of Nepal. Training note. Paper presented at the International Symposium on Participatory Plant Breeding and Participatory Plant Genetic Resource Enhancement, 1-5 May 2000, Pokhara, Nepal.
- Subedi M, Shrestha PK, Sunwar S, Subedi A. 2000. Role of farmers in setting breeding goals. Paper presented at the International Symposium on Participatory Plant Breeding and Participatory Plant Genetic Resource Enhancement, 1-5 May 2000, Pokhara, Nepal.
- Sunwar S, Basnet LK, Khatri CM, Subedi M, Shrestha PK, Subedi A. 2000. Consolidating farmers' role in participatory maize breeding in Nepal. Poster presented at the International seminar on "Uniting science and participation in research", 6-11 Nov 2000, Nairobi, Kenya.