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FINAL REPORT

Workshop on Repositioning Gender-Responsive Participatory Research in Times of Change

Sophie Alvarez, Simone Staiger-Rivas, Katherine Tehelen,

Claudia Ximena Garcia, Guy Manners and Patricia Biermayr-Jenzano

Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis
International Center for Tropical Agriculture

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CIAT, Cali, Colombia, June 16–18, 2010

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5. Research institutions. 6. CGIAR. 7. Developing countries.

Local descriptors in English:
1. Participatory research. 2. Research impact.

AGROVOC descriptors in Spanish:
1. Análisis de género. 2. Papel de la mujer. 3. Participación de agricultores.
4. Participación de la mujer. 5. Instituciones de investigación. 6. GCIAI. 7. Países en desarrollo.

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1. Investigación participativa. 2. Impacto de la investigación.

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Contents

Executive Summary

This document reports the Workshop on Repositioning Gender-Responsive Participatory Research in Times of Change, organized by the PRGA Program. The 3-day event brought together 46 professionals with recognized expertise to discuss the future and possibilities of gender-responsive participatory research (GRPR), including its integration into the new Mega-Programs of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

After opening remarks and an introductory exercise, the initial findings of the previously commissioned Demand Analysis Study—an exercise aimed at gathering firsthand information about workshop participants' and other stakeholders' expert experiences and considerations regarding the use and knowledge of GRPR—were presented and discussed. Besides suggestions on how to improve the study, participants discussed how positive actions and new opportunities could be reinforced and generated. Comments favored network and partnership issues, high-level support and buy-in, knowledge-sharing and capacity-strengthening, and the active use of GRPR in the research cycle.

A panel discussion on key issues in GRPR aimed at bringing in some key experiences of workshop participants. The panel and subsequent group discussions consisted of presentations on participatory plant breeding, participatory research and gender in the face of climate change, gender work at CIFOR, nutrition and gender, and participatory research, gender and market chains.

The second day of the workshop began with the keynote address 'Perspectives on gender-responsive participatory action-research' by Aden Aw-Hassan. Using the successful example of participatory research applied in plant breeding, Aw-Hassan highlighted the potential for participatory research methods and also elaborated on the application of social and particularly gender analysis as essential for understanding the root causes of poverty.

The presentation by Maya Rajasekharan, the CIAT Program Officer regarding the CGIAR Mega-Programs and the restructuring of the CGIAR led workshop participants to develop a set of key elements that should be considered in terms of outcomes and approaches for each Mega-Program. The results of this exercise were shared more widely with Mega-Program teams after the workshop.

Day 2 also included a 'marketplace,' a space for the participants to share their experiences in applying and documenting their use of participatory research or gender analysis in their work. Parallel sessions included perspectives on GRPR from ASARECA, IICA, WOCAN, and EkoRural.

The last day of the workshop began with an Open Space session, where participants had the opportunity to present an experience or discuss an issue of their choice. Those included: Gender mapping; gender, rice research and technology development; participatory varietal selection; gender research at IFPRI, ILRI and ICRISAT; and policy work supporting the inclusion of a gender perspective.

Finally, the draft strategy outline and action plan were presented and discussed, and post-workshop steps were identified by the group. This included the suggestion to establish an Interim Committee to continue supporting the GRPR Strategy for the International Agricultural Research System.

At the end of the workshop, participants had an 'After Action Review,' where most participants expressed their appreciation of the opportunity for active and meaningful discussions. An in-depth participants' evaluation of the workshop was conducted via online survey after the workshop, which 38 participants completed. On a 10-point rating scale, participants rated their overall impression very positively between 8 and 10 and the achievement of workshop objectives at an average of 8. Among the sessions participants liked most were the panel discussions and the keynote. When asked for three action items as important next steps for repositioning GRPR, replies were given favoring active networking, communication and advocacy, capacity-strengthening, and fundraising.

The workshop has been fully documented and shared through the workshop website at: http://www.prgaprogram.org/rptc/.

Introduction

The Workshop on **Repositioning Gender-Responsive Participatory Research in Times of Change** was held on June 16–18, 2010 in Cali, Colombia, at the headquarters of International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). The workshop brought together 46 (42 in CIAT + 4 virtual) professionals with recognized expertise in participatory research and gender analysis, drawn from CGIAR Centers, national agricultural research systems (NARS), subregional agricultural research organizations (SROs), NGOs and academia.

Through 3 days of lively discussion, experience-sharing and collaboration, the participants generated important outputs to help redefine the future and possibilities of gender-responsive participatory research (GRPR), including its integration into the new Mega-Programs of the CGIAR. The discussions drew on contributions of invitees from the different centers, NARS and partner organizations, and the preliminary results of a pre-workshop demand analysis (Staiger *et al.*, 2010).

Participation in the workshop was organized by the Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA Program). From 1997, the PRGA Program (a CGIAR Systemwide Program, SW) aimed to improve the competence of the CGIAR system and collaborating institutions in mainstreaming the use of participatory research and gender analysis for 12 years. Over time, it developed and gathered a substantial body of knowledge on both gender and participatory research at the level of farming communities, as well as at the level of the institutions and programs serving them.

Obstacles and constraints to the institutionalization of gender-sensitive participatory approaches were identified by the SW-PRGA Program during its first phase (1997–2002). While progress has been made in several CGIAR centers with which the Program worked, there is general consensus that much remains to be done within the CGIAR system and in partner organizations such as NARS and NGOs. In addition, some participatory and gender work has gone unrecognized, both within the centers and more broadly throughout the system.

Workshop participants

Workshop participants were invited because of their expertise in conducting participatory research with a gender-responsive/sensitive perspective. All selected participants were either specialists in gender and participation or practitioners of participatory approaches. These experts were drawn from among the researchers of CGIAR centers and NARS, SROs, NGOs and academia from different regions. Thus, the results from this workshop are considered akin to those of an expert consultation.

A list of all workshop participants and their contact information is given in Annex 1 of this report. Also, a complete 'booklet,' containing pictures and bios of the 46 workshop participants, the facilitators and the PRGA Program logistics team can be found online and in materials distributed after the workshop (CD-ROM).

Purpose and objectives

The purpose of the workshop was '*to identify mechanisms that support gender-responsive participatory research by building on the experience of researchers and practitioners from the CGIAR centers, academia, NARS, NGOs and donor organizations.'* The workshop also aimed to '*provide inputs on issues related to gender-responsive participatory research in the CGIAR and other partner organizations.'*

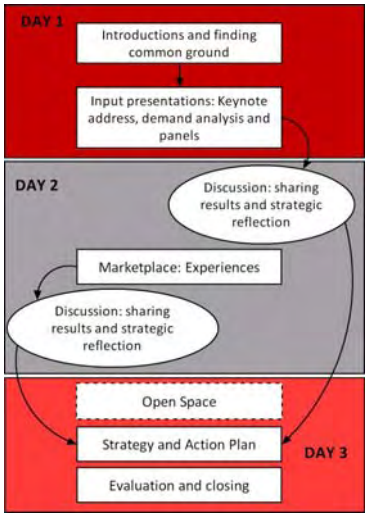
The main objective of the workshop was to *'identify practical ways to revitalize gender-responsive participatory research that meets the needs of women and men small-scale farmers.'* Additionally, the workshop looked to *'explore the relevance of gender-responsive participatory research taking into account the results of the demand analysis conducted at the system level and also including other partner organizations'* and contribute to *'design a strategy to support gender-responsive participatory research in the new CGIAR, including the context of the Mega-Programs.'*

Expected outputs

It was expected that the workshop would generate:

- A strategy and action plan for supporting gender-responsive participatory research
- A mechanism of linking scientists and their partners in a community of practice to increase learning and feedback to upstream programs
- An outline for the design of a proposal for leveraging the resources (human and financial) needed to implement the proposed action plan through 2014
- A report detailing the results of the demand analysis, the workshop process and the proposed strategy and action plan.

Workshop roadmap



A roadmap was designed for the 3-day workshop to illustrate the flow of the sessions, including some time each day to receive input and feedback, and other times dedicated to joint reflection: Day 1 included sessions that aimed at finding common ground and sharing relevant presentations to enrich the strategic reflections, bringing in the experiences of workshop participants on GRPR; Day 2 combined a strategic-reflection exercise with a 'marketplace'; Day 3 was intended for making progress toward the strategy and action plan, but also offered new perspectives through an open-space session.

Workshop process

The workshop was facilitated in turns by members of the CIAT Facilitating Impact Team (FIT), and with the permanent support of the workshop organizing team. Throughout the workshop, there were presentations, panels, discussions, group work and sharing of experiences, each with appointed reporters to facilitate feedback in plenary and the inclusion of the results into a strategy and this final report. Different interactive facilitation formats included a 'Marketplace,' an 'Open Space' session where participants could come up with issues for parallel sessions, and a 'Fishbowl' dynamic which allows lively plenary discussions.

The PRGA Program was in charge of logistics and created an environment conducive to collaboration and the well-being of participants. At the start of each day there was a newsletter to outline the process and bring together highlights from the previous day. Two post-workshop press releases were issued and shared widely. Newsletters and press releases are presented in Annexes 9 and 10, and posted in the newsletters and press reports section of the workshop website.

Day 1 – Wednesday, June 16

Workshop opening session

The workshop was opened with a welcoming inaugural speech from the Director General of the 'host' Center, CIAT, Ruben G. Echeverría. In his speech, Echeverría highlighted his expectation that the workshop outputs would include "a clear way forward for future research activities of PRGA [Program] at CIAT," and to help "clarify how the CGIAR can organize these [participatory and gender] activities." He noted that although CIAT was not leading any of the CGIAR's new Mega-Programs, it was involved in almost all of them, which would provide the Center with the opportunity to promote GRPR.

John Dixon, chairman of the Program Advisory Committee (PAC) to the former Systemwide (SW) PRGA Program, then gave a brief history of the Systemwide Program emphasizing its role in participatory plant breeding, impact assessment, capacity-building, and its inclusive approach to partnerships (see CIAT, 2010). CIAT had recently acted as a case study for gender-mainstreaming, starting with a gender audit in 2008–09 (Aviles Irahola, 2008). He noted that the Systemwide Program was now closed, and thanked the Director General of CIAT for providing the Program with a home. Dixon went on to say that CIAT was looking to clarify the role of the CIAT-PRGA Program both within CIAT and Systemwide via the Mega-Programs.

A short, 'homemade' video was then shown with comments from several participation and gender experts, including Jacqueline A. Ashby, CIP Researcher, Edith Hesse, head of Corporate Communications and Capacity Strengthening, CIAT and Alessandra Galié', ICARDA Research Fellow. Other considerations, including those of several women farmers from different regions, were also presented. The video and other taped testimonies of workshop participants are accessible on the workshop website. After the video, PRGA Program Coordinator, Patricia Biermayr-Jenzano presented the workshop objectives.

Finding common ground

This session aimed at introducing the participants and finding a space for them to share ideas, thematic work in areas of common interest, about workshop expectations and on issues related to GRPR.

Participant introductions and workshop expectations

Participants divided into five sub-groups. They were first asked to introduce themselves to their respective group by sharing their names and affiliation, and then to share their expectations of the workshop. The expectations were sorted into categories by the facilitators, and posted for participants to be able to refer to them during the workshop (see Annex 2).

During a second round, participants mixed into new groups and each group discussed the following questions: 'What have been our experiences using participatory research to address women farmers' needs and interests? What has worked and how can we build on our experiences?' These discussions helped set the common ground and vision of what needed to be accomplished during the workshop, some notes from some of these discussions are presented in Annex 3.

The Demand Analysis

A Demand Analysis Study commissioned by the PRGA Program was carried out by the CIAT Facilitating Impact Team (FIT) in preparation for the Workshop (Staiger *et al.*, 2010). The exercise aimed at gathering firsthand information about stakeholders' expert experiences and considerations regarding the use and knowledge of gender-sensitive participatory research in their field(s) of expertise, across the CGIAR centers, NARS, NGOs and other partner organizations. This information served as input to the workshop. A qualitative survey was designed with scale and open-ended short-answer questions. The survey was web-based, with e-mail invitations sent to all participants. This approach was complemented with the possibility of follow up where participants agreed by providing their contact information. All survey participants were either specialists in gender and participation or practitioners of participatory approaches. The demand analysis survey, titled 'Repositioning PRGA in Times of Change,' was applied during April and May 2010. A total of 76 e-mail invitations to participate in the web-based survey were sent. Thirty-eight (38) people responded, 30 of who completed the survey.

Simone Staiger-Rivas and Sophie Alvarez (FIT) presented an overview and the major findings of the Demand Analysis.

The participants discussed the Demand Analysis, guided by the following questions:

- What are the key findings and conclusions of the Demand Analysis?
- How can positive actions and new opportunities be reinforced and generated?

After the discussion, groups shared their insights in plenary, and especially with the 'drafting team' (a team within the workshop which gathered insights and lessons from group discussions, to compile into the Strategy and Action plan at the end of the workshop). Besides suggestions on

how to improve the study, participants discussed how positive actions and new opportunities could be reinforced and generated. Comments favored network and partnership issues, high-level support and buy-in, knowledge-sharing and capacity-strengthening, and the active use of GRPR in the research cycle. The notes taken by each group are presented in Annex 4.

Panel: Key issues in gender-responsive participatory research (GRPR)

This session aimed at enriching the strategic reflections by bringing in the experiences of workshop participants on GRPR. The panel consisted of presentations (presenters' names in bold), followed by clarifying questions and discussion:

- Participatory plant breeding and gender reflections on period 2000–2010
  ***Louise Sperling**, Paul Cox and Anja Cristinck*
- Strengthening the livelihoods of the most vulnerable in rural communities: Participatory research and gender in the face of climate change
  ***Conny J.M. Almekinders**, Margreet van der Burg and Todd A. Crane*
- Gender in CIFOR's research: Looking back and moving forward [natural-resources management]
  ***Yen Hoang Mai**, Esther Mwangi and Melinda Wan*
- Agriculture and nutrition: Why gender matters
  ***Dindo Campilan**, Krishna Sreenath and Gordon Prain*
- Participatory research, gender and market chains
  Mark Lundy

The presentations are available online at Key issues in gender-responsive participatory research Panel Papers and summaries are presented in Annex 5.

The participants then had the opportunity to join a discussion group on the panel topic of their choice, in order to explore further the key issues presented in the panel, using the following discussion questions:

1. Why is gender-responsive research and action critical to this issue?
2. What are the major areas of research pending?

Notes of what was discussed in the groups, used as input into the Strategy and Action plan, are presented in Annex 6.

Day 2 – Thursday, June 17

To begin the day, the facilitator led a 'thermometer' exercise with the group. In this exercise, participants were asked to indicate how close, on a scale of 0–10, they felt the workshop was toward achieving the objectives and expectations. The result was a voting between 5 and 7. The facilitator then presented the agenda for the day, and introduced the feedback that had been compiled for sharing by the reporters of discussion groups of day 1. This feedback can be found in the Day 2 Newsletter (Annex 9).

Keynote address: Perspectives on gender-responsive participatory action-research

Keynote speaker Aden Aw-Hassan (who had difficulties with his travel) presented on day 2 instead of day 1. He talked about a study on Perspectives of gender-responsive participatory action-research, the study was co-author by Malika Martini, Alessandra Galie' and B. Rischkowsky at ICARDA. Aw-Hassan is Director of the Social, Economics and Policy Research Program at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) of the CGIAR.

Aw-Hassan said that the application of participatory research approaches in agricultural research had made substantial advances during the last 20 years, but more work is needed. The most telling example in the CGIAR is related to participatory research applied in plant breeding (PPB) and that the economic efficiency of PPB had been demonstrated, providing evidence in support of participatory methods. While PPB has been successful, participation has not been applied widely in other research areas. So, there is potential for participatory research methods. He also spoke about the application of social and particularly gender analysis, because they are essential for understanding the root causes of poverty and finding possible solutions.

Introduction to the CGIAR Mega-Programs

At this point, it was deemed necessary for participants to have a clearer view of the present context in which the CGIAR finds itself as a condition for the strategic reflections. The latest state of the thinking behind the CGIAR Mega-Programs and the restructuring of the CGIAR were presented by Maya Rajasekharan, the CIAT Program Officer. Rajasekharan coordinates and supports the development and implementation of strategic research directions and has therefore been involved in 'keeping track' of Mega-Program developments and status. Her PowerPoint presentation is available online.

Her explanation and update on Mega-Programs development was an entry point for a series of questions, particularly from those participants who were not directly associated with the CGIAR change process. A particular value of Rajasekharan's presentation was her explanation of the scope of CIAT's work, since the Center is currently involved in most Mega-Programs, even though it is not leading any of them.

After the CGIAR Mega-Programs presentation, the group again divided into sub-groups, for discussion based on the question '*What needs to be done if gender-responsive participatory research is to make a difference?*' The results of this discussion were fed into the Strategy and Action plan, and were used as input for the 'Matrix' exercise on Day 3.

Marketplace: Experiences on how some GRPR issues have been dealt with in practice

Marketplace was a space for practitioners of GRPR from around the world to share their experiences in applying and documenting their use of participatory research or gender analysis in their work . To start the exercise, each of the four Marketplace presenters had the chance to briefly describe in plenary what would be discussed at their table.

Furough Olinga, representative of the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA), presented her organization's 'gender mainstreaming path' and the mainstreaming work conducted in association with SW-PRGA Program including eight NARS of ASARECA. Melania Portilla, from the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), presented her organization and some of its actions for the promotion of gender equality and rural women in Central and Latin America taking into account the territorial approach embraced by IICA. Jeannette Gurung presented her organization, Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (WOCAN), and some of their training courses and progress in contributing to strengthening women's and men's capacity in gender and leadership in Africa and Asia. Finally, Pedro Oyarzún and Ross Mary Borja from EkoRural presented the NGO's grassroots participatory approach and shared the experience they have had with gender analysis as an endogenous process in rural communities in Ecuador.

After listening to the short description of the experience that would be presented at each table, participants chose the topic of greatest interest to them and joined the presentation and discussion there.

Day 3 – Friday, June 18

Day 3 began as day 2, with the 'thermometer' exercise with the group. The results of this exercise demonstrated that participants were feeling increasingly satisfied with how the workshop was accomplishing its objectives and desired results, with scores between 6 and 8. The facilitator then presented the agenda for the day.

Open space

The first exercise of the day was an Open Space session, where participants had the opportunity to present an experience or discuss an issue of their choice. IWMI's social and institutional researcher Everisto Mapedza presented an experience on gender-mapping. Socio-economist and gender specialist Thelma Paris shared IRRI's work on gender and rice 'Addressing gender issues in rice research and technology development.' INIA's agronomist Nohemi Zúñiga talked about an experience of participatory varietal selection. IFPRI economists Amber Peterman and Julia Behrman presented 'Gender research at IFPRI: Reflections and strategic directions' along with some considerations about IFPRI's Gender Task Force. The Open Space was also an opportunity for virtual presentations: Jemimah Njuki of the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) presented her organization's work with livestock and gender. Njuki is a social scientist whose main responsibilities are to develop a research area around gender and livestock, support gender integration within the institute, and develop methods for participatory monitoring and evaluation of livestock interventions. Finally, Miguel Gomez, Director of the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA), a governmental and inter-agency initiative of the Ministers of Agriculture of the seven Central American countries and several external cooperation partner agencies, presented his organization's policy work **s**upporting the inclusion of a gender perspective in sustainable rural development policies and initiatives. RUTA gives special attention to female entrepreneurs and indigenous populations, while promoting strategies and actions that recognize and emphasize the contributions that women and young people make to sustainable rural development. A presentation by Ravula Padmaja, a Senior Scientific Officer in the Global Theme on Institutions, Markets, Policy and Impacts of the International Crops

Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), on ICRISAT's experiences with gender-sensitive participatory research couldn't be realized during the workshop due to technical problems, but was shared before the workshop and is available on the website.

Input for the Mega-Programs: Proposed critical elements for GRPR in the CGIAR Mega-Programs

This particular exercise, facilitated by Dindo Campilan, a social scientist in participatory gender-responsive agricultural research in the International Potato Center (CIP), was an unplanned initiative that was enthusiastically embraced by participants who contributed their ideas to a 'matrix' of suggested approaches and outcomes related to GRPR in the preparation of the Mega-Programs.

The following Mega-Programs and sub-programs were considered:

1.1 Dry Area Systems
1.2 Humid Tropics Systems
1.3 Aquatic Agricultural Systems
2. Policies, Institutions and Markets
3.1 Global Rice Science Partnership (GRISP)
3.2 Maize
3.3 Wheat
3.4 Grain Legumes
3.5 Roots, Tubers and Bananas
3.6 Dryland Cereals
3.7 Livestock and Fish
4. Agriculture for Improved Nutrition and Health
5. Water Scarcity and Land Degradation
6. Forests and Trees
7. Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Some approaches and methods were considered useful to all Mega-Programs, across the board:

- Gender analysis
- Action learning research by discovering
- Social Analysis Systems (SAS) (www.SAS2.net)
- Inter-cultural approaches
- Socio-technical approaches
- Capacity-building for partners

A summary of the results of this exercise is presented in Annex 7, which was provided to Mega-Program team writers, to enrich their planning process.

Presentation and discussion of draft strategy outline and action plan

During the workshop, the results and insights generated during group discussions, plenary presentations and discussions, Q&A sessions after presentations, and in general all exercises

were followed by a pre-selected group, 'drafting committee,' in charge of documenting these for the 'Draft Strategy Outline.' This strategy document also benefited from feedback from participants after 'working drafts' of the strategy were presented in newsletters during the work days.

'Fishbowl': Identifying post-workshop steps

The workshop organizers wished to have a session with some quick concrete ideas of what the next steps could be for the CIAT-PRGA Program. We used a 'fishbowl' dynamic rather than classical plenary to elicit participants' ideas. This brainstorming session was divided into two types of feedback: (1) concrete ideas for next steps on GRPR, and (2) concrete ideas for CIAT as coordinator of those steps. A major part of the session focused on the first issue and participants identified similar priority topics: promotion, communication, networking, partnerships. Meanwhile the input into strategic directions was very diverse. Notes on the main ideas proposed and discussed by participants are presented in Annex 8.

One outcome of this exercise was the suggestion to establish an Interim Committee to continue supporting the GRPR Strategy for the International Agricultural Research System. The Interim Committee was formed by the three members of the SW-PRGA Program's Advisory Committee present at the workshop, and will be headed by John Dixon. The same people comprise the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to the CIAT-PRGA Program.

Workshop evaluation and closing

At the end of the workshop, participants had an 'After Action Review,' where they mentioned positive things that happened during the workshop, 'not-so-positive' elements, and how they would improve on these aspects for any similar workshop in the future. In general, comments were very positive and highlighted the excellent job done by the PRGA Program logistics and organizing teams.

Workshop after action review comments

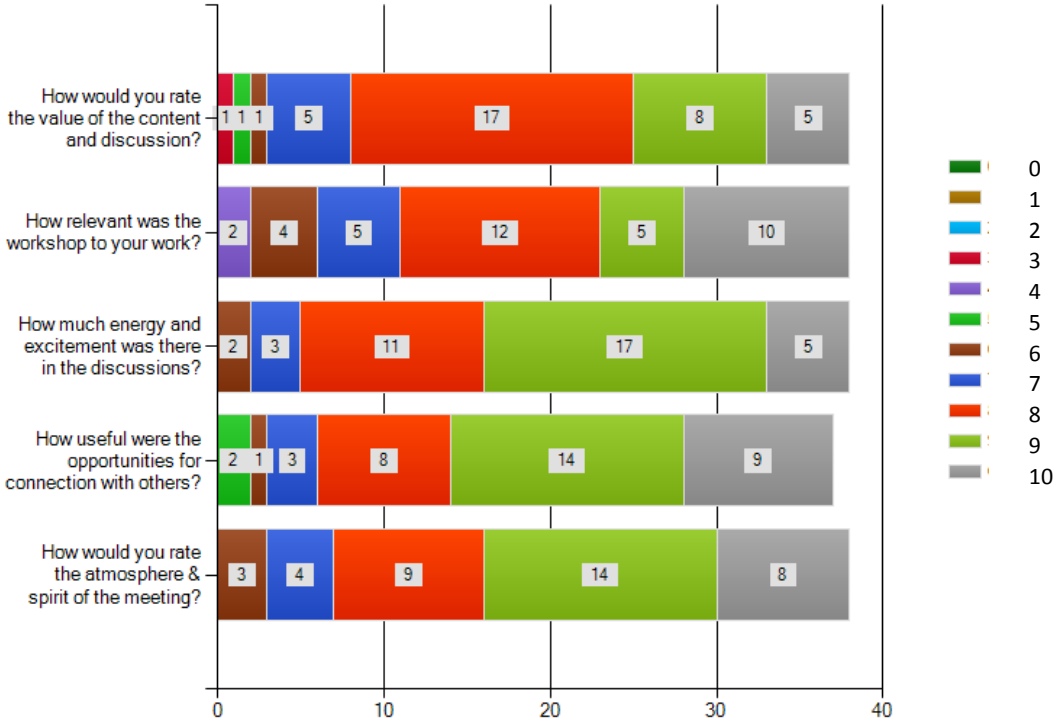
- Fishbowl was fantastic
- Dindo's facilitation of the matrix was very good
- Extremely interactive and exciting workshop
- *Idea*: In the evaluation we should address the expectations and how much they were met
- Amazing help by Guy]Guy Manners, PRGA Communications Consultant]/CIAT staff and facilitators
- Process was very consultative
- Congratulate organizers for what they accomplished with limited time
- Better if there had been more homework: inputs to discussions, especially Mega-Programs documents at beginning
- Better if we had known more exactly where we were going—causes disorientation not to know
- Positive that you acknowledged the opportunity for 'outsiders': this means an open mind, and a very important step to start building our network
- Patricia and Claudia: excellent communication—convinced ASARECA to let me come after talking kindly to them

- Impressed by the way we were able to move ahead—could tell from the mood meters
- Impressed by energy during marketplace, and today: good moods, laughter and work
- Want to express appreciation to Patricia and team: for visas and their good coordination
- Workshop was not as structured as it could be, but the open space given gave the opportunity to communicate
- Excellent partnership-building opportunities
- Congratulations to Patricia and team
- I am confident of this strong network here and what we can do
- Good things are happening—we need to take this opportunity to write, make ourselves visible
- Very professional organization of workshop
- I am impressed by the institutional, regional and disciplinary diversity of participants
- Nice opportunity: thank you Patricia and Claudia
- It is natural to wonder about the future of this—the workshop produced fantastic input to move forward
- Applaud the effort of Patricia for coming with this at the right time
- Hope we can keep moving—need to think of how we can promote this
- Opportunity for gender analysis and participatory research—I am excited
- Key PRGA output: the IPC guidelines designed in 2006–07, approved by board, coming out now
- Congratulations and good-bye!

Post-workshop evaluation survey

An in-depth participants' evaluation of the workshop was conducted via survey after the workshop. Thirty-eight (38) participants completed the online survey that aimed at a deeper workshop analysis.

Overall impression: From a scale from 0 to 10, 0 being the lowest rating and 10 the highest, participants rated their overall impression very positively between 8 and 10. Participants gave the highest and almost equal rating to: (1) the energy and excitement in the discussions: 33 respondents (87%); (2) the opportunity for connection with others: 31 (84%); and (3) the atmosphere and spirit of the meeting: 31 (82%).

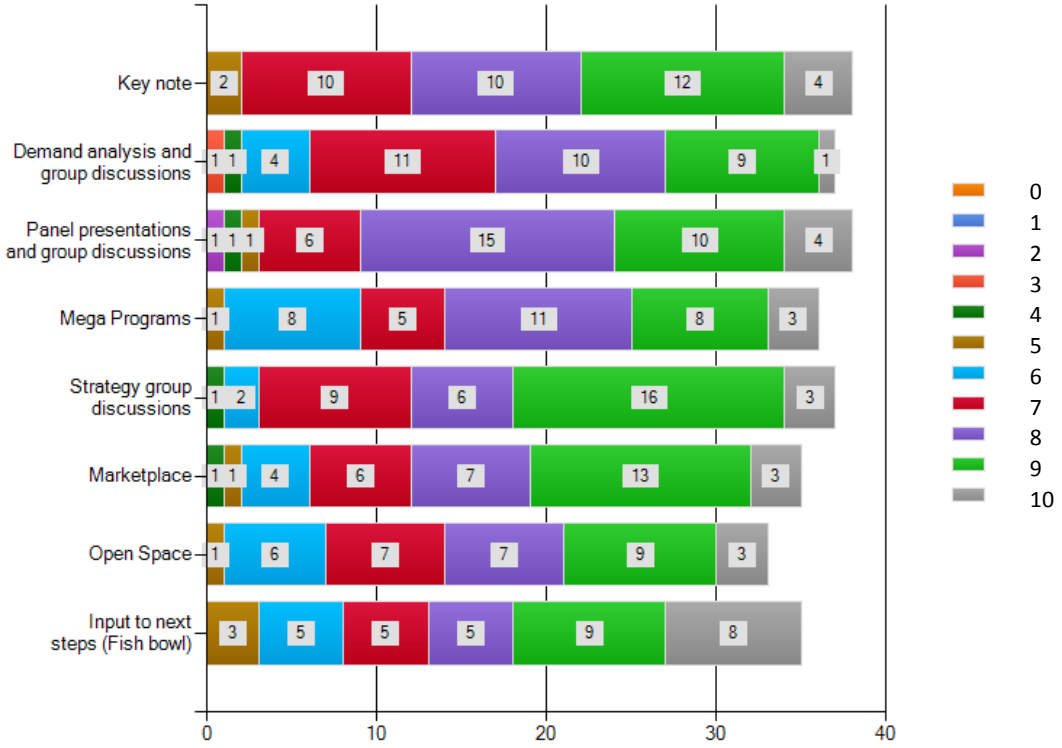


Participants' overall impression of the workshop
(0 = a very low rating, 10 = a very high rating for each of the criteria considered)

Achievement of workshop objectives was rated at an average of 8.

- *Identify practical ways to revitalize GRPR that meets the needs of women and men small-scale farmers*: 24 (63%) rated the achievement of this objective between 8 and 10.
- *Design a strategy to support GRPR in the new CGIAR including the context of the Mega-Programs*: 23 (61%) rated the achievement of this objective between 8 and 10.
- *Explore the relevance of GRPR taking into account the results of the demand analysis conducted at the system level and also including other partner organizations*: 21 (57%) respondents rated the achievement of this objective between 8 and 10.
- *General achievement of participants' expectations of the workshop*: 19 (53%) respondents rated the achievement of this objective between 8 and 10.

Best sessions: Among the sessions participants liked most were the panel: 29 (76%) respondents rated the session between 8 and 10; the keynote: 26 (68%) respondents rated the session between 8 and 10; and the strategic group discussions (68%).



Participants' ratings of the different sessions of the workshop

Significant sessions: We asked respondents which sessions were particularly significant or memorable for them, and why. Six out of 23 mentioned the Fishbowl. The first part of this activity went very well and brought up good points, also the exercise favored lateral thinking; it was a new technique and resulted in many opinions and ideas. Respondents also mentioned the strategic group discussions and panel presentations.

When asked for three action items as important next steps for repositioning GRPR, the following replies were given (grouped into categories by the authors of this report).

Networking and promotion:

- Formation of a network of champions within and outside CGIAR/platform for GRPR
- The CIAT-PRGA Program should promote itself and its achievements much more to gain more visibility
- Maintain a listserv to be in touch with participants
- PRGA Program should work in a more intimate way with non-CGIAR organizations
- Maintenance of exchanges
- Establish a critical engaged group of 'friends of the CGIAR'
- Start to create a network in order to facilitate synergies and concrete partnerships among the different types of organizations (CGIAR centers, NGOs, universities and international organizations)

- Look for spaces (e.g. workshops) to bring stakeholders (scientists, in particular CGIAR scientists, indigenous peoples, small-scale farmers at large, agro-ecologists) into productive, respectful dialog
- 'Political' initiatives at a high level to find support for the strategy
- Building linkages between CIAT-PRGA Program and other gender research in the CGIAR, including the G&D Program and CAPRi/other IFPRI research
- Mapping and contacting different stakeholders to know much more about gender and participatory analysis, not just NARS or CGIAR centers. I think other actors from civil society are [as] key as NGOs or universities
- Promoting the GRPR strategy throughout the international agricultural research community
- To reach a larger audience, a more aggressive public-awareness campaign should be implemented. There are so many free virtual tools that this could be done without becoming too expensive
- Packaging lessons learned and experiences of PRGA and sharing widely using ICTs.

Content:

- In-depth inter-cultural discussion about gender, mainstream development, and alternative development paths in agriculture (indigenous and non-indigenous people's alternatives)
- Urgency of combining development + advocacy + research
- For three centers strong on GRPR to work together to develop a strategy
- Compilation and organization of success stories and better ways to communicate the exciting parts of our work to many different audiences
- PRGA Program should include successful experiences from non-CGIAR organizations
- Development for capacity-building for gender-responsive institutional environment/culture/ staff skills
- Institutionalization of gender research in CGIAR to capacity-building by pooling skills
- Conduct action-oriented and participatory work starting with training and the design of tools, besides implementing gender-disaggregated data in Mega-Programs
- Focus on the differences and complementarities between gender and systems of agricultural knowledge (industrial/conventional, agro-ecological, indigenous/peasant/traditional).

Feedback on strategy:

- Keeping [the PRGA Program] systemwide despite being under CIAT now
- PRGA Program should share the strategy with other organizations that were not in the workshop in order to have a feedback
- Finalizing the strategy and sending for comments with specific deadline
- Send to the different participants the strategy so that further inputs can be analyzed and maybe taken into account.

Mega-Programs:

- Review all the Mega-Programs which have GRPR
- Organization of input into Mega-Programs
- Getting GRPR into the CGIAR Mega-Programs

- Development of guidelines for GRPR for Mega-Programs
- Work with individual Mega-Programs to ensure that GRPR is integrated in program strategy and document.

Funding:

- Raising research funds for collaborative work
- Interim Committee for 'Global Initiative' presents the strategy and work plan to potential donors.

Workshop logistics: 30 respondents (86%) rated the workshop logistics between 8 and 10. They most appreciated the support to participants, the evening socials, but also gave high rates to CIAT as a meeting location, the guest house and food. Participants were less satisfied with the connectivity, and would have liked to have had more free time.

In their final survey remarks, most participants (13 out of 22 comments) expressed their satisfaction with the event. Further comments included: (1) the lack of accomplishment of the objectives and criticized the involvement of some participants as reporters (requested by the organizers at the beginning of the workshop); (2) the need for further in-depth discussion; (3) the importance to address the issue well in the Mega-Programs; (4) the need for a more culturally diverse perspective on GRPR; and (5) the lack of closure.

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Abbreviations

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ACM	adaptive collaborative management
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
AWARD	African Women in Agricultural Research and Development
CAPRi	Systemwide Program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CGIAR)
CATIE	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza
CD-ROM	compact disk – read-only memory
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIP	International Potato Center

CRS	Catholic Relief Services
esp.	especially
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	focus-group discussion
FIT	Facilitating Impact Team (CIAT)
G&D	Gender and Diversity Program (CGIAR)
GRPR	gender-responsive participatory research
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
ICT	information and communications technology
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NARS	national agricultural research systems
NGO	non-governmental organization
no.	number
NRM	natural-resource(s) management
PABRA	Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance (CIAT)
PAC	Program Advisory Committee (of the former SW-PRGA Program)
PB	participatory breeding
PPB	participatory plant breeding
PPP	public–private partnerships
PRA	participatory rural appraisal
PRGA	Participatory Research and Gender Analysis Program (formerly SW, now CIAT)
PVS	participatory varietal selection
Q&A	question and answer
REDD	reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
RTB	roots, tubers and bananas
RUTA	Unidad Regional de Asistencia Técnica
SDD	sex-disaggregated data
SEAGA	Socio-economic and Gender Analysis Programme (FAO)
SOFA	*The State of Food and Agriculture* (FAO)
SRO	sub-regional agricultural research organization
SW	CGIAR Systemwide
UPWARD	Users' Perspectives owith Agricultural Research and Development (CIP)
vs	versus
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

Annex 1: Participants' contact details and group picture

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Annex 2: Workshop expectations

Networking

- Identify and build partnership networks so that concerns of rural women and men are incorporated in research
- Build a functioning and sustainable network on gender analysis/participatory research within CGIAR
- Share experiences, learn from each other and foster community of practice
- Build new links in CGIAR Centers
- Meet others from other centers and organizations
- See how to link our work
- Re-connecting with the PRGA [GRPR][1] community
- Strengthening partnerships and collaboration –> common goal
- Determine how non-CGIAR actors/organizations can work with and complement programs of CIAT, PRGA [Program] and others.

Enhancing GRPR

- Find ways to put women farmers into the design and implementation of PRGA [GRPR] programs
- Explore how PRGA [Program] will assist NARS, NGOs in participatory research and gender analysis
- Explore ways of building farmers' capacity in identifying pests and disease outbreak
- Explore a culture-based PRGA [GRPR] (respectful and inclusive) based on the rich distinctiveness of: world views, theories, philosophies, methodologies / research techniques, indigenous and non-indigenous, languages / epistologies / ontologies
- Identify strategic research themes
- Find practical ways to make feasible participatory research, improve policy as well as development programs
- Promote more on-the-ground GRPR programs in both the South and the North
- To understand and harmonize the concepts of gender within the PRGA [Program]
- Apply methodologies that allow/highlight the participation of women.

Supporting strategy development

- Formulate and understand the strategy of PRGA [Program] and its linkage to other CGIAR centers and beyond (institutions outside CGIAR)
- Have a perspective on PRGA [GRPR] for future research
- Help push PRGA [GRPR?] in the right direction
- To ensure commitment of resources for gender analysis and participatory research
- Clear strategy 'new' to support GRPR in Mega-Programs
- Harvesting best practices and ideas for a concrete strategy
- Participate in the rebirth and reincarnation of PRGA [Program]
- Tackle how to make the sum greater than the parts of PRGA [GRPR?]
- Identify processes to mainstream gender in CIAT

[1] In the context of the workshop (especially on the first day), some participants used 'PRGA' for 'participatory research and gender analysis' (the activities) as well as for the Program. I have done my best to identify which is meant in each case ('[GRPR]' and '[Program],' respectively), but some were unclear and there are likely to be errors—Ed.

- Insist on the need of task force on gender
- Develop scenarios for a process-oriented field (PRGA [GRPR]) to thrive in large results-oriented institutions.

Sharing and learning from experiences

- Share experiences of institutionalizing participatory action-research and gender
- Identify lessons from past PRGA [Program/GRPR]
- Learn about different experiences with PRGA [GRPR]
- Find mechanisms of sharing gender research experiences
- Learn from experiences of natural-resources management using participatory research and gender analysis
- Know what has been achieved so far until now using PAR and GA.

Get to know PRGA [GRPR?] better

- Learn more on the PRGA [GRPR?]
- Increase clarity on PRGA [GRPR] methodology
- Get to know better PRGA [Program?], its main findings, experience and potential to work together
- Understand role of PRGA [Program?] in gender issues in the Mega-Programs
- Understand PRGA [Program?] strategy and position in the new CGIAR
- Better understanding of conceptual frameworks and gender methodologies
- Determine role of PRGA [Program] *vis-à-vis* other gender actors in IFPRI and G&D
- To know more about participatory research
- To better understand constraints that have prevented better outcomes from participatory research and gender analysis
- Understand structure for collaboration and way forward for gender research in CGIAR
- Understanding PRGA [GRPR] in the international context and take back lessons / leads to ICAR (India) strengthen partnership.

Tackle some big questions

- How to link small-scale farmers with market systems, especially intraregional trade in Africa
- How to get gender involvement analysis and bring it to research
- Can gender-insensitive participatory research still be called participatory?
- Farmers lead research or participatory research
- Civil society contribution to science research
- What are high-impact leverage points for big change in favor of poor women and men?
- Is gender only women and men? How about the youth? How do we involve them?
- Building sustainability into participatory research.

Annex 3: Notes of 'Finding common ground: Interests and experiences' session

Discussion group A

Leader: Dindo Campilan
Reporter: Karen Amaya
Participants: Mark Lundy, Esther Mwangi, Yen Hoang Mai, Karen Amaya, Dindo Campilan

Most discussed issues

- What is PRGA [GRPR?] for?
- Whatever comes out from this workshop has to be for the CGIAR and beyond (vision)
- Who are our allies and who do we have to influence?
- We have to be practical (in learning, acting, etc.)
- A great amount of work has already been done. So how do we release the information to the users? And obtain impact?
- There is an issue with language and partners (infomediaries)?
- Who are the users, how will it be done?
- What is participatory?
- What are the drivers of this topic…sometimes there are exclusions/inclusions…
- Information gathering → there are many issues that have to be dealt with in certain projects regarding climate change, etc., that also have to be dealt with in value-chain studies
- There should be a good balance in the new PRGA [Program]
- We should look at the outcomes and the outputs. Articulate impact pathways
- There are many positive results that have not been shown to the world as they should have
- Youth issues are very important…will they be included?

Discussion group B

Leader: Conny Almenkinders
Reporter: Ross Borja
Participants: Salvatore Ceccarelli, Jeannette Gurung, Ross Borja, Pedro Oyarzún, Tirso Gonzales, Ricardo Ramirez

Discussion

1. Even [though] there is an institutional supportive environment, colleagues sometimes are the major obstacle
2. Top-down approaches, it is not demand-driven approach. It is client-oriented approach
3. Predominant culture of the CGIAR
4. It is a power issue. Question: Are you losing power when doing participatory research?
5. Although CGIAR says centers can do participatory research, many of designs and treatments come from scientists. Need to find ways to connect scientist approaches with participatory research and gender analysis
6. Culture is a big issue in participatory research. What does participatory research […?]
7. Participatory research has a different connotation that depends on each location and mainly culture. Participatory research does not mean the same for everybody
8. There are demands of CGIAR, a global mandate; the question is how to connect this mandate with the ground?
9. Participatory research does not mean automatically gender. Gender is about empowerment and equity

10. The need of an adequate institutional setting. Especially in Latin America, NARS are dying. So we need to think how to improve the institutional setting
11. The CGIAR way to choose their partners in civil society
12. Need to clarify concepts such as what is a plant breeder? There is not just [one] way to do plant breeding, there are a lot of ways to do it
13. Women are totally marginalized in food production → recognition of women's roles in the production process
14. Need to discuss about gender and social inclusiveness
15. Gender approach has to do with change of behavior, so there is a need to consider this when developing methodologies and tools to address gender issues

Discussion group C

Leader: Moussa Sié
Reporter: Ricardo Ramirez
Participants: FAO, ICRISAT, AfricaRice, ICARDA, Independent

Most discussed issues

- There is a clear role/ strategy for PRGA [Program] in the gender field, in the CGIAR, in Mega-Programs, in mainstreaming
- Terminology matters: 'gender-sensitive' versus 'gender analysis' versus PRGA
- Need to define links and networks as part of the strategy
- PRGA [Program?] unique in the integration of gender-sensitive participatory research which is a natural combination

Impact issues matter: Who is benefitting? Let's determine the boundaries: participatory research, gender and impact

Discussion group D

Leader: Thelma Paris
Reporter: Dai Peters
Participants: Louise Sperling, Cecilia Turín, Noemí Zúñiga, Nireka, Thelma Paris and Dai Peters

Most discussed or controversial issues

- Donors spend work on DA survey, but not the work
- CGIAR talks about farmers and NARS involved, but not much beyond. [Few] gender-analysis services beyond survey
- Pressure to have quick outcomes
- Women do not express their own opinion
- Tools for gender-analysis survey itself may be flawed
- Structural problem: gender analysis lacks rigor and quality – survey questions
- In CGIAR system, social scientists are considered service providers and the technical scientists now claim they know how to do participatory research or gender analysis themselves and social scientists are no longer needed
- No place for strategic applied work in CGIAR for gender-responsive work in technology development
- Now there's IFPRI and AWARD (Vicky Wilde's program). PRGA [Program] can carve out a niche in gender-responsiveness in technology development
- The present structure does not allow rigorous gender research, particularly in applied research

Annex 4: Notes of Demand Analysis group discussion

Group A:

- PRGA [Program] did good job – need more of same
- Respondents: those who benefited and practice, but feel they have not enough space to do more = marginalized
- In broader context PRGA [Program] not successful in 'mainstreaming'
- Share information/experiences
- Network that gives strength to 'believers' (e.g. quality)
- Stories:
    1. Model organizations which succeed in mainstreaming
    2. Success in terms of outcomes
    3. Success in terms of impact
        - Stories analysis case studies for … success – would these be result of more training, info, materials?
        - Most of these not in CGIAR?! Wake up call of where PRGA [Program] was/will go
        - Partnerships important
- Findings not clear in reference to the use of participatory methods and gender analysis – further clarify work conducted under both domains
- Working on the misconceptions about participatory research and gender analysis
- Need of budget, accountability, awareness (about technology and science not … science for development – not only productivity)
- No community-based organizations in Demand Analysis
- Verify what each of the groups (in this workshop) expect from each other (power-sharing, competition / complementarity) – CGIAR's role in institutional landscape needs to be clarified.

Group B:

Vision: Enhanced impacts for poor rural women

What are we trying to change?

1. Behaviors: Whose? – scientists and service providers
2. Levels of research (rigor, quality) – not funding
3. Organization of research (integrated social sciences always lose out)
4. From supply to demand
5. From unaccountability to accountability.

Strategies for change

1. New tools and approaches for behavior change
2. New levels of rigor in research
3. Focus on organizational change
4. Document existing successes and build up more cases which address the demand-driven needs of poor rural women
5. Focus on impact assessment.

Group C:

Most important actions:

1. Evidence-based impact-driven research
2. Policy changes to support GRPR
3. GRPR partnerships
4. Process documentation (success stories and experiences) to be used by donors, policy-makers and practitioners
5. Sensitization, training, accountability mechanisms, incentives (at different levels) for GRPR
6. Enhance access of learning resources for different users
7. Establish a community of practice
8. Develop research designs which can be used by both farmers and researchers.

Most striking findings:

1. Low response rate
2. Low uptake of the PRGA [Program] outputs
3. Success stories ? what? Needed? Developed?
4. Formal training in gender training (interpretation)
5. Gap on perception of the importance of gender (participatory approaches) versus field research
6. Why does gender remain largely invisible / ignored?
7. Silence on the links between PRGA [Program] and G&D [Program]
8. Survey of researchers – not much on their respective institutions (no. of gender researchers, resource allocation).

Group D:

Problem	**Solution**
1. Lack of capacity-building 2. Linkages (few? Absent? Needed?) 3. Lack of information (easy to understand and applicable) for different levels [types] of users 4. Lack of institutionalization of gender-sensitive participatory research – How? At all levels…	1. Pooling of expertise in all parts of the world to develop capacity-building programs consisting of: training material / manuals (training) / tools –> based on situational analysis 2. Identify other stakeholders and donors 3. Webpage / platform (interactive) media – 'wow' stories – knowledge-sharing (experience) 4. Result dissemination participatory research 5. Monitoring (creative ways) – participatory 6. Public-awareness, recognition, support (political will), budget

Group E:

Key insights:

- Academic outputs dominate. Not equal to development outputs
- Culture point of view is key
- Lack of consistency in documentation – gender vs women; gender responsive vs sensitive – targeting respondent? Level?

- Not reaching end-users (oral cultures)
- Need sex disaggregation in report
- Is this study gender specific or gender analysis?
- Where is the start position and future position of PRGA [Program]?

Way forward:
PRGA [Program] carry out:

- Situation analysis by gender culture, geography, age, innovation
- Capacity building – who – how – what for?
- Consultation at all levels of research with stakeholders

Annex 5: Key messages from the keynote and panel presentations

Keynote address: Perspectives on gender-responsive participatory action-research

Aden Aw-Hassan (ICARDA)

Since the early 1990s, substantial advances have been made in the application of participatory methods in agricultural research, especially in plant breeding. However, understanding of and responsiveness to the different roles and needs of men and women farmers have been slow. Meanwhile, gender differences in livestock-raising have been well documented, and the failure of livestock research programs may be attributed to lack of user participation. Also in natural-resources management (NRM), there has been much work reporting the division of labor (roles) and responsibilities between men and women, but little or no gender-targeted problem-solving research. The world in general and agriculture in particular are changing—in the biophysical environment (e.g. climate change, water scarcity, erosion, desertification), socio-economically (e.g. family structure, markets), and the 'information revolution.' To meet the agricultural needs of the twenty-first century, research needs to actively solve problems and understand (analyze) the processes of change. Gender-responsive research needs to go beyond description to action-research for change—change to improve the welfare status of the impoverished farmers for and with whom we are working.

Participatory plant breeding and gender reflections on period 2000–2010

Louise Sperling, Paul Cox and Anya Cristinck

Women are key agricultural producers (35–50% of farmers in Latin America and the Caribbean to 85% in Africa); both men and women play actives roles in agriculture for consumption and sale. In a review of (3388) plant-breeding articles in five high-profile journals over the period 2000–2010, a mere 2.0% focused on participatory plant breeding (PB, including participatory varietal selection, PVS) and a paltry 0.7% on gender. The implications are that PB has had only a small impact on 'classical' breeding practice, and that PB renders minimal attention to gender. For the most part, plant PB has mimicked the goals and benefits of 'classical' plant breeding, with little attention paid to other benefits. Women are most often involved in research on 'women's crops' (e.g. sweet potato, beans), and their voices are often only heard in women-only focus groups and surveys. An absence of targeting of PB means more men participate in general, with women more likely to be information-providers. Claims that PB is gender-neutral are unsubstantiated, and lack of consideration of gender limits the ability to maximize the positive effects of PB. Four case studies of gender-responsive PB highlight that women: are often good predictors of overall crop-trait needs; facilitate insights on a wider context and in collaborative processes; can take the lead in technical skills; and experience markedly different constraints from men. Future application of GRPR in crop breeding should focus on 'minor' crops, 'marginal' areas, linking farmers to markets, and benefit-sharing and access arrangements (including intellectual property rights). Participatory breeding requires an open agenda to allow farmer-preferred trade-offs (e.g. high-stress environment vs market) and to address complex issues (e.g. climate change, production, health and conservation goals).

Strengthening the livelihoods of the most vulnerable in rural communities: Participatory research and gender in the face of climate change

Conny J.M. Almekinders, Margreet van der Burg and Todd A. Crane

The first impacts of global climate change are already upon us (e.g. floods, droughts), but the worst is yet to come. So far, most farmers have merely coped with ongoing changes, with a few making innovative changes. Most models predict that the greatest changes will affect the already vulnerable rural communities in the tropics. To understand how research and development agents can support communities, communities need to be better understood. Communities are not homogeneous entities, as individuals may be differentiated by gender, age, wealth, ethnicity, religion, health or 'stigma.' Consequently, individuals have different vulnerabilities to changes; moreover, an individual's vulnerability may change. It is therefore impossible (and inappropriate) to make broad generalizations. However, individuals are part of their community networks, with their social structures and power struggles—community provides a safety net, but may also exploit particular individuals. Community leaders are not necessarily all good or all bad. In terms of participatory research, experience shows that not all community members will participate—some may not be interested; leaders may appropriate the processes or benefits; and often, the poorest may not get involved. Participatory researchers need to be aware of community networks and their dynamics, and seek to strengthen networks in such a way that they benefit the position of the most vulnerable. Adaptation to climate change means no more 'business as usual' for either the farming communities or the researchers.

Gender in CIFOR's research: Looking back and moving forward [natural-resources management]

Yen Hoang Mai, Esther Mwangi and Melinda Wan

The purpose of this review is to establish the extent to which gendered relationships are captured in CIFOR's research and to identify new opportunities, including questions and methods for deepening and extending this gender dimension in forestry research. This review is also concerned with CIFOR's need to capture changing global realities and to foster a better understanding of gendered relationships in order to inform policy and practice. The review finds an increasing commitment in CIFOR to incorporate gender analysis in its research as demonstrated by its strategy, its 3-year operation plans, and the increasing numbers of projects that incorporate gender. While gender is incorporated in projects across all three continents that CIFOR focuses on (Africa, Asia and Latin America) and addresses a broad range of thematic areas in forestry, it is addressed in a narrow sense and is equated with the collection of sex-disaggregated data. Little attempt has been made to explore gendered *relationships*, their drivers and the interactions with broader processes of concern to CIFOR; and the research remains largely descriptive of differential effects on men and women. The development of a gender-in-forestry conceptual framework, the identification of clearer gender-related impact pathways from research to policy/practice impacts, and the use of multiple methodologies can allow for a more systematic research design that addresses the causes, effects and interactions of gendered relationships in forestry.

Agriculture and nutrition: Why gender matters

Dindo Campilan, Krishna Srinath and Gordon Prain

Malnutrition is the state of insufficient, excessive or imbalanced consumption of nutrients, i.e. either under- or over-nutrition. Increasing food production *per se* is insufficient to solve nutrition problems. Nutritional status is determined (in large part) by availability of and access to right amounts and combinations of food of adequate nutritional quality. Men and women have different nutritional needs, especially in relation to women's reproductive role. Pregnant and lactating women are among the most nutritionally vulnerable groups, with intra-gender differences among social groups and cultures (particularly developed vs developing countries). Other facets of women's role in nutrition are that they are primarily responsible for feeding their families (although they share the role of food provision with men, women tend to be decision-makers in and stewards of household food and nutrition security), and spend more of their income and resources on food (cf. men). Women engaged in commercial farming are often motivated by family and social welfare benefits (i.e. investing profits in food and nutrition). Nutrition programs achieve better outcomes when they include strategies for women's education and empowerment. Overall, however, household and community dynamics require social learning and collective action by women and men.

Participatory research, gender and market chains

Mark Lundy

Market and value chains may be viewed in several ways: (a) the *systemic* view sees a network of actors 'from farm to fork'; (b) the *governance* view looks at the rules and norms that govern how things work; (c) the *outcome-oriented* view looks at equity and competitiveness (where are the poor active in the chain?). GRPR can be applied along the entire value chain, helping the various actors 'explode the myths' about each other—although the tools and outcomes differ with different mixes of actors at various points along the chain. Participatory research is all about hearing the voice of the excluded and generating benefits for them; thus, the issues of gender and gender roles arise. There are three schools of thought concerning gender issues in value chains: (a) accounting (numbers); (b) opportunistic upgrading; and (c) women in economic leadership. We need to understand what happens in the household, especially when it links with local, national and international markets. Research must then decide on the balance between reach (number of participants) and depth of change (power). Work is then influenced by social institutions and the legal framework. Ultimately, value-chain analysis with GRPR will result in improved outcomes. We need to discover the leverage points for changing the larger (or stronger) actors in the value chain to the benefit of the smaller (or weaker) ones, and how to do that on a wide scale. In particular, the CGIAR needs a change of focus from publications (which often have minimal impact on the target actors) to development *per se*. We need to create the linkages between research and development, and between public- and private-sector policies that support the development of inclusive and equitable market chains.

Annex 6: Notes of panel (day 1) discussions

Participatory research, gender and market chains

Group Leader: Mark Lundy

Agricultural development is a driver of rural poverty reduction and value chains are a driver of agricultural development

Major research areas

1. Balance between spread and depth. Work with development agencies who work at scale: reach quality and quantity, how do we do both?
2. Reaching end-users: as a research program, idea failed at CIAT but makes progress with partners Oxfam, CRS, CATIE. Research about development; on learning processes between research and development
3. Value chain and impact assessment of feedback loops on what works for farmers; consumer confidence index by actor in the chain. 'Mood meter.' That is where gender component comes into play
4. Non-inclusiveness. What in the chain work would lead us to inclusiveness? What is it that includes women and poor in successful chains? Common vision, effective business linkages models – organizational aspects and principles, including 'Fair Trade'
5. Risky environments –> reduce risks: how chains can increase or reduce the risk? Risk sharing. Diversification
6. Dialog with buyers
7. Innovation to increase the 'pie,' benefits for participating actors.

For Mega-Programs

MP2. The value chains program has been relegated to a small corner. The value chains program has been a hard sell.

How can we make value chains for the poor and women?

Trade-offs between export earnings and rural development trying to see the impact of policy regulations and links to the livelihoods of the poor, the environment, biodiversity. Private sector policies… Best possible combinations

Participatory research, gender and nutrition

Group Leader: Dindo Campilan

Most discussed and / or controversial issues

- Nutrition and agriculture linkages are distinct because gender is the central issue (less so with participatory research)
- Nutrition science is gender-biased (physiology, life cycle)
- Less understood intra-household dynamics to achieve nutrition goals (how food distribution among household members is done)
- Health and nutrition—can they be separated? Do they need to be separated?

Conclusions (agreements and disagreements / emerging views)

- Need to define participatory research—are we talking about focus-group discussion? Formative research?
- Participatory research is a tool (of many tools) which can be applied to gender and nutrition (and is this the best tool for the objectives?)
- Participatory research as a methodology and change agent?

Major research areas

- Micronutrient biofortification
- Food consumption patterns, including fads
- Dietary diversification through crop diversification
- Infants and under 5 feeding (role of women *vis-à-vis* other productive roles)
- Integrating agri-food strategies in broader nutrition interventions
- Screening and evaluation of local foods for nutritional value
- Food safety standards – agriculture-associated diseases
- Occupational health—pesticide residues, physical drudgery
- Biosafety standards
- Women – gender household dynamics—community
- Understanding intra-household dynamics to achieve nutrition goals (food distribution among household members)
- Gender as central to agri-nutrition (rather than participatory research)
- Women play a role as food providers—and nutrition is important
- Nutrition science is gender-biased (physiology, life cycle)
- Participatory research contributes to understanding and influencing behavior change

Gender in CIFOR's research: Looking back and moving forward [NRM]

Group Leaders: Yen Hoang Mai and Esther Mwangi

Why is gender research and action critical to NRM?

- Women most connected to NRM—both [genders] have different roles, knowledge; working with only one side biases options, targeting. Women have detailed knowledge, perspectives and both men and women are important
- Climate-change mitigation measures like reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD). No gender aspect whatsoever in REDD. No representation of women's interests and/or of gender
- Knowledge about natural resources—women have detailed knowledge and conscious of value of biodiversity. Women are more conscious because they value more—mind integrated, have to provide food; productive strategies in the household. Different priorities than men
- Women play diverse roles—manage energy resources, feeds; plus also spend more hours connected with natural resources than men
- NRM includes fisheries, forestry, water, soil, livestock
- Many actors in NRM (esp. forestry) don't see the links and don't see women as primary actors in the field. So need to make [them] visible
- There are fewer women professionals in this field. There is a male perception that NRM is a male profession, yet out in the field and reality its women largely managing resources
- There is also an issue of bias—men in extension/research go to work with male farmers and leave women out
- In order to make targeting and alternatives / options / solutions relevant to those
- In order to see a full picture then you must see gender
- So why participatory? They can learn from each other. Identification of solutions that are relevant and to allow actors to get perspectives of the other
- Need a better definition and guidelines for participation

- Gender-responsive research still critical—we are still dealing with issues of exclusion—they have not gone away and are getting worse, e.g. due to REDD and other emerging problems, e.g. land grabs for biofuels
- Women lack political participation.

What are the major areas of required research?

1. REDD and women's collective action to capture rents from carbon markets/trade; equitable benefits capture/distribution
2. Certification (high-value market opportunities)—relative gains to men and women from engaging in certification (higher prices for standards that incorporate social and environmental benefits) programs in cocoa production
3. Property rights/access to natural resources and enhanced adaptation for men and women
4. Impacts of women on land-grabbing for REDD, biofuels and food security
5. Incentives for conservation—how women are benefitting from payment for environmental services approaches
6. Indigenous knowledge—differentiation between men and women
7. What are women's roles in mixed user groups?
8. Access to policy-makers especially by women; policy should be approved by users themselves
9. Gender in social movements
10. The role of technology in creating public awareness, sharing information—enhancing voice and networks
11. Better understanding of backlashes

What can be done to provide support to forests and trees Mega-Program

1. Capacity-building
2. Dissemination
3. Cross-center research and synthesis
4. Create working group on gender; PRGA [Program] can act in a coordinating role on gender research
5. Civilize them (i.e. men) to understand

Participatory research and gender in PPB

Group Leader: Louise Sperling

On Mega-Programs

Need to ensure that participatory research and gender analysis are included substantively in Mega-Programs. Drafting committee might consider a specific statement. with precise bullet points on substance

The issues are:

(a) what is the substance of the statement?
(b) how to get the current meeting to vote on it
(c) how to get the statement officially out to Mega-Programs (e.g. through CIAT DG?)

Substance issues

1. 'PPB' should be changed to 'PB,' 'participatory breeding.' Fish and Livestock also require PB initiatives. To get a participatory perspective in fish and livestock breeding will require some technical advances—but also significant behavioral modifications among the breeders involved
2. To effect PB, there is still the real challenge of getting different disciplines together. Social scientists and gender specialists are vitally needed on the teams

3. There needs to be *research* on actual methods to include women in PB—there are some cultures where this is very difficult. Are some methods and approaches better than others?
4. The *delivery* phase needs now to be included in the realm of PB. This will involve methods evolution—but also real policy change. Some of the issues:

- use of farmer data in variety release
- the moving of non-released varieties (into seed production)
- how to link PB with seed production—equitably
- concerns that non-released varieties will go to the private sector? (Fingerprinting?)

5. Trait trade-offs. Much more work needs to be done here—e.g. the trade-offs of micro-nutrients and production—what do farmers want?—drought resistance and market value.
6. Gains of PB. This needs to be a prime area of concerted focus. *Who* benefits? What are the economic, well-being, empowerment gains? (for different stakeholders)

Strengthening the livelihoods of the most vulnerable in rural communities: Participatory research and gender in the face of climate change

Group Leader: Conny Almekinders

Research areas (climate change)

- Working with chaos theory
- Who initiates?
- Who convenes?
- Move stakeholders (multilevel)
- Women engagement more urgent
- Much local innovation under way
- Understand local knowledge (how it comes)
- How to deal with heterogeneous communities
- Disaster preparation—options
- Scientists to work with local innovations
- Strengthen social organizations
- Scientists to share the wider picture

1. Need to discover / negotiate / agree on who plays what roles
2. Change in breeding program—making multiple varieties available 'evolutionary plant breeding'—scientists making changes as dramatic as the changes by farmers
3. New language—ways of combining traditional and journal scientific world
4. Social movement—new roles for scientists in advocacy
5. Alternative sources of energy—renewable
6. Diversity in food security

Annex 7: Proposed critical elements for gender-responsive participatory research in the CGIAR Mega-Programs[2]

To have a concrete set of guidelines, and to prepare CGIAR Mega-Programs which are gender responsive and participatory, the participants of the workshop propose a set of key elements that should be considered in the preparation of Mega-Programs. The suggested GRPR outcomes and approaches for inclusion in the Mega-Programs are summarized below. Numbering refers to the Mega-Program or component.

Some approaches and methods were considered useful to all Mega-Programs, across the board:

- Gender analysis
- Action learning research by discovering
- Social Analysis Systems (SAS) (www.SAS2.net)
- Inter-cultural approaches
- Socio-technical approaches
- Capacity-building for partners

Gender strategy in Mega-Programs: A suggested guide[3]

1. *Gender relevance:* What are the gender-differentiated contributions (existing/potential) that the Mega-Program can make to poor people's livelihoods?
2. *Gender targeting:* What are the gender-sensitive outputs and outcomes targeted by the Mega-Program?
3. *Gender research approach:* What gender-responsive research approaches/methods can be used to achieve these Mega-Program outputs and outcomes?
4. *Gender research capacity strengthening:* What are the capacity-strengthening needs and opportunities for the Mega-Program to effectively carry out these gender research approaches/methods?

1.1 Dry Area Systems

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
• Gender-disaggregated adoption of innovations • Guidelines for gender-responsive training adopted in human-resources program • Adoption of risk-mitigating options by men and women farmers	• Participatory action-research methods legitimized with a gender-lens database • GRPR used in assessing the impact of projects and constraints to adoption • GRPR used to identify research priorities • Gender-disaggregated database

[2] The suggestions provided in this Annex were distributed to all CGIAR directors general by the director general of CIAT on July 8, 2010.
[3] Guide developed by Mega-Program 3.5 team when they convened after the workshop.

	development

1.2 Humid Tropics Systems: No Mega-Program-specific suggestions were provided

1.3 Aquatic Agricultural Systems

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
• Equitable access to water and land resources for women and men • Equitable access to technologies—appropriate for poor and vulnerable • Governance systems are inclusive of women • Equitable benefits from fisheries technologies for women and men • Equitable access to markets and services for women and men • 50% of beneficiaries are women • Indicator: Gender gap reduced • Policies promote pro-poor gender-equitable growth	• Participatory methods • Consultation and dialog workshops with men and women • Collective action that strengthens women's networks • Diagnostic framework to generate options with women and men • Gender-disaggregated data

2. Policies, Institutions and Markets

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
• Conceptual frameworks to link value chains, gender and territories • Compile case studies and support discussion forums • Poor rural women and men are able to participate in and benefit from value chains, markets • Payments for environmental goods and services (as an agenda that needs GRPR)	• Focus on local food systems • Value chains / gender territorial approach

3.1 Global Rice Science Partnership (GRISP)

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
• Men and women farmers involved in technology needs assessment, on-farm adaptation, evaluation of integrated cropping systems innovation • Knowledge of the complementarities and gender differences in crop-management practices and the ways farmers affect them • Men and women groups or associations involved in needs assessment, adaptation, evaluation and dissemination of technology and implementation of business models to improve post-harvest practices, and uses of new products	• Participatory rural appraisal (PRA), focus-group discussions (FGDs) • Baseline household—sex-disaggregated data analysis • Socio-economic group disaggregation • Conduct participatory varietal selection (PVS) in integrated cropping systems with men and women (30%) • Conduct PVS / PB in stress-prone

• Knowledge of changing gender roles due to climate change: consumer preferences, gender-differential impact of technologies • Gender-differentiated factors (enabling and constraining) that affect technology adoption • Bio-fortified rice and specialty rice evaluated by men and women	rice environment with men and women (30%) • Participatory planning in business models to improve post-harvest practices and uses of new rice varieties • Training (capacity enhancement): Leadership to women; Women-to-women grassroots; Formal training • Interdisciplinary approaches

3.2 Maize

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
• Gender-disaggregated adoption of innovations • Guidelines for gender-responsive training adopted in human-resources program • Adoption of risk-mitigating options by men and women farmers • Gender-disaggregated adoption of modern varieties documented • Methods for evaluation of modern varieties by men and women disseminated	No Mega-Program-specific approaches suggested

3.3 Wheat

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
No Mega-Program-specific outcomes suggested	• Participatory action-research methods legitimized with a gender-lens; a gender-disaggregated database developed • GRPR used in assessing the impact of projects and constraints to adoption • GRPR used to identify research priorities • PVS by men and women systematized, compiled and shared with community

3.4 Grain Legumes

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
• Recognition of the role of neglected and underutilized species managed by women • Legume markets developed which benefit women as well as men	• Agro-biodiversity and seed fairs, e.g. community-managed germplasm banks • Participatory and gender-responsive

• Farmer breeding intellectual property rights (IPRs) recognized including women • Women farmer-led research • Increased agro-biodiversity • Women's priority crops defined and adopted • Seed production benefits for women and men	approaches

3.5 Roots, Tubers and Bananas (RTBs)

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
• Adequate food supply with high nutritive value for poor households (women, men, children) especially in crisis situations • Women's enterprises based on value-added RTB products are established • Product development to suit dietary habits • Enhanced access to seed by women and men farmers • Ethno-botanical knowledge on RTBs, especially lesser known/underutilized crops • Women's knowledge on post-harvest activities visible • Women farmer-led research field trials	• Community-based approaches in integrated crop management • Community-managed seed systems • Analysis of RTBs' contribution to women's livelihood assets and outcomes • PVS for RTBs with desired traits for biotic and abiotic stresses • Women entrepreneurs increase incomes • Linking *in-situ* and *ex-situ* genetic resources conservation

3.6 Dryland Cereals

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
• Adoption of varieties through gender-responsive participatory breeding (PB) • Empowerment of stakeholders • Increased income from verities developed through gender-responsive PB • Increased agro-biodiversity	• Evolutionary plant breeding • PB and PVS • Participatory M&E • Collecting, documenting and using men's and women's knowledge • GRPR methods to identify priorities • Develop local seed production systems

3.7 Livestock and Fish

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
• Equitable (women and men) access to livestock and fish technologies: priority-setting, breeding, dissemination • Equitable benefit sharing from value chains—women and men: Income / processing / nutrition	• Collective action • Natural-resources governance institutions • Private–public partnerships (PPP) • Participatory methods

trade-offs • Equitable benefit sharing from consumption—women and men: gendered preferences; intra-household distribution • 50% of beneficiaries are women • Equal development opportunities for women and men farmers • Women farmer-led research • Gender-disaggregated data	• Gender analysis • Consultation and dialog including workshops with women and men

4. Agriculture for Improved Nutrition and Health

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
• Reduce under-nutrition and micronutrient malnutrition of under-5s, especially in window of opportunity for boys and girls • Increase household-level food security and equitable intra-household allocation of food • Increase dietary diversity of women, children and households to reduce micronutrient deficiencies • Meet food and nutrition needs for women throughout lifecycle (pregnancy, breastfeeding) • Reduce exposure to unsafe food and agriculture-based disease (men, women and children) • Meet food and nutrition needs for vulnerable groups including men, women and children with HIV/AIDS and malaria • Safe water management and reduction of water-associated diseases for men, women and children • Ensure that nutritional status of women and children does not suffer in times of crisis	• Qualitative semi-structured interviews • Utilize underutilized and unutilized resources • Empowerment • Focus-group discussion • Formative research • Ethnographic methods

5. Water Scarcity and Land Degradation

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods are needed?***
• Improved livelihoods for poor men and women through use of land and water resources • Increased participation of women in irrigated agriculture • Improved access to land and water for productive use by poor women and men • Gender-sensitive land and water management institutions • Women benefiting from MUS (Multiple use systems) and BSMs (benefit-sharing mechanisms) schemes and designs	• Participatory scenario-building and model development • Participatory approaches looking at the needs and requirements of poor women and men

6. Forests and Trees

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods are needed?***
• Knowledge of women and men on management, use, conservation of trees, forest, agroforest, biodiversity is incorporated into approaches and technologies • Reduced vulnerability of women and men through involvement in design and implementation of institutional arrangements (including planning) and mitigation measures that enhance their capacity to cope and/or adapt to climatic shocks • Benefits from products and services of forests, trees, biodiversity equitably distributed among men and women • Increased and effective participation of women in forest decision-making at multiple governance levels • Increased awareness (use) by men and women of institutions, mechanisms and processes for safeguarding/defending rights and access • Enhanced abilities of forest-adjacent/dwelling men and women to reduce vulnerability to environmental shocks • Increased frequency and quality of access by women and men to forest and agricultural extension agents and services • Strengthened property rights / access of women and men to forest resources and tree products • Gendered technology development for tree domestication, tree cover protection, productivity • Equitable participation in variety selection and breeding • Enhance forest conservation effort in developing countries • Benefits equitably distributed • Transparent mechanisms and processes for feedback developed and utilized by men and women	• Participatory technology development pressure on forests, trees • PVS / domestication • Capacity-building for gender institutionalization • Gender-responsive / participatory M&E • Participatory action-research approaches • Adaptive collaborative management (ACM) • Research for advocacy: on property rights benefits for women of REDD and carbon markets • Participatory mapping / transect walks • Intra-households survey

7. Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Outcomes: What are the target outcomes for women / men?	***Approaches: What approaches / methods need to be applied?***
• Participation and involvement of men and women in decision-making to cater for specific needs and concerns • Gender-responsive information needs, packages	• Socio-economic and gender analysis (SEAGA) tools package • Gender-disaggregated data (GDD) in reports, baselines, etc.

tailored to the situation and realities of each country/community for disaster management and change of behavior and lifestyle • Women's involvement in development of new technology • Women and men participation in decision-making • Systematic adaptation efforts should address gender-specific impacts of climate change in the areas of energy, water and farming systems • The looming effects of climate change on men and women and immigration regulations for refugees (disaster) • Gender-responsiveness in all aspects of climate change, inequalities to access resources: credit, extension services, info, technology, farming systems, agriculture, fisheries, biodiversity, and ecosystem services • Widespread crop failures and food security • Poor and vulnerable in least developed countries and the obligation of disaster management at global level • Equal access to training and skill developments for both women and men	• Consultative approaches at the world level, to harmonize the resources (location based) • Systematic gender analysis and utilizing sex-disaggregated data (SDD) • Establishing gender-sensitive indicators and benchmarks • Building a global solidarity to solve the same common challenges • Consultation at world level to harmonize the resources of international community • Flexible financing mechanisms to reflect women's priorities and needs • Participation of women in development of funding criteria • Gender analysis of all budget lines and financial instruments for gender-sensitive investments in programs, adoption, mitigation, technology transfer capacity-building • Separate focus-group discussion by gender

Annex 8: CIAT-PRGA Program follow-up actions to Repositioning Workshop (participants' suggestions)

A long list of suggestions and possible points of entry shared by the participants are recorded below. It was clear that they have high expectations in relation to the future role of the CIAT-PRGA program. Under the current framework, PRGA will provide an anchor to a grounded strategic and action-oriented approach and would be the logical venue to support a global GRPR initiative as the system undergoes changes and embraces new mechanisms to enhance gender action and research.

Communication and promotion:

- Reach out to other centers to make GRPR visible through Mega-Programs
- Networks: build on those we have
- Document and assess impact of past GRPR
- Visibility—capture stories, more different formats
- Consider a new name
- Reach out at high level with the new strategy
- Modify the website

Partnerships and networks:

- Assess strengths and weaknesses of partners to avoid competition (—> collaboration) — social capital and trust
- Identify potential partners [for] the research-for-development continuum. What value will the Program add to the partner? That will unlock funding
- Demonstrate effective/innovative models of partnering
- Get to know each other through joint activities — FAO–IICA–CIAT/CG — use FAO role in policy and advocacy —> SOFA contribution with data
- Loss of power due to change from Systemwide to CIAT Program —> importance of networks
- Network facility
- Get more specific => facilitate groups that are divided differently
- Help create a new championing enabling system. Keep advanced research institutes together. Annual meetings

Strategic focus:

- Establish clear identity within CIAT
- Be grounded. Provide tools
- Take on research on the process of change
- Get funding and a 'PRGA' budget
- Think more about how research–development–advocacy relate to each other (i.e. develop a conceptual framework)
- Gender-mapping
- Complete the strategy document

- Gender and … markets —> impact of participatory research —> Establish ourselves as advanced research
- Unifying body—neutral territory among Mega-Programs
- Actions for others —> not only for ourselves
- G&D = workplace
  IFPRI = broad analysis[4]
  PRGA [Program] = integration participatory research and gender plus how do you facilitate 'things' on the ground
- Will PRGA [Program] provide services globally or CIAT project services?
- Do gender analysis
- We still miss the stakeholder 'farmer'
- Make sure to have women farmers involved in the networks and at all levels.

[4] This generalized 'definition' of the roles of the three main CGIAR actors in participatory research and gender is *incorrect*—one of the IFPRI staff present at the workshop responded, 'IFPRI does not do "broad" or review type analysis, they do *gender* analysis using a broad range of methodological tools.'—Ed.

Annex 9: Workshop newsletters

Repositioning
Workshop Newsletter No. 1

Repositioning
PRGA in Times of Change

June 16, 2010

Welcome

CIAT and the PRGA Program would like to welcome all participants to the Workshop on Repositioning Gender-Responsive Participatory Research in Times of Change.

Over the next three days, we will be discussing the relevance and future of gender-responsive participatory research in the CGIAR.

This workshop is bringing together about 40 scientists with a wealth of experience in participatory and gender research. Participants represent a broad range of stakeholders from the CGIAR and its partners in the NARS, NGOs, academia and the donor community.

The main objective of the workshop is to identify practical ways to revitalize gender-responsive participatory research that meets the needs of women and men smallholder farmers. In addition, it will:

- Explore the relevance of gender-responsive participatory research, taking into account the results of the demand analysis conducted at the CGIAR system level and also including partner organizations.
- Design a strategy to support gender-responsive participatory research in the 'new' CGIAR, including the context of the Mega-Programs.

Outline agenda

Day 1 – today (Wednesday), June 16, 2010

- Getting started
- Finding common ground
- Keynote
- Demand analysis
- Key issues in gender-responsive participatory research
- Workshop Cocktail, 7 p.m.

Day 2 – Thursday, June 17, 2010

- Key issues (cont.)
- Mega-Programs
- Strategic reflection
- Marketplace

Day 3 – Friday, June 18, 2010

- Open space (parallel sessions)
- Presentation and discussion of draft strategy
- Follow-up steps
- Evaluation
- Closing dinner (in Cali)

Repositioning PRGA in Times of Change

PRGA

CIAT

Repositioning
Workshop Newsletter

Repositioning
PRGA in Times of Change

Your host: The PRGA Program

The PRGA Program was established in 1997, as a CGIAR Systemwide program, to: identify, adopt, adapt and develop suitable participatory and gender-analysis methodologies for agricultural research; build capacity in the use and understanding of these methods in the CG and its partners; develop appropriate research partnerships and networks; and promote the institutionalization of gender-sensitive participatory research approaches.

The Program and its partners helped build strong momentum for the implementation of participatory approaches in agricultural research. In particular, it demonstrated that participatory research and gender analysis: embody rigorous methods that are scientifically grounded, confirming that the results produced are valid; produce broad impacts through technologies and resource-management options that are well suited to end-users' needs, thereby significantly reducing the likelihood of farmers rejecting the technologies developed; produce process impacts in the form of human and social capital, which help sustain rural development and innovation; are especially beneficial to women, the poorest and marginalized groups; and are cost-efficient.

Many of the lessons learned by the early 2000s are still applicable today—for example:

- While there is increasing interest in the use of participatory approaches, it seems that gender issues still constitute a largely ignored area in agricultural R&D;
- Many CG Centers have not achieved a critical mass in the use of equitable participatory research and gender analysis methods;
- There is a great and unmet need for capacity-development in the use of these methods;
- In cases where participatory approaches have been applied, there has been enhanced learning as a result of experimentation with methods; however, much of this learning and change remains isolated from the project cycle and does not extend to the organization level.

These factors severely restrict the extent to which equitable participatory research and gender-analysis approaches are integrated into the research process, thereby limiting the extent to which their positive impacts can be scaled up.

Over the years, the PRGA Program amassed a large amount of information on participatory and gender research, providing state-of-the-art reviews and revealing the diversity of methods available in the pursuit of gender-sensitive and participatory research. For several years, the Program facilitated electronic communities of practice for participatory plant breeding (PPB), participatory natural-resources management (NRM) and gender. Having identified, adapted and developed various methodologies for participatory and gender research, the Program also provided capacity-building in their use to partners. Partnerships themselves became a key characteristic of the Program's work and research was often at the 'cutting edge' of the two subject areas.

Throughout the Program's life as a Systemwide entity, it provided leadership to the CG and its partners in impact assessment (particularly of participatory and gender research) and gender-mainstreaming. Meanwhile, its strong partnerships with leaders in the field helped to ensure the evolution of PPB as a flagship of participatory research world-wide.

As the CGIAR is being re-modeled to better address the needs of international agricultural research, the Systemwide program structure is being shelved in favor of Mega-Programs and other mechanisms of operation. The future of the PRGA Program's activities and legacy—gender-responsive participatory research—is under the microscope.

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Repositioning
Workshop Newsletter No. 2

Repositioning
PRGA in Times of Change

June 17, 2010

Welcome

Welcome to the second day of the CIAT–PRGA Program workshop on Repositioning Gender-Responsive Participatory Research in Times of Change. We trust that you enjoyed last night's entertainment and had a refreshing night's rest.

With the absence of our keynote speaker yesterday, the agenda had to be modified, but we hope to be able to hear from him this morning. It seemed that everybody got thoroughly involved and excited during yesterday's sessions, especially the last one on the key issues.

As discussed yesterday, the focus is on generating a strategy for gende-responsive participatory research to guide the CGIAR (and others) over the coming years. To that end, we have gathered a few of yesterday's comments around three of the important questions that the strategy will address—see over.

One issue that raised its head early on was the confusion caused by the use of the abbreviation 'PRGA.' It was suggested that this should be avoided as much as possible, and then reserved strictly for the name of the Program (formerly Systemwide, now CIAT).

Best wishes to all for another successful day of discussion, and don't forget the Piano Bar will be open this evening.

Revised outline agenda

Day 2 – Today (Thursday), June 17, 2010

- Keynote
- Key issues – reporting back to plenary
- Mega-Programs
- Strategic reflection
- Marketplace

Day 3 – Friday, June 18, 2010

- Open space (parallel sessions)
- Presentation and discussion of draft strategy
- Follow-up steps
- Evaluation
- Closing dinner (in Cali)

Repositioning PRGA in Times of Change

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PRGA in Times of Change

Strategy and Work Plan Outline
(Some feedback from Day 1)

What is the rationale for doing gender-responsive participatory research?

- Participation allows farmers and scientists to learn from each other, identify solutions that are relevant and get each other's perspectives
- Gender-responsive research still critical—we are still dealing with issues of exclusion—they have not gone away and are getting worse, e.g. due to REDD, and other emerging problems, e.g. land grabs for biofuels
- Women have detailed knowledge of natural resources and are conscious of value of biodiversity
- Women play a key role in food production and nutrition improvement
- Participatory research contributes to understanding and influencing behavior change
- 'Participatory' is to hear the voice of the excluded and to generate benefits for them—thus, issues of gender and gender roles
- Scientists have to make changes as drastic as those farmers are making

What is our future vision for gender-responsive participatory research (CG, NARS, NGOs, academia)?

— pending input

What are our strategic options (in- and outside of the CG)?

— pending input

What have we learned over the past 12 years (opportunities, constraints)?

- Varying vulnerabilities; degrees of vulnerability (intersectionality—accumulated vulnerabilities); dynamic vulnerabilities
- System governance is important—rules and norms regulating/constraining how things work
- Communities are heterogeneous
- Climate change and participatory research cannot be separated
- Accelerating changes in climate increase vulnerability, which requires increased capacity to respond
- Need to learn from traditional knowledge
- Multiple options required
- Demand for scientist roles in advocacy—capacity to work with (local) social organizations
- Scientists need to combine traditional/indigenous and 'formal' scientific worlds
- Much local innovation in many places

Pathways for success: Who, what to do, with whom, when and where?

- Pooling of expertise from different parts of the world to develop capacity-building
- Political will: Partnership between the CGIAR and local governments. Within the CGIAR itself, how do we deal with it? Policy framework in gender, strategic plan that has gender component and gender budgeting. Budget is important because without budget you cannot conduct the activities
- The practical reality of participation—need to tune in on community-level dynamics in order to improve quality of research; more realistic interventions
- Need to enhance capacity at local level to make choices

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Repositioning
Workshop Newsletter No. 3

Repositioning
PRGA in Times of Change

June 18, 2010

The end of the beginning

Welcome to the third and final day of the Workshop on Repositioning Gender-Responsive Participatory Research in Times of Change.

Yesterday was a busy day for most of us, with the majority of participants 'locked' in discussions of the elements of our proposed strategy both before and after lunch. The discussions were held in table groups based on participants' institutional affiliations—CGIAR, NARS, and NGOs, academia and others. The groups' findings were then reported back in plenary.

As many participants moved into the 'Marketplace' of sharing the experiences of non-CG stakeholders, the drafting team met to chart the way forward for the Strategy and Action Plan that are the primary projected outputs of this event. It was decided to form two teams: the 'drafting team' worked on elements for the Strategy, while Dindo Campilan agreed to 'pull together' the CG participants to look in detail at what gender-responsive participatory research elements need to be channeled into the new Mega-Programs. The preliminary results of these two groups will be presented in plenary today and then discussed in detail in table groups.

We hope that this is only the beginning, as it will then be necessary to implement both the Strategy and the Action Plan. This will require some sort of mechanism, which will no doubt be discussed today as well.

And so we reach a critical stage in our deliberations, and at the end of the day the Workshop Closure Dinner at Faró El Solar restaurant in Cali. Departure will be prompt at 7:00 p.m., so don't miss the bus!

Revised outline agenda

Day 3 – Today (Friday), June 18, 2010

- Open space (parallel sessions)
- Presentation and discussion of draft Strategy and Mega-Programs Action Plan
- Follow-up steps
- Evaluation
- Closing dinner (in Cali)

Repositioning PRGA in Times of Change (June 16-18, 2010) PRGA CIAT

Strategic niche

Vision

- Advocacy, research and development need to be part of a whole for gender responsive participatory research to be institutionalized.
- This is urgent because of the impact of climate change
- GRPR is institutionalized in an inclusive multi-stakeholder international agricultural innovation system
- GRPR is included in all stages of the research cycle in the context of multi-stakeholder partnerships
- GRPR is enabled by critical mass, mechanisms, multidisciplinary teams and resources targeted, M&E
- GRPR should result in major benefits including empowerment and avoid harm to women.
- GRPR is mainstreamed and driven by end users
- A new breed of scientists/leaders with gender sensitive research practice and evaluation
- PRGR is institutionalized and research is driven by people/gender/participatory approach to effectively reduce poverty and enhance food security and nutrition
- Sound PRGR responds to new trends and challenges such as human, plant and animal diseases, globalization (market chains) smallholder transition-demographic transition
- PRGR is used for policy making and for empowering local communities to be active agents of change

Pathways for success

The transformation calls for:

- Integration of research, development and advocacy:
- Reflecting on context (organization, champions, long term commitment)
- Valuing women champions
- Insuring representation of women farmers in advisory bodies
- Make visible what the enabling environment needs to look like for CG researchers to champion GRPR
- Work with partners who can complement or complete the integration of research, development and advocacy
- Find partners who already integrate research, development & advocacy (high on vertical axis of graph)
- Find partners with an organizational culture that celebrates GRPR
- Use partnerships as a means of internal reflection (an honest ongoing challenging of assumptions)
- Make the terms of 2-way exchange partnerships explicit – a negotiated relationship
- Identify new change agencies, champions and diverse stakeholders in effective networking (existing + building new), bridging boundaries
- Foster collaboration and alliances beyond research teams
- Develop institutional arrangements for culturally sensitive situations ???
- Develop evidence, demonstrate impact, lobby and advocate
- Form gender relevant interdisciplinary groups
- Build capacity in GRPR for critical mass of practitioners
- Strengthen enabling conditions for GRPR
- Pool expertise from different parts of the world to enhance capacity-building
- Create political will through:
  - partnership between the CGIAR and local governments.
  - within the CGIAR itself, how do we deal with it?
- Develop a policy framework, a strategic plan and budget for gender and participation.
- Tune in on community-level dynamics in order to improve quality of research and ensure more realistic interventions
- Enhance capacity at local level to make choices
- Raise awareness of gender mainstreaming at all levels of decision making
- Strengthen linkages among CGIAR centers, NGOs, NARS, universities and development organizations for information sharing.
- Build opportunities for cross agency research programs and projects
- Build capacity at all levels
- Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation (gender related indicators)
- Include gender and participation specific budget for each mega-program ... *(more)*

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Annex 10: Post-workshop press releases

- PRESS RELEASE -

A Strategy for Gender-Responsive Participatory Research in International Agricultural Research

Cali, June 22, 2010—The Workshop on Repositioning Gender-Responsive Participatory Research in Times of Change (CIAT headquarters, Cali, Colombia, June 16–18, 2010) brought together about 40 experts involved in gender and participatory research. They came from the CGIAR, national agricultural research systems (NARS), NGOs, academia, regional organizations and the UN—a broad range of stakeholders from around the world.

The participants reviewed a demand analysis; listened to and discussed the state-of-the-art and role of gender-responsive participatory research (GRPR) in agriculture, and constructed the elements for a strategy and action plan for the use of GRPR in international agricultural research for the coming years.

A number of workshop outputs will be circulated over the coming months (July–August):

- A global Strategy for GRPR
- An Action Plan for implementing the Strategy
- An Action Plan for incorporating GRPR into the CGIAR Mega-Programs
- A Strategy and Action Plan for the CIAT PRGA Program
- A Workshop Report (focusing on the process of the workshop)
- Publication of the overview papers specifically commissioned for the workshop
- A revised version of the Demand Analysis Report
- The Workshop Proceedings (incorporating all of the above, plus various other relevant documents)

The Vision is to see GRPR institutionalized in an inclusive multi-stakeholder international agricultural research system (CGIAR, NARS, NGOs and academia) and included in all stages of the research cycle to increase the efficiency and efficacy of poverty alleviation through improved food security and nutrition.

For this to happen, advocacy needs to be included with research and development to create a coherent whole—as advocacy is not generally considered a strength of the CG System, there is a major role here for other stakeholders such as NGOs. A multiplicity of stakeholders is also needed to ensure critical mass. In practice, GRPR is driven by end-users, and empowers them to address their own needs. GRPR is responsive to changing conditions, whether in the social, bio-physical, economic or any other sphere. For GRPR to succeed, scientists and managers need to consider gender in their research practices and evaluation—in many cases they will make changes as great as those they expect from farmers.

The timing for institutionalizing GRPR is critical, not only in the face of rapid climate change and food crises, but also with the current 'window of opportunity' afforded by a favorable policy environment, and the plethora of information and technology.

Various *Pathways for Success* were identified at the workshop covering such areas as: funding; policies, conditions; culture; partnerships and linkages, awareness-raising and capacity-building; methods; accountability; and evaluation. Details will be elaborated in the forthcoming Strategy and Action Plan.

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Repositioning

PRGA

CIAT

A brief on the Workshop organized by the Systemwide PRGA entitled "Repositioning Gender Responsive Participatory Research (GRPR) in Times of Change" was held June 16-18, 2010 at the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Cali, Colombia.
Prepared by Mary Njenga; Email: m.njenga@cgiar.org

Mary Njenga is a Kenyan researcher in urban agriculture and environment and sat in CIP's Gender and Diversity Committee in 2004-2009. During the same period she led the development of CIP's gender guidelines that were approved by the board with minor revisions in March 2010. Mary has published widely on gender and urban agriculture and she is currently undertaking a PhD on environmental science at the University of Nairobi under the lead supervision of Prof. Nancy Karanja with affiliation to World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) under the supervision of Dr. Ramni Jamnadass. Mary is an African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD) 2009 fellow, a fellowship coordinated by the Gender and Diversity (G&D) program of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Dr. Yvonne Pinto, Director, Agricultural Learning and Impacts Network (ALINe) at the Institute for Development Studies, UK is Mary's mentor under the AWARD fellowship. Mary was one of the participants in the workshop.

The **Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA)** program was established in 1997, as a CGIAR Systemwide initiative to identify, adopt, adapt and develop suitable participatory and gender-analysis methodologies for agricultural research: build capacity in the use and understanding of these methodologies in the CG and its partners; develop appropriate research partnerships and networks; and promote the institutionalization of gender-sensitive participatory research approaches (within the CG and its partners). The PRGA system wide initiative is closed and it is now a program of CIAT. The "Repositioning" workshop is the last activity of the system wide initiative.

Objectives of the workshop and how they were met: (i) identify practical ways to revitalize gender-responsive participatory research (GRPR) that meets the needs of women and men smallholder farmers, (ii) explore the relevance of GRPR taking into account the results of the demand analysis conducted at the CGIAR system level and also including partner organizations, and (iii) design a strategy to support GRPA in the 'new' CGIAR, including the context of the Mega-Programs. A demand analysis was commissioned by PRGA program and implemented by CIAT Facilitating Impact Team (FIT) to all participants prior to the workshop. Dr. Ruben Echeverría, CIAT DG welcomed participants while Dr. John Dixon, chair of the PRGA Program Advisory Committee, gave a background of the program which was complemented by a video talk by Dr. Jacqueline Ashby, the founder of PRGA. Presentations were made on participatory research and gender in plant breeding, climate change, natural resource management, market chains and agriculture and nutrition. The mega-programs were explained. Participants shared their experiences through market place, open space and talks delivered via the internet. Group work with plenary reflections was carried out and Fish bowl and anidea tree on GRPR were other techniques used.

The workshop was organized and facilitated by Patricia, Claudia, Angela, Freddy, Simone, Sophie, Katherine and Guy. Over 40 scientists from the CGIAR, NGO's, NARS, and academia participated.

Highlight of the key outputs of the workshop

(i) Strategy for global gender responsive participatory research (GRPR)

The vision will include:

- Research, advocacy and development as part of whole for GRPR.
- GRPR inclusion in all stages of research cycle, institutionalization with a critical mass of scientists and leaders with gender sensitive practice and M&E.
- GRPR being driven by end users with benefits including empowerment of local communities with no harm to women and policy influencing with gender disaggregated data for poverty alleviation and food and nutrition security while responding to new challenges in plants, climate change, natural resource management, nutrition and market chains.

Pathways for success will include:

- Reflection on enabling organizational environment, support to champions, valuing of women champions, long term commitment, partnerships, capacity for GRPR, development of policy and budget for GRPR in all CG's and Mega Programs.

Implementation mechanism requires:

- Establishment of a *network* of researchers and champions drawn from all Mega-Programs, CG Centres, NARS, NGOs and other development partners working on GRPR.
- The former PRGA Program Advisory Committee (PAC) became an interim committee charged with guiding the Strategy and Work Plan towards its implementation.

(ii) Inputs to Mega Programs

Target outcomes for women and men:

- Increased and effective participation of women
- Gender disaggregated adoption of innovations
- Equitable access to technology

Approaches and methods that needs to be applied:

- GRPR used to identify priorities, develop technologies
- Capacity building for partners
- GRPR used in assessing impacts
- Financial investment for GRPR in all mega programs
- Research for advocacy

(iii) Strategy for PRGA program of CIAT (CIAT has incorporated the former PRGA into its research programs)

PRGA will put together evidence on success on gender responsive agricultural research for development.

- PRGA will continue to advise CIAT and other stakeholders through its existing networks and build new ones.
- PRGA will work with partners in the CGIAR such as G&D, IFPRI and others outside in a complimentarily way for GRPR.
- Dr. John Dixon, will chair a technical advisory panel for the PRGA program of CIAT on its strategy and how it can contribute to the GRPR in the Mega-Programs.

Website: http://www.prgaprogram.org/rptc/