PRGA Annual Report Summary 2005

CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development and Institutional Innovation

FUTURE HARVEST

PRGA

CGIAR

Annual Report Summary 2004–2005

PRGA Program

Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development and Institutional Innovation

A CGIAR Systemwide Program

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1. Project Description and Logical Framework

Introduction

The Program's goals for phase two (2003–2007) have been considerably modified in the light of lessons learned from, and experiences in, phase one (1997–2002). These lessons can be broadly summarized as:

- An absence of a critical mass of participatory research and gender-analysis practitioners in agricultural research, particularly in the CG System;
- Little or no focus on gender analysis;
- An unmet demand for capacity development in gender-analysis and participatory research methods;
- While learning and change through methods development is widespread, it does not extend beyond the project life and into the organization.

Clearly, these lessons necessitate renewed focus on gender analysis with its inextricable linkage to participatory research. This calls for continued focus on building capacity for the use of participatory research, gender-analysis and impact-assessment methods, and demonstration of the impacts of using such methods. Additionally, and in order to sustain, enhance and extend learning and change to the level of the organization, it is necessary to focus on developing capacity for mainstreaming such approaches, combined with action research to document "best practices" for organizational learning and change.

Project objective

> **Mainstreaming gender analysis and equitable participatory research to promote learning and change in CG Centers and NARS, so that they can better target the demands of beneficiary groups, particularly poor rural women.**

Mainstreaming refers to the following activities: (a) capacity development for gender analysis, participatory research, impact assessment and organizational development; (b) establishing a cadre of change agents versed in gender analysis, participatory research, impact assessment and organizational development skills, who are networked for support and exchange of experiences; (c) establishing internal working groups to facilitate adaptation of organizational structures and practices to initiate a demand-driven agenda within their organizations; (d) access to a high-level external support group that represents the interests of clients, particularly poor rural women, and functions as a body to ensure accountability for instituting the demand-driven agenda in participating institutions.

Outputs

1. Capacity developed for mainstreaming gender analysis and participatory research in selected CG Centers and NARS.
   Project heading: Project on Mainstreaming and Support to Partners.

2. Evidence of impact of gender-analysis and participatory research methods assessed, and methods developed to permit impact-assessment results to be effectively integrated into research and development decision-making.
   Project heading: Project on Impact Assessment.

3. Established communication strategies for learning and change with partners.
   Project heading: Project on Communication and Publications.

Gains

Accelerated learning and change from the generation of new, widely applicable methodologies for enhanced gender analysis, participatory research, impact assessment for institutional learning and change, and organizational development for mainstreaming these approaches in the practices, structures and processes of organizations. Considerable savings for, and increased impact of, participating CGIAR Centers and NARIs through increased and efficient use of these methods. Capacity for these methods will be strengthened and disseminated through an established network of trained trainers from these participating institutions. Poor rural women will be important participants in, and beneficiaries of, research. The development and adoption of diverse germplasm will be greatly accelerated in major food crops.

Milestones

- At least 12 partner institutions (2 CGIAR Centers and 10 NARIs) incorporate gender analysis and participatory research into core (mainstream) plant-breeding or natural-resource management research. Action research undertaken and tools developed for enabling scientists to capture product and process impact, and to integrate learning from impact assessment into research planning and adaptation.

- A core capacity in the partner institutions (at least 2 CGIAR Centers and 10 NARIs) has been institutionalized in terms of people trained in the methods, changes implemented in research organizations, multi-year funding committed, and institutional policies adopted, such that the scientific use of gender analysis and participatory research is an organic part of research, project design, staff recruitment, and capacity building in the participating institutions.

- Capacity of IARC and NARS scientists to use good-practice gender-analysis, participatory research, impact-assessment and organizational-development methods is considered strengthened through training of trainers.

Users

Poor rural women farmers, poor farmers in general, CGIAR Centers, NARIs, NGOs and rural grassroots organizations.

Collaboration

The collaboration of the PRGA Program with its partners (IARCs, NARS, NGOs, universities, grassroots organizations) has been through the provision of small grants, workshop costs and in-kind contribution of senior staff for joint proposal development and studies. The collaborative arrangements are detailed below.

CGIAR System links:

- CIP has been allocated a small grant for mainstreaming.

- ICARDA: A small grant allocation for mainstreaming and contribution of senior staff time for impact-assessment studies and capacity-development support for the Water Challenge Program.
- CIMMYT: Contribution of senior staff time for a joint impact-assessment study.
- CIAT: CIALs studies; cassava in Asia study; TSBF–AfNet training.
- ILRI: Funds have been made available for a joint PRGA–ILRI position for a senior staff member.
- ICRAF: Institutional review of PR and GA.

NARS:

- ASARECA: Small grants, workshop funds, and senior staff time for capacity development of 10 NARIs in the Eastern, Central and Southern African region.

NGOs:

- CARE/Laos: Small grant for assessing the lessons of gender mainstreaming.
- Eastern Himalayan Network: Institutionalizing gender-responsive R&D through women's networks.

Universities:

- Laos University: Small grant for a study documenting the development and implementation of a participatory monitoring and evaluation process with the national agricultural extension services.
- China Agricultural University: Small grant for designing and implementing a study to assess the mainstreaming of participatory research approaches with its various stakeholders.
- University of Maine.

Program Logical Framework (2003–2005)

Overall goal and purpose of the PRGA Program			
Narrative Summary	**Measurable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
Goal: Mainstream gender analysis and equitable participatory research to promote learning and change through partnerships with CG Centers, NARS, and civil society groups, so that they can better target the demands of beneficiary groups, particularly poor rural women.	• By the end of 5 years, participating institutions in the CG System and NARS have an increased capacity to use GA & PR methods and mainstream them in their own organizations. • The CG and NARS organizations who have made an attempt to mainstream gender analysis and participatory approaches have been able to better target the demands of beneficiary groups, particularly poor rural women. • A team of trainers, networked to support each other and provide training to others, is established. • Process of incorporating GA & PR into organizational policies and practices well underway in participating CG Centers and partner institutions.	• Monitoring and evaluation system indicators for assessing capacity in GA & PR and organizational change. • Impact-assessment studies. • External review reports. • Reports of collaborating institutions.	• CGIAR Centers and partner institutions willing to become involved in learning and change by committing staff and budget to using GA & PR methods, contributing to capacity development of their members, and making the necessary organizational adjustments for integrating such approaches into their organizations.
Project purpose: Improve the competencies of the CG System and collaborating institutions to mainstream the use of gender-sensitive participatory approaches in plant breeding, and natural-resource management research.	• Effective approaches developed and disseminated for mainstreaming GA & PR methods; methods recognized and understood by relevant senior management and staff; and being applied appropriately by at least 70% of institutions supported by PRGA Program research and capacity building at the end of 5 years. • Impact of mainstreaming GA & PR approaches documented in multiple studies.	• Monitoring and evaluation system indicators for assessing capacity in GA & PR and organizational change. • PRGA Program publications; IARC annual reviews, reports and publications. • Published results of PRGA Program's impact studies. • Results of PRGA Program partnerships. • External review reports. • Reports of collaborating institutions.	• Donor commitment to the PRGA Program constant over the 5-year period. • IARCs and other institutions collaborating with the PRGA Program able to include results in their institution's reports and annual reviews. • Stakeholders willing to contribute actively to PRGA Program planning and evaluation.

Overall Output 1: Capacity developed for mainstreaming gender analysis and equitable participatory research in selected CG Centers and NARS			
Narrative Summary	**Measurable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
Specific outputs: 1. Strategic partnerships formed with organizations that enable the PRGA Program to have a major impact on: (a) integrating GA & PR into agricultural and NRM research practice, and (b) enhancing methods and approaches that help improve the livelihoods of the very poor, particularly rural women.	• At least 12 robust partnerships are formed with regional networks, prominent national partners, Challenge Programs that have (or have the potential to have) considerable impact on the rural poor by 2005. • The nature of collaboration takes the form of (1) exploiting synergies in objectives, (2) taking opportunities to considerably expand the integration, or improve the quality of, the GA & PR practiced, or (3) incorporating GA & PR approaches where they would otherwise be absent or weakly applied. • GA, PPB and PNRM Working Groups are engaged in the partnership process, as reflected in their work plans by 2005.	• Monitoring and evaluation by the PRGA Program. • Collaborators' reports. • PRGA Program's Annual Report and website.	• Potential partner institutions are willing and interested to collaborate with the PRGA Program. • With support from the PRGA Program, working groups are willing and interested to collaborate with different partners. • Funding partners interested in supporting fruitful engagement with partners.
2. Development of effective methods and capacity for using GA & PR; organizational development (OD) concepts and skills for mainstreaming these approaches, and impact assessment (IA) of institutional learning and change (ILAC).	• Field training manual for GA & PR, IA of ILAC, and OD developed and widely disseminated. This document should also provide a brief review of existing GA & PR, IA, and OD methods, and draw on best practices in developing guidelines by 2005. • At least 3 methods workshops held for GA, PR, IA of ILAC, and OD, training a minimum of 40 participants in a variety of "best practice" approaches; and follow-up support extended to participants to enable them to continue change process in their respective institutions between 2004 and 2005.	• Published field manual. • Training reports. • Collaborators' reports. • PRGA Program's Annual Report and website. • PRGA Program publications. • Workshop proceedings.	• Potential partner institutions are willing and interested to collaborate with the PRGA Program. • Funding partners interested in supporting capacity building. • IARCs and partner institutions willing to commit budget and human resources for internal capacity development.

Narrative Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
3. Capacity of IARC and NARS scientists to use "best practice" for GA, PR, and IA of ILAC, and OD methods is considerably strengthened through training of trainers.	• One training-of-trainers workshop held for GA, PR, and IA of ILAC, training a minimum of 8 trainers in a variety of "best practice" approaches; and follow-up support extended to trainers to enable them to provide training and technical support to scientists in their institutes in 2006. • At least 2 manuals produced on "best practice" in GA, PR, IA of ILAC, and OD, based on workshop outcomes. One in 2004 and another in 2005.	• Workshop proceedings. • Manuals produced from workshop outcomes. • PRGA Program's Annual Report and website. • Collaborators' reports.	• CG Centers and NARS interested in, and contributing budget and human resources to, participating in workshops and host local follow-up training.
4. Evaluation studies are conducted to assess opportunities and constraints for mainstreaming GA & PR, and a plan of action for implementation is developed.	• At least 10 collaborative action-research activities undertaken through strategic partnerships between 2005 and 2006. • Institutional analysis conducted with 10 partner institutions, and "best practices" analyzed and disseminated through publications by 2005. • An internal working group is formed to spearhead organizational change and mainstream GA & PR in each participating institution between 2005 and 2006. • Mentoring and capacity building provided to partner institutions to guide and lend support to the mainstreaming process between 2004 and 2007.	• PRGA Program publications. • PhD dissertation. • PRGA Program website. • PRGA Program Annual Reports. • Collaborators' reports. • Mentor's reports.	• CG Centers and NARS interested in, and contributing budget and human resources to, participating in workshops, and to learning and change process.
5. Assessment of effects of mainstreaming of GA & PR approaches through organizational change.	• Research results published and disseminated on the process of institutionalization through organizational change between 2005 and 2007.	• Workshop proceedings. • Manuals produced from workshop output. • PRGA Program's Annual Report and website. • Collaborators' reports.	• CG Centers and NARS interested in, and contributing budget and human resources to, participating in workshops, and to host local follow-up training.

Overall Output 2: Evidence of the impact of participatory research (PR) and gender analysis (GA) methods assessed, and methods developed to permit impact assessment (IA) results to be effectively integrated into research for development decision-making			
Narrative Summary	**Measurable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
Specific outputs: 1. Empirical studies on PR methods in PB and NRM assessed.	• At least 3 collaborative impact studies are conducted, including an analysis of impact of different PR approaches under contrasting conditions—biophysical, institutional, and policy environments. Results are published as working documents and in professional journals between 2004 and 2007. • Published results of 3 collaborative studies and impact of PR & GA methods disseminated to CGIAR liaison contacts, PNRM and PPB Working Groups, CGIAR libraries, and donor community by 2007. • Three research briefs and PowerPoint presentations are prepared to highlight the recent evidence on IA of GA & PR in general, and they are widely disseminated to IARCs, NARS, and NGOs between 2005 and 2007. • Two international workshops are conducted to disseminate results of empirical impact studies in 2005 and in 2007.	• IA studies and methods published as PRGA working documents. • PRGA Program's publications, briefs, presentations, peer-reviewed journal articles, books, website. • PRGA Annual Reports, workshop proceedings.	• IARCs and partner institutions willing to collaborate in IA. • Funds available to conduct empirical studies.
2. Tools and methods developed and disseminated to enable scientists to capture impact of products (i.e. crop technologies and management practices) and innovation processes, and integrate learning from IA into research planning and research priority-setting.	• Collaborative action research conducted with at least 4 CG and NARS partners to develop, test, and assess methods for improving information resulting from IA (product and process impacts), and assessing the contribution of IA to ILAC by 2007. • Discussion paper on IA for ILAC is developed and made available to IARCs, NARS, and NGOs by 2007. • Two IA capacity-development training and methods learning workshops are organized in 2005 and in 2006.	• Published studies (PRGA working documents) on IA tools and methods, and assessments of their effectiveness in improving the usefulness of IA and stimulating organizational learning and change. • PRGA Program's Annual Reports and website. • Collaborators' reports.	• Partner institutions interested and willing to participate in action research. • Funding partners interested in supporting these initiatives.

Overall Output 3: Communication strategies for learning and change with partners			
Narrative Summary	**Measurable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
Specific outputs: 1. PRGA Program's interactive website launched and attracts a large and diverse range of users who not only read, but also contribute to the site's contents.	• Site developed that is friendly and accessible to users in developing countries with slow modem connections between 2004 and 2005. • Site contains a rich set of research findings and resources that are relevant to users, and is regularly updated between 2004 and 2007.	• Monthly website statistics: number of hits, visitor sessions, and downloads. • Monitoring and evaluation system of the PRGA Program.	• Users have the interest and time to contribute to website content. • A qualified individual (communications officer) is identified to manage and update the site's contents. • Donors interested in providing support for the technical development of the new site and the PRGA Program's capacity for communications.
2. Awareness of PRGA research results and other publications is considerably heightened, particularly among agricultural scientists.	• Systems in place to regularly publicize new GA & PR research results through PRGA-Info Listserver, website, and printed copies to authors, donors, and CGIAR libraries by 2004, and updated continuously till 2007. • PRGA Program's liaison contacts regularly forward publicity on PRGA to their Center scientists between 2004 and 2007. • New sources of distribution are identified by 2005. • Membership to PRGA-Info Listserver doubles to 800 members between 2005 and 2007.	• PRGA-Info Listserver membership (number and profession). • Monthly website statistics, particularly downloaded publications. • Monitoring and evaluation system of the PRGA Program.	• PRGA Program has the capacity to strengthen relationships with its liaison contacts and ensure their commitment to disseminating information on GA & PR. • A qualified individual (communications officer) is identified to promote awareness. • Donors are interested in supporting the PRGA Program's capacity for communications.
3. Research results published in media favored by non-academic audiences and researchers not well acquainted with the PRGA field.	• Packaging of research results in 1- to 2-page brief forms, disseminated both as hard copy and electronic form between 2004 and 2007. • Mailing list built to include IARC and NARS scientists, NGO practitioners, civil society organizations, and policy-makers, between 2004 and 2007.	• Mailing list membership for briefs (numbers and professions).	• Donors interested in supporting the PRGA Program's capacity for communications and mailing costs. • A qualified individual (communications officer) is identified to prepare briefs from PRGA Program's research publications.

2. Output Targets Report for 2005 Science Council Performance Measurement System

Output	Output Target 2005	Category[1]	Achieved (yes or no)
Overall Output 1: Capacity developed for mainstreaming gender analysis (GA) and equitable participatory research (PR) in selected CG Centers and NARS			
1. Strategic partnerships formed with organizations that enable the PRGA Program to have a major impact on: (a) integrating PR and GA into agricultural and natural-resources management (NRM) research practice, and (b) enhancing methods and approaches that help improve the livelihoods of the very poor, particularly rural women	• At least 12 robust partnerships are formed with regional networks, prominent national partners, Challenge Programs that have (or have the potential to have) considerable impact on the rural poor.	Practices	Yes
	• GA, Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB) and Participatory NRM (PNRM) Working Groups (WGs) are engaged in the partnership process, as reflected in their work plans.	Practices	No *—the Program has been rethinking the role of the WG Facilitators, and has been instructed by its Advisory Board to develop a new strategy for WGs in 2006*
2. Development of effective methods and capacity for using PR and GA; organizational development (OD) concepts and skills for mainstreaming these approaches, and impact assessment (IA) of institutional learning and change (ILAC)	• Field training manual for PR and GA, IA of ILAC, and OD developed and widely disseminated. This document should also provide a brief review of existing PR and GA, IA, and OD methods, and draw on best practices in developing guidelines.	Materials	No *—postponed to 2007, because lessons from final workshop (June 2006) will feed into the Manual*
	• At least three methods workshops held for GA, PR, IA of ILAC, and OD, training a minimum of 40 participants in a variety of "best practice" approaches; and follow-up support extended to participants to enable them to continue change process in their respective institutions.	Capacity	Yes

[1] Categories of output targets to be used are: Materials, Policy strategies, Practices, Capacity, and Other kinds of knowledge.

Output	Output Target 2005	Category[1]	Achieved (yes or no)
3. Capacity of IARC and NARS scientists to use "best practice" for GA, PR, IA of ILAC, and OD methods is considerably strengthened through training of trainers	• At least 2 manuals produced on "best practice" in PR and GA, IA of ILAC, and OD, based on workshop outcomes.	Materials	No *—postponed to 2007, because lessons from final workshop (June 2006) will feed into the Manuals*
4. Evaluation studies are conducted to assess opportunities and constraints for mainstreaming PR and GA, and a plan of action for implementation is developed	• Institutional analysis conducted with 10 partner institutions, and "best practices" analyzed and disseminated through publications.	Materials / other kind of knowledge	No *—6 analyses complete; 2 published*
	• Mentoring and capacity-building provided to 8 partner institutions to guide and lend support to the mainstreaming process.	Capacity	Yes
5. Assessment of effects of mainstreaming of PR and GA approaches through organizational change	• Research results published and disseminated on the process of institutionalization through organizational change between 2005 and 2007.	Materials	No *—on schedule for 2007*
Overall Output 2: Evidence of the impact of PR and GA methods assessed, and methods developed to permit IA results to be effectively integrated into research-for-development decision-making			
1. Empirical studies on PR methods in PB and NRM assessed	• At least 3 collaborative impact studies are conducted, including an analysis of impact of different PR approaches under contrasting conditions—biophysical, institutional, and policy environments. Results are published as working documents and in professional journals between 2004 and 2007.	Materials	Yes *—in fact, 5 studies conducted and published as working documents*
	• Published results of 3 collaborative studies and impact of PR and GA methods disseminated to CGIAR liaison contacts, PNRM- and PPB-WG, CGIAR libraries, and donor community by 2007.	Materials	Yes *—in fact, 4*
	• International workshops conducted to disseminate results of empirical impact studies.	Capacity / other kinds of knowledge	Yes

Output	Output Target 2005	Category[1]	Achieved (yes or no)
2. Tools and methods developed and disseminated to enable scientists to capture impact of products (i.e. crop technologies and management practices) and innovation processes, and integrate learning from IA into research planning and research priority-setting	• IA capacity-development training and methods learning workshop organized.	Capacity	Yes
Overall Output 3: Communication strategies for learning and change with partners			
1. PRGA Program's interactive website launched and attracts a large and diverse range of users who not only read, but also contribute to the site's contents	• Site developed that is friendly and accessible to users in developing countries with slow modem connections.	Other kinds of knowledge	Yes
	• Site regularly updated with research findings and resources that are relevant to users, as these become available. (Maximum availability of PRGA and partner publications and gray literature.)	Practices	Yes
2. Awareness of PRGA research results and other publications is considerably heightened, particularly among agricultural scientists	• Systems in place to regularly publicize new PR and GA research results through PRGA Info Listserver, web, and printed copies to authors, donors and CGIAR libraries.	Practices	Yes
	• New sources of distribution are identified.	Practices	Yes
3. Research results published in media favored by non-academic audiences and researchers not well acquainted with the PR and GA field	• Packaging of research results in 1- to 2-page brief forms, disseminated both as hard copy and electronic form between 2004 and 2007.	Materials	No *—Output expected in 2007*
	• Mailing list built to include IARC and NARS scientists, NGO practitioners, civil society organizations, and policy-makers, between 2004 and 2007.	Practices	Yes

3. Research Highlights in 2004–2005

3.1. Output 1: Capacity developed for mainstreaming gender analysis and equitable participatory research in selected CG Centers and NARS

3.1.1. Training

- *CIAT/Africa training on participatory research and gender analysis of AfNet:* Workshop in collaboration with Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Institute (CIAT/TSBF) to develop skills and knowledge of scientists belonging to the African Network for Soil Biology and Fertility (AfNet) in farmer-participatory research and scaling-up. (*See also* section 6.1.)
- *ASARECA workshop on strategic planning for gender analysis and organization change:* Second workshop (of three) for change-agents involved in mainstreaming gender analysis in eight NARS. Comprised assessment of gaps in ongoing research; design of strategies for gender analysis, and organizational development for mainstreaming; development of monitoring and evaluation indicators for mainstreaming; and development of action plans for implementing organizational development. (*See also* section 6.1.)
- *Participatory plant breeding book:* The Participatory Plant Breeding Working Group planned to publish a book on plant breeding with emphasis on participatory methodology, as recommended in 2002. A draft outline was circulated and 18 of a projected 27 contributions had been received by the end of 2005. The book will be (co-)published by (with) FAO.
- *Participatory plant breeding:* Various lectures and courses held in Eritrea, Italy, Jordan and Mexico (*see* section 4.3).
- *Raising awareness of participatory plant breeding:* Presentations made in Syria and Iran (*see* section 4.3).

3.1.2. Collaborative action research

CGIAR

- *Institutional analysis to identify opportunities and constraints for mainstreaming gender analysis in ILRI:* Research Theme representatives met in March 2005 to reflect on the role of PR and GA within ILRI, and to learn about mainstreaming methods. An e-mail discussion among key scientists and PRGA focused on strategies for institutional assessment of PR and GA. One or two ILRI staff will implement the institutional analysis, while ensuring engagement of a wide ILRI audience. A protocol for a gender audit and an action plan for mainstreaming were designed, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between ILRI and PRGA.
- *Quality of participatory research and gender analysis at ICRAF:* Without formal policy, strategy or conceptual model, participatory research has become integral to ICRAF's work, reflecting a diversity of methods, quality and outputs (mainly a result of ICRAF's decentralized working mode and rather weak internal learning and exchange mechanisms). ICRAF emphasizes work with and through partners to ensure impact and sustainability, while focusing on its strengths as an international organization. Meanwhile, gender issues are more variably integrated into the Center's work. A number of areas have been highlighted where improvements could be made in all these areas.
- *Mainstreaming gender analysis in the research process of CIP:* Workshop on "Women feeding cities: Gender mainstreaming in urban agriculture and urban food security," co-organized by CIP's Urban Harvest program and RUAF in September 2004 (part-funded by PRGA). Strategy for

gender mainstreaming (developed by Urban Harvest under 2004 PRGA grant) will be pilot-tested. CIP has committed itself to gender mainstreaming. Activities involving PRGA, Urban Harvest, CIP and at least one East African NARI will feed into the development of a framework for the application of gender analysis throughout CIP's research agenda.

- *Assessment of capacity development for participatory and gender analysis among ICARDA and its partner institutions:* The dominant view of PR and GA among ICARDA and partner researchers is that of functionality—improving the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of research; and primarily based on researcher-generated technologies. Within ICARDA, researchers are divided between those who favor a multidisciplinary approach (handling research from a variety of disciplinary perspectives, which tends to assign PR responsibility to social scientists on the team) and those who favor an interdisciplinary approach (integrating concepts and methodologies from various disciplines and perspectives into a common framework, which tends to result in shared responsibility for PR). Concerns raised included the following: institutional—more support needed from management; methodological—lack of clear methods, especially for data collection and analysis; integration—would like to see integration across disciplines, projects and with other actors (e.g. NARS, NGOs, private sector); capacity—insufficient in-house expertise in PR and GA, too few women researchers; and capacity development. ICARDA uses diverse approaches for capacity development (e.g. workshops, fieldwork, on-the-job training), which is aimed primarily at NARS researchers and research assistants—ICARDA has a large formal training program (320 people trained in 2005). Lessons have been learned, but there is room for improvement (the assessment made recommendations).

Regional networks, NARS, NGOs and universities

- *Mapping gender mainstreaming at CARE Laos:* An 8-month study documented organizational "best practices" for mainstreaming gender; identified opportunities and constraints for mainstreaming; and identified key areas for further input. CARE Laos has come a long way in a short time (less than 3 years). The study made 10 recommendations for the next steps in the gender-mainstreaming process.
- *Assessing participatory learning and action in China (China Agricultural University):* The final Learning Workshop was postponed to February 2006, which will lead to a comprehensive assessment of outcomes and an action plan.
- *Institutionalizing gender-responsive research and development in agriculture and natural-resource management research through women's networks (Eastern Himalayas Network):* A comprehensive planning workshop was held in October 2005, and a second workshop was scheduled for February 2006.

2.2. Output 2: Evidence of the impact of participatory research and gender analysis methods assessed, and methods developed to permit impact-assessment results to be effectively integrated into research-for-development decision-making

2.2.1. Empirical studies

- *Participatory research projects at CIMMYT:* Eighteen CIMMYT scientists reported on 19 self-defined PR projects. The most common goal is increasing productivity, and the main motivation for using PR is to understand farmers' preferences better; primary beneficiaries are marginal farmers, but these are not generally disaggregated by gender. An "average" CIMMYT PR project lasts for less than 5 years, has an annual budget less than US$100,000, works in either

Africa or Asia, and has six project sites, involving 400 farmers and 8 scientists (this "average" masks a great deal of variation). The majority use functional types of PR—divided between increased relevance through knowledge of farmers' preferences and constraints, and improved dissemination. However, interaction among PR projects is limited, as is experience-sharing—areas that are highlighted for potential investment, especially given CIMMYT's dedication of about US$9 million per year to projects with PR components. The report lays the groundwork for further advances at CIMMYT.

- *Assessing impacts of farmer participatory research approaches—A case study of local agricultural research committees (CIALs) in Colombia:* Preliminary results show significant social and human capital benefits for CIAL members, who learned more about agriculture, experimented with new technology, and were seen as experts and advisors in their communities. They had improved communication and leadership skills, and increased relationships with neighbors and outside institutions. They experimented more with new crops, learned new skills, and had higher levels of commitment to their communities, which in turn led to increased community participation. Where CIALs had identified new technology and converted into commercial seed producers, communities benefited from easy access.
- *Participatory cassava breeding in northeast Brazil:* Four communities involved in an 8-year cassava-breeding project were surveyed in 2002. Project participants proved to be representative of their communities in most characteristics (except for area planted to maize, income from processed cassava and income from non-cassava crop sales), despite representivity not being an original selection criterion. However, women were overlooked by the project, whose contribution in selecting varieties for dumpling production was therefore missed. Adoption rates were high after 4 years, although some farmers had tried and rejected experimental varieties. Some 44% of farmers were willing to pay for planting material, although this is not common practice. However, no large increases in yield or revenue were reported—but this should be viewed in the context of declining cassava yields, whereby adoption had stabilized yields. Reports of increased time devoted to cassava production are likely to be a direct result of increased area, since no labor-saving technologies were introduced by the project.
- *Impact of participatory natural-resource management research in cassava-based cropping systems in Vietnam and Thailand:* Data were collected from 800 farm households from 16 villages: 4 that participated in a 10-year farmer participatory research project and 4 that did not from each country. The cassava technologies themselves (conservation techniques, management options and varieties) and farmer knowledge (measured by project participation) significantly affected adoption and productivity. Whereas 100% of project farmers adopted technologies in Thailand, only about 50% of project farmers in Vietnam did. The differences between participant and non-participant farmers were smaller in Thailand. The impact assessment was hampered by lack of a baseline survey, which also restricted rate of return analysis to financial analysis.
- *Institutional impacts of the cassava participatory research and extension project in Thailand and Vietnam 1993–2004:* Five focus-group discussions were conducted in 2004, comprising two disciplinary groups (research and extension) in Thailand and three geographical groups in Vietnam, to identify positive project impacts and hindrances to greater success. The impacts (benefits) and hindrances (constraints) were then ranked by each group.
  - Benefits, Thailand: Both researchers (28%) and extension workers (22%) appreciated improved work management; extension workers perceived 62% of benefits from a combination of improved efficiency and motivation, while scientists felt that 55% of benefits arose from increased scientific and professional knowledge and understanding of farmers and their environments combined.

- Benefits, Vietnam: All three groups highlighted improved scientific and professional knowledge (25–30%), and improved management (14–23%); two groups allocated 18–28% to each of efficiency and understanding of farmers and their environments, while the third group allocated 37% and 8%, respectively, to these benefits; all three groups allocated less than 8% to improved motivation.
- Constraints, Thailand: Both researchers (35%) and extension workers (49%) saw internal management issues as the single most important institutional constraint to greater success; both groups perceived similar, relatively low, level of constraint coming from external economic and market conditions or lack of knowledge; divergence was shown in operating budgets (31% extension v. 2% research) and government policies (18% extension v. 29% research).
- Constraints, Vietnam: The two groups that included universities saw knowledge and information as the major constraint (33% and 48%), while the remaining group highlighted operating budget (23%, cf. less than 8% in the university-inclusive groups); two groups highlighted external economic and market conditions second (30% and 35%), while the third group considered this of no significance.

2.2.2. Development and dissemination of tools and methods, capacity-building

- *Impact Assessment Workshop, website and electronic discussion group for impact-assessors:* The workshop, co-organized with CIMMYT in October 2005, provided 25 empirical impact-assessment studies, which used a variety of approaches and methods. These studies, together with summaries of discussions, are available via the PRGA website in the form of draft papers and presentations. Particular highlights were:
  - the need to "build on the positive"—learning from the positive experiences of others (rather than dissecting "what went wrong" all the time);
  - the realization that there is no "one way" of doing impact assessment of participatory R&D, and that principles are more easily transferable than methods in many cases;
  - that it is profitable to include all types of stakeholders (especially end-users and donors) in planning for and conducting impact assessment;
  - that impact-assessors need time to reflect on their results;
  - that effective communication of results is vital.

  As a direct spin-off from the workshop, we established an electronic discussion forum for continued sharing and institutional learning.
- *Annotated bibliography of participatory research and gender analysis in agricultural and natural-resource management research:* The draft bibliography (including abstracts) comprises 97 refereed journal articles covering impact (empirical results), practice (how projects were implemented) and (assessments of) methodologies. Publication is scheduled for the first half of 2006.
- *Participatory development of a methodology for strengthening social networks:* CIAT worked with two CIALs to develop a participatory methodology to help make rural innovation ecologies visible, help identify interventions for strengthening social networks, and help monitor and evaluate subsequent interventions. The nature and importance of social networks were explored with participating groups; a social-network questionnaire was designed; the networks were subjected to mapping and participatory analysis; and a strategic plan was designed on the basis of the analysis. The two CIALs are currently implementing their strategic plans. It remains to be seen whether the prototype can be applied to non-CIAL groups that do not have prior interest in PR.

Meanwhile, the maps generated are being used as communication and find-raising tools by the groups.

- *Generations Challenge Program (GCP):* GCP aims to capitalize on the genomic revolution to benefit the world's poorest farmers. It needs to ensure that its research products are adopted, adapted and applied for the ultimate benefit of resource-poor farmers. A PRGA representative attended a meeting of one of the subprograms of the GCP, providing input into the GCP's delivery strategy document.
- *Water Challenge Program:* A project on the water productivity of crops in the Atbara basin of Eritrea was initiated in May 2004. PRGA is providing social-science backstopping to support the NARS, especially in setting up an impact-assessment plan and implementing it over the next 5 years.

2.3. Output 3: Communication strategies for learning and change with partners

2.3.1. Website

- Spot-checking showed 158 users accessing website at one time in November 2005; however, users' contributions remain few.
- A sub-website for outcomes of the Impact Assessment Workshop was launched in October 2005, containing draft papers, presentations, abstracts and notes of discussions held at the workshop.
- The resource base is frequently added to, including a drive to have all PRGA Program and staff publications available for download.

2.3.2. Dissemination of research results to peers

- PRGA Newsletter was relaunched in September 2005, carrying notices of publications, web-based resources, meetings, etc. It is currently in electronic format only and sent out on PRGA Info listserv.
- A draft communications strategy proposes that PDF versions of publications be made available on CD-ROM to those with slow Internet access.
- A drive to rationalize the Program's listservs, so that PRGA Info acts as primary mailing list and others remain as discussion forums met with some problems; namely, that some users chose to end their subscriptions, and the most animated discussion of the year took place on PRGA Info. PRGA Info ended the year with 600 members.
- Various presentations were given at scientific forums (*see* section 4.3).
- An article on participatory plant breeding was published in the electronic newsletter, *Plant Breeding News*.

2.3.3. Dissemination of research results to non-specialist audiences

- A 4-page summary of the Impact Assessment Workshop, and a half-page piece on the Program's role in mainstreaming participatory research and gender analysis were prepared for the CGIAR Annual General Meeting.
- Updating of PRGA-Info subscribers' information is in progress.

4. Indicators (Publications)

4.1. Refereed journal articles

Mangione D; Senni S; Puccioni M; Grando S; Ceccarelli S, *in press*. The cost of participatory barley breeding. *Euphytica*, *in press*.

Westermann O; Ashby JA; Pretty J, 2005. Gender and social capital: The importance of gender differences for the maturity and effectiveness of natural resource management groups. *World Development* 33(11): 1783–1799.

4.2. Book chapters and books

Averill D; Lilja N; Manners G, *in prep*. *Participatory Research and Gender Analysis in Agricultural and Natural Resource Management Research: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Literature*. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia, *in prep*.

Braun AR, 2005. Beyond the problem-solving approach to sustainable rural development. In: Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.) *Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 1: Understanding Participatory Research and Development.* International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. Pp. 129–134.

Ceccarelli S; Grando S, 2005. Decentralized participatory plant breeding: A case from Syria. In: Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.) *Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 1: Understanding Participatory Research and Development.* International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. Pp. 193–199.

Dalton T; Lilja N; Johnson N; Howeler R, *in press*. Impact of participatory natural resource management research in cassava-based cropping systems in Vietnam and Thailand. In: Zilberman D; Waibel H (ed.) *The Impact of Natural Resource Management Research in the CGIAR.* CAB International, Wallingford, UK. *In press.*

Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.), 2005. *Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 1: Understanding Participatory Research and Development. Volume 2: Enabling Participatory Research and Development. Volume 3: Doing Participatory Research and Development.* International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada.

Gurung B, 2005. Organizational implications for mainstreaming participatory research and gender analysis. In: Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.), 2005. *Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 2: Enabling Participatory Research and Development.* International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. Pp. 133–138.

Roothaert R; Kerridge P, 2005. Adoption and scaling out – experiences of the Forages for Smallholders Project in South-east Asia. In: C. Conroy (ed.) *Participatory Livestock Research: A Guide*. Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG), Warwickshire, UK. Pp. 225–236.

Roothaert R; Kaaria S, 2004. Issues and strategies for going to scale: A case study of the forages for smallholders project in the Philippines. In: D. Pachico (ed.) *Scaling Up and Out: Achieving Widespread Impact Through Agricultural Research*. CIAT, Cali, Colombia.

Thiele G; Braun A; Edson Gandarillas E, 2005. Farmer field schools and local agricultural research committees as complementary platforms: New challenges and opportunities. In: Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.) *Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 3: Doing Participatory Research and Development*. International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. Pp. 142–152.

Van Mele P; Braun AR, 2005. Importance of Methodological Diversity in Research and Development Innovation Systems. In: Gonsalves J; Becker T; Braun A; Campilan D; De Chavez H; Fajber E; Kapiriri M; Rivaca-Caminade J; Vernooy R (ed.) *Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: A Sourcebook. Volume 1: Understanding Participatory Research and Development*. International Potato Center – Users' Perspectives With Agricultural Research and Development (CIP-UPWARD), Laguna, The Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. Pp. 151–156.

4.3. Workshop and conference papers, presentations and posters, proceedings

Amede T; Mengistu S; Roothaert R. Intensification of livestock feed production in Ethiopian highlands: Potential and experiences of the African Highlands Initiative. Paper presented at the 19th Ethiopian Veterinary Association Annual conference, June 8, 2005, Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Aw-Hassan A. Participatory research. Lecture at the Consultative Workshop on Participatory Plant Breeding (CONPAB) a Specific Support Action funded by the European Commission (Contract no. INCO-CT-2003-502444), April–May 2005, Aleppo, Syria.

Ceccarelli S. Participatory plant breeding. Lecture presented at the Workshop on "Barley research in Iran: Priorities and strategies," July 2005, Seed and Plant Improvement Institute (SPII), Karaj, Iran.

Ceccarelli S. Participatory plant breeding. Lecture at the Changes Agent in Rural Development training course, August 2005, C. Obregón, Sonora, Mexico.

Ceccarelli S. Participatory plant breeding and drought resistance. Seminar presented at Cornell University, USA, November 2005.

Ceccarelli S. Participatory plant breeding—An example of demand-driven research. Lecture at the European Seminar on "Seeds Liberate Diversity," November 24–25, 2005, Poitiers, France.

Ceccarelli S; Grando S. Participatory plant breeding. Lectures at the Consultative Workshop on Participatory Plant Breeding (CONPAB) a Specific Support Action funded by the European Commission (Contract no. INCO-CT-2003-502444), April–May 2005, Aleppo, Syria.

Ceccarelli S; Grando S. Workshop on "Recognition, Access, and Benefit Sharing in Participatory Plant Breeding," August 2005, Amman, Jordan. (Supported by IDRC.)

Ceccarelli S; Grando S, 2005. Decentralized-participatory plant breeding. In: Tuberosa R; Phillips RL; Gale M (ed.) *Proceedings of the International Congress "In the Wake of the Double Helix: From the Green Revolution to the Gene Revolution,"* May 27–31, 2003, Bologna, Italy. Avenue Media, Bologna. Pp. 145–156.

Ceccarelli S; Grando S. Participatory plant breeding: A fast track to variety development. Paper presented at the American Society of Agronomy (ASA) Meeting, November 2005, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA.

Ceccarelli S; Grando S; Baum M. Participatory plant breeding in water-limited environments. Paper presented at the 2nd International Conference on Integrated Approaches to Sustain and Improve Plant Production under Drought Stress (INTERDROUGHT II), September 24–28, 2005, Rome, Italy.

Dalton T; Lilja N; Johnson N; Howeler R. Impact of participatory natural resource management research in cassava-based cropping systems in Vietnam and Thailand. Paper presented at the joint meeting of the Integrated Natural Resource Management Group (INRM) and CGIAR Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA), June 13–19, 2005, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Baños, The Philippines.

Dalton T; Lilja N; Johnson N; Howeler R. Human capital accumulation and productivity improvements in Asian cassava systems: Are participatory research approaches beneficial? Paper presented at the American Agricultural Economics Association meeting, July 24–27, 2005, Providence, Rhode Island, USA.

Dalton T; Lilja N; Johnson N; Howeler R. Impact of participatory natural resource management research in cassava-based cropping systems in Vietnam and Thailand. Paper presented at CIAT, Cali, Colombia, November 16, 2005.

Delve J; Roothaert R. How can smallholder farmer–market linkages enhance improved technology options and natural resource management strategies? Paper presented at NARO conference, September 2004, Kampala, Uganda.

Feldstein HS. Gender differences in production and supply elasticities. Paper presented at the IFPRI Gender Impact Seminar, November 2–3, 2004, IFPRI, Washington, DC, USA.

Joachim V; Gurung B. Escaping the rural poverty trap: What do private sector and gender have to do with it? The contributions of gender-based approaches and private-public partnerships in rural enterprises to reduce poverty. Paper presented at the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada, September 14, 2005.

Kaaria S; Lilja N; Sandoval V; Garcia J; Hincapié F. Assessing impacts of farmer participatory research approaches: A case study of local agricultural research committees in Colombia. Paper presented at Impact Assessment Workshop, October 19–21, 2005, CIMMYT, Mexico, DF.

Lilja N. Reframing impact assessment and evaluation. Keynote presentation at Impact Assessment Workshop, October 19–21, 2005, CIMMYT, Mexico, DF.

Maatougui M. Workshop on "Participatory Plant Breeding," Algiers, Algeria, December 24, 2005. Supported by the European Commission (Contract no. INCO-CT-2003-502444) as Specific Support Action.

Mustafa Y; Grando S; Ceccarelli S. Benefit–cost analysis of a participatory breeding program in Syria. Paper presented at Impact Assessment Workshop, October 19–21, 2005, CIMMYT, Mexico, DF.

Roothaert R. Forage utilisation in smallholder systems – African and S.E. Asian perspectives. Paper presented at a Workshop on strategies for ensuring clean germplasm for distribution and use, October 3, 2005, ILRI, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Roothaert R; Binh L; Magboo E; Yen V; Saguinhon J, 2005. Participatory forage technology development in Southeast Asia. In: Yimegnuhal A; Degefa T (ed.) *Participatory Innovation and Research: Lessons for Livestock Development*. Proceedings of the 12th Annual conference of the Ethiopian Society of Animal Production (ESAP) held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, August 12–14, 2004, vol. 1: Plenary Session. Ethiopian Society of Animal Production, Addis Ababa. Pp. 21–30.

4.4. Working Documents

Dalton T; Lilja N; Johnson N; Howeler R, 2005. Impact of participatory natural resource management research in cassava-based cropping systems in Vietnam and Thailand. *Working Document* No. 23 (revised). PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia. 27p.

Gabriel J; Herbas J; Salazar M; Ruiz J; López J; Villarroel J; Cossio D, 2004. Participatory plant breeding: A new challenge in the generation and appropriation of potato varieties by farmers in Bolivia. *Working Document* No. 22. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia. 22p.

Saad N; Lilja N; Fukuda W, *in press.* Participatory cassava breeding in Northeast Brazil: Who adopts the new varieties and why? *Working Document* No. 24. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia. 27p. *In press*.

4.5. Reports

Braun A, 2005. Assessment of capacity development for participatory research and gender analysis among ICARDA and partner institutions. Report for PRGA Program by PAIDEIA Resources, Nelson, New Zealand. 63p.

Calkins P; Thao V, 2005. Institutional impacts of the Cassava Farmer Participatory Research and Extension Project in Thailand and Vietnam, 1993–2004. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia. 66p.

Lilja N; Bellon M, *in press*. Participatory research projects at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT). PRGA Program, Cali, Columbia, and CIMMYT, Mexico, DF. 43p. *In press*.

5. Special Projects

5.1. New proposals approved in 2005

- *Institutionalizing Social and Gender Analysis for Poverty Alleviation in Agricultural Research and Development in the Eastern Himalayas Region*, funded by IDRC, 2005–2008; total value US$162,710.

5.2. Ongoing special projects in 2005

- *Development of Participatory Research Methods at CIMMYT*, a collaborative study between PRGA Program and CIMMYT, funded by CIMMYT; total value US$30,000; amount available to PRGA in 2005 US$30,000.
- *New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) project, Eastern and Central Africa*, funded by CIDA; total value US$654,000; amount available to partners in 2005 US$161,455; amount available to PRGA in 2005 US$346,600.
- *Institutionalizing Social and Gender Analysis for Poverty Alleviation in Agricultural Research and Development in the Eastern Himalayas Region*, funded by IDRC; total value US$162,710; amount available to partners in 2005 US$60,360.

6. Capacity-building

6.1. Courses and seminars*

Title / subject	Dates	Location	No. trainees / participants
Technical aspects of participatory plant breeding	Feb–Apr	Eritrea	15
Consultative workshop on participatory plant breeding	Apr 24 to May 14	Aleppo, Syria	6 countries
Exploiting plant adaptation and biodiversity for higher and more stable yields—*contribution on participatory plant breeding*	June 21–22	Florence, Italy	9 participants from 4 countries
Participatory research and gender analysis (CIAT–AfNet)	(2 weeks)	Kenya	39
Strategic planning for gender analysis and organization change (ASARECA)	July 4–15	ILRI, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	17
Recognition, access, and benefit sharing in participatory plant breeding	August	Amman, Jordan	109
Impact assessment workshop	October 19–21	CIMMYT, Texcoco, Mexico	34

* *See also* Section 4.3.

6.2. Visiting NARS scientists

None

6.3. Postgraduate students supervised

None

8. Staff List

8.1. Senior staff

Barun Gurung, PhD Anthropology
Senior Scientist
Coordinator, PRGA Program (100% PRGA)

Nina Lilja, PhD Agricultural Economics
Senior Scientist
Impact Assessment (100% PRGA)

Ralph Roothaert, PhD Crop and Weed Ecology
Senior Scientist
Forages for Smallholders Project, Joint appointment PRGA and ILRI, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (50% PRGA)

Ann Braun,** PhD Ecology
Facilitator, PRGA Participatory Natural Resource Management Working Group (50% PRGA)

Salvatore Ceccarelli, PhD Plant Breeding
Facilitator, PRGA Participatory Plant Breeding Working Group (50% PRGA)

Hilary Sims Feldstein, MPA
Facilitator, PRGA Gender Analysis Working Group (50% PRGA)

Guy Manners,* BSc Zoology
Communications Consultant (50% PRGA)
Acting Facilitator, PRGA Participatory Natural Resource Management Working Group

8.2. Administrative staff

Juliana Aristizabal,* Bachelor's in Social Communication and Journalism
PRGA Communications Assistant (100% PRGA)

Claudia Garcia, Bachelor's in Production Engineering
PRGA Administrative Assistant (100% PRGA)

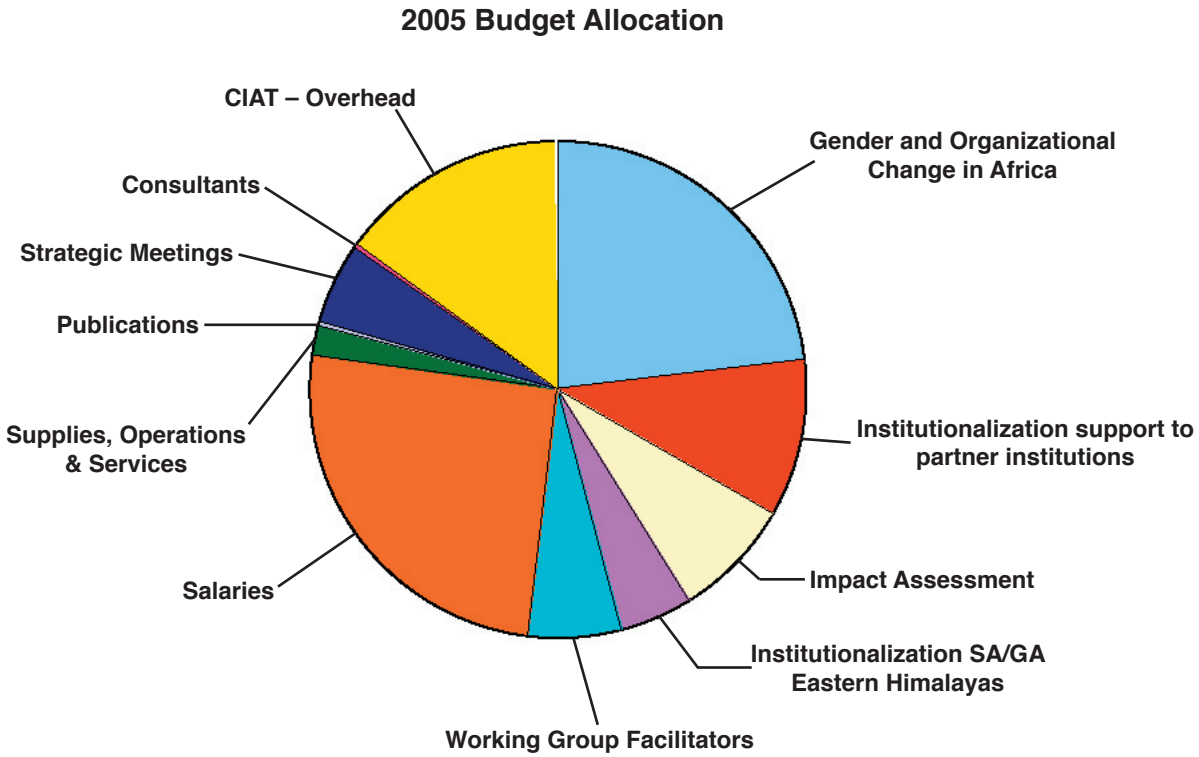
Jorge Mario Quiceno,** MBA
PRGA Communications Assistant (100% PRGA)

Note: * Staff joined PRGA in 2004–05; ** Staff left PRGA in 2004–05.

9. Budget for 2005

Contributions	US$
CIDA	338,300
IDRC	53,893
Italy	185,000
Netherlands	100,000
New Zealand	50,000
Norway	234,354
Switzerland	70,000
Others	501,862
Total	**1,533,409**

Expenditures	US$
CIDA	256,641
IDRC	44,101
Italy	185,000
Netherlands	100,000
New Zealand	0
Norway	234,354
Switzerland	70,000
Others	52,412
Total	**942,508**



Allocation of Funds	US$
Main budget items	***490,724***
Gender and Organizational Change in Africa	216,841
Institutionalization, support to partner institutions	97,889
Impact Assessment	73,495
Institutionaliz'n SA/GA Eastern Himalayas	44,101
Working Group Facilitators	58,399
Other budget items	***451,783***
Salaries	237,253
Supplies, Operations and Services	18,195
Publications	2,863
Strategic Meetings (AGM, CIAT Review, ABM, etc.)	48,786
Consultants	3,687
CIAT-Overhead	141,000
Total	**942,508**

** Carryover is already committed in 2005 for 2006 activities* *590,901*

Breakdown of Institutionalization support to partner institutions:	
	US$
AfNet	10,000
CARE International in Laos	2,500
CIP – Mainstreaming GA in the research process	7,750
CIP – Women Feeding Cities Workshop	5,000
ICARDA	5,000
IFPRI	2,000
ILRI	7,000
Supporting ILRI staff – forages	43,353
Supporting IPRA staff	2,486
PROINPA	12,800
Total	**97,889**

10. Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABM	Advisory Board Meeting
AfNet	African Network for Soil Biology and Fertility
AGM	Annual General Meeting (*of the* CGIAR)
ASA	American Society of Agronomy
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
BSc	Bachelor of Science
C/o	care of
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc., based in the USA
CD-ROM	compact disk – read-only memory
cf.	compare
CG	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIAL	Committee for Local Agricultural Research (*Comité de Investigación Agrícola Local*)
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (*Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical*), based in Colombia
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (*Centro Internacional para Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo*), based in Mexico
CIP	International Potato Center (*Centro Internacional de la Papa*), based in Peru
CONPAB	Consultative Workshop on Participatory Plant Breeding
DC	District of Columbia, USA
DR	Democratic Republic (in DR Congo)
ed.	editor(s)
e.g.	*exempli gratia*, for example
ESAP	Ethiopian Society of Animal Production
etc.	*etcetera*, and so on
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, based in Rome, Italy
GA	gender analysis
GCP	Generations Challenge Program (*of the* CGIAR)
IA	impact assessment
IARC	international agricultural research center
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, based in Syria
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre, based in Kenya
IDRC	International Development Research Centre, Canada
i.e.	*id est*, that is
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute, based in the USA
ILAC	institutional learning and change
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute, based in Kenya
Inc.	Incorporated (company)
INRM	integrated natural-resources management; Integrated Natural Resource Management Group
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute, based in the Philippines
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group

MBA	Master in Business Administration (postgraduate degree)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Master of Public Administration
NARI	national agricultural research institute
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization, Uganda
NARS	national agricultural research system(s)
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	non-governmental organization
No.	number
NRM	natural-resource(s) management
OD	organizational development
p.	page(s)
PB	plant breeding
PDF	Portable Document Format (Adobe)
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy (doctorate degree)
PNRM	participatory natural-resource management; listserv of PNRM-WG
PNRM-WG	Participatory Natural Resource Management Working Group (*of the* PRGA Program)
Pp./pp.	pages
PPB	participatory plant breeding
PPB-WG	Participatory Plant Breeding Working Group (*of the* PRGA Program)
PR	participatory research
prep.	preparation
PRGA, PRGA Program	CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development and Institutional Innovation
PROINPA	*Fundación PROINPA "Promoción e Investigación de Productos Andinos,"* Bolivia
R&D	research and development
RUAF	Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture and Food Security
SA	social analysis
SPIA	Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (*of the* CGIAR)
SPII	Seed and Plant Improvement Institute, Iran
TSBF	Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Institute (*of* CIAT)
UPWARD	Users' Perspectives with Agricultural Research and Development (*of* CIP)
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States (of America)
USA	United States of America
v.	versus
vol.	volume
WG	Working Group (*of the* PRGA Program)