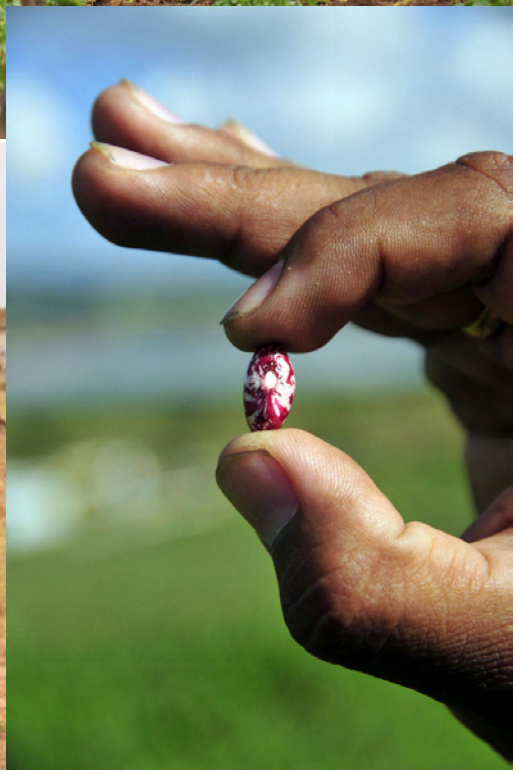
CIAT Working Document No. 220

Final Report of the PRGA Program (1997–2011)



PRGA

CIAT
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical
International Center for Tropical Agriculture
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

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Final Report of the

PRGA Program

1997–2011

Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis
International Center for Tropical Agriculture
(2010–2011)

formerly
CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis
(1997–2010)

June 2011

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1. Research impact.

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Contents

This Report is gratefully dedicated to all those men and women who have championed the causes of participatory research and gender analysis throughout the years, many of whom continue the 'fight' in an environment that too often still thinks of these fields as marginal.

In particular, we thank those who have supported the Program over its 14½ year lifespan, especially the donors and those who have worked with us as R&D partners. To them we leave our Legacy and wish them every success as they continue the work that we have been privileged to be involved in.

Executive Summary:
What We Leave Behind—The legacy of the PRGA Program

This comprehensive report delves into the legacy of one of the longest running programs in the CGIAR landscape that operated first as a Systemwide initiative and later as a center-based (CIAT) program for a short period of time. It is our desire to present this report depicting the sound research and meaningful work conducted to raise the profile of participatory research and gender analysis across regions, including collaboration with various centers and many other partners, while touching the lives of men and women farmers. Over time, the program took various directions and supported a variety of research avenues, but the work—much of it done in close collaboration with fellow researchers—always had at its heart the felt needs of men and women farmers, recognizing the important role that they play. Among other themes, participatory plant breeding and gender awareness have been the program's flagships, supporting those who partnered with us in carrying out sound research and important hands-on tasks.

In 1996, the donor community and the CGIAR System believed that the issues of participatory research and gender analysis were sufficiently important to warrant the creation of a Systemwide program to conduct research and advocate for the use of these tools across the whole CG System. The program operated as a Systemwide initiative for over 12 years before it became a CIAT program in 2010.

Upon becoming a core program of CIAT in 2010, PRGA launched a major drive to seek funding for the vital work of gender-sensitive participatory research and gender analysis. However, since the CGIAR embarked on its current (lengthy) reform process, there has been a delay to put in place funding mechanisms that support gender research. Conversely, the donor community has been supportive in funding gender, not only because of its strategic importance to reach equity in agricultural research, but also because it is seen as an issue that cuts across the new Consortium Research Programs (CRPs), which have been the focus of funding decisions. Although a gender scoping study was conducted, a strategy is still being discussed at the System level about how gender work will be funded in the 'new' CGIAR.

The hallmark of PRGA Program research has been that it conducted grounded research, working with and for real people in the field—it supported real initiatives and participation through a gender lens.

- There is heightened awareness of the value of gender-responsive participatory research (GRPR) within the international agricultural research community. In particular, most of the new CRPs have a GRPR or gender strategy built into them.
- There is a large suite of tools and methods in the public domain for gender analysis, participatory research and impact assessment of participatory research and gender analysis. Many of these were developed specifically by the PRGA Program, and many others have been validated by the Program.

- There is a large body of published empirical evidence confirming the value of participatory research and gender analysis, including GRPR, that highlights the value of these methods in agricultural research. Again, much of this has either been generated or facilitated by the PRGA Program.
- There are large informal networks of gender, participatory research and impact assessment specialists that span the globe. These networks grew out of concerted efforts by the Program in its early years to bring together likeminded experts to share their experiences and skills.
- There is heightened awareness of the importance of gender issues in former partner organizations in both research and the workplace. Such partners range from sub-regional agricultural research organizations, through NARS and extension agencies, to NGOs and academia.
- There is a wealth of meaningful and grounded research in participatory plant breeding (PPB), which has been a 'flagship' activity of the PRGA Program. The Program helped develop and adapt appropriate PPB approaches, methods and associated skills to achieve food security at acceptable R&D cost. PPB has proved ideally suited for the staple crops of the developing world's poor, as these crops receive little or no commercial attention and are often grown in heterogeneous environments. PPB methods should enable 'evolutionary' plant breeding to keep pace with climate changes. With PPB methods developed and the practice of PPB institutionalized, plant breeders are able to better target their efforts in variety development for staple crops in diverse, risk-prone environments.

We leave this legacy to our fellow scientists, who we hope will pick up the baton to mainstream GRPR in the CRPs. We also hope that participation, gender and GRPR are now institutionalized in sufficient agricultural research and development organizations that they are self-perpetuating and will not be ignored by the next generation of researchers and development agents.

Final Report of the PRGA Program of CIAT

Introduction

The CGIAR Systemwide and Ecoregional Programs were closed down at the end of 2009. As a direct consequence of this, the PRGA Program was repositioned as a core program of CIAT, with a view to having the Program serve the other research programs of the Center. This final report therefore covers the period from the beginning of 2010 to the closure of the Program in mid-2011.

The major activities during this period were:

- Organizing the expert consultation and international workshop on Repositioning PRGA in Times of Change (with funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation).
- Producing important outputs from the consultation and workshop:
    - A global strategy and action plan for gender-responsive participatory research (GRPR) in agricultural research and development
    - An action plan for incorporating GRPR into the CGIAR Consortium Research programs (CRPs)
    - A strategy and action plan for the new CIAT-PRGA Program
    - A workshop report focused on process
    - An analysis of the demand for GRPR.
- Facilitating the development of state-of-the-art papers on GRPR in key areas of agricultural research and related case studies (funded by CIAT-PABRA).
- Playing a role in the development, revision and presentation of gender strategies for the newly developed CRPs.
- Funding and providing technical backstopping to three small-grant-funded projects (with ICARDA, IFPRI–CONALGODON and PABRA).
- Fundraising—an aggressive funding strategy was developed and put in place from the transformation of the program from SWP to CIAT based, with a focus on gender analysis.
- Representing CIAT and the gender-sensitive participatory research perspective at the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD), and collaborating with the parallel gender event co-organized by the Gender and Diversity Program (G&D) and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).
- Representing CIAT and gender issues at the 55th Meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the launching of UN Women.
- Representing CIAT and supporting the FAO Expert Consultation Team that produced the FAO flagship publication, *The State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) 2010–11: Women in agriculture: Closing the gender gap for development*.
- Following up on the Gender Audit recommendations and strategies to mainstream gender across CIAT (CIAT plan of action on gender mainstreaming in research).
- Organizing monthly meetings (2009–2010) with women scientists to discuss gender research and also gender and diversity (G&D) issues at the Center level.

International workshop on Repositioning Participatory Research and Gender Analysis in Times of Change (CIAT headquarters, Cali, Colombia, June 16–18, 2010)[1]
The Workshop on Repositioning PRGA in Times of Change brought together 46 practitioners involved in gender and participatory research. These participants were experts from the CGIAR, national agricultural research systems (NARS), sub-regional agricultural research organizations, NGOs and academia—a broad range of stakeholders from around the world.

The participants reviewed a demand analysis, 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 over the coming years.

Over the following months several documents were produced as workshop outputs:

- A global Strategy and Action Plan for GRPR
- An Action Plan for incorporating GRPR into the CRPs (then known as 'Mega-Programs')
- A Strategy and Action Plan for the then new CIAT-PRGA Program
- A Workshop Report (focused on the process of the workshop)
- A revised version of the Demand Analysis Report.

The vision for the future of GRPR is to see timely and rigorous GRPR that is vigilant to changing conditions in the social, biophysical, economic and other spheres, institutionalized in an inclusive multi-stakeholder international agricultural research system (CGIAR, NARS, NGOs, community-based organizations and academia).

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, biophysical, 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.

[1] A certain amount of confusion may have been created in the naming of the workshop. In the pre-workshop material, the title was 'Repositioning PRGA in Times of Change'; however, in the course of the final development of the proposal for the donor, the emphasis switched from the PRGA Program *per se* to 'gender-responsive participatory research' in a broader stakeholder context. Consequently, during the workshop and in some of the post-workshop documents it is referred to as 'Repositioning Gender-Responsive Participatory Research in Times of Change.' Later documents then reverted to the original title, but with 'PRGA' spelled out.

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 are elaborated in the Strategy and Action Plan (Fernández *et al.*, 2010).

Gender-responsive participatory research in the CGIAR

The timing of the workshop coincided with the beginning of a major effort to write up documentation for the new Consortium Research Programs (CRPs). Because of this, one whole session was set aside to develop a matrix of recommendations to the CRP writing teams for the incorporation of GRPR in the program frameworks. These recommendations were passed via the director general of CIAT to the other Center directors general for onward transmission to the writing teams.

Subsequently, the new CIAT-PRGA Program was involved in preparing the component on Rice research and gender in Latin America and the Caribbean and supported the overall gender strategy for the Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP; CRP 3.1). The Program was also asked by CRP focal points to review and contribute to the gender strategies of several other CRPs, including: CRP 1.2 Humid Tropics – Integrated systems for the humid tropics; CRP 3.4 Grain Legumes – Sustainable increase in productivity for global food and nutritional security and sustainable agriculture; CRP 3.5 Roots, Tubers and Bananas; CRP 6 Forest, Trees and Agroforestry – Livelihoods, landscapes and governance; and CRP 7 Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security.

We see this as a major investment in the future of the CGIAR.

Small grants

Differentiating among female and male preferences for bean varieties in a range of dynamic scenarios (low/high stress; market-driven/subsistence)

PRGA Program provided a small grant to the Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA), in which the CIAT Beans Program is a major player, to determine how environmental and socio-economic circumstances affect the convergence or divergence of men's and women's bean variety preferences. It is well documented that men and women often favor different traits in their choice of crop varieties, and this is sometimes attributed to the stereotype of women growing primarily for food and men growing primarily for the market.

The project is looking at four contrasting production zones:

- High pest/disease stress and semi-subsistence production (western Kenya)
- More erratic rainfall (drought stress) and more subsistence production (eastern Kenya)
- High commercialization and low rainfall conditions (northern Tanzania)
- High subsistence and high rainfall (northern Tanzania).

Three complementary methods are being used:

- Community and key-informant interviews
- On-farm participatory variety evaluation
- Choice experiment-based surveys.

Initial results in Kenya suggest that men and women share the top five preferred traits: taste, maturity period, drought tolerance, keeping quality, and cooking time. However, further analysis showed significant differences between men's and women's ratings for some traits and coincidence in others. The majority of women ranked their preference for drought tolerance, early maturity, tolerance to poor soils, better taste, and shorter cooking time higher than men. Conversely, the majority of men rated their preference for grain color higher than women. Men's and women's ratings coincided for pest and disease resistance, good keeping quality, low flatulence, and grain size. In northern Tanzania at Selian agriculture research institute, gender-related preferences closely resembled those in Kenya, but market orientation was the key variable underlying differences in gender preferences. Under subsistence production orientation, a wide range of traits (e.g. early maturing, fast cooking, low flatulence, tasty grain, keeps well overnight, high yield, small grain, cream and red colored grains) were strongly preferred, while a few traits (high yielding, tasty grain, red and brown color, large seed) were important under more commercialized production, which tends to be dominated by men.

The project is collecting gender-disaggregated data for valuation of traits and trade-offs (between male and female preferences) from May 2011.

In addition, PRGA and PABRA developed 'gender screening criteria' for program/project implementation that were put forward at the ECABREN (Eastern and Central Africa Bean Research Network) meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, in 2010; the guidelines were also shared at the Center level and made available to all Program Leaders. A further training seminar on gender analysis was conducted at CIAT HQ to present guidelines and gender-responsive research criteria.

Using agricultural biodiversity and farmers' knowledge to adapt crops to climate changes

PRGA has a long history of collaboration with the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) in the area of participatory plant breeding (PPB).

> *In a short time span of ten years, results in participatory plant breeding have substantially exceeded expectations. Three plant breeding programs have contributed to the development of PPB. They account for the majority of publications in an expanding peer-reviewed literature and for the majority of emerging success stories in the field. ... All three have had close interactions with the PRGA*
>
> (External Review, Walker *et al.*, 2007)

PPB is a dynamic and permanent collaboration between plant breeding organizations (national or international) and farmers (including other partners). PPB has made many

gains since its formal recognition just a few decades ago; however, there is concern that changes in organizations' priorities and staff may interrupt the flow of germplasm that feeds the participatory program.

Evolutionary plant breeding (EPB), initially proposed by Suneson (1956),[2] provides farmers with an evolving population that represents a readily available source of new and better adapted germplasm (a sort of living gene bank). The core features of the evolutionary breeding method are "a broadly diversified germplasm and a prolonged subjection of the mass of the progeny to competitive natural selection in the area of contemplated use." Traits relating to reproductive capacity—such as higher seed yields, greater numbers of seeds/plant and heavier spikes—increase in such populations as a result of natural selection over time.

In 2010, PRGA Program provided a small grant to the ICARDA PPB programs to further their research into evolutionary–PPB. One large population of barley was developed by mixing an equal amount of seed of about 1600 F_2s. This was planted in the fall of 2008 at locations in five countries (Algeria, Eritrea, Iran, Jordan and Syria). In 2010, the population was expanded to 33 villages as most of the farmers recognized the value of such a population as both a crop and a source of varieties in the future. Thus, the project has *made available to farmers an evolving gene bank that they can continue to use by themselves or in cooperation with scientists* (Table 1). These populations will be 'left' to evolve under the pressure of changing climate conditions with the expectation that, in each location, the frequency of genotypes with adaptation to the local conditions (climate, soil, agronomic practices and biotic stresses) will predominate over time.

Table 1. Farmer exposure to evolutionary populations in four project countries

Country	Crop	Number of farmers
Iran	Barley	60
	Wheat	10
Jordan	Barley	12
	Wheat	4
Syria	Barley	5
	Wheat	1
Algeria	Barley	7
	Wheat	2

In Iran, the population was grown in 20 villages in four provinces with the majority in the provinces of Semnan and Kermanshah, where ICARDA also conducts PPB. The project also produced a *guide on how to use the evolutionary population*, which is being used by the Iranian scientists to produce a film.

[2] Suneson, C.A. 1956. An evolutionary plant breeding method. *Agronomy Journal* 48: 188–191.

Participatory evaluation of landraces
One hundred and sixty (160) Jordanian wheat landraces and 160 barley landraces from the ICARDA gene bank were evaluated at three locations in Jordan during the 2009/10 cropping season. The evaluation included interviews with farmers (men and women) to document their knowledge about this germplasm. The trial is being repeated in 2010/11.

A similar trial was conducted in Iran with 160 barley and 160 wheat landraces from the ICARDA gene bank. Here again, the evaluation included interviews with farmers (men and women) to document their knowledge about this germplasm.

The participatory evaluation of landraces has: (1) created awareness among men and women farmers that landraces are available to them and that they can be of value in relation to climate changes; and (2) collected and documented knowledge during these trials, which will become part of the passport data of the accessions that have been evaluated and will therefore be available in the future.

Use of evolutionary populations
There are a number of ways in which an evolutionary population can be used by farmers alone or by farmers and scientists together.

The evolutionary population as the farmers' crop: The simplest and cheapest way of implementing EPB is for the farmers to plant and harvest in the same location (Fig. 1) without any intervention. The population will be planted and harvested just like their other crops. As the population will be planted in locations affected by different stresses or different combinations of stresses, the population will become progressively better adapted to each location's combination of stresses (Fig. 1).

Once the farmer has satisfied his or her own needs—such as having enough seed for planting the following cropping season, and enough grain for feeding livestock—they may sell part of the seed to one or more neighbors who can start their own evolutionary population to be handled in the same way.

It is suggested that at each cycle each farmer stores some seed (minimum 4–5 kg). This is an insurance policy: should something happen that leads to the complete loss of the population (after *x* years of evolution), using the saved seed will avoid losing all the benefits of the adaptation accumulated in *x* years—essentially restarting the population as it was after *x*–1 years of evolution/adaptation.

Selection within the evolutionary population: The breeder and the farmers (both men and women) can superimpose artificial selection using criteria that may change from location to location and over time. While the population is evolving, lines or subpopulations can be derived by collecting spikes, panicles, cuttings, etc., depending on the crop concerned. The lines or subpopulations can then be tested as pure lines (in the case of self-pollinated crops), clones (vegetatively propagated crops) or populations (cross-pollinated crops) in PPB, or can be used as multi-lines, or a subsample of the population can be directly used for

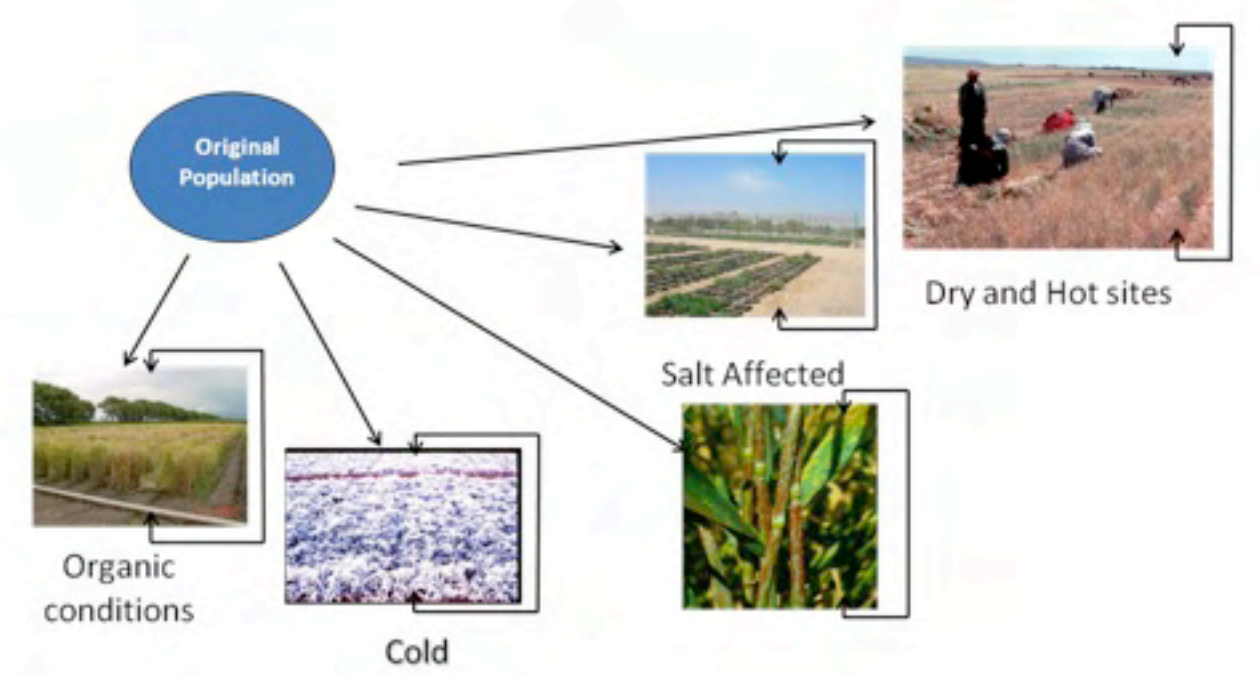

Figure 1. The evolutionary population is planted and harvested in each of many sites (five examples are shown) as the farmers' crop. During the process, farmers can share part of the seed with other farmers who plant the population under their own conditions.

cultivation. The key aspect of this method is that, while the lines are continually extracted, the population is left evolving for an indefinite period of time, thus becoming a unique source of continually better-adapted genetic material directly in the hands of the farmers.

Gender dimensions of Bt cotton adoption in Colombia

Along with OXFAM America and other EPTD donors, PRGA Program provided a small grant for this short research project conducted by Confederación Colombiana del Algodón (CONALGODON) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in 2010. This research explored gender differences in cotton cultivation and looked into the perceptions and experiences of women and men with transgenic varieties. With very few exceptions, researchers in the area of impact evaluation of crop biotechnology have only marginally included gender considerations in their work. The objective of this exploratory pilot study was to incorporate gender into quantitative evaluation work. The study used a participatory and descriptive approach to obtain women and men farmers' perceptions and insights. The work was conducted in the main cotton-producing regions of Colombia, where a handful of transgenic varieties have been on the market since about 2004. The participatory exercises developed by the team showed that there are key gender differences that need to be addressed and studied. Despite the widespread perception among male cotton producers that women are not cotton farmers, women do in fact participate in several operations of the crop and some women successfully manage or share with their spouses cotton-production responsibilities. Specific differences in perceptions of transgenic varieties between female and male farmers were also brought to light. Female farmers managing their plots appeared to prefer insect-resistant varieties

over conventional ones mainly because these transgenic varieties can reduce the number of male laborers that women would need to hire to spray pesticides, as this task is solely performed by men. Similarly, technologies that potentially reduce manual weeding—particularly if women and children in a household are the ones in charge of this back-breaking activity—can be especially attractive to women. The perceptions can be the opposite for women who are hired for weeding, as this might mean losing additional income not easily replaceable. Both female and male farmers identified the lack of adequate and timely information as the main disadvantage of transgenic varieties. This lack of information seems to be disproportionally affecting more female than male farmers. Female farmers appeared to have more difficulty accessing or sharing information, as they had more time restrictions, particularly if they were also responsible for most or all domestic responsibilities. At the same time, information that actually gets into the hands of farmers seems to be followed more judiciously by female farmers, a fact that potentially translates into better management of the technology. With some important exceptions, perceptions about transgenic cotton varieties appeared to be positive both for female and male farmers. The difference was the way female and male farmers spent the additional resources. Men were more keen to dispose of their profits in leisure activities, while women farmers tended to invest their additional income in their families' nutrition, education and health. All these perceptions demand further investigation and are an eye-opening opportunity of the potential of women farmers as productive cotton producers and successful users of new technologies.

Flying the flag for participatory research and gender issues

Program staff were requested to represent CIAT and gender issues in particular at a number forums, including the following:

- East and Central Africa Bean Research Network (ECABREN) Steering Committee meeting (representing CIAT as a member of PABRA), at which PRGA presented a seminar on gendering ECABREN research in Arusha, Tanzania (Feb 2010)
- Cambio Climático y Cambio Ambiental: Causas, Efectos y Retos para Colombia y el Mundo at ICESI University, Cali (Feb 2010)
- Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD), where PRGA collaborated in the parallel gender event co-organized by the Gender and Diversity program (G&D) and IFPRI (Mar 2010)
- CATIE MSc students (Sep 2010)
- International Rural Women's Day at CIAT (Oct 2010)
- The 55th Meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the launching of UN Women, where PRGA and AWARD (G&D Program) were the sole representatives of the CGIAR (Feb–Mar 2011)
- International Women's Day at the Colombian Senate, where PRGA delivered a lecture (Oct 2009).

These forums provided PRGA with the opportunity to raise awareness about gender issues, and advocate for gender equality and analysis.

The Program was also involved in supporting the FAO Expert Consultation Team that produced the FAO flagship publication, *The State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) 2010–11: Women in agriculture: Closing the gender gap for development*.

What might have been: funding proposals for PRGA research, 2009–2011
Between June 2009 and early 2011, the Program prepared a number of concept notes and project funding proposals (see Appendix 5). These proposals built on the CIAT-approved focus of the new Program.

> **Extracts from the CIAT-PRGA 2011 Business Plan**
> ***Goal:*** *Enhance gender-responsive participatory research within CIAT's portfolio to reduce hunger and poverty in the tropics through action-oriented research aimed at increasing equity in eco-efficient agriculture.*
>
> ***Objectives:***
> - To strengthen CIAT's gender and participatory research.
> - To mainstream gender-responsive participatory research within CIAT's (and its partners') R&D areas, particularly in participatory plant breeding (PPB) and participatory varietal selection (PVS) strategies.
> - To link CIAT's research with the gender strategies embedded in the Consortium Research Programs that the Center is involved in.

Activities approved for the Program were:
- Contributing to the CGIAR Gender Scoping Study commissioned by the CGIAR Consortium and reflecting on PRGA research work at the System level, including involvement in the design of the CRP strategies.
- Conducting gender research with particular focus on PPB/PVS (beans, cassava, fruits, etc.) to analyze and predict convergent/divergent female and male preferences in different scenarios: high stress, good potential and mixed environment conditions, along with various degrees of market orientation and integration—e.g. the PABRA small-grant project (*see above*).
- Developing effective, innovative and 'grounded' models for gender integration through collection of easy-to-understand/shared sets of success stories from CIAT programs and its partners (e.g. tropical fruits, rice, cassava).
- Developing a fundraising strategy, based on the priorities established in the new program strategy, including CRPs.
- Publish GRPR methods and tools derived from CIAT-PRGA grounded research.

The Program's fundraising strategy focused on projects that would look at the gender dimensions of food-security issues (including adaptation to climate change) with a large element of participatory research (primarily PPB). The Program and its partners had identified climate change as perhaps the biggest threat facing resource-poor farmers at this stage in history, with its concomitant unpredictability and extreme weather events.

Due to the ongoing CGIAR restructuring process, several of the concept notes were put on hold by the donors, while for some others we were given an indication that they were viable. However, most donors expressed that their preference was first to adopt a general gender strategy at the System level, initially a gender platform, which was not supported during GCARD 2010. This situation delayed the consideration of concept notes that pursued funding for gender research as a whole. A gender scoping study followed that provided guidance and good suggestions for gender research at the structural level and finally the decision was made to review all CRPs for the inclusion of a sound gender strategy. It was at this time that a decision was made by CIAT to close the PRGA Program. Details of concept notes and proposals prepared by PRGA during 2009–2011 are presented in Appendix 5.

A Brief History of the Systemwide PRGA Program (1997–2010)

Origins of the PRGA Program

A year of planning among donors and practitioners culminated in an international seminar and planning meeting at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in September 1996 to look at the priority issues and challenges in the fields of participatory research and gender analysis for technology development. The seminar brought together 50 researchers and development professionals from various organizations around the world—all highly experienced in the fields under review.

The participants wanted to stimulate the inclusion of users' perspectives, especially those of women, in pre-adaptive research, as they sensed an urgent need to "strengthen, consolidate and mainstream gender analysis and participatory research in a high-priority, high-visibility program that recognizes farmer participation as an important strategic research issue."

It was agreed that resources and knowledge should be pooled to accelerate the development of new methodological tools, capacities and institutional strategies for participatory research. Having already shown leadership in these areas, CIAT convened the new program. At the same time, the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) were asked to cosponsor the program, as they seemed likely users of its outputs.

This workshop-*cum*-planning meeting also established an advisory board, comprising elected representatives, one from each interest group considered as a stakeholder, namely:

- Donors
- National agricultural research systems (NARS)
- International agricultural research centers (IARCs)
- NGOs
- Indigenous knowledge systems
- Universities.

Three decentralized working groups were established, each with a representative on the advisory board:

- Plant breeding group (PBG)
- Participatory natural-resources management (PNRM)
- Gender working group (GWG).

Each working group developed a 5-year work plan, which formed the basis for the annual work plan and budget of the Program. Elements of the GWG work plan were incorporated into the work plans of PBG and PNRM to ensure consideration of gender issues across the board.

In December 1996, the then Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the CGIAR approved the establishment of the Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender

Analysis (SW-PRGA), which was subsequently created in 1997. Its goal was "to improve the ability of the CGIAR System and other collaborating institutions to develop technology which alleviates poverty, improves food security and protects the environment with greater equity." And its purpose "to assess and develop methodologies and organizational innovations for gender-sensitive participatory research, and operationalize their use in plant breeding, crop and natural resource management."

The approach used in Phase I of SW-PRGA (1997–2002)[3] had four common elements:

- Methodology development
- Capacity-building
- Partnerships and networks
- Institutionalization (later referred to as 'mainstreaming').

Over these first 5 years, the Program and its partners demonstrated that participatory research and gender analysis:

- Embody rigorous methods that are scientifically grounded, thereby validating the results produced;
- Produce broad impacts by producing technologies and resource-management options that are well-suited to end-users' needs, which significantly reduces the possibility of farmers ultimately rejecting the technologies developed;
- Produce process impacts in the form of human and social capital, which help sustain rural development and innovation (especially in the case of participatory research);
- Are especially beneficial to women, the poorest and marginalized groups, all of whom were frequently overlooked by conventional research;
- Are cost-efficient, primarily because of the increased impact and shortened time for technology development;
- Were being used by a large and growing number of CGIAR scientists, and there was growing (and unmet) demand for training in these methods.

State-of-the-art and emerging issues

The SW-PRGA conducted and commissioned several key studies, and developed extensive inventories of PPB and PNRM. These enabled the Program to set a global benchmark of the quantity, quality and scope of participatory and gender-sensitive research. The work also enabled it to identify the main achievements of and obstacles to participatory research and gender analysis, plus emerging challenges and issues for further research.

Demystification of participation and gender analysis

An important insight gained through the inventorying process was that the question was no longer whether or not projects used participatory and gender-aware approaches, but rather *how well* they used them. SW-PRGA raised awareness of the variable nature and potential applications of participatory research and gender analysis. Not all participation and not all gender analysis is the same. SW-PRGA dedicated significant resources to this 'demystification' process, "not to prescribe any particular type or mode as the correct one,

[3] This summary of Phase I is based upon Saad (2003), which should be consulted for additional details.

but rather to understand the effect of different modes of participation on the outcomes of research" (Saad, 2003). In fact, the use of different kinds of participatory approaches leads to 'clusters' of product and process impacts that influence the well-being of rural communities. This information helps researchers make sound judgments on when and how to use participatory and gender-sensitive methods.

Cutting-edge research

SW-PRGA both supported and engaged directly in research at the 'cutting-edge' of participation and gender-sensitive approaches. Support was mostly in the form of a competitive small grants scheme that enabled partners to bid for small sums of money to conduct their own participatory or gender-sensitive research. During the first phase, the Program awarded at least 26 small grants for participatory and/or gender research in PPB and PNRM. Each small grant recipient produced at least one project report, and several of the projects led to research articles in SW-PRGA-sponsored proceedings.

> *The Small Grants have certainly enhanced the reach of the Program across geographical areas, subject matters and stakeholders. Because of their capacity building and multiplier effects, they have contributed to the progress of the Program in mainstreaming PRGA in the CG System and their partners.*
>
> (Internally Commissioned External Review, Prain *et al.*, 2000)

Evaluation of impacts and costs

SW-PRGA assumed that empirical evidence of the impact of participatory research would encourage researchers and research managers to incorporate such approaches in their research. Thus, the Program developed and applied a range of tools to study the impact of PPB and PNRM—in particular, an impact-assessment framework for participatory and gender-sensitive research. The Program analyzed and systematically documented direct comparisons between participatory and other approaches to research (something that had rarely been done before), and then ventured into the new area of studying the effects of participation at various stages in the research process. More specifically, the Program completed five case studies during Phase I. These studies suggested that increasing the degree of farmer involvement and control in the research process:

- Leads to increased farmer empowerment
- Gives voice to farmers' technology preferences (including those of women farmers)
- Speeds technology adaptation
- Increases human capital
- Increases adoption
- Increases farmers' profits.

Moreover, the research showed that participatory research reduces the cost of technology development (by avoiding the pitfall of developing technology that farmers ultimately reject) with minimal impact on project operating costs. The Program also provided methodological support and training to partners, especially in the use of its own guide to impact assessment of participatory research and gender analysis (Lilja and Johnson, 2002).

Community of knowledge and practice

A principal aim of SW-PRGA was to facilitate the use of participatory and gender-sensitive approaches. To that end, the Program sought, by various means, to build and network a community of knowledge and practice. Three electronic listservs (e-mail distribution lists) were created:

- PRGA-Info for general information and administrative messages;
- PBG used by the PBG for active discussion (through the listserv, the Group contributed directly to key Program work, namely PPB Guidelines, and an Intellectual Property Rights study);
- PNRM used by the PNRM Group to add continuity to their face-to-face meetings.

The Program also established a website, based on its own structure, to provide space for interaction and exchange of information and resources for its communities of practice, including electronic versions of the Program's own publications.

A workshop on Participatory Natural Resource Management experiences in 1999 (co-hosted by PRGA Program and the UK's Natural Resources Institute) led to the compilation of a collection of methods and tools, which were made available through the PNRM Group's area on the Program's website.

A PRGA Center Liaison was appointed by the director general in *each* CGIAR Center to disseminate information, research results and small-grant opportunities to CG and partner scientists. Gender focal points were also established in many of the Centers.

Learning and capacity-building were essential components of the first phase (and beyond), and the Program conducted numerous training activities. Capacity-building partnerships were an integral part of many of the Program's collaborative research projects, especially within small-grant projects. By the end of Phase I, ongoing demand for training surpassed the resources to deliver it. The Program also provided mentoring and backstopping to small-grant recipients, who were usually obligated to conduct workshops on participatory approaches in their own organizations as part of the funding agreement.

> *Capacity building on the design, planning, and implementation of participatory efforts have implications not only for improving the delivery and impact of research but also for wider human and social capital formation among the actors as well as in the targeted communities. The Program in this regard has made good progress. The effort of two regionally based (Asia and Africa) PRGA fellows has been instrumental.*
>
> (Internally Commissioned External Review, Prain *et al.*, 2000)

International meetings were another mechanism for the exchange and discussion of experiences, knowledge and research findings. Three regional PPB symposia provided regional state-of-the-art analyses, enabled networking among participatory research and gender-sensitive practitioners, and reviewed and revised the PPB Guidelines. During Phase I, a further two international seminars continued to address relevant themes for participatory research and gender analysis.

The PRGA Program has made rapid and excellent progress towards accomplishing its goals and purposes. … a number of areas and accomplishments of the Program … make it one of the most innovative activities within the CGIAR. ... Six major areas were identified within which relevant recommendations were formulated, research program, management and organization, small grants, methodology development and capacity building, partners and networking and program impact. These suggestions and recommendations are made in the belief that the PRGA Program clearly merits continuing into a second phase and it is the hope of the Review Team that the observations set out here may help to strengthen the Program in the new Phase.

(Internally Commissioned External Review, Prain *et al.*, 2000)

Key lessons learned by 2003

In addition to the achievements documented above, SW-PRGA had also set the stage for its future by identifying the key features of the global state of gender and participatory research. These 'major lessons' formed the foundation for the Program's second phase (2003–2007).

- While there was a general and increasing interest in the use of participatory research approaches, there was little evidence that gender analysis was being given due attention.
- Among the CG Centers, there was an absence of a critical mass of members who were using equitable participatory research and gender analysis methods.
- There was a great and unmet need for capacity-development in the use of these methods.
- In cases where participatory research approaches had been applied, there was enhanced learning as a result of experimentation with methods. However, much of the learning and change that accompanied the use of these methods remained isolated from the project cycle and did not extend to the organization level.

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

Mainstreaming gender-sensitive participatory research

The major goal of SW-PRGA's second phase focused attention on mainstreaming gender analysis and equitable participatory research to promote learning and change in CG Centers and NARS, so that they could better target the demands of beneficiary groups—particularly poor rural women.

Over the eight years 2003–2009, the Program helped at least 30 organizations in gender-mainstreaming activities—CG Centers, NARS, NGOs and universities. For many of these organizations, the Program helped them to assess the status of gender or participatory research (or both), often using the Framework for Organizational Analysis of Groverman

and Gurung (2001; *see PRGA Program Annual Report 2003–04*, Appendix 4, or Gurung, 2010), either in the organization itself or in a wider context (e.g. country-wide in China). Other activities included workshops and other training activities on topics such as learning and change, farmer-participatory research, and PPB.

Throughout the period, 'flagship' activities were conducted in the eastern Himalayan region and Lao PDR with various NARS and NGOs, and in Eastern and Central Africa with the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA).

The work in Asia started with a project to develop regional capacity in social and gender analysis. This was then followed up by a project entitled, 'Institutionalizing gender-responsive research and development in agriculture and natural resource management through women's networks.' Both projects were funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Meanwhile, initial contact with the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and the Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme (SSA CP) brought SW-PRGA into contact with ASARECA. A needs assessment in 2003 showed that the NARS of ASARECA lacked capacity to carry out gender analysis. Thus, the project 'Building capacity in gender analysis and gender mainstreaming in the NARS of ASARECA' was initiated, involving eight of ASARECA's ten constituent NARS. In both cases, the work involved a combination of capacity-building, research, mentoring, networking, learning and change.

In the Asian context, the second project involved five 'primary' partners who provided support to five 'recipient' partners, with overall project coordination assured by Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN). While the set-up in East and Central Africa saw SW-PRGA taking the lead, with day-to-day issues handled by ASARECA.

In all cases, participants conducted organizational analyses of their 'home' organizations and brought these back to workshops, where they developed strategies and action-plans for gender-mainstreaming. They also conducted 'external' research—training and working with rural women's groups in Asia, and conducting gender-analysis mini-projects in Africa.

Lessons from Asia highlighted:

- The critical role of women's leadership in driving organizational change;
- The need for improved innovation in four key areas of organizational change (political commitment, technical capacity, accountability, and organizational culture);
- That identifying and building the capacity of change-agents was an effective tool;
- That the 'insider–outsider' model works.

ASARECA and its NARS identified several 'good practices' for gender-mainstreaming, including:

- Incentives for scientists to do gender-sensitive work;

- Having a gender coordinator or team;
- Documenting case studies;
- Gender seminars;
- Networking;
- Continued capacity-building in participatory research and gender analysis.

Gender-mainstreaming is a process, and often takes a long time. All the 'recipient' partners and NARS involved in these projects are continuing in this process. The potential is demonstrated by CARE Laos, which made a determined effort to mainstream gender in its activities in 2002–2004. In 2004/05, PRGA Program helped CARE Laos assess 'best practices' for gender-mainstreaming, and then CARE Laos was involved in the Asian gender-institutionalization project as a 'primary' partner from 2005 to 2008.

In 2007, independent initiatives brought SW-PRGA into a much closer relationship with its host center, CIAT. The first of these was the Program's first external review, which recommended that it "should accelerate its efforts to introduce [gender analysis] into the wider CGIAR System," using CIAT as a case study. At the same time, the CIAT focal point of the Gender and Diversity (G&D) Program initiated the building of a new strategy taking as a baseline personnel's perceptions and knowledge. Thus, SW-PRGA conducted a gender audit of CIAT, in close collaboration with G&D Program. The results of this audit and similar gender assessments elsewhere continue to confirm the key lessons from SW-PRGA's first phase (published back in 2003; *see above*) that gender is not institutionalized, and is insufficiently understood by agricultural researchers. The recommendations of the gender audit were presented at the Center level within CIAT, and some progress made in implementing them. In 2009, the Program was invited to present the results of the audit at the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as valuable input into IFAD's own process of conducting an internal audit.

Empirical studies on the impact of participatory research

Throughout its life, SW-PRGA provided support to impact assessment of participatory research through methodology-development, capacity-building, human and financial resources, and forums and avenues for presentation (workshops) and publication. By the end of its first phase, the Program had identified that simple economic assessment was rarely adequate for gender and participatory research. In addition, there are far more stakeholders interested in such assessments than just donors. Moreover, these various stakeholders often have different requirements from the assessments than the donors.

The importance of impact assessment of gender and participatory research is highlighted by its high profile in the second and third PRGA International Seminars (1998, 2000) and in subsequent Stakeholder Meetings (2001, 2002). In particular, the second international seminar focused on impact assessment of gender and participatory research, and 15 invited presentations were delivered to over 100 participants. As funds for large stakeholder meetings dried up in the early 2000s, impact assessment of participatory agricultural research and development still carried enough weight for donors to support two further international workshops. The first of these was the Impact Assessment

Workshop co-organized with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico in 2005. The workshop brought together about 30 impact-assessors, mostly from the CG system, and its 'findings' were summarized in a book (Lilja *et al.*, 2006). Moreover, the Program made use of the public domain of the internet to make the presentations, full papers and abstracts available 'immediately,' along with summaries of daily discussions. This medium allowed information into the public domain much quicker than the 'conventional' route of publication, though the organizers recognized the long-term value peer-reviewed journal publication and produced two special-issue journals that presented 12 of the workshop papers (Lilja and Dixon, 2008a, b).

> *Impact assessment is itself an area of impact and is one of the strengths of the program. Impact assessment in the PRGA significantly exceeds expectations in a systemwide or ecoregional program and rivals the amount and quality of work conducted in some of the better CGIAR Centers (in this area). Research on impact assessment has benefited from strong collaboration with other social scientists in the convening center and with economists outside the CGIAR.*
>
> (External Review, Walker *et al.*, 2007)

The last SW-PRGA impact-assessment workshop was co-organized with the Innovation Works program of the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the CGIAR Institutional Learning and Change (ILAC) Initiative. The Workshop on Rethinking Impact: Understanding the Complexity of Poverty and Change was held at CIAT headquarters in 2008, and brought together about 55 R&D practitioners with an interest in assessing and evaluating the impact of agricultural R&D on poverty. This time, only just over half of the participants were from the CGIAR, reflecting the organizers' recognition that the CG has much to learn from outside. Again, papers, presentations and abstracts were made available on-line via a dedicated website. Making even greater use of modern technology, a communication specialist was brought in, and daily newsletters and video-interviews released via email and on-line. A summary of the meeting was published, along with several targeted 'briefs' and 'working documents.' As with the 2005 workshop, the value of peer review was not overlooked, and a special issue of a journal included eight of the workshop papers (Lilja *et al.*, 2010). Moreover, connections made at the workshop resulted in new partnerships for research in this field (e.g. ILAC went on to work on a project with the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the UK International Organisation Development Ltd).

Taken as a whole, it seems that a majority of impact-assessors active in the field of agricultural R&D and poverty concur that assessment of economic impact is simply inadequate. Moreover, there is a sense that impact-assessments are still widely under-used—they are still commissioned by donors and other stakeholders with an interest in *attributing* positive developments to project activities, rather than being used by project-implementing organizations to *learn and change* so as to 'do development' better.

Partnerships

It is evident that partnerships were key in SW-PRGA's achievements. During its first phase, the Program engaged in 48 partnership-based activities with 84 partners. In the second phase, it was 30 activities with 40 partners. Many of these were funded by small grants: despite the fact that funding for the competitive grant scheme dried up midway through the second phase, the Program continued to make small grants available to selected partners from its core funding, along with sourcing special project funds from donors and providing 'in kind' contributions of staff time on core budget (*see* Appendix 3).

Partnerships were formed across the spectrum of gender and participatory research stakeholders, from advanced research institutions and CG organizations, through sub-regional organizations, universities, the private sector, national research and extension services, and NGOs, to farmers and communities. Many of which are mentioned elsewhere in this report.

> *The inclusive nature of the program, resulting in a multiplicity of partners, is one of the hallmarks of the PRGA.*
>
> (External Review, Walker *et al.*, 2007)

Appendixes

Appendix 1. Program staff, 1997–2011

Name	*Position*	*Dates*
Juliana Aristizábal	Communications Assistant	2005–2009
Jacqueline Ashby	Program Coordinator (part-time)	1997–2002
Patricia Biermayr-Jenzano	Program Leader and Senior Scientist	2008–2011
Ann Braun	Consultant PNRM Working Group Facilitator	2002–2004
Angela María Cardona	Office Assistant	2001
	Communications Assistant	2009–2011
Salvatore Ceccarelli	Plant Breeding Group Facilitator	2004–2006
Edward Chuma	Regional Research Fellow (Natural Resource Management)	1999
Freddy Escobar	Office Assistant (part-time)	1997–2011
Cruz Elena Espinosa	Financial Support	2000
María Fernández	Senior Scientist (Gender and Natural Resource Management)	1998–2000
Hilary Sims Feldstein	Gender Working Group Facilitator	1997, 2004–2005
Claudia Ximena Garcia	Executive Assistant	2004–2008
	Program Assistant Coordinator	2008–2011
Claudia Gironza	Executive Assistant	2002/03–2004
Barun Gurung	Postdoctoral Fellow (Natural Resource Management)	1999–2001
	Project Leader, Institutionalization	2002–2003
	Program Coordinator	2003–2007
Anna Knox	Program Assistant Coordinator	2002–2003
Brij Koathari	Associate Professor (Natural Resource Management)	1997
Kathryn Laing	Program Assistant Coordinator	1999/2000
Nina Lilja	Senior Scientist (Impact Assessment)	1999–2008
Antonio Lopéz	Doctoral student, University of Wales	
Guy Manners	Communications Consultant (part-time)	2004–2011
Kristen Probst	Doctoral student, University of Hohenheim; Research Fellow (Natural Resource Management)	1998–2001
Jorge Mario Quiceno	Executive Assistant (Communications)	2004–2005
Ralph Roothaert	Senior Scientist (Forages for Smallholders Project)	2003–2006
Maruja Rubiano	Program Secretary	1999/2000

Nadine Saad	Research Fellow (Participatory Plant Breeding)	1999–2002
Pascal Sanginga	Regional Research Fellow (Natural Resource Management)	1999–2000
Louise Sperling	Senior Scientist (Participatory Plant Breeding)	1999–2003
Alvaro Vélez	Administrative Assistant	2003–2004
Alexandra Walter	Program Assistant Coordinator	

Appendix 2. Program publications, 1997–2011

Refereed journal articles and special issues

Biggs, S.D. 2007. Reflections on the social embeddedness of S&T in rural and agricultural transformations: Learning from positive experiences of poverty reduction and social inclusion in Nepal. Studies in Nepali History and Society 12(2):251–282.

Biggs, S. 2008. Learning from the positive to reduce rural poverty and increase social justice: Institutional innovations in agricultural and natural resources research and development. Experimental Agriculture 44(1):37–60.

Biggs, S. 2008. The lost 1990s? Personal reflections on a history of participatory technology development. Development in Practice 18(4–5):489–505.

Braun, A.; Thiele, G.; Fernández, M. 2000. Farmer field schools and local agricultural research committees: Complementary platforms for integrated decision-making in sustainable agriculture. Overseas Development Institute (ODI), London, United Kingdom. 16 p. (Agricultural Research & Extension Network (AgREN) Network Paper No. 105)

Buruchara, R.; Sperling, L.; Ewell, P.; Kirkby, R. 2002. The role of research institutions in seed-related disaster relief: Seeds of Hope experiences in Rwanda. Disasters 26(4):288–301.

Ceccarelli, S.; Grando, S. 2007. Decentralized-participatory plant breeding: An example of demand driven research. Euphytica 155:349–360.

Farnworth, C.R.; Gurung, B.; Jiggins. J. 2007. My practice is my strategy—values in organisations. Organisations & People 14(4):31–37.

Gurung, B. 2002. Addressing food scarcity in marginal mountain environments: A participatory seed management initiative with women and men in eastern Nepal. Mountain Research and Development 22(3):240–247.

Gurung Goodrich, C.; Justice, S.; Biggs, S.; Sah, G. 2008. Participatory technology development in agricultural mechanization in Nepal: How it happened and lessons learned. Development in Practice 18(4&5):643–649.

Johnson, N.; Lilja, N.; Ashby, J.A. 2003. Measuring the impact of user participation in agricultural and natural resource management research. Agricultural Systems 78:287–306.

Johnson, N.; Lilja, N.; Ashby, J.A.; Garcia, J.A. 2004. The practice of participatory research in natural resource management research. Natural Resources Forum 28:189–200.

Lilja, N.; Bellon, M. 2008. Some common questions about participatory research: A review of the literature. Development in Practice 18(4–5):479–488.

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Longley, C.; Sperling, L. (eds.). 2002. Beyond seeds and tools: Effective support to farmers in emergencies. Disasters 26(4). Special issue.
Mangione, D.; Senni, S.; Puccioni, M.; Grando, S.; Ceccarelli, S. 2006. The cost of participatory barley breeding. Euphytica 150(3):289–306.
Peters, M.; Lascano, C.E.; Roothaert, R.; de Haan, N.C. 2003. Linking research on forage germplasm to farmers – The way to increased adoption. A CIAT, ILRI and IITA perspective. Field Crops Research 84(1–2):179–188.
Roothaert, R.; Horne, P.; Stur, W. 2003. Integrating forage technologies on smallholder farms in the upland tropics. Tropical Grasslands 37:295–303.
Sanginga, P.C.; Tumwine;, J. Lilja, N.K. 2006. Patterns of participation in farmers' research groups: Lessons from the highlands of southwestern Uganda. Agriculture and Human Values 23(4):501–512.
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Sperling, L. 2002. Emergency seed aid in Kenya: Some case study insights on lessons learned during the 1990s. Disasters 26(4):329–342.
Westermann, O.; Ashby, J.A.; 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.

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Lilja, N.; Dixon, J. 2008. Impact assessment: Foreword to a special issue of *Experimental Agriculture*. Experimental Agriculture 44(1):1.
Lilja, N.; Dixon, J. 2008. Operationalising participatory research and gender analysis: New research and assessment approaches. (Guest editors' introduction) Development in Practice 18(4&5):467–478.
Longley, C.; Sperling, L. 2002. Editorial: Beyond seeds and tools: Effective support to farmers in emergencies. Disasters 26(4):283–287.
Manners, G. 2008. Further resources for participatory research and gender analysis. Development in Practice 18(4&5):658–669.

Book chapters and books

Averill, D.; Lilja, N.; Manners, G. 2006. Participatory research and gender analysis in agricultural and natural resource management research: A selected review of the literature. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia. 59 p.
Bellon, M. and Reeves, J. (eds.). 2002. Quantitative analysis of data from participatory methods in plant breeding. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico, DF. 143 p.
Biggs, S.; Messerschmidt, D.; Gurung, B. 2005. Contending cultures amongst development actors. In: Gonsalves, J.; Becker, T.; Braun, A.; Campilan, D.; De Chavez, H.; Fajber, E.; Kapiriri, M.; Rivaca-Caminade, J.; Vernooy, R. (eds.). 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. p. 126–133.

Braun, A.R. 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. (eds.). 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, Philippines and International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada. p. 129–134.

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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. In: Waibel, H.; Zilberman, D. (eds.). International research on natural resource management: Advances in impact assessment. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy; CAB International, Wallingford, UK.

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Appendix 3. Small grant and other collaborative projects, 1997–2011/12

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
CNMPF (EMBRAPA Mandioca e Fruticultura), CPAC (EMBRAPA Cerrados), IPA (State-level research, extension and development institutions in Pernambuco), EBDA (in Bahia), EMDAGRO (in Sergipe) and PRO-SERTÃO	Amplification and use of the concepts of participatory research in cassava improvement	1998–2000	70,000
EAP-Zamorano (Escuela Agricola Panamerica Zamorano); IPCA Project (Participatory Research in Central America); University of Guelph, Canada; Bean producers of local agricultural research committees (CIALs) in two regions of Honduras	Participatory methodologies for the genetic improvement of common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) in Honduras	1999–2002	30,000
LI-BIRD (Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development); Farmer communities at the project sites; NMRP (National Maize Research Programme) of the Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC)	Farmer-led participatory maize breeding in middle hills of Nepal	1999–2000, July 2001 to June 2002	30,000
INIAP (Ecuadorean National Agricultural Research Institute National Program for Roots and Tubers (Potato section))	Incorporation of user channels in participatory improvement of potato in Ecuador	1999–2000	69,520
IPGRI (International Plant Genetic Resources Institute); IITA (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture); Université National du Bénin; IRD (Institut de recherche pour le développement); INRAB (Institute National des Recherches Agricoles du Bénin); CIRAD-IITA (French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development); YRCU (Yam Research Coordination Unit)	Farmers' practice of domestication and their contribution to improvement of yam in West Africa	1999–2000	70,000

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
CORPOICA (Corporación Colombiana de Investigación Agropecauria); University of Wales	Developing a participatory research model with a systems approach for improving technologies and their adoption for the cassava–maize intercropping production system used in the Colombian Caribbean region (Support for Antonio Lopéz's Doctoral studies at University of Wales, 1998.)	May 1, 1999 to April 30, 2002	78,000
Selected PPB Small Grant studies conducted with several partners	Best practice, ethical standards, and property rights in participatory plant breeding	1999–2000	Various
FIDAR (Foundation for Interdisciplinary Agricultural Research and Development); CIAT	Participatory development of farmer-managed *in-vitro* propagation and biodiversity conservation of cassava [Colombia]	January 2000 to December 2002	33,000
CBN (Cassava Biotechnology Network)	The Cassava Biotechnology Network in Latin America: Strategies for integrating small-scale end-users in research agenda-setting, testing and evaluation [Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Cuba]	January 2000 to December 2003	70,000
Agricultural University of Norway	Study on participatory plant breeding/biotechnology of sorghum through assessment of farmers' variety development, selection methods, seed systems and management, genetic diversity, and conservation (support for Mekbib Frew's doctoral studies at Norwegian Agricultural University, February 2000)	2000–2001	39,600
PROINPA Foundation (Research and Promotion of Andean Crops)	Participatory improvement of the potato crop in Bolivia	March 2001 to July 2002	30,000
ICARDA (International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas); AREA (Agricultural Research and Extension Authority, Yemen)	Village-based participatory breeding in the terraced mountain slopes of Yemen	July 2001 to June 2002	30,000

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics); Point Sud; IER (Rural Economy Institute); IPR/ISFRA (Mali University); CMDT (Mali's Company for Textile Development); Gonsolo Village Association	Scaling-up participatory plant breeding: Sustainable seed delivery systems for meeting farmers' needs for diversity and varietal change over time [Mali]	2001–2002	[unknown]
CIMMYT-Nepal (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center); UPWARD (Users' Perspectives with Agricultural Research and Development, CIP); CIP-Hanoi (International Potato Center); CIAT-Asia; National partners from Nepal (NARC), Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Philippines	Gender and stakeholder analysis: Integration of gender analysis into research [Nepal; Vietnam]	1997–2001	
Farmer research groups (FRGs)	Assessment of the impacts of farmer participation in farmer research groups in the highlands of Kabale [Uganda]	1998–2000	100,000
CIP	Impact evaluation of participatory development of integrated insect and disease management (IPM) for the potato crop in San Miguel, Peru	January 1999 to December 2001	36,000
CARE (International Relief and Development Agency); CIMMYT; KARI (Kenya Agricultural Research Institute)	Development and diffusion of integrated *Striga* control practices for small-scale farmers in western Kenya	January 1999 to November 2001	36,000
CIFOR (Center for International Forestry Research)	The local people, devolution and the Adaptive and Collaborative Management of Forests research program: A participatory research and gender analysis impact assessment [Indonesia, Nepal]	January 1999 to December 2001	36,000
ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute)	Assessment of the impact of stakeholder participation in the diffusion of a Vertisol management technology package in highland Ethiopia	January 1999 to December 2001	36,000
University of Zimbabwe (Institute of Environmental Studies, IES)	Evaluating the impact of farmer participatory research and extension in natural-resource management in Zimbabwe	February 1999 to November 2000	96,000

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
ICLARM (International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management)	Community participation and gender involvement in participatory research for management and monitoring of local aquatic resources system [Vietnam]	1999–2002	99,942
China Agricultural University, CIAD (Center for Integrated Agricultural Development)	Establishment of a farmer-centered agricultural research network in China	April 2000 to March 2002	25,000
CIAT-IPRA (CIAT Participatory Research Program); SWNM (CGIAR Systemwide Program on Soil, Water and Nutrient Management)	Integrated nutrient management for building the assets of poor rural women [Uganda]	2002–2004	250,000
University of Hohenheim	Participatory monitoring and evaluation: Experiences from Honduras (PhD studies in natural-resources management)	July 1998 to June 2001	Full funding of research fellow position held by PhD candidate
CGIAR; NARS; NGOs; Universities	Project inventories	2000–2002	
CIP	The International Potato Center (CIP) development of integrated crop management (ICM) technologies and practices for farmer field school (FFS) for sweet potato in Indonesia (1990s)	2000	30,000
ICRISAT	Assessing the impact of user participation in research on soil fertility management: The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) mother–baby trials in Malawi	2000	30,000
World Neighbors	Assessing the impacts and costs of user participation in the diffusion of soil conservation practices in Central America: The ACORDE–World Neighbors Integrated Development Project in Honduras	2000	30,000
CGIAR; NARS; Universities	Impact-assessment capacity-building training [Kenya]	November 6–11, 2000	

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
WARDA (West Africa Rice Development Association); NARS	Institutional process impacts of participatory rice improvement research and gender analysis in West Africa [Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon]	May 2001	In-kind contribution
CIP; CIFOR; ILRI; ICRAF-AHI (African Highlands Initiative); CIMMYT; KARI; University of Zimbabwe	Project synthesis workshop: Assessing the benefits of rural women's participation in natural-resource management [Colombia]	November 13–17, 2001	Full workshop costs, including participants
ICARDA	Benefits and costs of participatory barley breeding in Syria	December 2001 to August 2003	30,000
Various	First international seminar on participatory research and gender analysis for technology development: New frontiers in participatory research and gender analysis [Colombia]	September 9–14, 1996	
Various	Second international seminar: Assessing the impact of participatory research and gender analysis [Ecuador]	September 6–9, 1998	150,000
Various	International symposium: Technical and institutional aspects of participatory plant breeding from the perspective of informal sector: An integrated analysis of themes, results and actual experiences [Ecuador]	August 31 to September 3, 1999	
NRI (Natural Resources Institute); IDRC (International Development Research Centre)	Participatory research for natural-resource management: Continuing to learn together [UK]	September 1–3, 1999	
Various	International symposium: An exchange of experiences from South and Southeast Asia [Nepal]	May 1–5, 2000	
Various	Third international seminar: Uniting science and participation in research [Kenya]	November 6–11, 2000	

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
WARDA	Africa-wide symposium on Participatory plant breeding and participatory plant genetic resource enhancement [Côte d'Ivoire]	May 7–10, 2001	
ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics); CIMMYT; SWNM	Workshop on: Exploring linkages between participatory research and computer-based simulation modeling to increase crop productivity at the small- holder level [Zimbabwe]	October 15–20, 2001	
Farmers	Workshop on farmer breeding skill enhancement [Colombia]	October 29 to November 1, 2001	
University of Hohenheim; CGIAR Centers	Stakeholder meeting 2002: Participatory monitoring and evaluation [Germany]	April 22–23, 2002	
SGRP (CGIAR Systemwide Genetic Resources Program)	The quality of science in participatory plant breeding [Italy]	September 30 to October 4, 2002	
Unspecified	Women and agricultural technology: Preliminary search for nodes of information and literature		
Unspecified	An approach to technological innovation that benefits rural women: The resource-to-consumption system		
Unspecified	Participatory research and gender analysis		
Unspecified	Gender and social capital: The importance of gender differences for the maturity and effectiveness of natural-resource management groups		
Appalachian State University	Mapping gender imbalances in three impoverished regions [Nepal, Malawi, Bolivia]		
NEN (North East Network)	Building capacity in social/gender analysis in the eastern Himalayas [Bhutan, India, Nepal]	January 2003 to July 2004	41,902
PBA Foundation (Foundation for the participatory and sustainable development of small farmers)	Technological innovation and small breeders [Cuba, Honduras, Bolivia]	November–December 2003	37,000

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
LI-BIRD	Farmer-led participatory maize breeding in middle hills of Nepal	January 2004 to December 2006	34,337
PROINPA Foundation	Participatory plant breeding: A new challenge in the development and adoption of potato varieties by farmers in Bolivia	January 2004 to December 2005	46,300
ECAPAPA (Eastern and Central Africa Programme for Agricultural Policy Analysis, of ASARECA, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa)	Learning workshop: Integrating gender factor in agricultural research [Uganda]	March 22–24, 2004	23,000
CIAT	Support to student on participatory monitoring and evaluation tools	March 2004 to March 2005	75,600
China Agricultural University	Assessing participatory learning and action in China	May 2004 to March 2006	38,000
CIP	Support for a workshop entitled 'Women Feeding Cities: Gender mainstreaming in urban food production and food security' and Strengthening innovative social science and high-quality participatory research at the International Potato Center (CIP)	June–December 2004	15,000
CARE International in Lao PDR	Institutional assessment conducted with CARE/Laos: Organizational 'best practices' for mainstreaming gender	June 2004 to January 2005	10,000
University of Laos (Forestry Department)	Assessment of participatory approaches in Luang Namtha Province, Lao PDR	June 2004 to May 2005	21,710
IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)	Workshop: Scoping workshop on long-term global impacts of gender-focused investments and policy reforms (USA)	August 2004	10,000

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
CNPMF (Biotechnology Research Unit of EMBRAPA, the Brazilian Enterprise for Agricultural Research); CENARGEN (Biotechnology and Genetics Resources, EMBRAPA)	Broadening the knowledge of technicians, rural extension agents and small farmers in participatory plant breeding methodologies and informal seed multiplication schemes [Brazil]	August 1–8, 2004	10,000
ICARDA	Institutional assessment to identify gaps and opportunities in capacity development for participatory research and gender analysis at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	September 2004 to February 2005	17,500
ECAPAPA	Building capacity for gender analysis and gender mainstreaming in the Eastern and Central African region [Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Madagascar]	November 2004 to July 2006	379,300
AfNet (The African Network for Soil Biology and Fertility)	Sponsorship of the approaches to participatory research and scaling up workshop [Kenya]	September 19–30, 2005	10,000
WOCAN (Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management)	Institutionalizing social/gender analysis for poverty alleviation in agricultural research and development in the eastern Himalayan region [Nepal, India, Bhutan, Lao PDR]	October 2005 to April 2008	137,500
CIP	Mainstreaming gender analysis in the research process in the International Potato Center (CIP)	November 2005 to October 2006	11,210
ILRI	Mainstreaming gender-sensitive research in the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), phase one: Institutional analysis	November 2005 to October 2006	10,000
LI-BIRD	Impact and cost of participatory plant breeding in Nepal	November 2002 to October 2003	12,000
EMBRAPA (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agroprecuária)	Participatory cassava breeding in northeast Brazil: Who adopts and why?	April 2003 to December 2004	30,000

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
CIMMYT	Participatory research at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	April 2004 to December 2005	30,000
University of Laval (Centre for Research in the Economics of Agrifood); Center for Agricultural Research and Ecological Studies of Hanoi Agricultural University (CARES); CIAT; Department of Agriculture (DOA), Land Development Department (LDD), Thailand Tapioca Development Institute (TTDI), Thailand; Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAS), Vietnam Agricultural Sciences Institute (VASI), National Institute for Soils and Fertilizers (NISF), Vietnam; Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE), Thailand; Kasetsart University (KU), Thailand; University of Agriculture and Forestry II (UAF2), Hue Agricultural University, Thai Nguyen Agricultural University (TNAU), Vietnam	Institutional impacts of the Cassava Participatory Research and Extension Project in Thailand and Vietnam 1993–2004	April 2004 to May 2005	5,000
CIAT-IPRA	Study of the impact of local agricultural research committees (CIALs) in Cauca, Colombia	May 2004 to December 2006	In-kind contribution
CPWF (Challenge Program on Water and Food); University of Asmara; Ministry of Agriculture, Eritrea; National Agricultural Research Institute of Eritrea	Improving water productivity of cereals and food legumes in the Atbara River basin of Eritrea	July 2004 to July 2009	In-kind contribution

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
CIMMYT; Participants from: ICARDA, CIMMYT, CIP, IRRI, IITA, IPGRI, IWMI, ICRISAT, ICRAF, SPIA, Department of Forest Research and Survey, Nepal, University of Ottawa, HELVETAS, University of East Anglia, IIRR, DIIS, Wageningen, KARI-NARL, PBA Foundation, University of Hohenheim, FIELD Alliance, ECAPAPA/ASARECA	Impact Assessment Workshop [Mexico]	January 2005 to June 2006; Workshop: Oct 19–21, 2005	57,937
CIAT-IPRA	Strengthening rural innovation ecologies: Participatory development of a methodology for strengthening social networks [Colombia]	May 2005 to April 2006	5,000
Generation Challenge Program (GCP), Sub-program 5	Generation Challenge Program: Strategy for reaching end-users	July 2005	In-kind contribution
CIAT Agro-enterprise project	Assessing the International Center for Agricultural Research (CIAT) experience with learning alliances in Central America	February 2006 to February 2007	30,000
School of International Development, University of East Anglia (UK)	Poverty reduction and social inclusion: Evidence of effective ways of influencing research policy and practice	March 2006 to March 2007	30,000
ECAPAPA and ASARECA	Building capacity for gender analysis and gender mainstreaming in the Eastern, Southern and Central African region	November 1, 2004 to November 2006	419,300
IFPRI	Support for a workshop entitled 'Gender – Gurus' for the purpose of scooping the new impact model and gathering together all the existing relevant information on gender [CIMMYT, Mexico]	November 2004	10,000
ICARDA	Institutionalization Project. Develop a plan of action for capacity in gender sensitive participatory research in ICARDA and its national partners [Africa]	November 2004 to June 30, 2005	15,000

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
CIP	Support for a workshop entitled 'Women Feeding Cities: gender mainstreaming in urban food production and food security' [Peru]	June 1, 2004 to July 30, 2005	15,000
CARE International in Lao PDR	Investigation in following the organizational 'Best practices' for mainstream gender. Identify the opportunities and constrains for mainstreaming [Vientiane, LAO PDR]	June 1, 2004 to January, 2005	10,000
University of Laos	Investigation the impact of cash cropping on local agricultural production system through and action research in Sing District [Luang Namtha province, Lao PDR]	June 2004 to May 2005	21,710
China Agricultural University	Assessing Participatory Learning and Action in China	May 2004 to January 2005	38,000
ECAPAPA	Workshop 'Integrating gender factor in agricultural research' [Entebbe, Uganda]	March 22–24, 2004	23,000
Independent consultant	Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) tools	March 1, 2004 to April 30, 2005	75,600
Li-Bird	Farmer-led participatory maize breeding in Middle Hills of Nepal	January 2004 to December 2006	34.337
PROINPA	Fitomejoramiento participativo: Una iniciativa para la seguridad alimentaria y la sostenibilidad del sistema papa y otros cultivos en comunidades campesinas de Bolivia	January 2004 to December 2005	46,300
NEN	Capacity-building in social gender analysis in the eastern Himalayas	January 2003 to July 2004	41,902
EMBRAPA-CNPMF	Broadening the knowledge of technicians, rural extension agents and small farmers in participatory plant breeding methodologies and informal seed multiplication schemes [Municipality of Caetite, in Southeastern part of the state of Bahia]	12 months	10.000

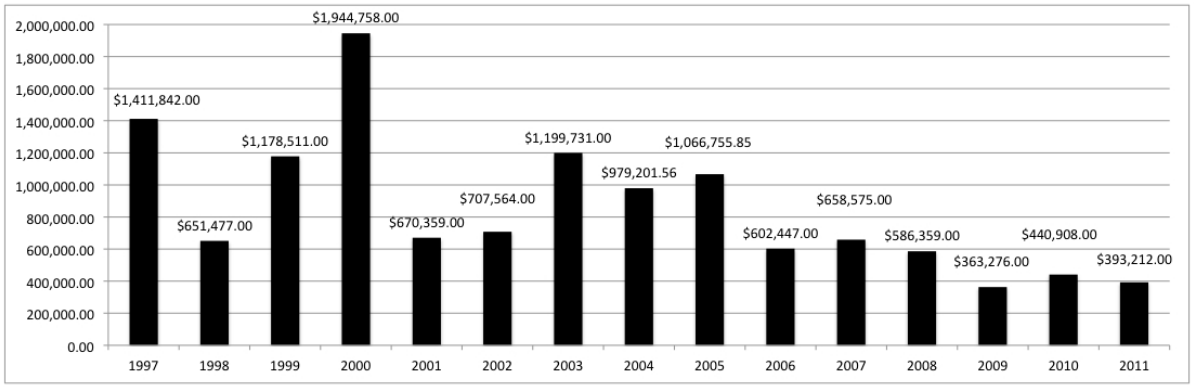
Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
Corporación PBA	Innovacion tecnologica y pequeños agricultores (case studies)	November 1 to December 31, 2003	37,000
CIAT-IPRA	Pilot research and development with intended end-users, community-based and business development organizations [Cauca, Colombia]	April 2005 to May 2006	5,000
WOCAN	Action research to generate and document experiences from learning and change processes surrounding efforts to institutionalize PR and SA/GA.	October 2005 to May 2008	137,500
CIP	Mainstreaming gender analysis in the research process in CIP	November 1, 2005 to October 31, 2006	11,210
ILRI	Develop a strategy for mainstreaming gender sensitive research in ILRI [Ethiopia]	November 1, 2005 to November 1, 2006	10,000
CIAT Agro-Enterprises	Assessing CIAT experience with learning alliances in Central America	February 2006 to February 2007	
AfNet	Sponsorship of the 'Approaches to Participatory Research and Scaling Out' Workshop [Nairobi, Kenya]	September 2005 to December 2006	10,000
ICARDA	Village-based participatory breeding in the mountain slopes of Yemen	January to October 2008	In-kind contribution
ASARECA	Gender expert position in ECAPAPA	December 1, 2006 to November 30, 2008	In-kind contribution

Recipient	Project title	Duration	Grant awarded (US$)
ICARDA	Combining gender analysis into a CGIAR PPB program [northeast Syria]	September 15, 2007 to March 31, 2008	30,000
University of Wales, CAZS Natural Resources (CAZS-NR)	Consultancy assignment by providing the services of Prof. John Witcombe. Write a funding proposal for substantial support to the development of PPB capacity in civil society-public agency partnerships, focused on the Asian region under the auspices of the PRGA Program	April 30 to June 30, 2007	16,000
CONALGODON (Confederación Colombiana del Algodón) and IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)	Gender dimensions of Bt cotton adoption in Colombia	July 1 to December 15, 2009	20,000
ICARDA	Using agricultural biodiversity and farmers' knowledge to adapt crops to climate changes [Syria]	November 1, 2009 to 2011	30,000
Pan-African Bean Research Alliance (CIAT-PABRA)	Differentiating among female and male bean variety preferences in a range of dynamic scenarios (low/high stress; market-driven/subsistence. Gender-differentiated traits and preferences for highly drought-tolerant crops [Africa]	November 30, 2009 to 2012	34,000

Appendix 4. Program funding

Upon becoming a core program of CIAT in 2010, PRGA launched a major drive to seek funding for the vital work of gender-sensitive participatory research. However, since the CGIAR embarked on its current (lengthy) reform process, there has been a delay to put in place funding mechanisms that support gender research. Conversely, the donor community has been supportive in funding gender, not only because of its strategic importance to reach equity in agricultural research, but also because it is seen as an issue that cuts across the new Consortium Research Programs (CRPs), which have been the focus of funding decisions. Although a gender scoping study was conducted, a strategy is still being discussed at the System level about how gender work will be funded in the 'new' CGIAR.

Evolution of Program funding (US$)



Donors to the PRGA Program, 1997–2010

Australia
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)
Canada (Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA)
Challenge Program on Water and Food (CGIAR)
Denmark
Ford Foundation
Germany (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ)
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT, CGIAR)
Italy
Japan
Netherlands (Directorate-General for International Cooperation, DGIS)
New Zealand
Norway
Rockefeller Foundation
Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA, CGIAR)
Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC)
USA (United States Agency for International Development, USAID)

Appendix 5. List of project proposals and concept notes, 2009–2011

Title	Region	Proposed donor	Amount (US$)	Duration
Gender and climate change: the changing face of agriculture in the LAC (Latin America and the Caribbean) region	Latin America and Caribbean	BID (InterAmerican Development Bank)	751,772	3 years
Monitoring and evaluation of gender aspects of the Programme For Linking Smallholder Livelihoods To Emerging Environmentally Progressive Agro-Industrial Markets	SE Asia: Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam	IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)	200,000	1 year
Participatory research on gender and climate change in Latin America	Latin America	IFAD	685,800	2 years
Workshop entitled: Repositioning Participatory Research and Gender in Times of Change	Workshop at HQ	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	140,000	9 months
Combining germplasm, biodiversity and gender analysis to increase food security	Selected countries in Latin America, Africa and West Asia	IFAD	1,304,087	3 years
Gender and climate change: The changing face of agriculture in the LAC region	Latin America	IFAD	750,000	—
For the Policies for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources DG Development and Relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific States, European Commission	PRGA overall work	European Commission	1,605,521	4 years
Género y cambio climático: Una agricultura de cambio en Latino América y el Caribe [concept note]	Latin America and Caribbean	AECID (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo)	—	—
Desafios de genero y cambio climatico en America Latina	Latin America	BID	300,000	2 years

Title	Region	Proposed donor	Amount (US$)	Duration
Food security and livelihoods of Afro-American women through participatory research small-scale peach palm production systems	Latin America	IFAD	750,000	3 years
Meeting the challenges of climate change and food insecurity by enhancing the gender dimensions of people-centered learning and action on participatory plant breeding in the Andes	Latin America	IFAD	1.5 million	3 years
Gender and climate change	Latin America	DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency)	750,000	3 years
Combining germplasm, biodiversity and gender analysis to increase food security	Africa, LAC and the Middle East	DANIDA	1.2 million	3 years
Participatory plant breeding and gender synergies to improve family nutrition, agricultural production and economic well-being	Central America	The Hague	1,566,302	3 years
Gender-responsive participatory research and cropping systems approaches as a sustainable platform to engage East and West Africa's NARS in achieving sustainable food security and reducing climate risk	Africa	ACIAR (Australian Center for International Agriculture)	1.5 million (initial AU$ 150,000)	3 years
Participatory plant breeding and gender synergies to improve family nutrition, agricultural production and economic well-being	Guatemala	USAID – Feed the Future	1.2 million	3 years
Gender and climate change	Central America: Nicaragua and Honduras	USAID – Feed the Future	750,000	3 years
Alleviating the effects of climate changes on food security with gender responsive participatory research (Gender and Breeding)	LAC and/or global	4 different contacts: International Science Genetic Resources; ETC Group; Alberta Innovates–Bio Solutions; IDRC	5–15 million	5 years

Title	Region	Proposed donor	Amount (US$)	Duration
Gender implications and cassava production in the Caribbean	Latin America	—	1.5 million	3 years
Improved livelihoods of women through participatory research on small-scale cacao production systems (Colombia)	Latin America	USAID	2.5 million	5 years

Key to color coding:

- Proposal rejected by donor
- Funded proposal
- Decision to close Program made before donor made funding decision
- Not submitted—decision to close Program made before submission
- Proposal still under consideration (June 2011)