

Annual Report Summary 2008

CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory
Research and Gender Analysis



PRGA

Supported by the CGIAR



CGIAR

Annual Report Summary 2008

PRGA Program

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

A CGIAR Systemwide Program

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Preface

The PRGA Program remained in a state of transition throughout 2008. It was not until November, that we welcomed a new Program Coordinator (Patricia Biermayr-Jenzano) on board. Moreover, our only other fulltime staff member (Nina Lilja, impact assessment scientist) left the Program in June, and the Acquisition Consultant hired in 2007 had to leave suddenly for family reasons. Consequently, a number of activities planned for the year simply didn't happen, as we were short on staff, and the Program structure remains in draft form for want of those who will guide it forward.

Despite all this, 2008 was by no means wasted. Nina's 'swan song' was to co-organize (with ILAC Initiative and ILRI's Innovation Works) an international workshop on Rethinking Impact: Understanding the Complexity of Poverty and Change, held at CIAT Headquarters in March. This workshop produced a mass of useful material and excellent networking opportunities for the participants. Even as we go to press, discussions are underway to produce a special issue of an international peer-reviewed journal with some of the workshop papers.

The year also saw the completion of the first comprehensive gender audit conducted by the Program—of CIAT. This is the first step along the road to having gender mainstreamed in research and the workplace. Meanwhile, the former Program Coordinator continued to provide support to the final months of the IDRC-supported gender-mainstreaming project in South Asia and Lao PDR. Moreover, he also put the Gender Mainstreaming Framework into publishable form.

The year also saw the end of the Program's support to ASARECA in the form of the Gender Project Support Person, who continued to help guide the Association and its constituent NARS along a gender-mainstreaming path. And last, but not least, the Program-supported PhD student at ICARDA was instrumental in the successful engendering of one of the Center's participatory plant breeding programs.

We look forward to 2009 with renewed hope. Our new Coordinator has an uphill task to consolidate the lessons of the last 12 years, while fundraising to fulfill the promise of the future.

1. Project Logical Framework (from Medium-Term Plan 2008–2010)

	Outputs	Intended users	Outcome	Impact
OUTPUT 1	<p>New Developments in Participatory Plant Breeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development or application of new methods within participatory plant breeding (PPB) for maximizing the use of agro-biodiversity • PPB to support the broadening of the genetic base of poor people's crops • PPB as an implementation tool for farmers' rights 	Plant breeders (CGIAR, NARS), farmers	Plant breeders adopt and adapt good-practice methods in PPB, thereby identifying adapted varieties for specific farming contexts	Improved farming community livelihoods from increased income (from better varieties and reduced risk)
Output Target 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchable topics identified by stakeholders (through 4th PRGA International Seminar) 			
Output Target 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective methods for PPB verified, documented and disseminated 			
Output Target 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

	Outputs	Intended users	Outcome	Impact
OUTPUT 2	<p>Institutional Innovations in Africa's Seed and Seedling Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning from women's seed and seedling commercial enterprises • Integrating the CG's and NARS' public goods outputs in poor people's seed value chains • Development of methodologies for creating and applying 'good fits' among highly diverse soil mosaics, farmers' seed preferences, and seed supply systems 	CG Centers, NARS, extension services, other development actors, seed entrepreneurs, farmers	Seed sector uses knowledge to target appropriate varieties to farmers in timely manner; Farmer seed-growers supply seeds of adapted varieties of self-pollinated crops to own communities	Farmers have easy access to seed of varieties adapted to their farming systems
Output Target 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchable topics identified by stakeholders (through 4th PRGA International Seminar) 			

	Outputs	Intended users	Outcome	Impact
Output Target 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First seed enterprise case study analyzed and results disseminated • First analysis of integration of varieties into seed value chains disseminated • Methodology for 'good fit' of soil type, variety preference and seed system available 			
Output Target 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second seed enterprise case study analyzed and results disseminated 			
OUTPUT 3	<p>Re-framing Effective Action for R&D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning lessons from 'successful' actions which involve incorporating PR and GA methods • Feeding the lessons back into practice 	CG Centers, NARS	Re-framing of PR & GA by CG Centers and NARS on basis of lessons learned	More effective targeting of the needs of the poor by the CGIAR institutions
Output Target 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Researchable topics identified by stakeholders 			

	Outputs	Intended users	Outcome	Impact
Output Target 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Learning from the positive' case studies analyzed and results disseminated 			
Output Target 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PPB impact studies analyzed and results disseminated 			

	Outputs	Intended users	Outcome	Impact
OUTPUT 4	Supporting Actions for Gender Mainstreaming	CG Centers, NARS, NGOs	CIAT and other direct beneficiaries have mainstreamed GA, thus routinely take gender issues into consideration at every level of project planning, implementation and assessment; Indirect beneficiaries mainstream GA, using PRGA publications as source material	All social groupings benefit from implemented research (e.g. women, ethnic minorities)
Output Target 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Gender Research Prize is established (to help stimulate gender research within the CG Centers) • Main lessons in PR & GA summarized in <i>Policy Briefs</i> and disseminated • Methods for PR & GA in key CG research areas compiled into <i>Manuals</i> and disseminated • CIAT has appropriate gender indicators in project review procedures and evaluations 			

	Outputs	Intended users	Outcome	Impact
Output Target 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of CG gender research completed, analyzed and disseminated • Main lessons in PR & GA summarized in <i>Policy Briefs</i> and disseminated • Methods for PR & GA in key CG research areas compiled into <i>Manuals</i> and disseminated • PR and GA mainstreamed in one CIAT Product Line • Dissemination of IDRC-funded WOCAN project results 			
Output Target 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Findings from an exploration of the impact of women scientists on the CG research agenda are analyzed and disseminated • Main lessons in PR & GA summarized in <i>Policy Briefs</i> and disseminated • Methods for PR & GA in key CG research areas compiled into <i>Manuals</i> and disseminated 			

2. Output Targets 2008¹

The year 2008 was one of transition for the PRGA Program. The remaining senior staff member (Impact Assessment) left in the middle of the year, and the new Program Coordinator did not come on board until November.

2.1. Output 1: New Developments in Participatory Plant Breeding

- Researchable topics identified by stakeholders (through 4th PRGA International Seminar) — *Over 50% Achieved*
 - The 4th PRGA International Seminar did not take place because the Program was in transition and the new Coordinator only came on board in late 2008.
 - However, e-mail consultations were conducted, which identified a number of researchable topics.

2.2. Output 2: Institutional Innovations in Africa's Seed and Seedling Revolution

- Researchable topics identified by stakeholders (through 4th PRGA International Seminar) — *Over 50% Achieved*
 - The 4th PRGA International Seminar did not take place because the Program was in transition and the new Coordinator only came on board in late 2008.
 - However, e-mail consultations were conducted, which identified a number of researchable topics.

2.3. Output 3: Re-framing Effective Action for R&D

- Researchable topics identified by stakeholders — *Cancelled*
 - The 4th PRGA International Seminar did not take place; moreover, this Output was reformulated in the 2009–2011 MTP exercise.

2.4. Output 4: Supporting Actions for Gender Mainstreaming

- Annual Gender Research Prize is established (to help stimulate gender research within the CG Centers) — *75% Achieved*
 - Terms of reference developed, and discussed with the Gender and Diversity Program and the Alliance.
 - The Prize is to be advertised early in 2009.
- Main lessons in PR & GA summarized in Policy Briefs and disseminated — *Fully Achieved*
 - Gender Mainstreaming Framework published as *Working Document* (Gurung, 2008).
 - *Thematic Briefs* on gender mainstreaming and PPB (incorporating lessons learned) published February 2009.

¹ World Bank–CGIAR Performance Indicators (part).

- Methods for PR & GA in key CG research areas compiled into Manuals and disseminated — *Deferred to 2010*
 - Gender Mainstreaming Framework published as *Working Document* (Gurung, 2008).
 - PPB manual deferred to 2010.
- CIAT has appropriate gender indicators in project review procedures and evaluations — *Deferred to 2009*
 - First stage of the process was completed with the gender audit for CIAT conducted in 2007–2008 and published in late 2008 (Aviles Irahola, 2008).
 - The Gender Audit was accepted by the CIAT Management Team, and subsequently endorsed by the CIAT Board of Trustees in December 2008.
 - The audit’s strong recommendation for a CIAT action-plan to move in this direction has been reflected in the Center’s new Strategic Directions document.
 - The new PRGA Program Coordinator is supporting the Strategic Plan’s future implementation through development of indicators in project review, and monitoring and evaluation procedures.
 - While adoption by CIAT Management of specific indicators is not within the PRGA Program’s control, we expect this deferred conclusion to become reality during 2009.

3. Research and Development Highlights 2008

3.1. Institutionalizing gender-responsive research and development in agriculture and natural-resource management through women’s networks

This 3-year project (2005–2008), primarily funded by IDRC, brought together five ‘primary partners’ to act as ‘brokers,’ assisting the five other partners and their organizations in their efforts toward gender mainstreaming. A 3-day training of trainers workshop was held in January 2008 in Nepal (led by COMAT/Nepal), covering leadership, communication and facilitation skills for influencing change, and revisiting themes on organizational development. During the last 6 months of the project, WOCAN hired a professional team from India and Nepal to shoot a video of the ‘best practices’ learned during the project, which was screened at the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in May, and is available via the WOCAN website. An end-of-project workshop enabled all active participants to share their experiences and lessons. The project’s ‘beneficiary’ partners all have plans to continue their gender-mainstreaming activities. Moreover, many of those trained in the project are going on to work with other partners in a 2-year project involving WOCAN, CARE/Nepal, Heifer International and IFAD.

3.2. Gender audit of CIAT

A thorough gender audit of CIAT was conducted between October 2007 and June 2008, covering gender in research and in the workplace, drawing on all levels of staff both at headquarters and in the regional offices. CIAT research projects do not usually integrate gender analysis. And when they do, it is generally in an inconsistent and unstructured way along the project cycle. Projects at headquarters are less likely to take account of women’s and men’s different roles and priorities than those in Africa and Asia. CIAT has built up valuable knowledge and experience on gender issues over more than 20 years, primarily linked to participatory approaches in research. But

many researchers are unaware of this and think that the Center lacks the skills, human resources and methodological tools to tackle gender issues. Researchers identified two major constraints to mainstreaming gender: a lack of institutionalization of gender analysis in CIAT policies and procedures, and a lack of awareness of how it could add value to their particular projects. Similarly, only modest progress has been made regarding gender and diversity issues in the workplace. The gender-audit report (Aviles Irahola, 2008) includes detailed recommendations and action-plans for mainstreaming gender in research and the workplace.

3.3. Workshop on Rethinking Impact: Understanding the complexity of poverty and change

Almost 60 participants, representing a great diversity of organizations and backgrounds, spent an intense 3 days working toward common ground and identifying future activities in the sphere of achieving and assessing impact of agricultural and natural-resources management R&D on poverty. Four key messages seemed to arise from the workshop: (1) ‘rethinking impact’ refers to rethinking how we do research to have sustainable poverty impacts and link knowledge with action, along with how best to evaluate that; (2) there is a need to bring other (existing) evaluation methods and approaches into more regular practice; (3) there seems to be a legitimacy gap in terms of approaches and methods; and (4) methodology gaps still exist. Participants committed themselves to action in nine areas: Principles and standards; Networking and community of practice; Methodologies guidelines (including ‘soft’); Institutionalization; *Ex-ante* impact assessment, priority-setting and planning; Organizing framework; Capacity-building; Communications; and, Histories and political economy of agricultural and natural resources science and technology. The whole process (including pre-workshop dialogue) generated a large number of documents aimed at various audiences (*see section 5 of this Annual Report Summary*).

4. Most Significant Outcomes in 2008

4.1. Follow-up to the 2007–08 gender audit of CIAT²

CIAT is following up on the gender audit conducted by the PRGA Program in 2007–08. Specifically, the Center is implementing the recommendations made by the Program in the Gender Audit Report, including capacity-building strategies which are the first step in moving on from the audit toward mainstreaming gender issues in research and development. To implement these strategies, the Center held a seminar on Gender and Participatory Work for the staff of one of its projects (February 2009). This will be followed by a Center-wide seminar (March 2009). CIAT is also disseminating pertinent information in the form of *Briefs* addressing gender mainstreaming and gender auditing in the CGIAR context, which will be used in the capacity-building process.

Moreover, the gender audit report has generated interest among other Centers, which have contacted the PRGA Program with a view to developing

² CIAT’s follow-up to the PRGA Program-led gender audit of the Center was proposed as the Program’s most significant Outcome in 2008 for the World Bank–CGIAR Performance Indicators report; however, the fact that the Program reports *through* CIAT meant that the proposal was not viable in the wider context.

tailored strategies (beginning with assessments) for gender mainstreaming in their specific contexts.

The gender audit of CIAT arose from the convergence of the PRGA Program's renewed focus on gender mainstreaming in CG Centers and CIAT's Gender and Diversity Committee recommending that the Center undergo a thorough gender audit. The meeting that actually resulted in the gender audit going ahead occurred as recently as May 2007, which was too late for inclusion in the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) 2008–2010. However, the Output that is giving rise to the reported Outcome was identified in a generic sense in the Program's MTP 2006–2008: *Capacity developed for mainstreaming gender analysis and equitable participatory research—improved competencies of the CG System and collaborating institutions to mainstream the use of gender-sensitive participatory approaches in plant breeding, and natural-resource management research.*

The Output—i.e. the gender audit—has been reported in detail in a report to CIAT (Aviles Irahola, 2008). Moreover, the Executive Summary of that report has been widely distributed to donors, and other Centers and stakeholders. The work is also reported in the PRGA Program's Annual Report 2008 and in a brief-cum-flier entitled *Auditing Gender in Agricultural R&D Organizations: Mainstreaming Gender in the CGIAR* (both documents expected to be published in March 2009).

The results of the gender audit are being used by CIAT Outcome Line Leaders (OLs) at headquarters and in the regional offices, and initiatives to work toward gender mainstreaming are being explored in various parts of the Center.

Some of the PRGA Program's recommendations—namely, capacity-building and sensitizing of staff—are being implemented or otherwise acted upon.

The Outcome is being pursued as intended. Over the course of the coming years, implementation should result in full integration of gender issues in all of CIAT's R&D. Moreover, the interest shown by other Centers is a good sign that gender could be mainstreamed throughout the CG System. Ultimately, the mainstreaming of gender concerns will result in better-targeted R&D.

Data was collected via thorough interviews and informal observations, etc. The data collected was primarily qualitative. Main evidence was recorded through an *ex-post* assessment, which included the interviewing of CIAT OLs.

Evidence of the outcome has been reported by CIAT's OLs and scientists during a follow-up consultation to redefine their perceptions related to 'gender work' in their own programs and/or projects. Leaders of *Cambio Andino* mentioned that using a gender perspective, along with the participatory work they carry out, will help them to assess women's power issues at the farm-household level, besides direct and indirect benefits for men and women at the community level. The Director of CIAT's *Project on Tropical Forages and Grasses* recognized the advantages of including a gender perspective in the Project's work and that there is a need to maintain an ongoing strategy and backstopping activities beyond the theoretical perspective of gender. Another

important component was highlighted by the head of *Sharing the Benefits of Agrobiodiversity* in relation to nutritional values and health-related issues, which are enhanced through sensitive gender work at all levels.

Overall, the importance of the audit (the PRGA Program Output) is that CIAT has been ‘permeated,’ and researchers are more aware of the advantages of including gender issues in their work-plans, activities, budgeting, etc.

4.2. Progress in gender mainstreaming in ASARECA³

The Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)—the sub-regional agricultural research organization for Eastern and Central Africa—has taken major steps forward in its process of gender mainstreaming. It has developed 13 gender-sensitive indicators in five ‘result areas,’ drafted its first engendered logical framework (2008/09–2012/13), and is in the process of adopting its first engendered strategic plan.

This Outcome builds on several Measurable Indicators (now known as Output Targets) identified for the Second Phase of the PRGA Program (2003–2007), and most clearly articulated in the Program Medium-Term Plan 2005–2007:

- ... Robust partnerships are formed with regional networks, prominent national partners ... that have (or have the potential to have) considerable impact on the rural poor...;
- The nature of collaboration takes the form of (1) exploiting synergies in objectives, (2) taking opportunities to considerably expand the integration, or improve the quality of, the gender analysis and participatory research practiced, or (3) incorporating gender analysis and participatory research approaches where they would otherwise be absent or weakly applied;
- ... Methods workshops held for gender analysis, participatory research, impact assessment of institutional learning and change, and organizational development, training ... participants in a variety of ‘best practice’ approaches; and follow-up support extended to participants to enable them to continue change processes in their respective institutions...;
- One training-of-trainers workshop held for gender analysis, participatory research, impact assessment of institutional learning and change, and organizational development, training ... trainers in a variety of ‘best practice’ approaches; and follow-up support extended to trainers to enable them to provide training and technical support to scientists in their institutes...;
- ... Collaborative action-research activities undertaken through strategic partnerships...;
- Institutional analysis conducted with ... partner institutions, and ‘best practices’ analyzed and disseminated...;

³ World Bank–CGIAR Performance Indicators (part).

- Mentoring and capacity building provided to partner institutions to guide and lend support to the mainstreaming process....

Achievement of the Output Targets has been variously documented in Workshop, Progress and Technical Reports emanating from the Project 'Building Capacity in Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming in the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) of ASARECA,'⁴ *PRGA Program Annual Reports* for 2004–2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, and the Report of the Evaluation of the Project.⁵

The Outputs were used by the representatives of the NARS of eight countries⁶ of ASARECA who participated in the Project, and by those staff of ASARECA itself who were involved in developing the new (draft) logical framework and are involved in the strategic-planning process. The NARS personnel became their NARS' gender experts by default.

The Outputs provided the Project participants with information and insights for them to develop concrete recommendations and work-plans for mainstreaming gender in the work of ASARECA, its programs and projects, and its constituent NARS.

Gender mainstreaming is a *process*, it takes time. The development of an engendered logical framework and strategic plan at the regional level are relatively early steps along the way. In due course (assuming that the process continues), gender issues will be embedded in agricultural research and development throughout Eastern and Central Africa (including in Burundi and Eritrea, which did not participate in the Project). This in turn will enable the better targeting of agricultural R&D for all end-users—men, women, youth and children. The lessons learned by the more progressive (gender-wise) NARS will help the other NARS in the region, and wide exposure is obtained also through the participation of the NARI directors general and national university leaders on ASARECA's Committee of Directors. Moreover, the lessons learned in the Project as a whole will be used by the PRGA Program in shaping gender-mainstreaming work elsewhere.

⁴ ECAPAPA, 2004. Proceedings of Gender Workshop Training at Nairobi, Kenya.
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 Ssendiwala EN, 2007. Building Capacity for Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming in Eastern and Central Africa: Progress Report September 2007. ASARECA, [Entebbe, Uganda], 23p.
 Eastern and Central Africa Programme for Agricultural Policy Analysis (ECAPAPA), 2007. Building Capacity in Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming in the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) of the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) Final Technical Report. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia, 32p.
⁵ Ssendiwala E, 2007. Building Capacity in Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming in the NARS of ASARECA. Evaluation Report. ECAPAPA, Entebbe, Uganda, and PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia, 22p.
⁶ Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

ASARECA's engendered Logical Framework is a concrete document, and the fact that both ASARECA and the NARS are continuing with the gender-mainstreaming process are documented in the final report of the PRGA Program-supported Gender Project Resource Person based at ASARECA (Ssendiwala, 2008).

5. Publications

Articles in refereed journals

- Biggs SD, 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, 2008a. 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, 2008b. The lost 1990s? Personal reflections on a history of participatory technology development. *Development in Practice* 18(4&5): 489–505.
- 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.
- Lilja N; Bellon M, 2008a. Some common questions about participatory research: A review of the literature. *Development in Practice* 18(4&5): 479–488.
- Lilja N; Bellon M, 2008b. Participatory research practice at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT). (Practical Note) *Development in Practice* 18(4&5): 590–598.
- Lilja N; Dixon J, 2008a. Impact assessment: Foreword to a special issue of *Experimental Agriculture*. *Experimental Agriculture* 44(1): 1.
- Lilja N; Dixon J, 2008b. Responding to the challenges of impact assessment of participatory research and gender analysis. *Experimental Agriculture* 44(1): 3–19.
- Lilja N; Dixon J, 2008c. Operationalising participatory research and gender analysis: New research and assessment approaches. (Guest editors' introduction) *Development in Practice* 18(4&5): 467–478.
- Manners G, 2008. Further resources for participatory research and gender analysis. *Development in Practice* 18(4&5): 658–669.

Books and monographs

- Lilja N; Dixon J (Ed.), 2008d. Special Issue on Impact Assessment of Participatory Research and Gender Analysis. *Experimental Agriculture* 44(1).
- Lilja N; Dixon J (Ed.), 2008e. *Development in Practice* 18(4&5).

Papers presented at formal conferences and workshops

- Biggs S; Gurung B, 2008. Institutional change: The unanticipated consequences of action. Implications for development and research in NRM context. Paper presented at the Workshop on Rethinking Impact: Understanding the Complexity of Poverty and Change, Cali, Colombia, March 26–28.
- Dixon J, 2008. Update on selected activities for the IAFP–SPIA Meeting, November 2008: Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development and Institutional Innovation (PRGA Program). Presentation at the CGIAR Impact Assessment Focal Point (IAFP) Group and Standing Panel for Impact Assessment (SPIA) Meeting ‘Defining and Refining Good Practice in *Ex-post* Impact Assessment,’ Alvorada Brasilia Hotel, Brasilia, Brazil, November 10–11.
- Galie’ A, 2008. Assessing women’s empowerment through participatory agricultural technology in Syria. Paper presented at the Workshop on Rethinking Impact: Understanding the Complexity of Poverty and Change, Cali, Colombia, March 26–28.
- Lilja N, 2008. Welcome remarks. Presented at the Workshop on Rethinking Impact: Understanding the Complexity of Poverty and Change, Cali, Colombia, March 26–28.

Working documents

- Gurung B, 2008. Gender mainstreaming framework. *PRGA Program Working Document no. 27*. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia, 27p.
- ILAC Initiative; PRGA Program; ILRI, 2008h. Rethinking Impact: Understanding the complexity of poverty and change. Summary. *PRGA Program Working Document no. 26*. Rome; Cali, Colombia; Nairobi, 32p.
- Kristjanson P; Lilja N; Watts J, 2008e. Rethinking impact: Understanding the complexity of poverty and change. Key issues discussed at the Workshop. *PRGA Program Working Document no. 25*. Rome; Cali, Colombia; Nairobi, 16p.

Reports

- Alianzas del Aprendizaje para el Desarrollo Empresarial Rural; Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, 2008. Evaluación de la Experiencia del CIAT con la Alianza de Aprendizaje en Centro América. Feb. 2006 – Feb. 2008.
- Aviles Irahola DL, 2008. Report of the Gender Audit at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). Final Report. PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia, 93p.
- Ceccarelli S, 2008. Village-Based Participatory Breeding in the Mountain Slopes of Yemen. Impact Monitoring. August 28 – September 3, 2008.
- PRGA Program, 2008. *Annual Report 2007*. CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development and Institutional Innovation (PRGA Program), Cali, Colombia, ix+42p.

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- Ssendiwala E, 2008. Gender Expert Position in ECAPAPA 2007–2008. Final Report. Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA), Entebbe, Uganda.
- WOCAN (Woman Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management), 2008. Institutionalizing Gender-responsive Research & Development in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management through Women’s Networks. Final Technical Report 2005-2008. WOCAN, Ithaca, NY, 30p.

Other publications

- Aviles D; Aristizabal J, 2008. CIAT scientists mainstreaming gender in research. Poster presented at CIAT’s Sharing Knowledge Week Poster Exhibition, May.
- ILAC Initiative; PRGA Program; ILRI, 2008a. *Rethinking Impact Workshop Newsletter* No. 1, March 26, 2008. ILAC Initiative, Rome; PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia; ILRI, Nairobi, 2p.
- ILAC Initiative; PRGA Program; ILRI, 2008b. *Rethinking Impact Workshop Newsletter* No. 2, March 27, 2008. ILAC Initiative, Rome; PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia; ILRI, Nairobi, 2p.
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- ILAC Initiative; PRGA Program; ILRI, 2008f. Suggested Actions for CGIAR Leaders. *Rethinking Impact Workshop Brief* No. 2. ILAC Initiative, Rome; PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia; ILRI, Nairobi, 2p.

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- ILAC Initiative; PRGA Program; ILRI, 2008i. *Rethinking Impact Workshop Newsletter* No. 5, October 29, 2008. ILAC Initiative, Rome; PRGA Program, Cali, Colombia; ILRI, Nairobi, 2p.
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6. List of Proposals Funded in 2008

There were no new proposals funded in 2008. A proposal on PPB to be submitted to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation continued to be drafted, but at a slower rate after the departure of the Acquisition Consultant.

7. Staff List

7.1. Senior staff

Patricia Biermayr-Jenzano, PhD Agricultural Extension and Social Anthropology,
Senior Researcher*
Coordinator, PRGA Program (100% PRGA)

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

Denis L. Aviles Irahola, PhD Development Studies†
Gender Consultant

Stephen D. Biggs, PhD Agricultural Economics†
Social Inclusion Consultant

Ann Braun, PhD Ecology†
Acquisition Consultant

Guy Manners, BSc Zoology
Communications Consultant

7.2. Administrative staff

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

Claudia Garcia, BA Production Engineering
Assistant Program Coordinator (100% PRGA)

Note: * Staff joined PRGA in 2008; † staff left PRGA in 2008.

8. Budget for 2008

Contributions	US\$
CIDA	153,294.7
IDRC	13,909
Switzerland	97,002
Italy	233,370
The Netherlands (CIAT core contribution)	42,966
New Zealand (CIAT core contribution)	41,966
Bioversity International	78,573
Program Reserve	359,743.3
TOTAL	1,020,824

Budget Allocation 2008

Allocation of funds	US\$
Mainstreaming Gender at CIAT Headquarters, Consultant	23,592.2
Institutionalization SA/GA Eastern Himalayas	12,500
Workshop on Rethinking Impact	165,075.5
Salaries	156,001
Research Technical Support fee – CIAT	21,322
Supplies, operations and services	15,078.4
Strategic meetings and Publications (AGM, CIAT Review, ACM, etc.)	43,013.3
Consultants	24,974.6
CIAT Overhead	54,008
Total	515,565

* Carryover committed for 2009 activities

9. Abbreviations

ACM	Annual Committee Meeting (<i>of</i> PAC)
AGM	Annual General Meeting (<i>of the</i> CGIAR)
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
BA	Bachelor of Arts
BSc	Bachelor of Science
CG	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (<i>Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical</i>), based in Colombia
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (<i>Centro Internacional para Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo</i>)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECAPAPA	Eastern and Central Africa Programme for Agricultural Policy Analysis (<i>now</i> PAAP)
Ed.	editors
Feb.	February
GA	gender analysis
IAFP	Impact Assessment Focal Point
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
IDRC	International Development Research Centre (Canada)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILAC	Institutional Learning and Change Initiative (CGIAR)
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NARI	national agricultural research institute
NARS	national agricultural research system(s)
No.	number
NRM	natural-resources management
NY	New York State (USA)
OLL	Outcome Line Leader (CIAT)
p.	page(s)
PAAP	Policy Analysis and Advocacy Programme (<i>formerly</i> ECAPAPA)
PAC	Program Advisory Committee (<i>formerly</i> Advisory Board)
PDR	People's Democratic Republic (of Lao)
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy (doctorate degree)
PPB	participatory plant breeding
PR	participatory research
PRGA Program	CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (<i>formerly</i> CGIAR Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis for Technology Development and Institutional Innovation)
R&D	research and development
S&T	science and technology

SA	social analysis
SPIA	Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (CGIAR)
UN	United Nations
US\$	United States dollars
USA	United States of America
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

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