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**Because Gender Matters: Strengthening Social and Gender Analysis in ENRM in the
Middle East and North Africa - IDRC Project number: 105565**

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SUMMARY

Key message:

The weak awareness and action in gender research in the MENA region is failing to provide profound understanding of gender in its social, economic and political context and as a result is perpetuating exclusion of women in development programs. This failure is constraining to develop sustained support for capacity development of women groups, and to target the needs of more vulnerable individuals in resource poor communities. Although progress has been made, the level of gender understanding and its integration into research and development is still inadequate. This project made an attempt to address this gap by building the gender research capacity of 4 teams in different national research institutions in MEANA. This is a good step forward and the project achieved its objectives. However, sustainable improvement of the gender research capacity at a regional scale requires sustained investment in three fronts simultaneously; namely, (1) at the academic level- modernizing faculties of agriculture curricula, (2) at individual cadre capacity level- increasing graduate students with new tools and methods, and (3) at the organizational level- transforming the thinking and practices to embrace gender balance and equality in development.

Introduction

This project was formulated on the hypothesis that among the reasons for the very slow development of gender research capacity in the MENA region is lack of local reference of research experience. As a result this project had two main objectives: 1) to conduct case studies of gender research in order to generate local experiences for reference in the region in the form of a reference book and 2) to build the capacity of research teams in gender research. The results of these two main objectives are presented in this report.

Methodology

The project applied two main methodologies. In the research, participatory research methods were selected from the SAS² tools (Chevalier and Buckles, 2008) and applied in the field (details are provided in the research section of this report). The analysis has mostly been qualitative. In the capacity development, we deployed an iterative process of training, field applications, further training as skill needs become clearer, mentoring and support by a technical support group. This



process is also detailed in the capacity building (page 25).

Results

The research in Djelfa, Algeria, confirmed that there is a strong relationship between the degradation of productive natural resources (rangelands) which affects grazing patterns of livestock and the loss of local knowledge related to women's production of traditional garments, *Qashabiya* (Kanoun *et al.*). The results highlighted how the environmental changes affected women's decision-making regarding the organization of labor within families in terms of the use of different types of fibers to weave *qashabiya*. In addition, there is clearly lack of interest among the youth to take over this activity from the elders. Results also show the activities to produce the garment versus low income for women as a result from their lack of access to market. This leaves a free ground for intermediaries to make the highest profit from *qashabiya* that count among the major constraints that have harmed this national heritage. However, results show that despite important economic changes modernizing the textile industry at the national level, the *qashabiya* market remains heavily compounded by the traditions excluding women from selling their products thus earning good profit from their labor, making men intermediaries the main beneficiaries (Benmebarek, *et al.*). The research also indicates clear trends of the different types of *qashabiya* within the governorates of the country and abroad, as well as the cultural constraints hindering women's access to marketing activities of the product thus limiting their income. This research also investigated women's occupational health resulting from *Qashabiya* production (Abdelali-Martini *et al.*). Results indicate that women are affected by a wide range of ailments associated with their age, raw material processing activities, weaving and other socio-economic factors, and that this sector of activity is potentially placing women and children at risk of serious illness, as they are not covered by the national insurance plan due to the informal nature of their activities. Many women are unaware of the relationship between their illness and their activities. Improvements of the working conditions are discussed, and the research identifies also some areas where technology interventions can ease women's working conditions.

The research on the market access of rural women cooperatives in Lebanon (Abou Habib, *et al.*) confirmed the observations drawn from daily practice, namely that material capital investment can only be useful when there is day to day engagement with rural women to support the development and building of a battery of technical and inter-personal skills, understanding and improvement of intra-household gender relations and the ability to understand and subsequently address obstacles that block market access. On the other hand, there are some top-down large and costly aid programmes which have presumably diverted the attention and capacities of rural women from looking at and addressing marketing issues throughout their diversified efforts.

Analysis of the male-dominated food industry through of case studies generated lessons for the Rural Women Cooperatives (Abou Habib, *et al.*). That analysis show that activities of RWCs are generally smaller in size and have lower production capacities, have lower financial means, and have workers with lower educational backgrounds. The study provided strategies for improving market access and gaining steady market share, among these are sustaining quality and consistency, linking with agent distributors, attractive packaging, and others.

The case study in Boudinar, Morocco (Khatabi, *et al.*), provides a detailed description of gender



division of roles and tasks in a remote conservative rural society. The vulnerability and effects of climate related events (droughts, water shortage, floods, and landslides) by gender and particularly on women's workload are analyzed. The analysis provides insights on how environmental factors can further exacerbate gender inequality, making rural women particularly more vulnerable, and thus calls for redoubled efforts in regions that are more vulnerable to climate variability. This research shows how men and women farmers cope with climate variability and explores how coping strategies are shaped by gender dimensions of power relations and the decision-making process. In the same site, a "case study" approach was applied involving 28 individual women of different socioeconomic levels and documenting their day-to-day situation under environmental and socioeconomic challenges. These case studies support the call that for any agricultural effort aiming at benefitting both men and women in the rural commune of Boudinar, that gender equality needs to be understood in its complex, real and dynamic life situations.

The second Moroccan case, in Maâmar, (Zahid, et al.) presents the case of large development project which has not sufficiently integrated gender in its design and how that might have limited the success of the project. The development project in the community was programmed to implement sustainable utilization of herbal and medicinal plants for community income generation. However, although the project supported women groups, the project, for reasons not fully explained, did not fully integrate gender in the implementation of its major development initiative. The dichotomy of supporting women's groups but not fully integrating in the major development initiative was surprising. This study documents the importance and role of women in the herbal and medicinal plants, and demonstrates that women play major role in the utilization and maintaining knowledge for herbal and medical plants. The results illustrate that lack of sufficient gender integration in local community development initiatives is a program design flaw which could result failure of such initiatives.

In the same study, researchers (Harrad, et al) show that during the application of participatory research methods men and women have different capacities to participate due to level of education, exposure to external ideas and ability to express thoughts. Women had greater difficulty in applying some tools. This analyses show that when designing implementation of participatory research tools, the factors that may affect level of participation of both men and women should be considered and remedies should be made to avoid incomplete participation. This study also examined the extent to which local participants found the results generated by the participatory process useful. This raises the point that one should not use participatory tools only for extractive purpose but rather should use for transformative purpose by providing space for participants to reflect and think about making changes on their own, while considering possible socioeconomic factors and gender differences in the level of participation.

One of the studies, in Boudinar site, Morocco, (Ibrahim et al.) investigated the effects of the participatory research on local community in terms of awareness and aspirations in better interactions with external agents. The research results recognize that participatory research is the start of a change process. Furthermore, the participatory activity itself as factor of change deserves a solid conceptualization, planning and action, then the effects that act are as equally important and should be observed. They are the essence of the research process and therefore deserve due attention and certainly worthy of recognition and wide dissemination.



Recommendations

1. The occupational health of women making the traditional garments (Qashabiya) in rural Algeria should be further investigated and policy and development provisions should be instituted urgently. In addition, the market access of those women should be improved by empowering them through organization and support of women groups and market information. These two aspects will encourage the younger generation to sustain this local knowledge and at the same time earn reasonable income from it. The value of this local income generating traditional activity can also be improved by giving the status of protected indigenous product.
2. From the results of the Lebanon case, we recommend that government and non-governmental organizations should focus on building the capacity of women cooperatives in governance, management, marketing and enterprise technologies that will enable them to enhance their performance and benefits. This needs extended period of engagement, mentoring and support until they develop sufficient skills for operating independently.
3. The findings of Boudinar case, Morocco, recommends that development organizations should reach out the remote communities that are highly vulnerable to environmental degradation and climate variations, and that women are particularly vulnerable which needs specific attention. Another finding indicates that participatory research is the first step of change and researchers should keep that in mind and shift to transformative approached rather than extractive approaches.
4. Results from Maâmar case, Morocco, emphasize that rural development programs should by all means ensure that gender in its local dynamics social context should be an integral part of eth program design and without that the program is most likely to fail. In addition, the application of participatory research methods should consider the capacity men and men to effectively participate which are determined by different factors and should apply different tools to ensure full participation.
5. Capacity building recommendation:

Gender research capacity development in the MENA needs sustained effort in three fronts: 1) at the academic level: investment in improving and modernizing the teaching curriculum of agriculture and development programs, 2) at individual cadre capacity level: investment in increasing the flow of graduate students doing their thesis on gender issues and moving to the professional live with new tools and methods, and 3) at the organizational level: investment in efforts to transform and update the thinking and practices of organizations to embrace gender balance and equality in development.

6. Project extension, evaluation and production of a book

The project was extended by six months from March 31st, 2013 to September 30th, 2013 to allow an evaluation of the project and the production of a book. An evaluation was conducted by Dr Eva Rathgeber, and the book is now under press and expected for official publication on the 5th of December 2013, entitled 'Gender Research in Natural Resource Management: Building Capacities in the Middle East and North Africa', Malika Abdelali-Martini, Aden Aw-Hassan Eds.

The evaluation recommended that ideally, ICARDA should follow the same systematic process that was piloted in this project. Some steps that could be further considered include:

- Begin with a mapping of the gender research capacity in ENRM and agriculture that already exists in different countries in the region.
- Organize an expert consultation and needs assessment meeting with some key



agricultural research institutions in the region.

- Identify staff within these institutions who would be interested to work on gender issues.
- Organize a two week Summer Institute to introduce these researchers to SAGA.
- Organize a small grants research program (perhaps in collaboration with the CGIAR Drylands CRP).

The full evaluation report is sent separately.

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Our last word of thanks goes to IDRC for funding this research, and more particularly to Dr Lamia El-Fattal previously in charge of gender at IDRC Cairo and her earlier contribution to the start-up of this initiative, and Dr Hammou Laamrani Senior Officer at IDRC Cairo Office, for his continuous follow-up of the project's implementation and insightful advices. We also thank Ms. Liz Fajber who contributed to the project development and to the introductory chapter of the final report.

**i) Basic Project Information**

Project: Because Gender Matters: Strengthening Social and Gender Analysis in ENRM in the Middle East and North Africa - IDRC Project number: 105565

Department: SEPRP - The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) PO Box 5466, Aleppo, Syria

Focus Area: Gender and Social Analysis and NRM

Product/Process: Final Technical Report – March 2013

Country/Region:
Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco / MENA Region

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REPORTING PERIOD TO IDRC:	January – September 2012
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Abstract

This project from the outset identified limited capacity within the region to conduct social and gender analysis (SAGA) in environment and natural resource management (ENRM) research, as a significant stumbling block hindering the effectiveness of research and development interventions, and in some cases, perpetuating poverty and inequalities. Such capacity is essential to effectively address the development challenges in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, of poverty, social/gender inequality and environmental insecurity. The purpose of the project was, therefore, to address these challenges, and strengthen the integration of SAGA in ENRM research through a multifaceted strategy that involves: (1) effective capacity building efforts that are iterative, long-term and grounded in field-based research activities; (2) rigorous, applied research that integrates SAGA effectively to address challenges of poverty and social/gender inequity, while also contributing to the strengthening of food, water and environmental security; (3) effective communication of results, methods and the value-added of SAGA in ENRM research to different users; and (4) consideration of organizational and institutional environments that may facilitate or hinder researchers and development actors to implement and benefit from SAGA.

Keywords: gender, natural resource management, livelihoods, water management, climate change, medicinal and aromatic plants, rangelands, know-how, cooperatives, *qashabiya*, methodologies, participatory research



Capacity building, social and gender analysis (SAGA), gender, NRM, water management, cooperatives, rangelands, women cooperatives, occupational health, indigenous knowledge, MENA

ii) The Research Problem

The rationale for this project was based on the realization of inadequate capacity to integrate social and gender issues in environment and natural resource management, limiting the effectiveness of research efforts in the MENA region. There is a lack of regional resources on SAGA in ENRM and extremely few regional-based case studies, training materials, or resources on concepts, tools and methods on SAGA in ENRM, that are in Arabic and directly relevant to the MENA region, and few case studies that document the effectiveness of SAGA in ENRM research. The inception of this project suggests that this lack of regionally relevant resource materials has hindered both integration of SAGA and the capacity building of regional expertise. There are isolated case studies of development projects that have integrated and improved lives of rural women, but these are not widely circulated, nor are there any that consider research or methodologies.

This lack of capacity hinders the region's ability to tackle challenges in poverty and environmental insecurity that are exacerbated by social inequalities and inadequate policies. This lack of capacity is obvious from research approaches based on single disciplines, mainly biophysical sciences, and lacking gender and institutional analysis. These development challenges require strong multidisciplinary research that integrates social and institutional issues alongside natural science dimensions. This neglect of the role of gender in agriculture and natural resources management compounded by social and institutional biases, have also led to inequities in women's and men's access to resources such as land, credit, inputs, and training, further limiting efforts to increase production and alleviate poverty.

The project aims to address the *problématique* described above through a combination of the four main objectives described above which are critical to strengthening SAGA in ENRM research. These are (1) more effective capacity building efforts that are iterative, long-term and strongly grounded in field-based research activities; (2) solid, rigorous applied research that integrates SAGA effectively critical to address the aforementioned challenges of poverty and social/gender inequity, while also contributes to the strengthening of food, water and environmental security; (3) effective communication of results, methods and the value-added of SAGA in ENRM research needed to reach different users; and (4) clear consideration of the wider organizational and institutional environments that may facilitate or hinder researchers to implement SAGA.

iii) Objectives

General objectives

Strengthen the capacity of MENA researchers to integrate Social and Gender Analysis (SAGA) in their ENRM projects.



Specific objectives

(restated -> specified in the MGC)

1. Identify and conduct four applied research projects on gender and social analysis to generate new knowledge on key challenges of gender, poverty and ENRM
2. Strengthen capacities of MENA researchers to implement action-oriented research on SAGA in ENRM through technical support to deepen current research approaches, methodologies and analysis; through improved peer learning and networking among researchers in the MENA region, and through peer exchange, joint analysis, and capacity building activities
3. Identify key issues of organizational support for integrating SAGA in ENRM research through structured discussions of challenges, successes and strategies with researchers and management
4. Disseminate key results, lessons, and methods of the program to different user groups through communication strategies and production of media and materials.

Objectives met/not met discussion (outline the reasons why and the subsequent impact on the project).

The four objectives of the project were successfully met by the research teams with additional support from ICARDA scientists and external experts in the area of gender research and capacity building.

Aspects evolved (reasons and learning involved should be described).

There are no major changes in the project design or activities which can be considered as evolutionary. Probably one main point that can be considered is the fact that one of the teams considered evaluation of the research on the community. Although this was more a diagnostic research and did not provide any direct benefits to the target communities, the idea that the interaction between local community and research team through a series of participatory research exercises can have impact, particularly on women, in terms of awareness and attitudes towards their position in society was quite innovative idea which was not included in the project design. The lesson learned from this is that participatory social science research should not be simply diagnostic extracting information but it should be transformative and should be used as triggering positive change as much as analyzing constraints to change.

Any new objectives should also be assessed

NO, there are no additional objectives



iv) Methodology

The project applied two main methodologies: methodology for capacity development and methodology for research.

In the capacity development, we deployed an iterative process of training, field applications, further training, mentoring and support by a technical support group. This “learning-by-doing” capacity enhancement approach consisted of an iterative process of planning and implementation of field research and backstopping by experts. These learning cycles continued during the whole period of the project till the finalization of the reports. The teams are also provided with a forum for collective learning, peer-interaction using electronic platform and workshops. As part of the capacity development, formal training and workshops are organized for the teams. The aim here was to develop the capacity of the research teams while at the same time conducting rigorous gender research that have regional relevance and can be used as training material in the region. The outcomes of the capacity development activity are presented in the remaining sections.

An important methodology applied throughout the project cycle was the formation of a Technical Support Group consisting of two senior gender specialists and two ICARDA scientists were providing the back stopping, guiding and mentoring of the teams. The field research is conducted in selected cases which are implemented by competitively selected research teams.

The list of capacity development methods used in this project is in the box blow.

1. Learning workshops (international, multi-team)	11. Group discussions (e.g. for identification of major findings)
2. Initial training in participatory tools (SAS)	12. Collaborative writing (outlines, review and comments)
3. Collaborative backstopping from international researchers	13. Peer review and comments on each other’s work to stimulate discussions and peer learning (e.g. Beirut workshop)
4. Field practice in using tools	14. Review and critique selected journal articles for encouraging thinking about scientific writing.
5. Thesis orientation and advice	15. Writing guidelines (e.g.) provided in Beirut)
6. Team building (discussions, SAS workshop)	16. Poster developments
7. Sharing with other students	17. Oral presentations
8. Virtual communication (SKYPE, email, Picasa, ICARDA website)	
9. Graphics to conceptualize research and analysis (see inspiration graphs)	
10. Language training (tutoring to meet special needs)	

In the research, four applied research projects were selected competitively after a call for proposals. The four applied gender studies were expected to generate regional experience on how gender research is integrated into natural resources management. The selected projects and their institutions are given in the Table 1 below

**Table 1.** Four case studies of gender and NRM in the MENA region

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project leader and contacts</i>	<i>Other team members</i>	<i>Participating institutions</i>
1. Gender analysis of the effects of declining water resources, resulting from climate change, on rural communities and their coping mechanisms in Boudinar, Province of Driouech, Morocco.	Abdellatif Khattabi; Ecole Nationale Forestière d'Ingénieurs (ENFI), Sale, Morocco. 0661210854; Ab_khattabi@yahoo.com	Manar Matah; ENFI; Hakima El-Fattahi; Naima Fawzi Team supported by Soumaya Ibrahim	ENFI; Boudinar Community leadership
2. Factors preventing women rural cooperatives from accessing new external and internal markets: a gender analysis perspective.	Lina Abou Habib; The Collective for Research and Training on Development Action (CRTD.A), Beirut, Lebanon. +961 1 611079; labouhabib@crttda.org.lb	Reem Zaben, Omar Traboulsi, Mahbouba Aoun, CRTD.A; members of other institutions to be nominated	CRTD.A, Lebanese University, Ministry of Agriculture
3. Options for enhancing the utilization of local knowledge on livestock production, livelihood improvement and gender relationships.	Mohamed Kanoun, INRA-Algeria. +21772189198; a_kanoun@yahoo.fr	Amel Kanoun; INRA-Algeria; Md Larbi Cherfaoui, Hakim Ouzzane, INRA Algeria; Abdelmajid Benmebarek, ENA, Algiers, Malika; Nora-Kadira Hamidat; and Malika Abdelali-Martini, ICARDA. Team supported by Malika Abdelali-Martini	INRAA, ENA, ICARDA
4. Gendered-valuation of local knowledge for enhancing the utilization and conservation of aromatic and medicinal plants in the atlas mountains of Morocco. The case of Douar Maâmar.	Zahid Fatima; l'Ecole Nationale d'Agriculture de Meknès (ENA), Morocco. 066130-59-78; fzahid@hotmail.com	Karima Maâni, Sara Chajâe, ENA Students; supported by Maria Fernandez	ENA INRA, Morocco

Participatory research methods were selected from the SAS2 tools (Chevalier and Buckle, 2008) and applied in the field. The research methods that the teams adopted after the trainings and mentoring are: causal dynamics, time line, force field, Socratic wheel, and social domain. In addition, case study method was applied in two studies.

Briefly the gendered methods used include:

1. *Order and Chaos*: This technique helps you to identify the planning approach you need by answering two questions. The questions are: how do you assess your chances of achieving your project or program goals, and how confident are you in the knowledge that you have about the conditions or factors affecting your plan?
2. *Problem Tree*: It helps you analyze the first and second-level causes and effects of a core problem.
3. *Force Field*: It helps you understand people's views about the factors that cause a problem and those that counteract it and stop it from becoming worse.



4. *Timeline*: it helps you identify the events that have created a certain problem or situation. It explores people's views and knowledge about how a problem or situation has evolved over time, and changes that have occurred in the process.
5. *Gaps and Conflicts*: helps you find out if your key problem is mostly about gaps or conflicts in power, interests (gains and losses), moral values, or information and communication.
6. *Causal Dynamics*: it helps you assess the causes of a key problem and the way each cause interacts with other causes.
7. *Stakeholder Identification*: it helps you choose the method that you need to identify the key actors or stakeholders involved in a core problem or action. You can also use this technique to visualize the differences between stakeholders who may affect a situation or course of action and stakeholders who may be affected by it.
8. *Social Analysis CLIP (Collaboration, Conflict, Legitimacy, Interests, Power) Social Domain*: helps you create profiles of the parties involved in a core problem or action. These profiles are based on four factors: (i) power, (ii) interests, (iii) legitimacy, and (iv) existing relations of collaboration and conflict. The technique allows you to describe the characteristics and relationships of key stakeholders in a concrete situation (such as a conflict of interests among powerful stakeholders) and to explore ways to resolve social problems (such as building trust or empowering marginalized groups).
9. *V.I.P. (Values, Interests, Positions)* helps you compare the positions that stakeholders take on a problem or action with their actual interests and the moral values they hold.

“Case study” method was applied in two cases (Morocco, Boudinar and Lebanon). In this report, we define case study as in-depth investigation of a single individual (men or women) or specific company tracking the day-to-day activities with focus on gender issues or other issues of interest. In the Boudinar case (Morocco) the in-depth case study reveals how gender affects the individual women with in a wider socioeconomic environment. While in Lebanon, the case study is used to reveal how food industry accesses markets and what lessons can be learned for Rural Women Cooperatives.

v) Project Activities

The project activities were capacity development involving training workshops, field investigations using participatory research tools, and analysis and report writing. These activities are detailed in the following sections:

SAGA Workshops

- I. **Strengthening Regional Approaches to SAGA in ENRM in MENA: Expert Consultation Workshop. Aleppo, Syria, 9-10 April 2008 (Feldstein, and Abdelali-Martini, 2008)**

On 9-10 April 2008, ICARDA and IDRC hosted an Expert Consultation Workshop on Strengthening Regional Approaches to Gender and Social Analysis (SAGA) with a



particular focus on environmental and natural resource management (ENRM). The workshop objectives were:

1. To build on experiences of the participants to identify weaknesses, challenges, and strengths of individuals, programs and institutions;
2. To collectively identify strategies for improving the integration of SAGA;
3. To collectively identify practical options for the way forward for strengthening individual and institutional capacity to integrate SAGA in agriculture and ENRM,
4. To stimulate peer networking and collective action among key actors in the region committed to strengthening SAGA in agriculture and ENRM.

The workshop included seven invited participants from six countries in the MENA Region (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, and Yemen), all experienced in applying social and gender analysis to agriculture and/or ENRM. In addition attendees included two representatives from IDRC, two outside consultants, and six participants from ICARDA (including a scientist from Algeria).

The workshop participants discussed review paper findings (Fajber, 2008) with respect to SAGA in ENRM in the MENA region, whose Executive Summary is as follows:

Liz Fajber presented the review report on Integrating Gender and Social Analysis in Environment and Natural Resource Management Research in the Middle East and North Africa: A review of challenges and strategies:

With the aim of exploring the initiatives of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dryland Areas (ICARDA), and their partners that have aimed to integrate SAGA, the paper indicated that substantial efforts have been made in social science research in the MENA region, particularly documenting social and biophysical characterization of agro-ecosystems; use and valuation of water and agricultural technical options; policy and institutional factors determining resource access and technology adoption, and impact studies demonstrating improved incomes at the household level. In a majority of studies reviewed, the social and gender 'components' of the research remained isolated and segregated from the overall project, and gender analysis remains to be a significant gap in research. Despite this, important research has provided evidence of the substantial and complementary roles of women in agricultural-livestock production systems, and farm, water, and rangeland management. However, national policies, extension programs, and resource management institutions continue to neglect or under-involve women. This is exacerbated by normative perceptions of farmers and decision-makers as solely men, neglecting women's substantial contribution to labour, household economies, and management of resources, and limiting women's access to technologies, information, and productive resources.

The study revealed that gender research is hindered by ongoing challenges including lack of understanding of gender concepts, limited technical capacity to implement concepts in practice, lack of integration of social and natural sciences, challenges of reaching women farmers and herders in marginal environments, and a lack of recognition by senior researchers of the added value of SAGA. Despite solid social science methodologies, these are often not gendered such as in household surveys or participatory research



methodologies. Approaches to women in research and development activities are generally through a WID approach, focusing on roles of women and men and targeting women in training activities. While important endeavors, projects have yet to step towards larger issues of gendered relations, analysis of power and inequality, or transformative approaches. There are strengths on which to build, in particular strong interest among some partners to engage in SAGA, and successful experiences of effective strategies to open up spaces for women's participation.

Experiences in capacity building also have generated substantial lessons and insights to inform future strategies, including ongoing challenges of a lack of regional-based case study and training materials in Arabic; limitations of course training without technical backstopping in the field; and a limited pool of regional expertise in both SAGA and ENRM. Capacity building initiatives also need long-term investments in individuals and organizations, field-based mentoring and support, peer exchange and learning and clear monitoring and follow-up.

The review generated substantive institutional challenges that went beyond the level of the projects, to the level of organizations and ENRM research and development systems. These included organizational norms that discount social and gender issues, structural marginalization of social science units or gender focal points, limited support to SAGA and to women researchers in education systems, lack of attention to gender in ENRM policies, difficulties in translating policies to practice, and weak accountability measures. Overall, effective integration of gender and social analysis in NRM goes beyond simply training. It requires complementary strategies that involve strengthening research design and implementation; long-term iterative training and capacity building strategies; and solid cases of rigorous and transformative research demonstrating the importance of SAGA and its effective impact. It also involves tackling larger institutional issues of organizational development and change; and effective integration in national and regional research and education systems. This requires investment in regional organizations, collaborative partnerships, and the development of regional resources.

Malika Martini presented an Overview of Gaps and Integration of Gender in ENRM Research in the MENA Region

There are high rates of deterioration of natural resources resulting in water scarcity, frequent droughts, land degradation, desertification, and in the urban areas there is scarcity and ineffective treatment of waste and pollution. However, in developing countries in MENA, women are often the primary managers and users of natural resources. By using gender analysis we can increase our understanding of the gender-based division of labor, indigenous knowledge, resource access and control and men's and women's (often differing) participation in community institutions that effect natural resource management. With a better understanding of who does what or makes decisions, we can consider actions that will increase the efficiency and equity and are relevant to ensuring the social as well as environmental sustainability of development.

What are some of the gender gaps and why do they exist:

- a. Limited capacities of women as compared to men in labor market access
- b. Limited access to productive resources
- c. In MENA, the breadwinner is supposed to be mainly the men



- d. Limited movements of women, especially in rural areas, because of concerns about security and/or local customs
- e. Early marriage and child bearing limit women's employment and advancement

Ecological deterioration, poverty and globalization are leading to the following:

- a. Transforming of gender roles as people shift locale and work
- b. Declining production, especially where men move away for other labor opportunities leaving fewer people at home to farm the land
- c. Increasing the time women work in agriculture and ENRM
- d. Limited access, especially by women, to infrastructure or markets for their crop and livestock products
- e. Further decline of the resource base because of the manpower shortage locally.
- f. And for any product with a global market, increases in prices in all sectors.

II. Strengthening SAGA in ENRM in MENA: Toward more effective research and development Proposal Planning Workshop - October 19-21, 2008. Cairo, Egypt

In order to effectively address the development challenges in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region of poverty, social/gender equality and environmental insecurity, it is critical to enhance capacity within the region to conduct social and gender analysis (SAGA) in environment and natural resource management (ENRM) research. Until now, this limited capacity has been a significant stumbling block hindering the effectiveness of research and development interventions, and in some cases perpetuating poverty and inequality.

ICARDA IDRC and partners embarked on a regional initiative to better understand lessons from previous efforts and to devise strategies towards strengthening SAGA in ENRM research activities in the MENA region.

The objectives were to: (a) gain a better understanding of the regional needs, critical gaps, and weaknesses in SAGA of past and on-going projects, initiatives and approaches in MENA; (b) provide a platform for critical thinking, discussion, learning, networking and local ownership with a number of current and future regional partners and experts committed to advancing SAGA in ENRM; and (c) develop a full long term and iterative capacity development program for future support, with ownership from current and future partners. The initiative included: (i) a review of research and capacity building projects; (ii) a workshop with key regional experts to validate and expand these findings and to discuss ways forward; and (3) a small proposal planning workshop to build on lessons and develop an umbrella proposal.

It is important to highlight two points about the workshop and proposal development process:

- (1) The meeting built on a (draft) basic framework that emerged from the earlier research, learning, and discussions.
- (2) Given time constraints, the proposal development group was deliberately kept to a small number of participants. As a result of the above, the proposal was well tied-up and reflected all possible aspects of gender and ENRM that the team sought to address in the region.

III. Training Workshop on SAS2 Concepts and Tools to Collaborative Inquiry



and Social Engagement organized by INRA-Settat, Morocco, from 2nd to the 6th of November 2009

All four research teams who were selected to participate in the project attended this training workshop. The training workshop was delivered by Dr Jacques Chevalier (author of the training book: *A guide to Collaborative Inquiry and Social Engagement* with Daniel J. Buckles) and Michelle Bourassa Associate Professor at the Faculty of Education, Ottawa University. This capacity building workshop was a lively interaction between the trainers and participants throughout the entire period of the capacity building workshop. The participants have learned the concepts of social and collaborative enquiry, as well as the different and diversified techniques used to conduct such types of analysis in different scientific fields. These included Action-Research-Training, Order and Chaos, Problem Tree, Force Field Analysis, Timeline, Gaps and Conflicts, Causal Dynamics, stakeholder identification, Social Analysis CLIP (Collaboration, Conflicts, Legitimacy, Interests and Power), Social Domain, CIP (Values, Interests and Positions), Role Dynamics and the Socratic Wheel. These were complemented by applied examples from participants' field research where they had the opportunity to apply the learned tools and ask related questions. The research teams adopted some of these tools in their field research later.

IV. Proposal Development Workshop – Settat, Morocco, 7th - 8th November, 2009

After the training workshop on social analytical tools mentioned above, eleven research team members (Annex A) (2 from each team except one Morocco) attended 2 days proposal development workshop, and 7 resource persons from IDRC, ICARDA, University of Paris, UC Davis, USA, provided training on a variety of concepts and methods related to project activities. In the course of the workshop all the teams revised their proposals and submitted much sharper proposal and hypothesis. The research concept notes were presented to the audience and followed by discussions. Other presentations on gender analysis, how to write good proposals, participatory action research, communication research results, monitoring and evaluation, budgeting triggered interesting debates among the participants. More importantly, this workshop was a start-up of discussing the research questions proposed by the teams, where they started to formulate the questions in relation to the methodologies they have just learned and to select the most appropriate tools and methods for their respective research problems. Most scientists were biophysical and the challenge was to keep them aligned to the integration of a gender dimension in their respective proposals.

The result of this training course and the subsequent research planning workshop was the revision of the research plans. The revised list of case studies is presented in the Annex III.

V. Gender Analysis Methods and Research Implementation Workshop, ICARDA, Aleppo, Syria 2-6 May 2010

The objectives of this workshop were: 1) to agree on clear research questions, so that the research questions would be clear to all participants and there would be clear plan for operationalizing the research questions; 2) clear background (context) on which the research questions are based, which means that the background information clearly supports the research question and the context of gender in the region justifies the

research question, 3) Clear and selected methods for different research questions and implementation plan. The main idea of the workshop was 1) to revisit the research plan and assess the progress since Settat workshop and particularly revisit the background and context of the research, the research problem and questions, the selected research tools (given that the teams were exposed with a range of methods in Settat Workshop); and 2) to select field methods that match different research questions which will be agreed upon. The objective of the workshop was also to encourage the groups to share research plans, methods and participate in each other's review of research plans to facilitate collective learning. The workshop was partly facilitated by Dr. Maria Fernandez who is a longtime associate of the Participatory Research and Gender Analysis of the CGIAR coordinated by CIAT. The workshop achieved a major advancement in improving the research plans (clarity in context, research questions) and selection of methods. (Detailed revised research plans are attached- Annex VII). The teams agreed to apply selected and agreed methods in their research projects and to present the results in a planned workshop in September 2010. These are mainly SAS methods using qualitative and semi-quantitative techniques to understand the underlining social systems leading the gendered outcomes of rural welfare and natural resources. More quantitative analysis of the research problem will be planned in September and that may be different depending on the advancement that the different teams make during the next 3 months.

The achievements of this workshop were:

- The exercise has helped the teams to learn in three ways: 1) it gave all of the participants an opportunity to see how their peers view their research, 2) it reinforced collaboration among the members of the 4 teams and 3) it illustrated their concerns about how to focus on gender.
- The teams had an opportunity to grasp the importance of clarifying the main research question in order to be able to formulate sub questions
- The groups learned the importance of a systems perspective as all had decided to work using a (farming) systems perspective to study women's roles in production.
- An understanding of the need to register and organize information using similar criteria and formats became apparent to all.
- Clarified and finalized the main research question
- Developed a list of sub-research questions and the kinds of data needed to address the main research question
- Clarified research design issues including sampling frame, sample size, sample selection process (such as randomization), precision in data collection, and documentation of the way in which the method is applied in the field to allow for replicability
- Evaluated the methods for efficiency: an assessment of the amount of information required that could be generated using a discrete number of methods
- Become aware of the importance of the selection criteria for choosing the methods to use, the specificity of information these would generate and the quality of analysis that would be possible subsequently.
- Identified and prioritized the four participatory methods that would enable the teams to generate the information needed for the research and learning with the rural groups they are or will be working with

VI. Training and follow-up workshop, Beirut, Lebanon, 28-30 September 2010.

This training workshop is the third workshop following those held in Settat and Aleppo. The workshops are not only an opportunity for networking among researchers of the MENA region, but mainly a tool for capacity building on the basis of learning-by-doing and then sharing research and methodological experience. It is also an opportunity to assess the progress and review research process by mentors and provide feedback.

The achievements of this workshop has been the move from a clarification of the research questions and tools, which was the result of the Aleppo Workshop, to the description, organization and initial analysis of the information gathered. The second achievement has been to make the teams aware of the vast amount of information that they have at hand and the need to prioritize issues to focus on. The third has been for the teams to recognize the importance of gender analysis in ENRM to their research question. The fourth is the recognition on the part of the teams of the advantages of using participatory methods to generate more insightful information regarding the concerns, needs and constraints faced by the communities to make the research more relevant.

This workshop has shown that all four research teams have had successful experiences using participatory tools for social and gender analysis. The teams have been able to show their research advances in various media format (e.g. Power Point, Posters) that helps to triangulate the integrity, rational and integration of the process. The capacity of the participants to question and comment on the series of presentations by their peers is an additional indicator of the participant's increased capacity for analysis. During this workshop, the interaction among teams and researchers has increased. The consolidation of the ICARDA support team should enhance the capacity of the research teams to course correct their work and access advice (in person and virtually) between meetings.

The biggest challenge facing the teams in the post data-gathering phase will be to filter and organize their data in such a way that it answers the main research question. The second challenge will be to assess whether or not each team has sufficient information on gender roles and related decision-making to be able to carry out effective gender analysis. The third challenge relates to the effective use of participatory tools so that the communities involved can make use of the findings to test the proposed hypothesis. Finally, the research teams will be challenged to do the data analysis and reporting in such a way that the findings can be used to support broader policy and development discussions.

VII. Training and Follow-up Workshop, Rabat, Morocco, 16-19th May 2011.

The purpose of this workshop was to review research progress, assess how much the teams utilized their acquired capacities in terms of methods and ideas from earlier workshops, present the progress of their research, receive feedback, and produce their respective plans for research finalization, write up of papers, and produce chapters for the book (Annex C) that will contain the capacity building experience as well as the research results. More specifically workshop objectives were: to review and share capacity development experiences of the project and its effectiveness, facilitate feedback on research progress (context, problem definition, methods and results), facilitate team interactions and sharing of SAGA case study methods and results, develop detailed plan



for completing remaining tasks for each team, understand the project teams' own assessment of improvements in their gender research capacity (What capacities do you have now that you didn't have at the beginning of the SAGA project? What have you learned?)

Workshop achievements:

After the presentation of the workshop objectives, the participants were divided into groups to discuss their reflections on capacity building approach for the project. The accent was on identifying the capacities acquired by the teams that they didn't have at the beginning of the SAGA project i.e. the learning from the previous workshops and the continuous interactions. The capacity building chapter entitled "Capacity Building achieved in the SAGA Project" was presented and discussed as well as results of a Survey Monkey Evaluation on the achievement of the project. The research teams presented their respective researches and benefitted from feedback and questions from ICARDA and other gender experts as well as from their NARS colleagues.

The participants worked with in small groups to 1. Discuss questions, analytical methods, needed improvements, further field work if needed, 2. Agree on plans for further actions and identify the persons responsible 3. Develop highly detailed outline of the final report (chapter), and the whole discussion was reported in the following plenary session.

Gender Analysis Experiences, analytical framework on institutions / organizations were presented and discussed, as well as an Organizational assessment in terms of what awareness, visibility, implications, relations and impacts does the SAGA project have on respective institutions (what, how, where, when)?

VIII. Workshops to Scale-out Research Results and Methodologies

The fourth specific objective of the project was to "disseminate key results, and methods of the program to different user groups through communication strategies and production of media materials", as an important issue for the project's capacity building was implemented and supported by Dr. Hammou Laamari of IDRC and discussed with ICARDA scientists in several occasions.

Two workshops were held in Algeria and Morocco where three out of the four research teams presented their results and methods to a large diversified audience. A one day workshop was held in these two countries where a mixture of national institutions such as the ministry of agriculture, the Ministry of social affairs, Universities, research institutions, NGOs and others participated.

- a. In Morocco, the two sites of Boudinar and Maamar held one workshop to share results, methods and mutual experiences in Rabat.
- b. In Algeria, the workshop will took place in Algiers to allow more participation from a wide range of stakeholders;
- c. In Lebanon, the workshop was not held due to a delay in delivering the research outputs.



Visits of experts to the different sites for technical support and mentoring

The level of teams' knowledge in gender research and methods was much lower than expected overall and this required much greater support and coaching which was not anticipated in the project design. This was managed by involving experienced senior researcher as long term consultants and advisors of the teams (Soumaya Ibrahim and Maria Fernandez). Their involvement was critical to make progress in the two Moroccan teams, in facilitating the training workshops and in providing training on specific skills. They also provided important support and inputs in the workshops. Malika Abdelali-Martini provided a day-today support to the Algerian team and feedback on reporting, and important inputs to all workshops. The Lebanese team was mostly self-reliant with general guidelines, although the project coordinators had assigned Monica Kappiriri to provide technical support at the earlier stages of the project. Aden Aw-Hassan has also provided his expertise to the teams through mentoring at the sites, during the learning workshops and has responded to their many queries remotely.

The research progress is detailed below by research team.

Certain aspects of project management and implementation particularly important to the success of the project?

The most important aspects of the project's implementation were:

1. The technical support group consisting of 2 senior gender specialists and two ICARDA scientists provided the teams effective capacity building program through iterative process of learning, applications and reporting, until the team reports are finalized. This was a key factor that was very important for the success of the project.
2. The support for the teams on in the formulation of research questions and the selection of adequate methods and tools to respond to these questions worked well to enhance research quality and the learning process.
3. The rapid feedback to the written outputs of the research teams by the technical group was another aspect that contributed to the successful implementation of this project.

vi) Project Outputs

Research:

This project produced the following out puts:



1. Ten research reports produced by national teams, plus three reports prepared by technical group, formed 13 chapters of a book that is now being processed a volume for publications (The chapters of the book are listed below).

Gender Research in Natural Resources Management: Building Capacities in the Middle East and North Africa

1. The Emergence of Capacity Development Initiative on Social and Gender Analysis in MENA
2. Marginalisation de savoir-faire des femmes en milieu éleveurs liée aux changements des sociétés pastorales et à l'altération des ressources naturelles
3. Genre et Risque de Déperdition des Savoir-Faire Ancestraux en Milieu Agropastoral : Cas de la Qashabiya de Djelfa Algérie
4. Gender and Marketing of *qashabiya* in Djelfa (Algeria)
5. Occupational Health Effects of Women Weavers and Prospects of Empowerment
6. Rural women cooperatives in Lebanon and the search for sustainable markets: Research as a pillar for action
7. Rural women cooperatives and sustainable market access: what lessons can be drawn from the private sector
8. Gender Inequality in the Context of Climate change in Morocco: The case of the Boudinar commune
9. The effects of changes in climate and water resources on gender inequality in Boudinar community in Morocco: the Case study approach
10. The effects of inadequate gender consideration on local development initiatives: the case of the Middle Atlas community of Maamar in Morocco
11. The impact of participatory social research tools on enhancing gender-differentiated social capital in MidAtlas Morocco
12. The Ripple Effects of the SAGA Research Process: the case of Boudinar Community in Morocco
13. Capacity building effects: Approach and lessons learnt
14. Research proposals written by research teams using the knowledge acquired submitted and others funded
15. Conclusion

The chapters' summaries are in the annexes (Annex B). The draft book is attached in Annex C; the full chapters will be sent separately.

Unforeseen outputs and lessons from the experience

The project has succeeded in producing all planned research outputs as indicated above

in the project outputs. Some of these outputs arose during implementation. These included the research on the occupational health of women in Algeria site and the community level impact of the participatory research (the ripple effect of research) in Boudinar site in Morocco. Additional outcome is the networking developed among the research teams and national organizations through the final dissemination workshops, particularly the case of Morocco and Algeria where the Minister of Agriculture participants appreciated the research results and have shown interest in working with the research teams. The main lesson here is that when doing social research one should have open mind and should address issues of priority in the community even if they were not foreseen beforehand.

Unique or innovative outputs.

The volume which is the compilation of the case studies, currently in the publication process, is a unique product of home-grown gender research experience in the MENA region which will be useful reference for development professionals and students in the future.

Explanation why the book is not published by end of project March 31, 2013

The draft of the book is ready and negotiations with the publisher are at final stage. However, the book has not been published by the end of the project date 31 March 2013. The reasons for that are explained. The SAGA project had two noble objectives: (1) build the capacity of selected national teams in gender research through an iteration process of learning-by-doing and mentoring and (2) publishing the research outputs of the teams in a volume for regional reference. The attainment of these two objectives simultaneously was very challenging for the following reasons.

First, the selected teams some of whom were led by bio-physicals scientists had a significant deficit in the basics of gender and social research and it has taken substantial effort in mentoring and guiding them through successive training workshops and technical support by the ICARDA team and dedicated specialists. This process was quite challenging because at times the teams found the process very demanding and they became less forthcoming in the iteration process. This was overcome after efforts of smoothing the relationships and convincing them that gender integration in research is their professional interest, emphasizing that research results will be meaningless with addressing gender equality and avoiding discrimination and marginalization of women. They have finally embraced the idea and became more than forthcoming in the later stages of the project. The team's fundamental weakness in the social research methods also increased the number of iterations and required significant time to overcome. It is important to note that despite that the team members do not work full time in this project, but have other activities like teaching, and managing other projects, they have in fact spent more time than originally planned on this project. ICARDA team acknowledged that extra effort with high appreciation. Finally the teams were able to produce good quality research reports and have started using their acquired knowledge in writing up new proposals where gender was central to the achievement of the objectives.



ICARDA is proud of this pioneer initiative in spite of the difficulties faced. However, as a result of the long time spent to produce the research reports and the many interactions needed did not leave much time for the publishing process to end by the 31st March 2013 as the official project's closing date.

Second, the process of producing a volume under normal circumstances is a significant undertaking by itself. It is usually done with selected papers from a conference with focus on specific issues, or invited authors around a specific topic. We know that, in such a case, the invited authors are already established writers on the subject and the only effort needed is to put it together, review it and publish it. Another way of producing a research based volume is that the research leaders hire whoever they want and who are able to accomplish the tasks like post-doc fellows, research associates, scientists, etc; who can deliver the required research products with high quality and that makes the production of the book much easier. In our case, we have neither option. We are dealing with teams who were weak in gender research to start with, mostly at best had only a basic notion of social and gender research but lacked social science background to formulate proper research questions with sound argument. They faced a challenge in producing research outputs that can be good candidates for producing a volume without significant investment in support and capacity building. The two goals are at times contradictory; on one hand we wanted to focus on the learning and capacity development aspect that may not necessarily produce high quality product worthy of a volume. On the other hand, we wanted to produce a volume based high quality empirical research. However, we strived to achieve both objectives. This is the reason why we could not finish the production of the book by March 31st.

We now have a complete draft of the volume, the book proposal was sent to the publisher and we received a positive feedback from three reviewers, and we can produce it within the next 6 months, awaiting IDRC exceptional extension covering only the production of the book. Production of the book is also major milestone for the national teams and it will certainly boost their self confidence and sense of achievement which extremely important.

Capacity:

Numbers of individuals who have completed training, milestones in capacity development of teams, institutions, networks, and partnerships, etc.

The project has successfully achieved its capacity building objectives. A total of 176 participants attended the training workshops provided by the project. In these training events participants were trained in gender analysis tools and other qualitative investigation methods, and many of them applied these tools during the course of the project. When added up this amounts to a total of over 3800 person-days of training as shown the following Table below. It is important to note that these figures do not include the day-to-day interactions of ICARDA experts and the consultants to provide technical support, nor the time spent to provide written comments on the teams' reports. In addition to this, a total of 8 female students completed their MSc thesis graduated



from this project: Algeria (2), Lebanon (1), Morocco Maamar (4) and Morocco Boudinar (1).

Total participants of the capacity building workshops during the lifetime of the project

#	City	Country	Workshop	Title	Days	Month	Year	Nbr of Part.	Training Person /days
1	Cairo	Egypt	Proposal Planning	Strengthening SAGA in ENRM in MENA: Toward more effective research and development	3	Oct	2008	18	54
2	Settat	Morocco	SAGA Res. Plan.	NARS Trained in PR Methods	7	Nov	2009	18	126
3	Aleppo	Syria	ICARDA Project training course	Gender Analysis Methods and Research Implementation	5	May	2010	19	95
4	Beirut	Lebanon	SAGA	Social and Gender Analysis for Environment and Natural Resources Management SAGA	3	Sept	2010	20	60
5	Rabat	Morocco	Presentation of Outputs	Gender Analysis Methods and Research Implementation	3	May	2011	21	63
6	Algiers	Algeria	Results' Dissemination		1	Dec	2012	44	44
7	Rabat	Algeria	Results' Dissemination		1	Dec	2012	27	27
Total					23			167	3848

Comment on the sustainability of increased institutional capacities, and on particular contributions to capacity building of women or marginalized social groups

We consider the effort of this project as an important contribution towards building the gender research capacity in the MENA region, the reference book produced will be a tangible contribution to the field in the region as local experience. This contribution is significant. However, we do not believe it is large enough to be considered as an effort



that will bring sustainable change in gender knowledge in the region beyond the teams involved, although the book will have a wider and longer impact. A sustainable change on gender capacity at the regional level needs sustained investment in capacity building at three levels: 1) at the academic level: investment in improving and modernizing the teaching curriculum of agriculture and development programs, 2) at individual cadre capacity level: investment in increasing the flow of graduate students conducting their thesis on gender issues and moving to the professional live with new tools and methods, and 3) at the organizational level: investment in efforts to transform and update the thinking and practices of organizations to embrace gender balance and equality in development.

Gender research integration and challenges are cross-sectoral and involve multiple government agencies, farmers' organizations, knowledge organizations, and the private sector. For this to be successful, their needs to have multisectoral coordination mechanisms that have not only the mandate, but also resources and skills required to plan, monitor and manage such programs. Although donor agencies always advocate the benefits of inclusive participation of women and men into development programs, there is still a long way to go to meet this objective because coordination plans rarely include specific objectives, criteria, measures or processes for ensuring this participation.

vii) Project Outcomes

It is a bit too early to claim with certainty outcome of this project in terms of changes in behaviours, attitudes, practices, capacities, policies, relationships, technologies, etc, that promote sustainable and equitable development and reduce poverty. However, we can certainly report that the capacity and attitudes of the researchers involved in the project have significantly enhanced. Three teams conducted final dissemination workshops. A one day workshop was organized on the 3rd December 2012 for Algeria, and for Morocco 22 December 2012 to disseminate the research results and recommendations with collaborating institutions and policy makers from the different teams were present at these workshops. In Algeria, the health issues and other natural resource management issues were brought to the attention of the Director General of INRAA during the dissemination workshop held in December 2012 in Algiers, and to policy makers' during a meeting in Djelfa and will further be followed up by the team and Malika Martini. The confidence they conducted the last dissemination workshop which they fully organized, while ICARDA has taken a supporting role, is clear evidence of that. The very diverse mixture of the organizations they invited and the lively interactions and discussion of the final workshops were a clear contrast to where the teams started. In addition, some team members used the project to either present their work in international fora or to prepare proposals for further funding. Mohamed Kanoun presented a paper at the "6èmes Journées de Recherches en Sciences Sociales SFER-INRA-CIRAD, held on 13 & 14 décembre 2012 in Toulouse, France, School of Economics. Abdellatif Khattabi the leader of the Boudinar team (Morocco) of Ecole Nationale Forestière



d'Ingénieurs (ENFI) developed a proposal building on the ideas of this project and invited ICARDA to cooperate. Another important outcome is the change of awareness among men and women in the participating communities as a result of interactions with the research using participatory approaches and their increased awareness in terms of how they should interact with external agents about their development needs. This expressed increased awareness more obvious among women who appreciated the attention the project gave them unlike other activities they have seen in the past.

viii) Overall Assessment and Recommendations

Comment on the usefulness in achieving the project's objectives through any partnerships with Canadian or other researchers, with Canadian or other capacity or policy-oriented organizations, and with other donors.

There two Moroccan institutions involved, l'Ecole Nationale d'Agriculture (ENA) and ; Ecole Nationale Forestière d'Ingénieurs (ENFI) are agricultural schools with undergraduate and graduate program who produce young graduates of development studies. Both organizations involved students in the project. There has been no Canadian organizations or researchers involved.

What contributions to development did the project make?

The project finding in research and experience in the capacity development approach applied in this project, provided invaluable insights and lessons in the challenges of gendered research and development in the MENA region and in the challenges of and opportunities for capacity development. The recommendations produced by these insights and lessons are presented in the recommendations section in this report. We believe these relevant contributions to development. The volume in the process of being published will be used to disseminate these contributions.

What would you do differently as a result of this experience, and what general and useful lessons can be derived for improving future projects?

We would have hired a communication specialist to follow-up on a daily basis on the development of the project and document lessons learned throughout the experience.

Briefly provide your own views on the value and importance of the project relative to the investment of time, effort, and funding.

The project was a very successful initiative in terms of capacity building in gender mainstreaming and gender analysis as related to environmental and natural resource management. Biophysical scientists have made extra efforts to learn and use new tools and methods to study women and men's behavior that has a direct effect on the status of natural resources. The achieved outputs both in research and in capacity development

are certainly worthy of the investment.

Include any recommendations that you would like to make to IDRC.

This project embarked on a unique approach of building the capacity of researchers in gender research using participatory social science research methods, through iterative process of mentoring, training both in research conceptualization and analytical skills, and providing technical support and report writing. This endeavor was successful and all outputs of the teams (attached in Annex A) are now being produced in a volume to be published soon. However, although this approach was effective with the groups involved, its intensive nature would have limited outreach as capacity building approach for wider and sustainable regional level impact. We believe this approach is more appropriate with groups possessing a bit higher capacity than those involved in this project, and the emphasis would have been advancing the conceptual aspects of gender analysis in MENA specific social context. However, we believe, the best way for building the capacity of larger numbers, with long-lasting regional impact, is through a sustained program (5 to 10 years) involving graduate students and post-doctoral fellows, linking academia, research and national institutions. A steady flow of young cadre equipped with social and gender analysis knowledge will have lasting professional and institutional impact in the MENA region. Examples of such approaches have been practiced by organizations such as the Rockefeller Foundation and JICA (Japan) through the World Bank and with significant success.

ix) Project's extension

The original project's duration was 48 months. However, this was extended by 6 months for the completion of the book publication (see project extension in Annex G). The estimated time for the completion of the Research Work is 54 months from the Commencement date of 22nd March, 2009. The revised completion date of the Project is the 22nd September 2013.

x) Evaluation

The project managers commissioned an evaluation of the project to Dr Eva Rathgeber to review the IDRC Project number: 105565 - Because Gender Matters: Strengthening Social and Gender Analysis in ENRM in the Middle East and North Africa. The overall objective of the evaluation was to review to what extent that the project has achieved its outlined objectives in strengthening gender research capacity and in conducting gender analysis in natural resource management in the MENA region and encouraging women's participation in social research. The Evaluation was intended not only for the use of further programming purposes on gender and Natural Resource Management throughout projects by ICARDA and IDRC but also as a measure of peer-review of how much the project has achieved its goals and what lessons can be learned for research and policy. The evaluation is first a stock taking of project performance, and its results must



be contextualized within the broader MENA region and should help reformulating research and development strategies throughout more involvement of bio-physical scientists under true multidisciplinary teams. It also drew lessons learned and suggested forward looking propositions. The emphasis of these propositions aim at understanding of what has and what has not worked as a guide for future research and development initiatives.

This evaluation included an assessment of the implementation of the project's objectives in the MENA region; an analysis of the constraints and opportunities encountered by the different parties of the project (ICARDA and NARS); an exploration of the potential to initiate future gender projects in the region; and an assessment of key results in terms of capacity building, methodologies, approaches and research outputs in light of available budget and timeframe as well as the professional capacity at ICARDA. It also assessed the overall performance of the project both from NARS and ICARDA sides in terms of **research outputs, capacity development, partnerships; dissemination; and lessons learned.**

The evaluation was conducted through meetings and interviews with the project leaders Aden Aw-Hassan and Malika Martini about the history of the project and its activities, outputs and implementation strategy, review of project reports and any other recorded activities available, Survey Monkey interviews of project partners, (ICARDA, IDRC, national partners, expert-consultants, discussions of lessons learned and other observations related to the project.

The evaluation review was completed in August 2013. A copy of the review evaluation is attached in Annex H.

xi) Book production and capacity building

The main outcome of the research is capacity building of the research teams and a book entitled *Gender Research in Natural Resource Management: Building Capacities in the Middle East and North Africa Strengthening SAGA in ENRM in MENA*. The manuscript is currently in press with Earthscan Publishers under Series: *Earthscan Studies in Natural Resource Management* and will be officially published on the 5th of December 2013. During the period of the project extension, the editors were in close contact with the publishers to review, and refine the final outputs. The book fills an important gap in the area of gender and ENRM in the MENA region and has generated new knowledge about gender and ENRM in the region and also contributed to capacity building in gender research and more broadly in social sciences research methodologies.

A summary of the book is attached in Annexes B, C and G.

References



Chevalier, J. and Buckles D.J. 2008. *Social Analysis Systems: A Guide to Collaborative Inquiry and Social Engagement*. IDRC, Ottawa, Canada, 315 pages.

**Annex A:****Participants of the SAS training workshop and to the**

Amel Kanoun	INRAA, Algeria
Kanoun Mohamed	INRAA, Algeria
Laamari Abdelali	INRA, Morocco
Chriyaa Abdelwahid	INRA, Morocco
Khattabi Abdellatif	ENFI, Morocco
Marah Manar	ENFI, Morocco
Hakima El-Fattahi	Commune Boudinar, Morocco
Fatima Zahid	ENA, Morocco
Yassir Chaouki	ENA, Morocco
Reem Zaben	CRTD.A, Lebanon
Omar Traboulsi	CRTD.A, Lebanon
Fattal Lamia (resource person)	IDRC, Cairo
Aw-Hassan Aden (resource person)	ICARDA, Syria
Martini Malika (resource person)	ICARDA, Syria
Maliha Nihad (resource person)	ICARDA, Syria
Lybbert Travis (resource person)	UC Davis, USA
Elabed Ghada (review of gender research)	UC Davis, USA
Gana Alia (resource person)	CNRS-Paris, France



Annex B: Chapters' Summaries

Gender Research in Natural Resources Management: Building Capacities in the Middle East and North Africa

About the Book

The book presents a unique experience on gender research capacity development in the MENA region. Driven by a lack of gender and natural resource research in the MENA region, and realizing the very low capacity in gender research, and lack of home-grown references on the subject, IDRC supported a project titled "*Because Gender Matters: Strengthening Social and Gender Analysis in ENRM in the Middle East and North Africa*" with the purpose of enhancing gender research capacity and generating regional experiences which can be used as references. The book is divided into six sections. The first section is introduction providing the background and rationale of the project. This is followed by the four sections each presenting different chapters of the research that was under the four case studies from Algeria, Morocco (2 cases) and Lebanon. The sixth section is a discussion on the project impact in two dimensions: impacts at local community and a description of the capacity development experience of the project, impacts and lessons learned. The book ends with a brief section with concluding remarks. This book is an essential reading for those interested in building the gender research capacity in MENA, readers of gender and rural development in general and in MENA region in particular, academics who want to use case study experiences for students and practitioners designing gender-balanced research and development.

I. The Emergence of Capacity Development Initiative on Social and Gender Analysis in MENA

Malika Abdelali-Martini (ICARDA) and Liz Fajber (DFID)

The integration of gender and social analysis in environment and natural resources management (ENRM) research continues to be a real challenge that affects the effectiveness of research for development efforts intended for the improvement of livelihoods and sustainable resource management. This limited capacity has been a significant stumbling block hindering the effectiveness of research and development interventions, and in some cases perpetuating poverty and inequality. To overcome this, the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, and partners embarked on a regional initiative to better understand lessons from previous efforts and to devise strategies towards strengthening SAGA in ENRM research activities in the MENA region. Based on several preparatory workshops, a project "*Because Gender Matters: Strengthening Social and Gender Analysis in ENRM in the Middle East and North Africa*" has been developed. Four research proposals on gender and natural management were selected whose results are presented in this volume. The main thrust of this project was to enhance the capacity of national teams through field research supported by experts in an iterative learning mode. This volume presents the results of the field research as case studies and the capacity building experience.

II. The Gender Case Study in Algeria

II.1 Marginalisation de savoir-faire des femmes en milieu éleveurs liée aux changements des sociétés pastorales et à l'altération des ressources naturelles



**Kanoun Mohamed, Meguellati-Kanoun Amel, Abdelali-Martini Malika,
Huguenin Johann, Mohamed Larbi Cherfaoui, Abdelhakim Ouzzane,
Abdelmadjid Benmebarek, Malika Maamri, Souhila Fodil**

Pastoral and agro pastoral systems are extremely important for local populations in the Algerian steppes. They play a major role in food security and social and economic stability of the local population. However, the process of transformation of lifestyle, overgrazing as well as biophysical factors partly linked to climate change induced dynamics that cause degradation of natural resources. This has had altered the ancestral know-how generating income activities. Our research questions focused on the factors responsible for the loss of skills susceptible to guide our reflections on the development prospects related to the promotion of qashabiya. Participatory diagnostic surveys with groups of men and women separately as well as together from pastoralist communities were conducted. A systemic approach, taking into account gender and participatory tools was followed: the timeline, the historical pattern, the force field analysis, the problem tree as well as matrix for scoring and prioritizing responses. This action research has confirmed that there is a strong relationship between the degradation of productive natural resources and the changing patterns of actual grazing of livestock and a gradual loss of knowledge related to the production of qashabiya. The results also highlighted the role of women and their participation in decision-making regarding the organization of labor within families were affected by these changes.

II.2 Genre et Risque de Déperdition des Savoir-Faire Ancestraux en Milieu Agropastoral : Cas de la Qashabiya de Djelfa Algérie

**Amel Kanoun-Meguellati, Malika Abdelali-Martini, Mohamed Kanoun,
Abdelmadjid Benmebarek, and Mohamed Benidir**

Women in the region Djelfa have always contributed to the improvement of livelihoods of their households through the production of a wide range of traditional men's winter garment called Qashabiya¹. However, socio-economic and eco-climatic conditions over time have resulted in a devaluation of the ancestral know-how in the production and processing of wool and / or camel hair. Our methodology adopted to understand the status and trends of such know-how, was based on a diagnosis of the individual interviews as well as focus-group discussions with men and women from agro pastoral and rural communities producing the crafts. We used a systemic approach, taking into account gender and participatory tools: semi-structured interviews (ISS), time line, historical profile, activities profiles, force field analysis, problem tree and matrix for scoring and prioritizing answers. This research confirmed that there is a lack of interest especially within youth, and a lack of taking over this expertise from the elders. The results also show that because of the difficulty in producing the garment as well as women's low income from it mainly because of lack of involvement in market, which leaves the ground for intermediaries to make the highest profit count among the major constraints that have harmed this national heritage.

II.3. Gender and Marketing of qashabiya in Djelfa (Algeria) Abdelmajid Benmebarek¹, Mohamed Larbi Cherfaoui, Abdelhakim Ouzzane, Malika Abdelali-Martini and Mohamed Kanoun

¹ Qashabiya is a traditional winter coat like garment woven by hand.



This chapter analyses the value-chain actors involved in the production of the qashabiya with a special emphasis on the role of women and men in the chain and the product's marketing. Qualitative participatory tools were used mainly focus group discussions, force field analysis, timeline through a sociological perspective to tackle the different research questions. Results indicate that despite important changes at the national level, the qashabiya market remains heavily compounded by the traditions excluding women from selling their products and making good profit from their labor, providing that the majority of the benefit goes to men intermediaries. The research also indicates clear trends of the different types of qashabiya within the governorates of the country and abroad, as well as the constraints hindering a better marketing of this important product.

II.4 Occupational Health Effects of Women Weavers and Prospects of Empowerment:

Evidence from a Home-Based Activity in the Informal Sector in Djelfa, Algeria

Malika Abdelali-Martini, Abdelmadjid Benmebarek and Amel Kanoun-Meguellati

This research used qualitative participatory focus group discussions to identify the health issues affecting women home-based workers in the informal sector of Djelfa in Algeria, mainly in weaving and related activities of *qashabiya* prestigious national traditional garment. A home-based activity, it constitutes an important contribution in the household's income, but remains with its effects on women's health largely unknown. The respondent groups consisted of about 100 women working at home from ten villages. We used qualitative methods namely focus groups, in-depth interviews, problem-tree analysis, participant observation, prioritization, and force field analysis to collect information. Results indicate that women are affected by a wide range of ailments associated with their age, raw material processing activities, weaving and other socio-economic factors, and that this sector of activity is potentially placing women and children at risk of serious illness, as they are not covered by the national insurance plan due to the informal character of their activities. Many women are unaware about the relationship between their illness and their activities. Improvements of their health work conditions are discussed, and the research identifies also some areas where technology interventions can ease women's working conditions.

III. The Gender Case Study in Lebanon

III.1. Rural women cooperatives in Lebanon and the search for sustainable markets: Research as a pillar for action

Lina Abou Habib

This chapter presents research exploring the link between women's know-how in natural resource management and sustainable access to markets. The focus is on the comparative advantage of rural women cooperatives in relation to their indigenous know-how. In analyzing the narratives of rural women, the comparative advantage that they potentially have over the private sector is when they engage in multi-layered processes which include investment in building human capacity and social capital in the form of support, coaching and empowerment. The findings confirmed the observations drawn from daily practice namely that material capital investment can only be useful

when there is day to day engagement with rural women to support the development and building of a battery of technical and inter-personal skills, understanding and improvement of intra-household gender relations and the ability to understand and subsequently address obstacles that block market access. On the other hand, there are some top-down large and costly aid programmes which that have presumably diverted the attention and capacities of rural women from looking at and addressing marketing issues throughout their diversified efforts.

III.2. Rural women cooperatives and sustainable market access: what lessons can be drawn from the private sector

Lina Abou Habib et al. 2013

CRTD.A identified seven medium sized agro-processing industries and whose products are marketed on the local and international market. The industries were chosen based on their size as well as their production. Industries covered by the study were located in the Bekaa (5), the Chouf (1) and Mount Lebanon (1). All the industries were family owned and run businesses with only one being entirely run by women. The study explored the production cycle of the industry including its key products, decision making, marketing practices, the role of women as decision makers and as labourers.

Overall, the private sector industries had a much more limited variety of production such as for instance classical varieties of jams and pickles which are nevertheless produced in high quantities and are distributed widely on the local market. All of the industries studied had established specific entry points to the international market. None of the private industries focused on “traditional” products or recipes. The success of the business side of the operation is due to a large extent to the outsourcing of their marketing operation to other businesses that have (a) a very wide local market outreach and (b) a wide variety of products beyond food. All industry owners explained that this had reduced their costs and their risks as the marketing companies buy their products and distribute it alongside a wide range of other products.

IV. The gender case study in Morocco (Boudinar)

IV.1 Gender Inequality in the Context of Climate change in Morocco: The case of the Boudinar commune

Abdellatif Khattabi, Manar Matah, and Soumaya Ibrahim

This chapter addresses gender and vulnerability to climate change impacts on water availability in the Boudinar rural commune located in then north east of Morocco. This arid and semi-arid region has already experienced several droughts and erratic rainfall in the past, leading not only to environmental degradation including soil erosion but also social and economic impacts affecting local livelihoods. As this commune is located in coastal zones, its aquifers are subject to sea water intrusion, many wells and water springs have dried up leading to water scarcity with significant impacts on agricultural activities and on potable water availability. The chapter provides a detailed description of gender division of roles and tasks in this remote conservative rural society. The vulnerability and effects of climate related events (droughts, water shortage, floods, and landslides) by gender and particularly on women’s workload are analyzed. The analysis provides insights on how environmental factors can further exacerbate gender inequality, making rural women particularly more vulnerable, and thus calls for redoubled efforts in regions that are more vulnerable to climate variability. This research shows how men and women



farmers cope with climate variability and explores how coping strategies are shaped by gender dimensions of power relations and the decision-making process.

IV.2. The effects of changes in climate and water resources on gender inequality in Boudinar community in Morocco: the Case study approach

Abdellatif Khattabi, Soumaya Ibrahim and Naima Faouzi

The chapter deals with the application of the 'case study' method to various households in the rural commune of Boudinar, north east of Morocco, to examine why women are more vulnerable to environmental risks to agriculture and livelihoods and how these affect gender relations. The case study approach was used to explain the situation and to describe the phenomenon of gender inequality and how it can be exacerbated by external factors such as climate change or migration. The case studies provide powerful empirical evidence that represent how gender roles are perceived and practiced in the target areas. The approach is a narrative description of the selected cases to showcase the uniqueness and complexities of the context. The descriptive nature of the investigation attempts to give as much context as possible. Each case is handled as a separate story treating it as a chronological recounting. The four cases presented have been selected from a pool of 28 other case studies as they represent four individual women from different socio-economic classes. This work is a documentation hailing the call that for any agricultural effort aiming at benefitting both men and women in the rural commune of Boudinar, gender equality is a premonition and hence needs to be understood in its complex, real and dynamic life situations.

V. The gender case study in Morocco (Maamar)

V.1 The effects of inadequate gender consideration on local development initiatives: the case of the Middle Atlas community of Maamar in Morocco

Fatima Zahid, Siham Rohain, Karima Maâni, Mohamed Sbai and Maria Fernandez

This chapter presents the case of large development project which has not sufficiently integrated gender in its design and how that might have limited the success of the project. The development project in the community of Maamar in Middle Atlas, Morocco, was programmed to implement sustainable utilization of herbal and medicinal plants for community income generation. However, although the project supported women groups, the project, for reasons not fully explained, did not fully integrate gender in the implementation of its major development initiative. The dichotomy of supporting women's groups but not fully integrating in the major development initiative was surprising. The chapter documents the importance and role of women in the herbal and medicinal plants, and demonstrates that women play major role in the utilization and maintaining knowledge for herbal and medical plants. The results illustrate that lack of sufficient gender integration in local community development initiatives is a design flaw which could result failure of such initiatives.

V.2 The impact of participatory social research tools on enhancing gender-differentiated social capital in MidAtlas Morocco

Asmae Harrad, Fatima Zahid and Maria Fernandez

This chapter focuses on the level of men and women participation in social research using participatory research tools and how they see the usefulness of the results generated by participatory research. The questions raised are how men and women reacted to the participatory research tools used, what was the level of difficulties they experienced, and how do they assess the usefulness of results generated by the participatory tools. The analyses show that during the application of participatory research methods men and women have different capacities to participate due to level of education, exposure to external ideas and ability to express thoughts. Women had greater difficulty in applying some tools. This analyses show that when designing implementation of participatory research tools, the factors that may affect level of participation of both men and women should be considered and remedies should be made to avoid incomplete participation. This study also examined the extent to which local participants found the results generated by the participatory process useful. This raises the point that one should not use participatory tools only for extractive purpose but rather should use for transformative purpose by providing space for participants to reflect and think about making changes on their own, while considering possible socioeconomic factors and gender differences in the level of participation.

VI. Project impact

VI. 1. The Ripple Effects of the SAGA Research Process: the case of Boudinar Community in Morocco

Soumaya Ibrahim Huber

This chapter offers a review of reflections on participatory gender research carried out by SAGA research team in Boudinar, Morocco. The basic question posed is: what are the ripples effects of participatory research on gender dimensions in Boudinar community? Did the research had an effect on gender sensitive understandings among the community participants? The reflections draw upon a research framework developed for this purpose, which focuses on three main aspects namely: i) the pebble (research design and process with tools); ii) the actors throwing the pebble and the mode of throwing (researchers) and iii) the resulting ripples (result, output and impact) including both the instant and the latent ripples. The research results recognize that participatory research is the start of a change process. Furthermore, if throwing the pebble is a big act in itself that deserves a solid conceptualization, planning and action, then the ripples occurring from that act are even more important. They are the resonance of the research process and therefore deserve due attention and certainly worthy of recognition and wide dissemination.

VI.2 Capacity building effects: Approach and lessons learnt

Andrea Pape-Christiansen, Malika Abdelali-Martini, and Aden Aw-Hassan

This chapter presents the experiences of capacity building of this project. The chapter analyses the learning process applied, different tools used in capacity development, the evolutionary process that research went through, the role of external advisors. The



improvements of the research process by the teams and individual capacity development are examined by mid-term surveys and post-project completion surveys. Personal interviews of research team members and evaluation of project documents and research reports were used. A reflection of the capacity development in gender research is also presented for future efforts.

Summary of reviews

The summaries were reviewed by experts in the field through EarthScan. Here are some highlights:

Reviewers comments:

We have received positive comments from reviewers through EarthScan Publishers. Below are some highlights.

Review 1:

“...there is a gap in the literature on gender in NRM in the Middle East and North Africa, and I am sure that this book will help fill a gap, especially for those working in the region”

Review 2

The book would provide a useful compendium of material from the MENA region and hence could be of interest to researchers and students.

Review 3

The kind of research documented in the book is novel in the MENA region as is the publication itself and as such of interest for people working on NRM, gender, and gender and NRM. It could appeal to both academics and practitioners. The number of professionals working on these issues in terms of the regional scope may be quite small though; as compared to Asia, for example. It is clearly a small niche market book, but for its novelty nature

Review 4

I have been teaching a field class for undergraduate geography students in Morocco and have found it very hard to source good English-language research for students to read, particularly on gender and agriculture. Where gender issues are discussed, it is usually in relation to political representation or family law, for example. There is definitely a gap in the market for such a text, and case studies such as these do provide good teaching material. For this reason, I would support its publication, but I think the manuscript will need to include more contextual detail if it is to succeed in filling this gap.



Annex C

EARTHSCAN NEW BOOK PROPOSAL FORM



1. Author/Editor name(s)

Aden Aw-Hassan (A.Aw-Hassan@CGIAR.org) and Malika Abdelali-Martini (M.Martini@CGIAR.org)

2. Contact details (including full postal address, phone and email)

Social, Economic and Policy Research Program
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Tel. +962-6-553-1196 - +962-6-5531237

3. Current Professional position

- Aden Aw-Hassan (Director, Social, Economic and Policy Research Program - ICARDA)
- Malika Abdelali-Martini (Socio-Economist, Rural Development and Gender Research Specialist - Social, Economic and Policy Research Program - ICARDA)

4. Career to date (or provide separate brief CV)

We are attaching CVs in a separate file

5. Publications (or provide separate list)

Attached

**6. Proposed title of your book**

Gender Research in Natural Resources Management: Building Capacities in the Middle East and North Africa

7. Summary of aims and scope of your book (approx 200 words)

The book presents findings of four research teams, working in three countries in North Africa and the Middle East. The approach was to build the capacity of national teams through hands-on field research, mentoring and technical support. It is different from traditional training. The book presents the results of the case studies used as learning platforms for the teams and reflections on this approach. The case studies demonstrate the capacity and skills that the teams have acquired. These teams were multi-disciplinary and included social scientists as well as specialists in water management, livestock production and rangelands and agronomy. So, the aims of the book is to highlight the role that gender research can play in understanding rural development issues in the MENA region and how hands-on training and mentoring can be used as a capacity enhancement approach. The book will be a useful reading for MENA academics, practitioners and development students concerned about incorporating gender in promoting gender-balanced rural development.

The book will range between 200-250 pages.

8. Please provide a list of proposed chapter titles and a brief summary of the subject matter of each chapter. For an edited, multiauthor work, please provide the names and places of work of contributors against each chapter, and indicate whether they have been approached or not and, if so, agreed to contribute.

All authors are part of the project and have agreed to contribute to the book

I. Introductory chapter on gender research in the region.**II. Algeria Case-study**

1. Marginalisation de savoir-faire des femmes en milieu éleveurs liée aux changements des sociétés pastorales et à l'altération des ressources naturelles
2. Genre et Risque de Déperdition des Savoir-Faire Ancestraux en Milieu Agropastoral : Cas de la Qashabiya De Djelfa Algérie.
3. Gender and Marketing of Qashabiya in Djelfa, Algérie.
4. Occupational health issues, women's Ailments in the Qashabiya (Prestigious Women-Made Traditional Garments) Production and empowerment issues.

III. Lebanon

The Lebanese Traditional Food Industry: Gender-Role and Market Access. A Comparative Study between the Food Industry and the Rural Women Cooperatives. Strengthening the access of rural women cooperatives in Lebanon to internal and external markets: Researching options for action to address marketing constraints and opportunities confronting rural women”

IV. Morocco - Boudinar site



Gender Inequality in the Context of Climate change: The case of the Boudinar commune in Morocco

The effects of external factors on gender inequality in Boudinar Community in Morocco:

The Case Study approach

V. Morocco-Maamar site

Exclusion of women from local development initiative doomed to failure: the case of the Middle Atlas community of Maaamar in Morocco

The impact of participatory social research tools on enhancing gender-differentiated social capita

12. The Ripple Effects of the SAGA Research Process: the case of Boudinar Community in Morocco.

13. Capacity building effects: Approach and lessons learnt

VI. Conclusion (brief)

9. What original contribution The book presents a unique MENA experience of implementing capacity development through an iterative process of mentoring and support of national research teams. The itself is an evidence of eth progress the teams have made. The experience also shows specific gender situations of natural resource management and rural situations of MENA and show cases of current state of gender integration of lack of it in development programs. The contribution of the book therefore lies in this unique experience and provides solid reference for MENA and global practitioners and researchers scholars who want to advance gender integration in development and who also want to embark on capacity development in innovative ways. The experience presented in this book is based on a through diagnosis of the gender research capacity in the region.

The book offers important contribution on capacity building in gender and social analysis through gendered research in development with special emphasis on natural resource management in Middle East and North Africa. The book compiles the experiences of the case studies and the use of gendered participatory tools.

The thirteen chapters provide an holistic perspective, against the backdrop of prevailing local, national, regional, and global social, economic, and environmental challenges. The authors' wide experience, the rich references made to emerging challenges and opportunities, and the presentation of different tools, principles, approaches, case studies, and processes make the book a rich and valuable resource for postgraduate students, researchers, policymakers, and NRM practitioners.

10. Who is the intended readership?

The intended readers of this book are researchers, students and practitioners who are concerned about the social and gender dimensions of rural development with special focus on NRM in the Middle East and North Africa, and who are also interested to learn about the gender aspects of real cases in the MENA region. The book is also a useful reading for professionals who are concerned about the weak capacities of gender and social research in the MENA region and seeking ways of developing that capacity.

11. For what courses (if any) will the book be a (a) main textbook, (b) supplementary text book, or (c) library reference?

1. Gender and natural resource management
 2. Gender and poverty alleviation
 3. Gender and development
-

12. Name any professional or commercial sectors that the book will appeal to.

The book will appeal to the development community at large who are focusing on the MENA region and should appeal to academics who can use the case studies as learning examples, and to practitioners who can apply the iterative process of capacity development. Researchers seeking understanding of current gender knowledge in MENA will also get this as excellent reading.

13. Will the market be international or mainly in one geographical area?

1. International
-

14. What are the main competing titles?

Gender and natural resource management: livelihoods, mobility and interventions
Focus on Asia. <http://www.eldis.org/go/country-profiles&id=37844&type=Document>

Gender and Natural Resource Management Livelihoods, Mobility and Interventions
Edited by Bernadette P. Resurreccion and Rebecca Elmhirst
First published – edited by Earth scan.
<http://generomexico.colmex.mx/textos/GenderNaturalResourcesManagment08.pdf>
<http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Resources/Publications/Pages/IDRCBookDetails.aspx?PublicationID=48>

Social and Gender Analysis in Natural Resource Management
Learning Studies and Lessons from Asia by Ronnie Vernooy
<http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Resources/Publications/Pages/IDRCBookDetails.aspx?PublicationID=329>

15. How will your book compare with or improve upon the competition?

There is no real competition of this book. It is a pioneer initiative tackling gender and natural resource management in the MENA region with a special focus on capacity building of multidisciplinary teams in participatory and social and gender analysis.

16. Please list at least three unique selling reasons for your book:



1. A unique pioneer initiative in the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region
2. It highlights the social and gender aspects of rural development and natural resource management in the MENA context.
3. It presents a unique experience of building research capacity through case studies, mentoring and technical support.

17. Approximately how long (number of words) is your manuscript likely to be?
90,000 to 100,000 words

18. Approximately how many line illustrations and black-and-white photographs might there be?

	In the body of the papers			Annexes		
	Table	Chart / Figure	Maps	Table	Chart / Figure	Map
Total	37	41	9	14	2	4

19. Is there any need for colour? If so, can you suggest any sources of funding to cover the additional cost?

All will be in black and white

20. How much (if any) of the manuscript is complete and when will the final version be ready?

Over 90% of the manuscript is ready. The final version will be ready by 1st March, 2012.

21. Please provide names, affiliations and contact details of two potential referees of your work and of this proposal. (We shall not necessarily approach them.)

Dr Christine Okali, Independent consultant (UK) Christine Okali
christine.okali@gmail.com

Dr Jennie Dey de Prick, Independent consultant (Former FAO director of the) Jennie Dey De Pryck jenniedeydepryck@yahoo.com

Dr Nytia Rao, University of East Anglia, UK n.rao@uea.ac.uk

22. Is the work reported in the book the outcome of any funded project? Can you suggest any institutional support for discounted bulk purchases of the book or for assisting in marketing the book?



Yes, the work reported in the book is the outcome of an IDRC funded project.

Institutional support for discounted bulk purchases of the book or for assisting in marketing the book..

23. Do you have a web site through which your book could be further marketed and perhaps linked to other electronic resources?

Yes we do have. <http://www.icarda.cgiar.org>

24. Please add any further relevant information.

**International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
(ICARDA)**

**Social and Gender Analysis for Environment and Natural Resources
Management**

Beirut workshop Program

28-30 September, Beirut Lebanon

Day 1: 28 September 2010

09:00 – 09:10	Opening – Welcome address Objectives of the Workshop	Aden Aw-Hassan
09:10 – 09:20	Welcome from IDRC	Hammou Laamrani
9:20 – 9:45	Introductions and Expectations	Maria Fernandez
9:45 – 10:15	Post-Aleppo Workshop process and examples of research methods	Malika A. Martini
10:15 – 10:45	<i>Photo and coffee Break</i>	
10:45 – 11:30	Four steps for Gender Analysis	Soumaya Ibrahim
11:30 – 12:30	Case study presentation – Morocco /Maamar:	Zahid/Karima/Chaouki
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30 – 14:30	Case study presentation – Algeria /Djelfa Kanoun/K-Megellati	
14:30 – 15:15	Example of qualitative Action-research-Syria Questions and Discussion (15:min)	Alessandra Galie
15:15 – 15:45	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
15:45 – 16:45	Case study presentation – Lebanon /Bekaa	Chiara Butti/Traboulsi
16:45 – 17:00	Introduction to Journal articles and questions	Aden Aw-Hassan

Day 2: 29 September 2010

9:00 – 10:00	Case study presentation – Boudinar Case Study	Khattabi
10:00 – 10:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
10:30 – 12:00	Questions on research (group work) POSTERS	Maria Fernandez
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Select one of your research questions ▪ Select one of the tools you used to answer the question (Why?) ▪ How did you use the tool (when/where/with whom?) ▪ What information did you generate? How did you analyze it? ▪ What did the information tell you about your central research question? ▪ What has changed in the field as a result of your research? 	
12:30 – 13:45	Presentation by each group of results	



13:45 – 15:00	Lunch
15:00 – 14:30	Group work on journal articles (3 articles per group) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identify the research question▪ List the tools you used to answer the question (Why were they chosen?)▪ How were the tools used (when/where/with whom)?▪ What information was generated? How was it analyzed?▪ What did the information tell about your central research question?
15:15 – 16:30	Presentation of Article analysis in Poster Fair
16:30 – 17:00	Coffee
17:00 – 18:00	Explanation of Homework (Replication of morning exercise)

Day 3: 30 September 2010

9:00 – 11:00	Presentation of “homework” Rework questions from Tuesday morning on the basis of what you have learned
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee
11:30 – 12:30	Preparation of Work plans by group
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 14:30	Preparation of Report outline (use cards to fill in)
14:30 – 15:30	Communication Strategy Workshop Evaluation – Expectation assessment Closing

Annex E SAGA Research Planning Workshop; 7 – 8 November 2009, Settati, Morocco

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ICARDA SAGA/ENRM Project training course

ICARDA-HQ, Aleppo, Syria

2 – 5 May 2010

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**Gender Analysis Methods and Research Implementation Workshop: PRESENTATION OF OUTPUTS****SAGA in ENRM in MENA RESEARCH PROJECT**

17-19 May 2011, Rabat, Morocco

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**Amendment no. 1
to the
Memorandum of Grant Conditions
for the project entitled**

**Because Gender Matters: Strengthening Social and Gender Analysis in ENRM in the Middle East and
North Africa**

The International Development Research Centre (hereinafter called the Centre) agrees to amend the Memorandum concluded with The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) Aleppo, Syria (herein after referred to as the Recipient) on 22nd March, 2009. The amended conditions follow in their order of appearance in the original Memorandum.

1. Availability of the grant (Section 5 and Attachment B of the Memorandum)

The estimated time for completion of the Research Work is now 54 months from the Commencement date of 22nd March, 2009.

The revised completion date of the Project is thus 22nd September 2013. The revised schedule of milestones (Attachment B) accompanies this amendment and replaces Attachment B of the original Memorandum.



Grant No.: 105565-001.
Date of issue: 23rd April, 2013

AMENDMENT TO MEMORANDUM OF GRANT CONDITIONS

All other terms and conditions of the original Memorandum continue to apply.

In witness thereof, the Recipient accepts this amendment as of the date indicated:

Signed on behalf of International Center
for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICARDA

Mr. MAHMOUD SOLH

Signatory's name

Date

DIRECTOR

Signatory's title


Signed on behalf of the International
Development Research Centre

Mr. Bruce Currie-Alder

Signatory's name

24 APR 2013

Date

Regional Director

Signatory's Title

Encl. Attachment B — Revised Schedule of Project Milestones

Kb/HL


Gender Research in Natural Resource Management

Building Capacities in the Middle East and North Africa

Edited by **Malika Abdelajil-Martini, Aden Aw-Hassan**

Routledge – 2014 – 320 pages

Series: Earthscan Studies in Natural Resource Management

 Recommend to Librarian

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Hardback: £85.00
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The aim of this book is to highlight the role that gender research can play in understanding natural resource management and rural development issues in the Middle East and North Africa region and how hands-on training and mentoring can be used as a capacity enhancement approach. It presents findings of four research teams, working in three countries, Algeria, Lebanon and Morocco.

The approach was to build the capacity of national teams through hands-on field research, mentoring and technical support, which is different from traditional training. The chapters present the results of the case studies used as learning platforms for the teams and reflections on this approach. The case studies demonstrate the capacity and skills that the teams have acquired. These teams were multi-disciplinary and included social scientists as well as specialists in water management, livestock production and rangelands and agronomy. The book provides grounded empirical examples for MENA academics, practitioners and development students concerned about ensuring gender-balanced rural development.



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Name: Gender Research in Natural Resource Management: Building Capacities in the Middle East and North Africa (Hardback) – Routledge
Description: Edited by Malika Abdelajil-Martini, Aden Aw-Hassan. The aim of this book is to highlight the role that gender research can play in understanding natural resource management and



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14. Conclusion
Aden Aw-Hassan and Malika Abdelali-Martini