

Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Collaborative Research Support Program

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Trip Report: Bolivia and Washington, D.C.

2-11 October 2008

Maria Elisa Christie, Gender Equity Coordinator SANREM CRSP, Virginia Tech

- **<u>Purpose</u>:** This trip had three primary purposes in support of gender cross-cutting research and capacity-building in gender analysis and participative research methodologies in LTRAs 1, 3, and 4.
 - 1) Host a training workshop with SANREM researchers on gender and participation in research for the management and conservation of natural resources.
 - 2) Hold a meeting of cross-cutting gender researchers to discuss and process the information and insights from the workshop and support individual research efforts.
 - Build relationships in the gender in Agriculture and NRM network in Washington, D.C. and participate in bi-monthly meeting of Women in Agriculture and Resource Management (WARM).

Sites Visited: La Paz, Bolivia, and Washington, D.C.

Description of Observations:

Training workshop: Gender and Participation

The primary purpose of activities in Bolivia was to bring researchers from Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia to participate in a full-day gender workshop facilitated by gender and Andean expert Dr. Susan Poats of the NGO Corporación Randi Randi in Ecuador (see agenda, Appendix A). There were 31 participants; 13 men, 18 women (Appendix B). A key goal was to make training, including materials, available in Spanish; this is of particular use to the students in SANREM host country institutions involved in gender research whose English reading skills are minimal and speaking skills in English are practically null.

A participatory characterization exercise at the opening of the workshop provided a very useful profile of the participant group (Appendix C). The majority of the participants were young professionals; the largest number (16) was from the agricultural sciences, however there was a substantial group (9) of social scientists including 3 anthropologists. This exercise served to open discussion about representation of relevant groups and what impacts this would have on the



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workshop, or in other cases, on the research outcomes. The exercise served as an ice-breaker, allowed people to get to know each other a little and understand the nature of the group. It was also a demonstration of a participative methodology which was a focus of the workshop. Dr. Poats said she had used the exercise successfully with groups as large as 150, with people moving around to form different clusters (or lines) based on the characteristic in question.

The workshop sought to demystify the notion of "community, looking at how the term can serve to disempower and exclude the less powerful. One example is of a local politician using the term to say the community is with him. It is impossible to find an "uncontaminated" community, no matter how remote, particularly given access to information and other communities via cell phones, TV, etc. Conflict was discussed, and how our work can increase tensions and oppression, inequity, and disempowerment. The question was raised: who is community? Does it include newcomers? Who is excluded? How to weave relationships between groups? We as researchers must accept certain amount of chaos; we cannot have clean categories. When we don't recognize differences and how leadership is exercised we can alter relationships temporarily but things go back to previous patterns after the project is over.

The morning included a presentation on the approach to community and participation over the years, and different frameworks for gender analysis, including Feminist Political Ecology (Dianne Rocheleau et al.) and MERGE (Managing Ecosystems and Resources with Gender Emphasis). The problematic term "gender" and its misconception as a binary (F/M) was discussed. Dr. Poats stressed that all of us cannot undertake gender analysis. It is social science. "I know something about agronomy," she said, "but not enough." There need to be multidisciplinary teams to address gender in NRM and SA projects. An interesting exercise with a pencil was used to demonstrate the difference between access, benefits and control over resources. "Can I borrow your pen?" (Yes.) "Can I write with it?" (Yes.) "Can I break it?" (No.) Pictures were shown of people breaking stereotypical gender roles: man cleaning rice; child carrying firewood; etc. Do males have any physical impediment to prevent him from cleaning rice? No, the task is gendered, learned. Children (M or F) carry out activity expected of them; we start teaching gender roles since early age. Showed and discussed pictures of "reverse" gender roles to demonstrate that gender depends on society and family needs. How can we tell if the individuals are women or men? Even dress is culturally specific, so you can have men wearing dress in India, etc.

Dr. Poats then organized an exercise on types of questions that should be used in open interviews and a presentation on interview skills and styles appropriate to rural communities. She handed out two different dialogues: both were acted out by the group and served as a basis for discussion of what works and what does not, and how a researcher impacts and (mis)interprets his or her informant. Participants commented that these practice interviews (and the discussion of photographs in PPT showing different interview styles and dynamics) were particularly useful. Photos presented different scenarios: one photo showed a male farmer being interviewed while a woman is doing the work in the background but is not interviewed. (A key point to remember is "WHO", "Who is doing what?" To make this point, Dr. Poats passed around her business card at this time with the word "*who*" written on the back and suggested people carry it in their pockets during fieldwork to remember to always ask "who".) Another photo showed a man interviewing a woman just outside her house, while she weaves and watches children. The fact that she is

outside her door, in public, allows for the interview to occur in her culture. He is much taller than she but holds his notebook down low to reduce the effect of his intimidating height. His body language implies he wants to learn; his arms are behind his back and he is leaning forward. It is useful to do interviews in pairs, even if more costly, with two sets of ears and eyes. Best yet is three, one to interview, one to write and one to observe. It is always important to take full notes as soon as possible after the interview, as after 24 hours you lose between 50-80% of material, depending on your memory and what happened in those 24 hours. A camera is very useful for this. Dr. Poats recommended to begin an interview with no notepad: start talking and then ask if you can take a few notes so as not to forget what the person is saying. Holding the notebook towards the person being interviewed is more transparent and open.

The group sat on the floor in a circle and viewed and discussed several types of participative maps, including one drawn on a sheet to allow three-dimensional portrayal of a watershed. Using paper cutouts in a participative exercise using this map, one community identified over 20 different stakeholders in a watershed, much more than the researchers had considered (Appendix D).

All PPT presentations were provided to the workshop organizers, and were copied onto a CD for distribution to participants. Some materials were not available in digital format and were photocopied prior to the workshop for distribution during the course of the day. Copies of all materials were provided before or during the workshop to the SANREM coordination in Bolivia and the Gender coordinator from Virginia Tech. In addition to the materials used directly in the workshop, the facilitator brought 3 copies of books on the subject of gender and environment that were recently published in Ecuador. These will be incorporated into the libraries of universities collaborating with SANREM in Bolivia. She also brought six CDs produced by other institutions that contain literature on participatory research and gender and environment. Three copies were made of the CD collection and distributed to the leaders from each country present for further duplication and distributions following the workshop. The CDs includes the training manuals in 3 languages from IUCN, two CDs produced by the conservation coalition in Washington DC that collaborates with USAID projects, a CD version of a recent book published by IDRC Canada on participatory research methods (three volumes) and a CD reflecting the gender and water research that Dr. Poats' organization, Corporación Grupo Randi Randi, has conducted in the El Angel river watershed over the past years. The CDs and other materials were very well received, hungrily so even.

The final part of the workshop was an open evaluation. Participants were asked to express what they liked about the workshop, and what could be improved. Points were summarized on a poster paper and are presented below (Appendix E, in the original Spanish). Among the recommendations for what should be improved was that it was imperative that directors of the programs participate in the future.

Overall, the workshop went very well despite the limited amount of time available. The number and diversity of participants in the workshop, as well as the quality of discussion, exceeded expectations. Though there was considerable variability in previous knowledge about gender and environment, this did not generate a problem. The persons with more experience were able to enhance the content of the workshop by adding their own experiences to the event. A great deal of interest was expressed in continuing with this type of training-exchange within the SANREM program for the future. The workshop and meeting laid the groundwork for future collaboration as well as increased integration of gender into research.

Meeting of cross-cutting gender researchers in Bolivia and Ecuador

The follow-up meeting was held at the Universidad de la Cordillera, with 10 participants including two men. Most were student researchers (see list below, Appendix E). Points of confusion or further interest were solicited from all present and served to guide the discussion. These included: the difference between control and access of natural resources, the difference between focus groups and group interviews, and specifics on techniques for how to carry out interviews that are culturally sensitive. There was extensive discussion of the use of participative maps (*mapas parlantes*)--a topic of much debate in the workshop-- and how these could be used to give back to the community. Another topic discussed was the need for continued discussion and information exchange in Spanish, as well as the need and opportunity for SANREM to contribute to knowledge via Spanish language publications and thus share research results in Latin America. The idea of organizing a seminar where the people "actually in the field" (students in many cases) were to present on their gender and participative research was discussed; the group agreed to write a small proposal with budget to present to SANREM or elsewhere for funding.

The meeting also served to bring Jere Gilles' expert advice on networks (including a discussion of social capital vs social networks) and methodologies to the group, and to cross fertilize the work with dairy production and markets in Ecuador with the research carried out by students in Bolivia. As a follow-up, Jere offered to meet one on one with the students present during his 3-week stay in the country. He also encouraged Elena Cruz to focus on the source of information coming to small dairy farmers (small-scale cheese producers) and how they make decisions based on this. This would allow her to bring a network focus to her research despite the female farmers participating in what would otherwise appear as their not participating in a network at all, since they are the ones directly selling their product and there would only be one link, whereas a node in a network requires at least two. One direct result of this meeting was to bring Elena's research directly into the cross-cutting project; now there will be a case presented from Ecuador where previously there was none.

Meetings in Washington, D.C.

In Washington, meetings were held with Jeannette Gurung, Director of WOCAN (Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources), and with Deborah Rubin, Director of Cultural Practice, Cristina Manfre and Kara Barrett of Development & Training Services, Inc. (dTS). The latter two organizations are with the GATE project (Greater Expansion of Trade Expansion) acnd were involved in previous teleconference discussion with Keith Moore and Maria Elisa Christie on gendered market networks. Also, Christie participated in a WARM (Women in Agriculture and Resource Management) meeting at the World Bank coinciding with the launching of the Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook released that day, prepared by the World Bank, FAO, and IFAD with contributions from myriad organizations and including 16 modules including Gender and Natural Resources Management; Gender and Forestry; and Gender in Crop Agriculture to Gender Issues in Monitoring and Evaluation. The book was obtained and will be made available along with a press statement accompanying its release to the SANREM network and through the SKB. The bi-monthly WARM meetings present an excellent opportunity for networking with gender researchers and program officers for Washington-based and other organizations. In this case discussions with and documents obtained from the Gates Foundation, World Bank, and DevTech supported the inclusion of gender evaluation criteria and guidance for the RFP in the coming round of SANREM CRSP.

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Development		
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International Program	Services, Inc. (dTS)	
Manager, Greater Access to		
Trade Expansion (GATE)		
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Research and Program	Services, Inc. (dTS)	
Manager, Greater Access to		
Trade Expansion (GATE)		

List of contacts made: (also see list of workshop participants in Bolivia in Appendix B below.)

Appendix A: Workshop Agenda

TALLER SOBRE GÉNERO Y PARTICIPACIÓN EN EL MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DE RECURSOS NATURALES PARA EL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE: CONCEPTOS, MÉTODOS Y EJEMPLOS

AUSPICIADO POR PROYECTO SANREM EN BOLIVIA UNIVERSIDAD DE LA CORDILLERA CIDES-UMSA: Posgrado en Ciencias del Desarrollo, Universidad Mayor San Andrés

> Sábado 4 de Octubre La Paz, Bolivia

Centro de reuniones AUDITORIUM, SOPOCACHI

Facilitadora:

Susan V. Poats, Ph.D., antropóloga

- 8:30 Llegada y registro de participantes
- 9:00 Bienvenida y presentación de los/las participantes Caracterización participativa del grupo de participantes Revisión de la agenda y objetivos Discusión sobre conocimientos previos de género
- 9:30 Presentación en PowerPoint y discusión abierta sobre: mitos, conceptos, corrientes y contradicciones sobre comunidad, participación y género en el manejo de recursos naturales
- 11:00 Receso
- 1:15 Introducción a tres marcos conceptuales aplicables a la investigación de SANREM: género e investigación en sistemas de producción (FSR/E) de Feldstein y Poats, 1989; la ecología política feminista de Rocheleau, Thomas-Slayter y Wangari, 1996; y el Marco MERGE de Marianne Schmink, Universidad de Florida, 1998. Los desafíos de género y ambiente a escalas mayores (presentación en powerpoint) Dificultades para la incorporación de un enfoque de género en los proyectos e

investigaciones sobre recursos naturales (presentación en PowerPoint)

- 13:00 Almuerzo
- 14:30 Métodos participativos para el diagnostico y análisis de las relaciones de género. Ejemplos de métodos para recolección de información: entrevistas individuales, entrevistas de ruta, grupos focales, mapas parlantes, transectos, calendarios, relatos de 24 horas, e identificación de actores e intereses.
- 16:30 Receso
- 16:50 Presentación de un ejemplo de diagnostico participativo en Las Balsas, Provincia de Santa Elena, Ecuador.
- 17:15 Estudio de caso sobre la inclusión de consideraciones de género en los trabajos de manejo de recursos naturales en la Cuenca del Río El Ángel, Carchi, Ecuador
- 17:45 Resumen del taller Evaluación abierta Cierre del taller

Appendix B: Participants in October 4 Workshop

LISTADO ASISTENTES AL SEMINARIO
GÉNERO Y PARTICIPACIÓN EN EL MANEJO Y CONSERVACIÓN DE RECURSOS NATURALES PARA EL
DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

REALIZADO EL 4 DE OCTUBRE EN LA PAZ BOLIVIA

	REALIZADO EL 4 DE OCTUBRE EN LA TAZ BOLTVIA				
Nº	NOMBRE	PAIS	INSTITUCIÓ N	INSTITUCIÓN	CORREO ELECTRONICO
		USA Virginia		Agricultura Sostenibley Gestion de	
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11	Ruben Botello	Cochabamba	PROINPA Cbba	Economica y Social Cbba	r.botello@proinpa.org
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	_			Fundación Suiza para el Desarrollo y la	xaramayo@intercooperation.
31	Ximena Aramayo	Bolivia - La Paz	Intercooperacion	Cooperación Internacional	org.bo

TOTAL PARTICIPANTES VARONES SON 13 TOTAL PARTICIPANTES MUJERES SON 18

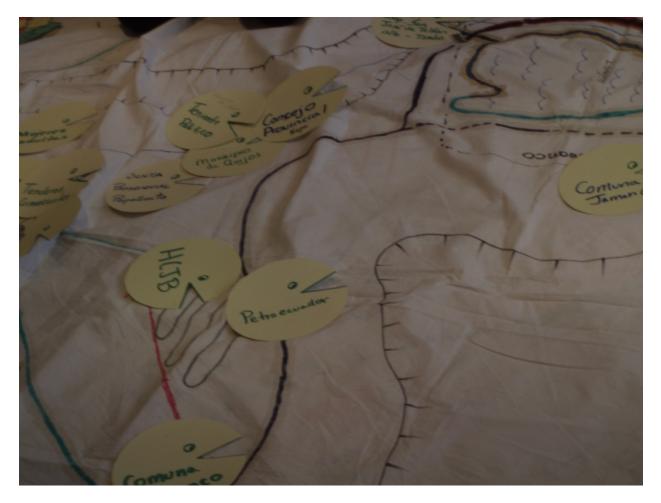
TOTAL

31

Appendix C: Introductory Exercise "Who are we?"

	d Quienes Sermos? ombres 910 Mujeres 16 is de arigen: Bolivia 20 Rro 2 Econdar 2 USA 2 (14)
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Edad	= -30 11 Solterasjos 19 31-40 12 Solterasjos 19 41-50 Z Casadosjas 9 51+ 2 Onidos
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Appendix D: Stakeholders in Ecuadorian Watershed shown on a participative "bed-sheet" map



Appendix E: Open evaluation of workshop

"Lo que me gustó"	"Lo que hay que mejorar"
Las 7 preguntas MERGE	La falta de tiempo. Debería haber sido de
Que género no es siempre lo primero	dos días.
Género es una construcción; lo vivimos	No hubo tiempo para explorar los detalles
Lo importante de las instituciones es que	del estudio de caso al final
son lo que somos nosotros	Si no hay tiempo para el análisis del
Que hay gente en Bolivia que tienen	estudio de caso, mejor no incluirlo
interés en el tema de género	Género no es binario; hay que mejorar esta
Mapas y la "sabanología"	percepción
La sección sobre entrevistas y las	Ampliar el tiempo para incluir más casos
experiencias vividas	Más dinamicas!!
Las fotos de las entrevistas	Más relajo!!
La dinámica al inicio para conocernos	No están los jefes; hay que exigir su
mejor	presencia en el futuro
La participación de colegas de Perú y	Incluir el análisis de género en profundo
Ecuador	(análisis de cantidad y cualidad)
La evidente preparación para el taller	Ampliar los ejemplos de cómo aplicar las
Entender como potenciar un enfoque de	herramientas en secuencia
género en proyectos	Se recomienda a SANREM propiciar más
Insumos aplicables	sistematización de las experiencias de la
Las relaciones de amistad y los contactos	inclusión de género y más oportunidades
establecidos	para el intercambio de resultados y
	experiencias.

Appendix F: Participants in Gender Cross-Cutting meeting October 6

Reunión 05 de Octubre (07 Post zinder Wigher WOR-Poat

d.- Virgînia Quizer Kavaa

Mombre.

Firma Gistant UI

