

WORKSHOP ON PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES OF MAINSTREAMING GENDER AND HIV/AIDS IN MARKET LED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Organised by *Improving Productivity and Market Success (IPMS) for Ethiopian Farmers' Project*

8 - 9 November 2007

1. Introduction

The long term goal of the IPMS project is to contribute to improved agricultural productivity and production through market-oriented agricultural development, as a means for achieving improved and sustainable livelihoods for the rural population. The project has been implementing its activities in 10 Pilot Learning Woredas (PLWs) and has identified priority marketable commodities and potential research and development interventions in the agri-food chain for these commodities, ranging from production, input supply, processing and marketing.

It has been recognised from the outset of the IPMS project that an understanding of the gender and HIV/AIDS context at the PLW level, and identifying opportunities for supporting gender equality and reducing the risk of HIV infection through market-led agricultural development initiatives, will be central to successful project implementation and sustainability (Box 1). Consequently, within the framework of the project's gender and HIV/AIDS strategies, gender and HIV/AIDS work plans have been developed at the PLWs together with the key woreda partners.

One year on from the development of the plans, it was considered to be timely to reflect on the practical experiences of mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS concerns in market-oriented agricultural development and learn from experiences both within and beyond the project.

The purpose of the workshop, entitled 'Practical experiences of mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS in market-led agricultural development' was twofold:

- to reflect on practical experiences in mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS issues in IPMS and OoARD activities; and
- to exchange experiences and share lessons learnt in enhancing women's participation and addressing HIV/AIDS issues in market-oriented agricultural development activities.

The workshop outputs were to identify: good practices, key success factors and success stories; common challenges and possible ways to overcome them; researchable issues and case studies based on experiences; and ways forward including potential partnerships for research and development activities.

The workshop was held at the ILRI campus, Addis Ababa from 8 - 9 November 2007. The workshop was attended by IPMS RDOs and HQ staff; representatives from EIAR, FAO, UNAIDS, CIDA, FARM Africa, GTZ, CARE Ethiopia, SOS Sahel, Agri-Service Ethiopia; and staff from

Box 1: Timeline of Gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming in IPMS

2004: Development of gender and HIV/AIDS strategies

- understand gender/HIV/AIDS context
- develop **skills** to address gender/ HIV/AIDS issues
- identify **opportunities** to mainstream in IPMS activities
- contribute to **knowledge** base

2005 - 2006: Operationalising the strategies

- Gender and HIV/AIDS toolkits
- Gender and HIV/AIDS data collection in PLWs and analysis
- Gender and HIV/AIDS fact sheets
- Gender and HIV/AIDS ideas sheets
- PLW workshops and work plans

2007: Review of progress to date

- Practical experiences workshop
- Review and adapt approach in work plans

woreda Bureau/Office of Agriculture, Women's Affairs, HIV/AIDS Control and Prevention Office (HAPCO) from the PLWs. The full list of participants is presented in Annex I.

The workshop was organised and delivered by Clare Bishop-Sambook, IPMS Gender and HIV/AIDS Adviser (consultant); Ranjitha Puskur, IPMS Agricultural Innovation Specialist (staff) and Lemlem Aregu, IPMS Gender Specialist (staff). The workshop programme is at Annex II.

The workshop centered on the three themes of the key issues of women's participation and HIV/AIDS in market-oriented agriculture development activities; IPMS field experiences in mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS; the experiences of other agencies in mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS (with guest contributions from NGOs, Agri-Service, CARE-Ethiopia, Farm-Africa and SOS Sahel, and the bilateral donor, GTZ); and the development of posters. This report presents the key points that arose during the main sessions and concludes with a discussion of proposed follow-up activities arising from the workshop.

Readers are reminded of the National Agricultural Information Portal, which is being developed by IPMS on behalf of the MoARD, available at www.eap.gov.et and contains a wide range of documents relating to the agricultural sector in Ethiopia. Specific information about IPMS may be found at www.ipms-ethiopia.org, including the quarterly e-newsletter which provides up-to-date information about the project.

Information about HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia may be found at <http://www.etharc.org/>

2. Issues of Women's Participation and HIV/AIDS in Market-oriented Agriculture Development

The purpose of this introductory session was to ensure that every one shared an understanding of why gender and HIV/AIDS are important issues to consider when promoting market-oriented agricultural development. The two themes were explored through group work and the findings are summarised in Annex 3.

3. Presentations on Practical Experiences in Mainstreaming Gender and HIV/AIDS

Seven RDOs and one RDA made individual presentations reflecting on their experiences in mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS into the IPMS and OoARD PLW activities. Two PLWs have only recently been established (Bure and Goma) and consequently did not make presentations. The PLW presentations highlighted gender and HIV/AIDS-focused activities that have worked well, reflected on challenges encountered, particularly in terms of operationalising the strategy, and identified opportunities and ways forward.

The presentation by Genet Abebaw, CARE-Ethiopia highlighted the 'Pastoral Livelihoods Initiative – Enhancing Afar and Borena Livelihood Efforts' (PLI/ENABLE) project experiences in organizing women's savings and credit groups through providing training on the identification and implementation of income generating activities. This resulted in the empowerment of women, diversification of the pastoral household economy, and the improvement of household food security and socio-economic condition.

The presentation by Deribe Kaske of the SNNPR BoARD on the agricultural information networks of farm women highlighted the importance of the availability of relevant and timely information for enhancing agricultural productivity. Weak linkages between women farmers and DAs; lack of access to credit, market and market information; and an absence of special programs focusing on women contribute to making the existing extension services ineffective for women farmers. However, given the recent increase in the number of DAs and the relative increase in the number of female DAs, there are opportunities to overcome this constraint. It was suggested that training programmes should be brought closer to home to enable more women farmers to participate and the timing should be planned such that they suit the women's work schedules at home.

The presentation by Asnake Hailu on GTZ's experiences in mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in its activities addressed the importance of mainstreaming both within the organization and in its project activities. For counterparts in partner organizations, mainstreaming included training and capacity building; action research and adapting systems to enable mainstreaming.

The SOS-Sahel experience in mainstreaming gender in apiculture value chain development in Amhara Region, presented by Mulufird Ashagrie, highlighted the strategies followed, including modifying by-laws, awareness creation on gender equity and improving access to credit and financial services.

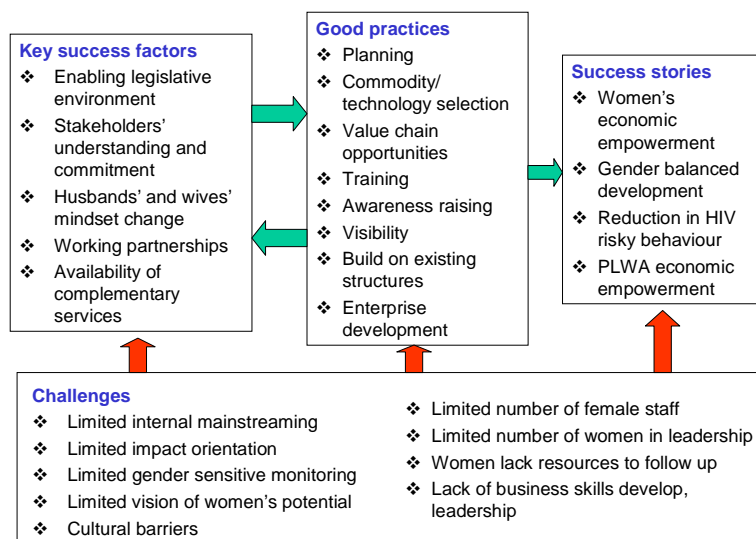
The presentation by Zahra Ali, Farm Africa highlighted women-focused activities like the goat credit scheme and saving and credit for petty trading for improving women's livelihoods. Women were actively included in activities such as training community animal health workers, irrigation groups, charcoal making from Prosopis and grain marketing. Women were equipped with the necessary skills, capacity and financial assistance to take up the enterprises.

Amiti Aba Sitnel presented Agri-Service Ethiopia's experiences in mainstreaming gender in its integrated food security programme. Promotion of energy saving stoves, rural water supply, improved health and education services, and income diversification were some examples of gender responsive programmes they were implementing. Advocacy and lobbying was also taken up to raise awareness on family law and gender equity in communities, along with networking.

4. Summary of Key Success Factors, Good Practices and Challenges

The main themes emerging from these presentations are summarised in Diagram 1. Good practices, in terms of planning and implementation at the woreda level, lie at the centre of successful mainstreaming. Key success factors create an enabling environment, such as appropriate legislation, and facilitate the use of good practices but their absence can also constrain or frustrate planning and implementation. However, the relationship is two-way and IPMS and implementing partners, such as OoARD, have the opportunity to create and strengthen the key success factors, as well as be influenced by them. These points are explained in detail below the diagram.

Diagram 1: Relationship between key success factors, good practices and success stories



(i) Key success factors: the broader environment that enables things to happen

- Enabling legislative environment: national Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), National Policy on Gender, Strategic Plan for Intensifying Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Response 2004 – 2008, Family Law
- Stakeholders' understanding and commitment: to gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming (especially OoA)
- Husbands' and wives' mindset change: to let their wives participate in agricultural development activities, training, membership of organisations; and wives to be interested in doing so
- Effective working partnerships in woreda: with complementary players to address gender and HIV/AIDS issues (eg Women's Affairs and HAPCO provide specialist inputs to IPMS events) and to work in urban areas, particularly regarding HIV/AIDS awareness raising among bridging populations
- Availability of complementary services: credit, functional adult literacy, community conversations

(i) Good practices at the implementation level (eg IPMS/OoARD in woreda)

Planning

- Participatory planning with key stakeholders, women and men
- Adopting deliberate policy to involve women in skills development and decision-making eg aiming for at least 50% participation by women in various opportunities such as training; refusing to work with partners unless adopt a gender-balanced approach
- Incorporating gender and H/A issues from planning through to implementation
- Focus on livelihood improvement
- Gender-sensitive monitoring, gender disaggregated data
- Gender budgeting
- Working with HAPCO and WAO to identify PLWHA, FHHs and married women in MHHs to target them as potential beneficiaries and encourage them to participate in awareness raising activities

Commodity/technology selection

- Targeting commodities appropriate for women (eg grafting, dairying, poultry, small ruminants) Targeting technologies of interest to women Utilising gender commodity data analysis to guide commodity and technology selection

Value chain opportunities

- Identifying opportunities where women are active and would benefit from value chain development

Training

- Involving women in meetings, training, experience sharing tours, other opportunities to access information and develop skills, specific interventions
- Couple training for economic empowerment and also increases commitment to family business, able to continue if one partner sick/dies
- Adopting a phased approach to women's participation in field visits, study tours
- Capacity building training for women in basic business skills, management and leadership
- Sensitivity regarding location, timing and venue for training to ensure women-friendly

Awareness raising

- Using every opportunity to disseminate gender and HIV/AIDS messages eg farmer field days, radio market broadcasts, drama at markets, wedding ceremonies
- Using wide range of media to spread message: leaflets, drama, radio broadcasts
- Training others (DAs) to pass HIV/AIDS and gender messages on to farmers
- Raising awareness on gender and H/A issues in wider community, in particular partners through WALC meetings – use HAPCO to assist
- Making linkages between gender mainstreaming and HIV/AIDS
- Working with PLWHA to participate in awareness raising activities through making personal testimonies

Visibility

- Making a platform for women to demonstrate their capabilities eg leading demonstrations and discussions, making presentations, participating in agricultural technology exhibitions
- Enabling women to demonstrate their capacity to work in traditional male-dominated areas, enterprises; select women as model farmers
- Working with women experts and SMSs
- Working with women leaders and innovators in communities
- Working with Women's Affairs to select women model farmers
- Entrepreneurship awards to women and men farmers, women and men DAs

Build on existing structures

- Strengthening existing women's associations
- Working with existing savings and credit groups
- Amend by-laws to be more inclusive/affirmative of women's membership and leadership eg cooperatives; access to common property resources

Enterprise development

- Developing women's skills in entrepreneurship, marketing and basic business skills
- Encouraging savings activities and planning for the future at household level

(iii) Characteristics of success stories: outcomes of the process

- Women's economic empowerment
- Gender balanced development
- Reduction in HIV risky behaviors
- PLWA economic empowerment

(iv) Challenges to successful gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming

- Limited internal mainstreaming: commitment of staff to addressing gender and HIV/AIDS, including HQ, RDOs, RDAs; absence of conceptual/mindset/organisational change to bring HIV/AIDS to centre of all IPMS agendas
- Limited impact orientation: meet planning targets but no-follow through, poor linkages between planning, implementation and outcomes
- Limited gender sensitive monitoring and gender disaggregated data
- Limited vision of women's potential: need examples to illustrate what women are capable of achieving
- Cultural barriers, religious influences, male-dominated society, make it difficult to address gender and HIV/AIDS in rural and pastoralist communities; inhibits encouragement of gender sensitive commercial enterprises

- Limited number of women staff members: OoA, DAs, woreda leadership, IPMS; shortage of women staff for capacity building
- Limited number of women in leadership positions: cooperatives, community, project-related bodies
- Low number of women in decision-making at all levels
- Women lack resources to follow up training and skills development eg access to credit, land; lack financial capacity to task market risk
- Women have limited access to formal information and knowledge flows
- Low visibility of married women: misconception that if the husband is trained that he will pass the message on to his wife (little trickle across); married women are bypassed in technology transfer and information flows
- Lack of attention to developing women's skills in business, entrepreneurship, leadership, management
- Technology and research bias towards men
- Weak coordination between stakeholders, partners
- Limited understanding of importance of promoting gender equality among key partners (eg OoA), reluctance to change, only supply men's names for training, limited experience of addressing HIV
- Limited access to relevant documentation on gender and HIV/AIDS at woreda level
- Limited outreach to PLWHA

5. Success Stories and Potential Researchable Areas

Many success stories of gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming were identified during the workshop. Those relating to IPMS are summarised in Table 2; the preparation of case studies and impact assessments should be integrated into the main capacity building and knowledge management programme of IPMS. The work may be undertaken by the RDOs, IPMS head office, research teams from external organisations, research students, or others. In some instances, a write-shop may be appropriate format for generating materials.

Table 2: List of IPMS Success Stories and Potential Researchable Areas

Theme	Activity	PLW	Recommendation	Proposed timing
Training and outreach approaches	Couple training	Ada'a	Case study on couple training to examine (i) its role in increasing women participation in a various market oriented development activities (positive and negative aspects), (ii) its contribution to HIV risk reduction and (iii) its contribution in reducing vulnerability to the impacts of AIDS. Compare with conventional training approaches.	Immediately
		Dale		
		Fogera		
Other training and outreach approaches		Alamata (experience sharing - dairy)	Review different approaches to training and outreach to see which is most successful in terms of engaging with women and resulting in sustainable enterprise development by participants.	Immediately
		Ada'a (experience sharing - dairy and apiculture)		
		Ada'a (Female DAs)		
		Technology exhibitions (Atsbi, Alamata)		
		Study tours		
Training in general	All sites	Follow up activities to training in general to determine whether (i) trainees are engaged in the business and utilising their new skills, and (ii) identify barriers to their participation.	Immediately	

Commodity/ technology selection	Women's poultry project (credit)	Dale	Impact assessment on economic empowerment of women in terms of (i) their contribution to household economy, (ii) their participation in decision-making, and (iii) women's workload.	At least one year after project is operational
	Fruit and vegetable seedling production	Dale		
		Atsbi		
	Milk churner for women	Miesso		
	Weed control (herbicides)	Metema		
Credit for small ruminant fattening	Metema			
Awareness raising	HIV/AIDS awareness creation using various fora	Miesso	Case Study	Immediately
Visibility	Women's involvement in traditional male activities	Ada'a (apiculture)	Case studies to (i) examine women's participation in traditional male enterprises, and (ii) show women's potential to participate in a wide range of activities, including those traditionally regarded to be in the male-domain, if they are interested in doing so.	Immediately
		Dale (grafting and forage)		
		Metema small ruminants)		
		Dale, Bure (ploughing)		
	Women's decision making through fruit and vegetable development	Alamata		
Building on existing structures	Collective action for forage development on common property resources	Atsbi	Impact assessment on economic empowerment of women in terms of (i) their contribution to household economy, (ii) their participation in decision-making, and (iii) women's workload.	At least one year after project operation
	Dairy groups	Alamata (cooperative)	Comparative study between formal and traditional women's milk groups.	Immediately
		Ada'a (traditional)		
	Traditional women's milk groups	Miesso		
Involvement of PLWHA households in market-oriented commodity development	Metema	Case study and impact assessment on interventions of IPMS for the household economy of HIV/AIDS affected households.	At least one year after project operation	
	Women's livestock fattening group	Alaba	Case study on impact assessment on economic empowerment of women in terms of (i) their contribution to household economy, (ii) their participation in decision-making, and (iii) women's workload.	At least one year after project operation
Enterprise development	Dairy cooperative include marketing training, financial management, savings and credit	Ada'a (Ude)	Case study on impact assessment on economic empowerment of women in terms of (i) their contribution to household economy, (ii) their participation in decision-making, and (iii) women's workload.	Immediately
	Small scale entrepreneurship training	Atsbi	Case study on impact assessment on women's participation in market-oriented agricultural development activities in terms of (i) their contribution to household economy, (ii) their participation in decision-making, and (iii) women's workload.	Immediately
	Tomato juice production	Fogera	Case study on impact assessment on economic empowerment of women in terms of (i) their contribution to household economy, (ii) their participation in decision-making, and (iii) women's workload.	Immediately

	Women's onion group	Ada'a	Case study on impact assessment on economic empowerment of women in terms of (i) their contribution to household economy, (ii) their participation in decision-making, and (iii) women's workload.	Immediately
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Success stories cited during the guest presentations which are of special interest to IPMS include:

- Reversing the tendency for FHHs to share crop, thereby increasing their economic empowerment (Farm Africa)
- Training women as community animal health workers (Farm Africa)
- Using community conversations for a variety of purposes (Agri-Service)

It is recommended that IPMS staff and other partners conduct experience-sharing visits to learn lessons first hand from these organisations.

Further details of potential gender and HIV/AIDS research topics are provided below:

(i) Gender analysis of IPMS project training approaches

Evaluate the effectiveness of different modes of training delivery used by IPMS to increase participation of women. Analysis of training data. Interviews with people who select trainees (eg PA leaders, extension staff), DAs, men and women participants, non-participants. Draw up recommendations for successful ways of reaching women and enabling them to participate.

(ii) Gender analysis of formal and informal groups

Undertake a comparative analysis of the participation of women and men in different types of economic groups (such as dairying, seed multiplication, informal marketing etc) and the benefits they derive. Compare regional differences in participation rates for same types of commodity (eg dairying). Identify their strengths and weaknesses, potential barriers to participation and means to overcome them. Include an exchange visit between groups (eg women from Ada'a dairy cooperative and women in traditional milk groups in Miesso). Contrast with women's and men's participation in social groups and networks. Identify effective ways of reaching women and creating trust.

(iii) Opportunities for female-headed households in market-oriented agricultural production

Accounting for around 30% of all rural households, FHHs represent a significant proportion of the farming population. Review baseline survey data from FHH perspective. What are their opportunities to participate in market-oriented production, given their resource endowment? What is the impact of share-cropping on agricultural productivity and market orientation? What other methods do they, or could they, use to improve their production potential?

(iv) Impact of commercialization on gender roles and distribution of resources

Follow-up and monitor the impacts of IPMS capacity building activities on a selected group of women from different PLWs, including FHHs and married women in MHHs. Collect data using a simple checklist or questionnaire and periodically update and review the findings.

5. Poster Designing Session

The purpose of this session was to capture the messages from the various workshop presentations and reflect them in poster format for distribution to a varied audience at woreda level. The session commenced with some tips for designing posters by Noah Kebede, IPMS GIS Research Officer (Box 2).

Box 2: Key Tips on Designing Posters

- **Define your audience**
 - Effective communication starts with knowing who your audience is.
 - In the first 3 seconds of looking at a poster, your audience will determine whether to stay and explore your content or leave.
 - If they stay, you have 30 seconds to secure their attention by conveying an overall understanding of your subject matter
- **Distil your message**
 - Considering the fact that your audience has only a limited time to view your poster, if there was one thing you could say on the poster, what would it be?
 - Select a statement, photograph or diagram that is sure to attract your audience's attention. This is your 3 second hit.
 - Your focus item should be enlarged so that it will occupy at least 30% of the area of the finished poster. Remember that your audience will not approach you if it is not clear what your topic or theme is from a "safe distance" of 3 metres.

The participants worked in regional groups to produce posters of local relevance (in terms of images, messages or language) focusing on the theme of either gender or HIV/AIDS issues in connection with market-oriented agricultural development activities. The posters were presented in plenary and feedback was provided on whether the posters worked, in terms of being attractive to their intended audience, effective in delivering the message, and creating a visual impact.

Drawing on these experiences, it is suggested two posters are prepared, portraying the same message but targeting different farming communities: coffee growers in Dale and Goma, and dairy farmers in other PLWs. The principal message would be along the lines of: 'for common progress, produce together and share the benefits equally/or joint decision-making is power'. The poster content would show women and men producing together but marketing separately which results in the men the getting the cash benefits and spending it for his own pleasure (thereby risking HIV infection, death, FHHs, orphans etc); a final scene would demonstrate an alternative scenario with joint decision-making and sharing of the benefits.

It is proposed that the new Communications Specialist, joining the IPMS team in November, will develop the posters into a usable format for public display with launchings on or around World AIDS Day on 1 December 2007 and International Women's Day on 8 March 2008, as well as other regional and national occasions.

6. Follow-up

A meeting of the IPMS RDOs was held on the day following this workshop to summarise the main lessons learnt from the workshop, by drawing on the experiences of IPMS and guest presentations from NGOs and one bilateral donor. The main challenges facing the IPMS staff in operationalising their gender and HIV/AIDS work plans were discussed and the format for monitoring the work plan revised. The materials and support received from head office were reviewed. The meeting concluded with a brief discussion of researchable areas. A separate report has been produced for this follow-up meeting.

Annex 1: List of Participants

Name of Participant	Title	Organization	Tel. No.	E-mail
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Annex 2: Workshop Programme

WORKSHOP ON PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES OF MAINSTREAMING GENDER AND HIV/AIDS IN MARKET-LED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Organised by Improving Productivity and Market Success (IPMS) for Ethiopian Farmers' Project

8 - 9 November 2007

ILRI Campus, Addis Ababa (Large Auditorium)

Purpose of workshop

- Reflect on practical experiences in mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS issues in IPMS and OoARD activities
- Exchange experiences and share lessons learnt in enhancing women's participation and addressing HIV/AIDS issues in market-oriented agricultural development activities

Workshop outputs

- Good practices, key success factors and success stories
- Common challenges and possible ways to overcome them
- Researchable issues and case studies based on experiences
- Ways forward including potential partnerships for research and development activities

Programme

Thursday 8 November

08.30 Registration

09.00 Welcome to workshop and introduction to IPMS project by Dirk Hoekstra, IPMS Project Manager

09.15 Introduction to programme and style of workshop by Clare Bishop-Sambrook, IPMS Gender and HIV/AIDS Advisor

09.30 Exploring the issues of women's participation and HIV/AIDS in market-oriented agricultural development activities (group work) by Lemlem Argeu, IPMS Gender Specialist

10.30 *Refreshments*

11.00 Practical experiences of IPMS in addressing gender and HIV/AIDS in market-oriented agricultural development activities, Mieso by Zewdu Ayele, IPMS RDO

11.20 Women's empowerment through saving and credit groups, CARE-Ethiopia, by Genet/Haregweyn

11.40 Practical experiences of IPMS in addressing gender and HIV/AIDS in market-oriented agricultural development activities, Ada'a Liben by Nigatu Alemayehu, IPMS RDO

12.00 Buzz 1 on themes of workshop outputs (group work)

12.30 *Lunch*

- 13.30 Practical experiences of IPMS in addressing gender and HIV/AIDS in market- oriented agricultural development activities, Dale by Ketema Yilma, IPMS RDO
- 13.50 Agricultural information network of farm women and role of agricultural extension in Dale Woreda by Deribe Kaske, IPMS Master's student
- 14.10 Practical experiences of IPMS in addressing gender and HIV/AIDS in market- oriented agricultural development activities, Alaba by Abebe Shiferaw, IPMS RDO
- 14.30 Practical experiences of IPMS in addressing gender and HIV/AIDS in market-oriented agricultural development activities, Alamata by Gebreyohannes Berhane, IPMS RDO
- 14:50 Buzz 3 on themes of workshop outputs (group work)
- 15.00 Introduction to designing posters by Noah Kebede, IPMS GIS Research Officer
- 15.30 *Refreshments*
- 16.00 Continue with poster design (group work)
- 16.30 Preliminary presentation of posters

Friday 9 November

- 09.00 HIV/AIDS mainstreaming of GTZ experiences by Asnake Hailu
- 09.20 Practical experiences of IPMS in addressing gender and HIV/AIDS in market- oriented agricultural development activities, Metema by Worku Teka, IPMS RDO
- 09.40 Gender mainstreaming in apiculture and value chain development, Experience of SOS Sahel in Amhara region by Mulufird Ashagre
- 10.00 Practical experiences of IPMS in addressing gender and HIV/AIDS in market- oriented agricultural development activities, Fogera by Tilahun Gebeye, IPMS RDO
- 10.20 Buzz 3 on themes of workshop outputs (group work)
- 10.40 *Refreshments*
- 11.00 Practical experiences of IPMS in addressing gender and HIV/AIDS in market- oriented agricultural development activities, Atsbi by Gebremedhin Woldewahid, IPMS RDO
- 11.20 Gender Mainstreaming in food Security program by Amiti Abasimel Agri Service
- 11.40 Practical Experiences of FARM Africa on Gender and HIV/AIDS Zahra Ali
- 12.00 Buzz 4 on themes of workshop outputs (group work)
- 12.30 *Lunch*
- 13.30 Summaries of buzz sessions on themes of workshop outputs
- 15.15 *Refreshments*
- 15.45 Revision of posters
- 16.15 Identification of areas for future collaboration by Ranjitha Puskur, IPMS Innovations Systems Specialist
- 16.45 Close

Annex 3: Importance of Considering Gender and HIV/AIDS Issues in Market-oriented Agricultural Development Activities

Theme	Gender issues	HIV/AIDS issues
Production	Women contribute most to production and burden of work load	Working age group is most heavily impacted
	Access and ownership of production resources are male dominated	Increased dependants in farming community
	Benefit sharing is inequitable between men and women	Disruption of timing of agricultural activities
	Decision-making on production is male dominated	Household production reduced due to AIDS-impacts
	Women and men have different roles in production	
		Household burden increased
		Household expenses increased
		Household food security decreased
Marketing	Unequal market access between women and men	Mobility increased (traders, migrant workers and drivers) that increase spread of HIV
	Unequal access to market information for men and women	Reduce farm inputs purchased
	Women are better than men in customer services	Limited market access
	Men dominate large and commercialised production	The quality and quantity of marketable community reduced
	Women tend to market small volumes and low value produce	Increased income may lead to drink and have unprotected sex
	Gender differences in control over information, money and decision making	
	Women are better financial managers but men control money	
Technology	Women have limited access to basic education	Increased mobility of service providers
	Technologies and training are male dominated and targeted	
	Less attention in research to address women challenges regarding technologies	High risk of HIV introduction to the area through bridging populations
	Women do not enjoy equal access to technology	Limited improved production technologies and information for infected and affected household
	Gender inequality in accessing information and technologies result lower productivity due to women handling produce without knowledge	Limited access to improved farm technologies
	Women have poor access to information services	Limited capacity to use improved technology by infected households
	Women are disadvantaged in terms of access to credit and input provision	
	Women are financially dependent on men	
Others	Women are more vulnerable to cultural barriers	Information exchange limited in rural area for awareness raising (mobiles, internet and TV)
		Poor savings culture to invest on productive sector
		Spending money to harmful behaviours