

Report of the Planning Workshop for the Identification of Gender Research Related to Agro-Silvo-pastoral Production Systems, Hammamet, Tunisia, 30 October- 1 November, 2017

Purpose: Brainstorming and training of enumerators on initiating a gender research agenda related to agro-silvo-pastoral production systems in Tunisia.

Specific Objectives: Agree on specific activities/gender research road plan through:

- 1- Identification of gender research related to livestock and rangeland management in agro-pastoral production systems
- 2- Training of enumerators for conducting surveys

Participants: The planning workshop was composed of 23 Participants from 8 organizations (Table 1) and spanning two days (click here for the workshop [Agenda](#)).

Table 1: List of Participants (* Participants also attended the enumerators' training)

#	Center	Participants	E-mail
1	GIZ	Rima Gmati	rima.gmati@giz.de
2	CRDA Medenine	Salma Jalouali	jaloua@yahoo.fr
3	FAO	Faten Aouadi	Faten.Aouadi@fao.org
4	IRA	Farah Ben Salem*	bensalemf@yahoo.fr
5	IRA	Roukaya Chibani*	chibaniroukaya@yahoo.fr
6	CRDA Zaghouan	Najoua Ben Ali	najoua_benali@yahoo.fr
7	CRDA Zaghouan	Faouzia Rouissi	rouissi-faouzia@gmail.com
8	CRDA Zaghouan	Ramzi Mlaoueh	mlramzi@yahoo.fr
9	CRDA Zaghouan	Mounir Abdel Malek	mounirabdelmalek1@gmail.com
10	ESAM	Slim Slim	slimbss@yahoo.fr
11	ESAM	Oumeima Ben Ramdhane*	Benramdhaneoumeima@gmail.com
12	INRGEF	Meryem Khalfaoui	8khalfaouimaryem@gmail.com
13	ICARDA	Dina Najjar	d.najjar@cgiar.org
14	ICARDA	Mouldi Gamoun*	M.Gamoun@cgiar.org
15	ICARDA	Ali Nefzaoui	A.Nefzaoui@cgiar.org
16	ICARDA	Jutta Werner	a.J.Werner@cgiar.org
17	ICARDA	Maroua Afi	Marwaafi_1990@hotmail.fr
18	ICARDA	Mohamad El Mourid	M.ElMourid@cgiar.org
19	Mind the Gap (GIZ Project)	Najoua Khlaifi*	najoua.khlaifi@gmail.com
20	Mind the Gap (GIZ Project)	Imen Garraoui*	garraouimen@yahoo.fr
21	PIPP (GIZ Project)	Dhekra Hidri*	hidridhekra@hotmail.com
22	ICARDA	Aymen Frija	A.Frija@cgiar.org
23	ICARDA	Mounir Louhaichi	M.Louhaichi@cgiar.org

Day 1: October 30, 2017

Dr. Ali Nefzaoui from ICARDA opened the workshop emphasizing that Tunisian women constitute 60 per cent of the rural labour force. He emphasized that Tunisian women have a very progressive status with regards to both laws and institutions; however, rural women are neither aware of the important role they play in agricultural sector nor of their rights according to the Tunisian law. Following, Dr. Dina Najjar (ICARDA), Madame Faten Aouadi (FAO) and Dr. Mohamad El Mourid (FAO) provided opening remarks outlining the objectives of the workshop and its significance.

Madame Faten Aouadi from FAO explained that FAO is keen on raising awareness about the contributions that rural women make in Tunisia and will be presenting some guiding approaches that would help in the study. Dr. Dina Najjar from ICARDA focused on how important this workshop is in revealing insights about women's involvement in rural areas in Tunisia also highlighting the need to cover the lack of information regarding gender status in rural Tunisia, with a focus on livestock. She continued to note that it is a privilege to have experts in the room to help ICARDA researchers design gender and livestock research of significance to national stakeholders.

Dr. Mohamad El Mourid, Regional Coordinator, North Africa Program, ICARDA, similarly, emphasized that ICARDA aspires to develop a gender research program, with the help of experts, that integrates a gender component in agro-silvo-pastoral production systems. He continued to note that when we talk about gender, we often only think of women. However, women are just part of a larger system, so we should consider women within a family context and other rural aspects, especially in agro-silvo-pastoral farming systems. He then explained that why there is an interest in these systems is because the entire world and specifically this area of Northern Africa faces the challenge of climate change and its consequences. He explained that gender research is very important, and that women are partners in building societies and successful governments. He ended by saying that the success of Tunisia's experience will be out-scaled to neighboring countries. CGIAR Research Program Livestock, is behind the project and aspires to out-scale successful examples on gender research in livestock-based farming systems to the world.

Following the workshop opening, attendants presented themselves.

Dr. Dina Najjar then [presented an overview of gender implications for rangelands, agriculture and forest systems](#). She explained that the project is under CRP livestock and has six target countries, one of which is Tunisia, with diverse research themes related to gender and livestock. The objectives of this research is to empower rural women's roles in decision making and in contributing to environmental preservation and economic welfare.

She then paused a question about why women's labor force participation in rural areas is increasing significantly in the MENA region compared to other regions of the world. The answers varied between male outmigration, agricultural intensification, and women being more patient in bearing the hard work. Dina then continued to point out that despite significant contributions women make to agriculture, women's land ownership rates the MENA region are still very low (in fact the lowest in the world).

Research has shown that this has negative implication on land productivity. Indeed, she clarified, women's access to inputs, information and resources is less than men's. This is especially alarming compared to the important role they continue to play.

She then highlighted the importance of having indicators to monitor progress in livestock-related interventions. Some of these indicators included ownership of productive assets; access to resources; and participation in governance. She then provided an overview of research findings related to agriculture, forests and rangelands in various parts of the world especially in the MENA region. She concluded by stating that studies on gender and rangelands remain rare which necessitate collecting data on the topic in R4D, and Tunisia is promising given that rangelands constitute a considerable livelihood strategy in rural areas.

Discussion then followed for 15 minutes.

Dr. Ali Nefzaoui pointed out that the situation of women is very different in the two regions of North Africa and Middle East (in heritage for example). As such it is important to note the nuances.

Dr Mourid noted that based on the presentation, it seemed that most of what we know on gender is in agriculture (for example landownership rates in the FAO land and gender databases) and rarely are the findings related to rangelands.

Mr. Mounir from CRDA Zaghouan insisted on the fact that knowledge about women's role in the rural sector is almost nonexistent in the MENA region.

Dr. Mourid noted that women do own farms and lands in the region; however, they don't have a role in decision making, for example, in rangeland division. Such decisions are always made by men. However, it stays important to clarify some data on land ownership (for example, explore joint landownership) in order to show that women do own land in MENA.

Dina answered that a [study conducted by the CRP in sub-Saharan Africa](#) by gender scientists revealed that the meaning of ownership differed according to contexts. It draws attention to multiple and contextual definitions of ownership and access to assets. Dr. Mourid then noted that it is not enough to know who legally owns the land, as the official status is not sufficient. It is more relevant to know who uses the land.

Dr. Farah Ben Salem from IRA also noted that there are differences between the owner and the user, and decision making with regards to land use.

Dr. Jutta Werner from ICARDA noted that the situation of rural women is different obviously in Tunisia than in other MENA countries. However, she noted that women in Tunisia also work a lot on farms but have no access to extension services. So, she asked if the problems are almost the same?

The participants then took a coffee break.

Madame Faten Aouadi then presented on [gender and agriculture in Tunisia](#). She explained that gender has only been lately adopted by organizations (e.g., FAO in 2012). She noted that it is crucial to adopt the appropriate tools to assess a specific situation in a specific context. She noted that Dina's presentation consists of very important findings and pioneering studies collecting primary. She continued to clarify that we don't focus on women, we focus on "la population active féminine" meaning the female labor force. Similarly, we don't talk about women, we talk about household heads.

She explained that women everywhere have a high work burden: a woman starts very early and ends her day very late. A woman's work does not consist only of outdoor activities, in house chores and activities are also considered as work. She emphasized that we need to ask why is it only women's responsibility to handle house work?!

She noted that women indeed do own land but they often give it up to their husbands and children. Women thus lose their important capital and assets. On the other hand, land allocated to women is often less productive. Madame Faten then moved to the topic of access to credit. She noted that women only have access to small credits (micro credits). In Tunisia, she continued to say, in rural areas there is a huge population of young women and men with university degrees, who are still jobless. The government is still unaware of the failure of the system and how to invest in these young people to contribute to the growth of the agricultural sector in Tunisia.

Access to markets, she pointed out, is very limited to certain value chains, such as pine nuts, and often suffers from the involvement of many middle men. She suggested that instead of talking about rural women, let us talk about disparities. In particular, it would be sufficient to detect two or three disparities and focus on them. She remarked that in Tunisia, this would be a very first experience for addressing disparities; contrary to neighboring Morocco and Algeria who have already started working on disparities.

She continued to explain that because of gender-based disparities related to access to resources, women's productivity is 20-30% less than men's. In carrying out their productive roles and reproductive roles, rural women need more gratitude to be shown from their partners and some change should be considered. She explained that a gender approach is more of a tool or a methodology that incorporates all stakeholders in all socio-economic classes in the agricultural development process. Gender analyses can occur at two levels: 1- Macro level: national and international programs, policies, and budget and 2- Micro level, international projects and treaties. She noted that there are many ways to do gender research, surveys, for example, to collect data for better situation analysis and framing of entrepreneurship activities. As this work and project is unique, it is more relevant to consider more context specific questions that dig deep into the issue of gender and avoid general topics.

Following Madame Salma Jalouali from CRDA Medenine presented on [gender and rangelands in Tunisia](#). She presented about her work in Medenine governorate in the south of Tunisia, "PRODEFIL" project in partnership between Tunisian government and IFAD. She provided an overview of the challenges that women face in that area: an arid climate in addition to an increased responsibility in raising children and house management as men usually live abroad. She also noted that women in the area do not have

access to market information, they are underpaid, they are not involved in decision making and lack participation in public life. She also noted positive conveniences for rural women: availability of extension officers, high literacy rates (university degrees) for women as well as having a solid agricultural and artisanal knowledge base.

She described PRODEFIL project as having a strong emphasis on women's empowerment in many ways: income generating activities (AGR: Activités Génératrices de Revenus), increasing women's social participation, workshops and trainings. She provided an example of poultry production project that includes a young woman (with a higher degree) along with ten other women. She noted that this project focused on commercialization as women face significant problems in commercializing their products.

She concluded by providing recommendations for rural projects. She emphasized the importance of diversification in projects addressed to women because women are a huge untapped resource and they are not limited to one type or two types of projects. For that, she suggested fostering several partnerships nationally and internationally for more funds and more projects to support women in commercialization of their products (enhance packaging, designs, communication trainings...) and highlight the role of women in agro-pastoral farming system.

Following Madame Meryem Khalfaoui presented on [gender and forests in Tunisia](#). She mainly presented her PhD project in Ain Snoussi in North Tunisia and started by explaining the objective of the study: to provide public policy makers with guidance on women's role in ecosystem service management for more-informed decision making in development projects. She emphasized that social changes and economic changes inherently lead to changes in environmental services. Her study revealed that forest goods are often harvested / gathered by women. The same holds true for livestock as grazing is done by women and youth. She emphasized that women are an important human asset in forest-based livelihoods. She concluded by saying that there are important decreases in ecosystem services and given the important role that all family members play in forest ecosystems, it is important to incorporate women and all family members in trainings or workshops in order to facilitate access to information and realize new sustainable forest management strategies.

A discussion on the three presentations then followed.

Madame Faten noted that women need more than talk, more than words, and real actions should take place to reduce disparities. She noted that women should work in groups to be strong and face several challenges related to access to credits and information.

Rima Gmati from GIZ commented that there are different models of credits. The same person also noted that even when women have access to credit, they do not have the necessary knowledge to use this credit. As such, it is not enough for women to access credit.

Dr. Jutta then commented on Madame Meryem's presentation and asked why do women do the grazing? Meryem responded that this is the case because men do seasonal work in forests or move elsewhere to find sources of income. Then Meryem also answered another question related to whether

the area contends with terrorism and fire. She mentioned that there are several military zones now, which restrict women's access to forest goods, as well as a reduction in forests' assets because of fires.

Meryem also noted that Tunisian forests are inhabited by several families and the forest goods are diversified. She notes that locals might have direct access to those goods; however, private enterprises are often the first beneficiaries from these products (mushroom...) and not the locals. Forest products management in Tunisia needs new institutions to organize the use of these goods.

Dr. Ali Nefzaoui asked to add several comments: Tunisia might be a small country; however, it holds a strong ecological and socio-economic diversity. Three systems are identified; systems with crop dominance, systems with pastoral dominance and systems with forest dominance. And, for each system, there is a different woman, with different needs and different opportunities and constraints. There are several tools, which one fits with our research questions, he asked? We also need to integrate the impacts of social changes as the country is changing rapidly.

Dina notes that tools that improved the bargaining capacity of women is key because even when they are marketing they often have low bargaining power. Ali then noted that this is a research question in its own right.

Dina also noted that improving women's role in local governance needs to address broader structural issues as some local organizations are ineffective more generally for both women and men. Madame Faten emphasized that women's participation in governance roles depends on areas, in some areas it is strong and in others, it still needs reinforcement. Ali then commented that we should not underestimate the role of women in management and governance of natural resources.

The participants then took their lunch break.

After lunch, participants were asked to conduct a brainstorming exercise in two groups (Figure 1) to identify gender-related research in forest-based and agricultural-based systems by identifying the research questions, the rationale, what is known already about the subject, and what methods to use. Participants were then asked to nominate a team member for presenting the work plans.

Figure 1: Brainstorming on gender research in agro-silvo pastoral production systems by the small groups.



Day 2: October 31, 2017

Dina started the second day by welcoming the participants and explaining the workplan for the second day. She then opened the floor for the presenters to present the agriculture and forest work plans.

Madame Meryem Khalafaoui presented the work plan for gender research in the forest systems of Tunisia.

Table 2: Gender Research Work Plan in the Forest Systems of Tunisia.		
Dr. Aymen Frija, Mrs. Roqeya Chibani, Dr. Farah Ben Salem, Mrs. Meryam Khalalfaoui, Dr. Dina Najjar, Dr. Mouldi Gamoun		
Research Question: With regards to marketed forest goods in legal markets and illegal markets, how does the market affect the role of women and men?		
Rationale: The question has important implications on the direct income sources earned by women and men in forest-based systems.	Context: There is a gap in the literature on the subject and not enough findings in this research area.	Type of methods: Surveys
Research Question: With regards to access to forests, how do activities that require physical effort influence the involvement of women in forest-related income generation activities?		
Rationale: Based on the finding, there could be a need for alternative activities that could be relevant to women.	Context: There is a research gap and absence of actions and institutions targeting local populations.	Type of methods: Focus groups with NGOs and local communities, policy dialogues
Research Question: With regards to social acceptance of different tasks (as attributed to men or women), how do local communities evaluate these tasks and how does this affect women's and men's roles and benefits?		
Rationale: Limiting of income through affecting household income generation	Context: Social context and culture needs better documentation	Type of methods: surveys
Research Question: How is the involvement of women in decision making and income generation affecting her role in NRM in forest context? And, how is the economic situation of the household affecting the role of women in NRM?		
Rationale: Involvement of men/ women in expenditure management could determine willingness to use natural resources.	Context: women are less risk averse in terms of investment and have different patterns of income generation	Type of methods: Surveys
Research Question: what are the institutions, formal and informal, existing in forest space and what are their gender implications (in terms of distributing roles, decision-making power, extent of benefits, etc.)?		
Rationale: It is important to captures transformative change related to these institutions. Positive changes should be replicated. It is complicated to organize forest use; there are no property rights yet everyone feels that they own the forest implicitly. It is important to	Context: There is still a big literature gap in this field of forest institutions.	Type of methods: Focus groups or individual interviews with local communities and policy makers.

explore the role of these institutions.		
Research Question: Climate change is leading to changes in vegetation, what are the types of environmental changes in forest systems due to climate change and how do they lead to changing the role of women and men?		
Rationale: Reveals the importance of interaction between human and natural systems.	Context: There is still a big literature gap in this field	Type of methods: Focus groups or individual interviews with local communities and policy makers

Following, Madame Dhekra Hidri presented the work plan for gender research in the agricultural systems of Tunisia.

Table 3: Gender Research Work plan in the Agricultural Systems of Tunisia.		
Dr. Jutta Werner, Mrs. Rima Gmati, Mrs. Salma Jalouali, Mrs. Najoua Ben Ali, Mrs. Faouzia Rouissi, Mr. Mounir Abdel Malek, Mrs. Imen Garraoui, Mrs. Dhekra Hidri, Mrs. Najoua Khlaifi, Dr. Dina Najjar		
Research Question: What roles (at household and community levels) do women and men have in agriculture?		
Rationale: -To understand roles of men, women and youth in agriculture -To guarantee better interventions of relevance to gender-specific activities/roles -To implement a gender-sensitive approach in agricultural programs	Context: -Profil genre (EU,2014) -Gender and water stat (FAO) -Gender and water in PPI -Ministry of Agriculture Project Reports : PRODUSUD, PRODEFIL (FIDA, Zaghouan), CNOA -Governance of porable water and gender in rural areas (PNUD) -Reality and perspective (FAO, 2014) -Projet AGIRE (Sbikha, GIG) -Regional study by CAWTAR	Type of methods: Focus Groups and surveys Adapted to the context and specificities of the regions (norms, traditions, crops ...)
Research Question: Explore the role of women as change agents in livestock rearing. How are women affecting change in agriculture-based systems? How can we improve that?		
Rationale: -The improvement of women situation impacts directly the situation of the household and the family as well (especially children), taking into consideration working at two levels: <u>To satisfy the basic needs:</u> Social empowerment <u>To have to satisfy economic needs:</u> Economic empowerment, work	Context: North-west: -All duties are done by women because the men generally work outside the household (big cities or construction site...) - Significant gender wage gaps South: -Rangelands too far from the household -Grazing is a very exhausting activity so it is done by men -Norms, traditions, customs, do not allow to women to do grazing	Type of methods: Focus groups, interviews and surveys -Capacity building related to social entrepreneurship -Formalization of informal work -Improving social security benefits -Work with innovation platforms to tackle the different needs of women, men and youth -Introduce trainings (fattening, small livestock...) with gender consideration

	Center: The situation for women is between north-west and south. There is heavy dependence on forests.	
Research Question: Explore the relationship between farming and rangelands from a gender lens. In particular, what are the impacts on livestock?		
Rationale: There are variations in livestock farming and one size does not fit all. North-west : small ruminant, small livestock South: Camelids, ovine(sheep) Take in consideration: the transhumance	Context: -Purchase of cattle feed reduces profitability and there is a need to introduce forage crops but the lands are small (consider crop rotations) -Limited access to water depresses yield -There is a need for men and women to adapt to climate change implications (degradation of the rangelands, drought) -Although an adaptive measure to CC, it is exhaustive work for women to have cactus as a source of cattle feed -Review studies done by OEP + PFE	Type of methods: Focus groups, interviews and surveys
General recommendations: Conduct statistics that are gender sensitive Conduct gender training for the team of work Timely awareness raising before the Census execution by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2018 Study the absence of women in labor unions /syndicates Motivate the women to take part in decision-making in SMSA, GDA and in the creation of these societies Exchange visits /field visit/success stories for women: SMSA Tahadi (Kairouan, PAMPAT), SMSA Ghragher (Jendouba, COSPE), 3 SMSAs (100% Women) Change the manner /method of implementation: work at changing mentalities of men to allow women to be more involved, for example sharing experiences, exchange visits in women leader household Studies at Micro/meso levels using a gender approach Research solutions for corruption in the distribution of cattle feed subsidized by the government Studies about access to credit in the benefit of women and youth in rural area (land tenure, institute of microcredit (guarantee fund in Kasserine))		

With new members joining, the discussion then started on a national work plan for gender research in rangelands systems. After deliberations with the whole team, the following work plan was derived for gender research in rangelands in Tunisia.

Table 3: Gender Research Work plan in the Rangelands Systems of Tunisia.		
Dr. Jutta Werner, Mrs. Rima Gmati, Mrs. Salma Jalouali, Mrs. Najoua Ben Ali, Mrs. Faouzia Rouissi, Mr. Mounir Abdel Malek, Mrs. Imen Garraoui, Mrs. Dhekra Hidri, Mrs. Najoua Khlaifi, Mrs. Roqeya Chibani, Dr. Farah Ben Salem, Dr. Mouldi Gamoun, Dr. Mounir Louhaichi, Dr. Slim Slim, Mrs. Oumaima Ben Ramdhane		
Research Question: What NRM and agricultural roles (at household and community levels) do women and men have in rangelands-based systems?		
Rationale: -Knowledge is lacking	Context: -Roles always change and most recent	Type of methods: -Has to be women who

<p>-To design interventions, we need to know roles and needs which differ by gender and location.</p>	<p>study conducted in 1993 (FAO) -Gender roles differ between south and north. Women are more visible in the North. South has more conservative gender norms. -IFAD project in Zaghouan and other areas with some information -Certain rangeland programs with 'gender' mandate -Studies done on women Apiculture -Roles change with seasons, in spring there are many plants women collect the herbs for feed (storage)</p>	<p>collects information from women. -Building rapport -Questionnaire in local dialect</p>
<p>Research Question: Explore the role of women as change agents in livestock rearing. How are women affecting change in rangeland-based systems? How can we improve that?</p>		
<p>Rationale: -To understand women's economic contributions -Strengthen their economic roles women's involvement is low in this domain (5%) -Learn from the experiences of women with leadership roles -Widows in addition to women in households affected by migration are increasingly managing flocks yet programs are biased to men.</p>	<p>Context: -In Mednine women have where to graze, have knowledge about plants and their seasons -Women in processing are more visible, e.g., crafts making bags -Beni Kdeiche there is women SMSA on medicinal and aromatic plants, also apiculture women SMSA (doing training to others) -GDA on milk with men and women in Ksar Halouf (collection of goat milk, usually goat milk is not sold, this is change in local norms) -In Zaghouan area there is a national development plan in 2014 spearheaded in mountainous areas. The project Targeting women. -GIZ projects adopting participatory research with women and men.</p>	<p>Type of methods: -Work with SMSA and GDA in kal'at snen, ndouba, sbeihiya, beni khdeish, kasreen, sidi bouside, compare between gender-mixed GDA and women-only GDAs -GIZ has information on GDA in governorates (the gender composition of groups)</p>
<p>Research Question: How are changes in rangelands impacting livestock production; and how do these impacts play out for men and women?</p>		
<p>Rationale: -Knowledge is lacking about both the changes and the impacts which differ along gender lines. -Roles of women in feed production (secondary or primary feeds in different systems) remains unclear. -Different feeding for different type of animals. -Relations between irrigated lands and rangelands in feed production, they are complimentary. -Ecosystem (oasis) is prolific and women are involved in feed</p>	<p>Context: -New experience of silage production in Mednine, beni kdeich, and Ben Girdan (olive leaves used as feed). -Gendered impacts of conservation approach alleviates pressure on rangelands. -Women extract essential oils and leftovers are fed to livestock - Women usually do harvesting and after threshing women take the leftovers to feed the livestock. Storage of feed is also done by women. -The lower the number of flock the, more the women are involved</p>	<p>Type of methods: Focus groups, interviews and surveys -Beni Kdeich best area to study supplementary feed because there is olives and oasis in addition to rangelands.</p>

<p>acquisition (diverse across three canopies). -Knowledge about the source of the feed improves prices</p>	<p>-In North there is a decrease in moving around due to CC but South movement increased (tied to drought). -Rangelands which are degraded are now being turned into irrigated farmland. -Different meat types affect prices: Beni Khdeich animal is more expensive (the more the dependence on rangelands the better the meat quality) -There is prodifil project on interrelationships between the three systems but not specializing on gender -Due to climate change buying more feed and using more supplementary feed, e.g., from farming. Though the price of livestock increased the incoming livestock from Lybia brought the prices down. -The flock size goes up and down. Breeds genetic have changed (others think otherwise).</p>	
<p>Research Question: How are women adapting to climate change in rangeland-based systems?</p>		
<p>Rationale: -Because the role may change for women and men due to negative economic changes (bad revenue from trees and crops) -Drought desperate measures are harmful—e.g., girls can be withdrawn from schools to contribute to the household -Women and men have different adaptation capacity</p>	<p>Context: -CC increased the workload of women to collect cactus and other supplementary feed issues. -More work for women due to more work on acquiring supplementary feed -Need to decrease work of women: Cactus to be burnt (some wake up at 3 am in Sidi Bou Zeed)</p>	<p>Type of methods: Focus groups, interviews and surveys</p>
<p>Other thoughts and recommendations: Rehabilitation of degraded (caused by CC and overgrazing) in private rangelands how is it impacting food security? And, what measures can be taken with men and women? We can learn from extension project mind the gap about innovations that are more gender inclusive (benefitting both men and women) in livestock rearing. How important is the educational level of women in participating in decision making in rangeland management? How important are income sources in influencing household patterns in rangeland use? There are no studies conducted on gender and rangelands in Tunisia so far, despite how large these areas are. Rangeland use has changed lately (during last few years) because youth have other alternatives for income generation. It could be relevant to assess this change in surveys.</p>		

Following the completion of the work plans, participants worked again in smaller groups (three groups) to identify questions for the survey instruments: a section on respondents' characteristics and roles; a section on feeding and grazing; and a section on information, technological innovations and services. The resulting survey can be [found here](#). Enumerator were then asked to present the questions related to the three survey components.

As the workshop drew to an end, Dina Najjar thanked the participants for their very committed and fruitful contributions. Dr. Mounir Louhaichi then closed the workshop by reiterating the importance of unleashing the potential of women in rangelands and thanking the participants for their time, expertise and collaboration.

Day 3: November 1, 2017

On the third day, enumerators (see Table 1 names with *) attended a training event on conducting fieldwork, methods for recruiting participants, maximum diversity sampling (of different genders, age, marital status and extent of participation in local committees and rangeland programs). The presentation for conducting fieldwork and selection criteria for participants can be found [here](#). Participants reflected on lessons from their experiences in conducting surveys and how these experiences can be useful for the current study. Then enumerators took turns in reading each question in the [survey](#), after which we agreed on the meaning and anticipated difficulties that could arise from pausing specific questions and means to address them. After completing this exercise and having a lunch break, the training then concluded with approaches for note taking and eventually translating these notes (presentation found [here](#)). Examples of notes related to qualitative research were provided from prior projects. Participants were encouraged to use local terms in their notes and bring in the participants' opinions in as much detail as possible.

Dina ended the third day by thanking the enumerators for their interest in the study and wishing them all the best in the field.

**Planning Workshop for the Identification of Gender Research
Related to**

Agro-Silvo-pastoral Production Systems

30 October – 01 November 2017, Hammamet - Tunisia

Tentative Agenda

Purpose:

Brainstorming and training of enumerators on initiating a gender research agenda related to agro-silvo-pastoral production systems in Tunisia.

Specific Objectives:

Agree on specific activities/gender research road plan through:

- Identification of gender research related to livestock and rangeland management in agro-pastoral production systems
- Training of enumerators for conducting surveys

Day 1: Monday 30 October 2017

- Opening workshop by ICARDA NAWA Regional Coordinator and key NARS partners
- Setting the scene: Overview of gender implications for rangeland
- Brainstorming (working in small groups)

Day 2: Tuesday 31 October 2017

- Breaking-up into groups for discussing goals, methodology, milestones, and timeline
- Finalizing the detailed workplan
- Developing and discussing research instruments related to the developed research activities.

Day 3: Wednesday 01 November 2017

- Training of enumerators on questionnaire at the household and community level.



MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE,
DES RESSOURCES HYDRAULIQUES
ET DE LA PÊCHE



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Livestock



Planning Workshop for the Identification of Gender Research Related to Agro-Silvo-pastoral Production Systems

30 – 31 October 2017, Hammamet, Tunisia

#	NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
1	Garracui imen	MIND gap project	garracuiimen@yahoo.com	
2	Gmatti Riina	GIZ	riina.gmatti@giz.de	
3	Jutta Werner	ICARDA	j.werner@cgiar.org	
4	Jalal uli silva	CRDA Modeni	jalalulis@yahoo.fr	
5	Fareh Aouadi	FAO	fareh.aouadi@fao.org	
6	Mouli Gamoun	ICARDA	m.gamoun@cgiar.org	
7	Mariam Khalifaoui	INRGEF	khalifaouimariam@gmail.com	
8	Ben Salem Farhi	I & A	bensalemf@yahoo.fr	
9	Roukaya Chibani	I & A	chibaniroukaya@yahoo.fr	
10	Ali Nejzaoui	ICARDA	a.nejzaoui@cgiar.org	
11	Najoua ben Ali	CRDA Zaghouan	najoua_benali@yahoo.fr	
12	Mounir Louhaichi	ICARDA	m.louhaichi@cgiar.org	



MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE,
DES RESSOURCES HYDRAULIQUES
ET DE LA PÊCHE



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Livestock



ICARDA

Science for Better Livelihoods in Dry Areas

13	Rouissi Faouzi	CRDA Zaphran	rouissi_faouzi@outlook.com	
14	Manzi Mlaoueh	CRDA Zaphran	mbranzi@yahoo.fr	
15	Abtaif Najoua	Enqueteur ICARDA	najoua.abtaif@gmail.com	
16	Mounir Abdelmalek	CRDA Zaphran	Mounir.abdelmalek@gmail.com	
17	Dhekrq Elhadi	PAPP Project	richidhekrq@hotmail.com	
18	Aymer Fritja	ICARDA		
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				

Personal information including Name, Business Title, Email, Images and GPS points included in this report have been authorized in writing or verbally by the data subject.