Gender sensitive climate-smart agricultural practices

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Agenda for Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture

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Introduction

CCAFS - 15 international agricultural research centers (CGIAR) +
global environmental change (Future Earth) research
communities + their many and diverse partners

- 5 regions and 20 countries
- Farm to regional level + global level

Research on:

- climate smart agricultural practices
- climate information services and climate-informed safety nets
- low emissions agricultural development
- policies and institutions for climate-resilient food systems

ccafs.cgiar.org
CCAFS Gender Impact Pathway

Targeting women, youths and other vulnerable groups in agricultural research for development increases the likelihood of achieving the *gender outcome* we are seeking:

**Empowerment of women and marginalised groups, through increased *access to and control over* productive assets, inputs, information, food and markets, and strengthened participation in decision-making processes**

**As well as** our food security and poverty-related outcomes!!

For more information on CCAFS gender research questions and approaches: [http://www.slideshare.net/cgiarclimate/ccafs-the-gender-outcome-challenge-patti-kris](http://www.slideshare.net/cgiarclimate/ccafs-the-gender-outcome-challenge-patti-kris)
Linking Knowledge with Action
Strategies for Achieving Outcomes

Climate smart agriculture means transformative changes in agricultural practices!!

Social learning approaches are key:
• facilitated iterative processes of working together, in interactive dialogue
• involves knowledge exchange, learning, action, reflection and on-going partnership
• spreading change through networks and systems

Learn more at:
http://ccsl.wikispaces.com/
Gender & CSA-focused research: Examples of innovative approaches

New ICT/communication-based partners & approaches for achieving scale:

Farm reality TV show targeting and informing millions of women, men and youths on CSA technologies across East Africa

Testing mobile-phone based equitable ag advisory services

Improved climate and ag information services targeted at women

Participatory farmer-led videos giving farmers a chance to share their perceptions, knowledge and adaptation strategies for a changing climate
Gender and CSA-focused research examples, cont’d

Testing new large-scale, inclusive crowdsourcing approaches re: technology and agricultural practice needs and impacts

**M&E:** Training in impact pathway analysis and M&E strategies with partners, including *gender impact pathways*

**Capacity strengthening** in new gender approaches and analysis with development partners
Improved Gender-CC research methods

FAO/CCAFS jointly developed qualitative gender tools that were implemented in CCAFS sites in Uganda, Ghana and Bangladesh

CCAFS gender & social Learning expert has been refining and testing these methods and producing a field manual for use by development partners

Improved Gender-CC research methods

Plot-level intra-household gender/CSA survey:

Examining gender differentials in:
• assets, information, empowerment in decision-making
• agricultural practices enhancing climate resilience
• perceptions and values shaping adaptation choices
• labour demands of CSA technologies (often higher for women)

CCAFS/IFPRI/ILRI intra-household survey and training materials:
http://thedata.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/CCAFSbaseline
Research to address ‘what are gender-sensitive CSA practices?’

Still many research and evidence gaps here!! Requires both qualitative and quantitative approaches

Research questions should precede choice of method(s)

CCAFS is doing the same surveys across diverse ag systems/regions to try to address this challenge – just what are CSA practices, where, why and for whom?

N. Palmer
Women are receiving significantly less information on agricultural practices and climate/weather across Africa and S. Asia.

Bringing together Meteorological Services, Extension, Researchers & NGO’s/practitioners around improved climate services can enhance adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable people.

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Some initial findings, cont’d

In 2 regions of Kenya, we found:

There is still a very low awareness, and often significantly lower awareness of women than of men, of many water-conserving and soil enhancing agricultural practices that will help build climate resilience (along with other livelihood benefits)
Some findings, cont’d

However, once aware, **women are just as likely, or more likely to adopt CSA practices as men**

**Such as:** *water harvesting, agroforestry, crop residue mulching, composting, manure management, drought/heat/flood tolerant varieties, minimum tillage and cover cropping (conservation ag practices)*

**But, institutional (e.g. property rights) and market-related constraints are still restrictive in many places**

See also: IFPRI’s gender in ag resources:
[gaap.ifpri.info](http://gaap.ifpri.info)
Resources

Summary of CCAFS gender research and links to FAO-CCAFS gender-CC qualitative tools:
http://ccafs.cgiar.org/gender-and-climate-change#.Uu0_TfbVV50

CSA and gender policy brief:
http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/publications/PDFS/PB13013.PDF

Making climate services gender-sensitive:
http://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/showing-how-climate-services-can-work-smallholder-farmers#.Uu6gf_bVV50

CSA success stories:
http://ccafs.cgiar.org/research-highlight/climate-smart-agriculture-improving-lives-millions-heres-how#.Uu08ZPbVV50

CCAFS/IFPRI/ILRI intra-household survey and training materials:
http://thedata.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/CCAFSbaseline

Description of tool to determine extent of viable cultivation with CC:
http://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/looking-beyond-agriculture-help-create-resilient-smallholder-farms#.Uu09nPbVV50