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Gender and Food Systems Research: Key Lessons from the Canadian International Food Security Research Fund

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and Jemimah Njuki

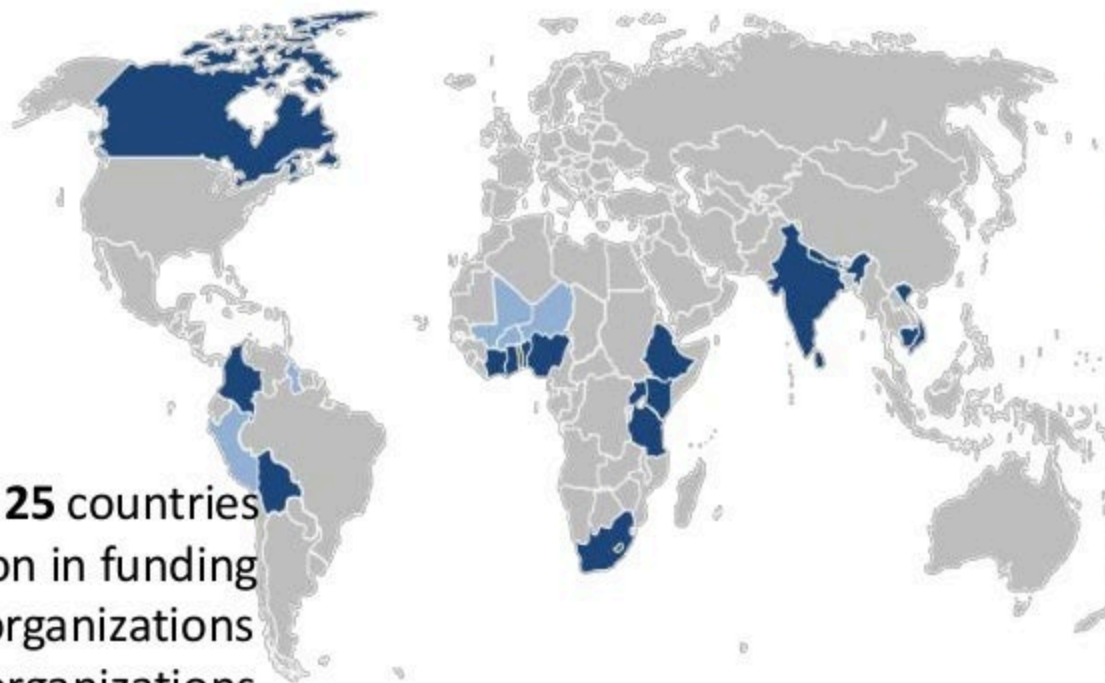
Agenda

- Introductions
- Overview of CIFSRF and Background to the gender synthesis
- Synthesis Approach
- Key findings
- Main features of gender integration and CIFSRF
- Key Lessons and Looking Forward

- Questions and comments

CIFSRF | 2009 – 2018

The Canadian International Food Security Research Fund (CIFSRF) invests in developing and scaling up solutions that increase production, access, and consumption of safe and nutritious food.



39 projects in **25** countries
CA \$124 million in funding
40 Southern organizations
20 Canadian organizations



Diversity of research for development topics



Approaches

Gender integration strategies occurred at multiple levels:

For smallholder farmers and community members

- increasing recognition of women's roles in agriculture
- redistributing labour and resources
- building women's agency
- increasing social inclusion

For the project teams and research process

- increasing the gender analysis capacity of research teams
- applying a gender lens throughout the research cycle
- accounting for progress in meeting gender objectives
- generating evidence on gender-responsive research practices



Best practices

- Use a layered combination of strategies to achieve more gender-transformative results
- Dedicate gender expertise and "ring-fenced" funding to enable more transformative outcomes
- Unpack assumptions about gender and articulate a theory of change on women's empowerment
- Address gender constraints more effectively using interdisciplinary and qualitative research rather than biophysical

Results



of CIFSRF projects increased women's access to knowledge, skills, and resources

33% of projects actively empowered women by increasing their voice and leadership, recognizing their value, providing more control over resources and decisions, and increasing their participation in organizations

Women's incomes were increased, their nutrition was improved, and their work drudgery was reduced

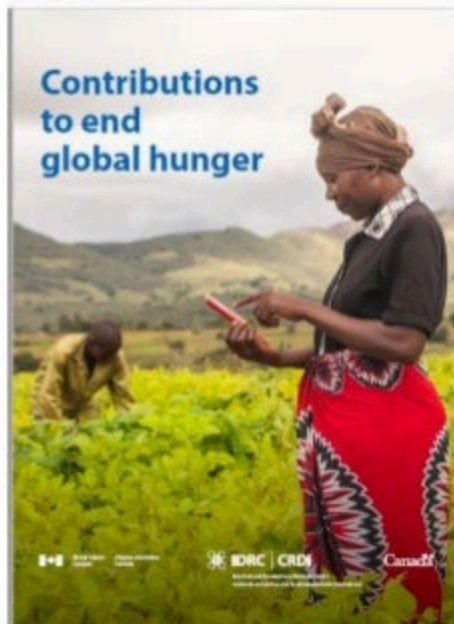
45% of farmers who received technical training were women

All projects implemented gender strategies; **426** researchers participated in gender training

Women made up **37%** of the researchers involved in CIFSRF

42% of farmers involved in testing innovations were women

Women made up **58%** of the graduate students involved in CIFSRF



CIFRSF Gender Synthesis: Key Questions

- What have been the different strategies applied by projects to integrate gender? And how can these be categorized?
- What are the key gender outcomes from the projects?
- What is the relationship between strategies and outcomes? Do projects with certain strategies lead to certain outcomes?
- What factors have facilitated or constrained projects from meaningfully integrating gender, or delivering gender outcomes?



Audience participation: think about if...



Your sex is

- man
- woman

Your citizenship is

European
other



Buzz

How did you feel? Did you “fit” into these categories?

What were these categories about?

Sex: man or woman

Citizenship: European or Other



Approach to developing typologies

Iterative approach:

Literature review on existing gender integration typologies to conceptually structure the synthesis

Scrutinizing CIFSRF project documentation/data and built up categories inductively

Resulting in analytical framework with 2 dimensions:

1. Gender integration strategy typology
2. Gender outcomes typology



Table 1: Main and sub-categories of gender integration strategy typology

Content strategies	Process strategies
1. Recognition strategies 1.1 Gender sensitization 1.2 Male engagement 1.3 Visibilizing women's contribution	5. Project and staff capacity strengthening strategies 5.1 Gender training 5.2 Gender expertise 5.3 Partnering 5.4 Professional development opportunities for women
2. Redistribution strategies 2.1 Reducing labour and time 2.2 Increasing access to tangible resources 2.3 Increasing access to intangible resources	6. Gender responsive research practice strategies 6.1 Gender responsive design and planning 6.2 Using gender analysis as research methodology 6.3 Budgets for gender activities 6.4 Gender responsive data collection 6.5 Gender responsive monitoring 6.6 Gender responsive communication and dissemination
3. Agency strategies 3.1 Promoting women's leadership 3.2 Supporting collective action 3.3 Increasing women's decision-making	7. Accountability strategies 7.1 Project gender strategies 7.2 Gender responsive targets
4. Social inclusion strategies 4.1 Participatory research and priority setting 4.2 Recognizing intersectionality	8. Evidence generation strategies 8.1 Addressing knowledge gaps 8.2 Investigating gender strategic research questions

Table 3: Main and sub-categories of gender outcomes typology

1. Women Reached

1.1 Numbers participating in project activities

- Women farmers
- Women food preparers
- Mothers
- Women entrepreneurs
- Women workers
- Women service providers
- Women consumers
- Women groups
- Intersecting social categories

2. Women Accessing Resources and Benefits

2.1 Increased access to knowledge and skills

- Agricultural practices
- Market and business
- Nutrition and health

2.2 Increased group membership

2.3 Increased access to productive resources

- Inputs
- Credit
- Market

2.4 Increased adoption and use of new technologies

- Equipment
- Management practices
- Crop

2.5 Reduced drudgery

2.6 Increased consumption of nutritious food

2.7 Increased access to income

- Women farmers
- Women entrepreneurs
- Women workers

3. Women's Empowerment

3.1 Increased control over decisions

- Production
- Nutrition
- Income

3.2 Increased voice & leadership

3.3 Enhanced recognition and status of

- Women as knowledge-holders
- Women as farmers
- Women as entrepreneurs
- Women's care work

3.4 Change in gender norms and behavior

- Improved intra-household division of labour
- More equitable intra-household relations between men and women

Gender outcomes of CIFSRF projects

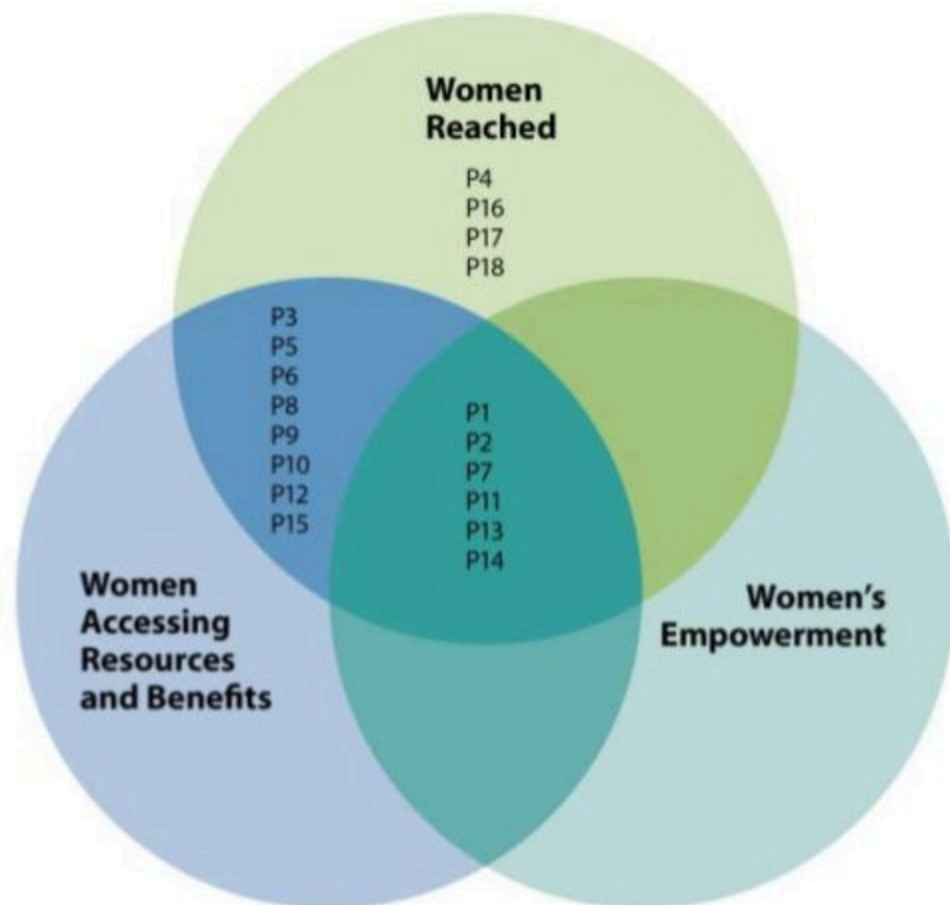


Table 4: Gender outcomes achieved and strategies applied by CIFSRF projects

No.	Project name	Women Reached	Women Accessing Resources and Benefits	Women's Empowerment
P4	Fortified Foods	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
P17	Multipurpose Vaccine	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
P16	Livestock Vaccine	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
P18	Food Processing	1 2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 8		
P12	Preserving Fruits		1 2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 8	
P5	Agricultural Inputs		1 2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 8	
P6	Fermented Food		1 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
P15	Fortified Oil		1 2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> 5 6 7 8	
P10	Vegetable Production		1 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 7 8	
P3	Healthy Plants		1 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 7 8	
P9	Legume Technologies		1 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 7 8	
P8	Extension services		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
P14	Crop innovations			1 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 7 <input type="radio"/>
P11	Post-harvest processing			1 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 7 8
P1	Agricultural Kits			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
P2	Homestead production			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
P7	Nutritious Fish			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
P13	Healthy Potatoes			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1) Recognition strategies, 2) Redistribution strategies, 3) Agency strategies, 4) Social Inclusion strategies, 5) Project and staff capacity strengthening strategies, 6) Gender responsive research practice strategies, 7) Accountability strategies, and 8) Evidence generation strategies.

Table 5: Gender outcomes achieved and sub-strategies applied by CFSRF projects

	No.	Project name	1 Recognition strategies	2 Redistribution strategies	3 Agency strategies	4 Social inclusion	5 Capacity strategies	6 Research practice strategies	7 Account-ability	8 Evi-ence
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	P17	Multipurpose Vaccine			2.3					
	P16	Livestock Vaccine						6.2 6.4		
Women Accessing Resources and Benefits	P18	Food Processing	1.1	2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2	6.2		8.1
	P12	Preserving Fruits		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2	5.4 6.1 6.2		8.1 8.2
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	P6	Fermented Food		1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2		5.1 5.2	5.4 6.1 6.2	6.4 6.6	
	P15	Fortified Oil		1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2	6.4 6.5	7.1 8.1
	P10	Vegetable Production	1.1	1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2	6.2	6.4 6.5	7.1 7.2 8.1
	P3	Healthy Plants		1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2			5.4 6.1 6.2	6.4	7.1 8.1
	P9	Legume Technologies	1.1		2.3 3.2		5.1	5.4 6.1 6.2	6.4 6.6	7.1 8.1 8.2
	P8	Extension services	1.1	1.3 2.3	3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2	6.1 6.2	6.4 6.5 6.6	7.2 8.1 8.2
Women's Empowerment	P14	Crop Innovations	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2	5.4 6.2	6.5	7.1 7.2 8.1
	P11	Post-harvest processing		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2	6.2	6.4 6.5	7.1 8.1
	P1	Agricultural Kits		1.2 2.1 2.2 2.3		3.3 4.1	5.1 5.2	5.4 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	7.1 7.2	8.1 8.2
	P2	Homestead production	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.1 2.2 2.3		3.3 4.1 4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1 8.2
	P7	Nutritious Fish		1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2	6.5 6.6	7.1 8.1
	P13	Healthy Potatoes	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2 3.3	4.1 4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1
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	P2	Homestead production	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.1 2.2 2.3		3.3 4.1 4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1 8.2
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	P2	Homestead production	1.1 1.2 1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			3.3 4.1 4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 7.1 8.1 8.2			
	P7	Nutritious Fish		1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.5 6.6 7.1 8.1			
	P13	Healthy Potatoes	1.1 1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3		3.1 3.2 3.3 4.1 4.2		5.1 5.2 5.3 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 7.1 8.1			
				1.1 Recognition strategies 1.2 Engaging men 1.3 Yielding women's contribution	2.1 Reducing labour and time 2.2 Increasing access to tangible resources 2.3 Increasing access to intangible resources	3.1 Promoting women's leaderships 3.2 Supporting collective action 3.3 Increasing women's decision-making	4.1 Gender sensitization 4.2 Recognising intersectionality	5.1 Gender training 5.2 Gender expertise 5.3 Partnering 5.4 Professional development for women	6.1 GR design and planning 6.2 Gender analysis as methodology 6.3 Budgets for gender activities 6.4 GR data collection 6.5 GR monitoring 6.6 GR communication and dissemination	7.1 Project gender Strategies

Table 5: Gender outcomes achieved and sub-strategies applied by CIFS RF projects

	No.	Project name	1 Recognition strategies	2 Redistribution strategies	3 Agency strategies	4 Social inclusion	5 Capacity strategies	6 Research practice strategies	7 Accountability	8 Evidence
Women Reached	P4	Fortified Foods			2.3					
	P17	Multipurpose Vaccine			2.3					
	P16	Livestock Vaccine						6.2 6.4		
	P18	Food Processing	1.1	2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2	6.2		8.1
Women Accessing Resources and Benefits	P12	Preserving Fruits		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2 5.4	6.1 6.2		8.1 8.2
	P5	Agricultural Inputs		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2 5.3	6.1 6.2	7.2	8.1
	P6	Fermented Food	1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2		5.1 5.2 5.4	6.1 6.2 6.4 6.6		
	P15	Fortified Oil	1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3			5.1 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1
	P10	Vegetable Production	1.1 1.3	2.1 2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2	6.2 6.4 6.5	7.1 7.2	8.1
	P3	Healthy Plants		1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2			5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4	7.1	8.1
	P9	Legume Technologies	1.1	2.3	3.2		5.1	5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.6	7.1	8.1 8.2
	P8	Extension services	1.1 1.3	2.3	3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2	6.1 6.2 6.4 6.5 6.6	7.2	8.1 8.2
Women's Empowerment	P14	Crop Innovations	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2 5.4	6.2 6.5	7.1 7.2	8.1
	P11	Post-harvest processing		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2	6.2 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1
	P1	Agricultural Kits		1.2 2.1 2.2 2.3		3.3 4.1	5.1 5.2 5.4	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	7.1 7.2	8.1 8.2
	P2	Homestead production	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.1 2.2 2.3		3.3 4.1 4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1 8.2
	P7	Nutritious Fish		1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2 6.5 6.6	7.1	8.1
	P13	Healthy Potatoes	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2 3.3	4.1 4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1
				1.1 Gender sensitization 1.2 Engaging men 1.3 Yielding women's contribution	2.1 Reducing labour and time 2.2 Increasing access to tangible resources 2.3 Increasing access to intangible resources	3.1 Promoting women's leaderships 3.2 Supporting collective action 3.3 Increasing women's decision-making	4.1 Gender training 4.2 Recognising intersectionality	5.1 Gender training 5.2 Gender expertise 5.3 Partnering 5.4 Professional development for women	6.1 GR design and planning 6.2 Gender analysis as methodology 6.3 Budgets for gender activities 6.4 GR data collection 6.5 GR monitoring 6.6 GR communication and dissemination	7.1 Project gender Strategies

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	P18	Food Processing	1.1	2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2	6.2		8.1
Women Accessing Resources and Benefits	P12	Preserving Fruits		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2 5.4 6.1 6.2			8.1 8.2
	P5	Agricultural Inputs		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2 5.3 6.1 6.2		7.2 8.1	
	P6	Fermented Food	1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2		5.1 5.2 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.6			
	P15	Fortified Oil	1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3			5.1 5.3 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.5 7.1 8.1			
	P10	Vegetable Production	1.1 1.3	2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2 6.2 6.4 6.5 7.1 7.2 8.1			
	P3	Healthy Plants		1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2		5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4 7.1 8.1			
	P9	Legume Technologies	1.1		2.3 3.2		5.1 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.6 7.1 8.1 8.2			
	P8	Extension services	1.1 1.3		2.3 3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.5 6.6 7.2 8.1 8.2			
Women's Empowerment	P14	Crop Innovations	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2 5.4 6.2 6.5 7.1 7.2 8.1			
	P11	Post-harvest processing		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2 6.2 6.4 6.5 7.1 8.1			
	P1	Agricultural Kits		1.2 2.1 2.2 2.3		3.3 4.1	5.1 5.2 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6 7.1 7.2 8.1 8.2			
	P2	Homestead production	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.1 2.2 2.3		3.3 4.1 4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 7.1 8.1 8.2			
	P7	Nutritious Fish		1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.5 6.6 7.1 8.1			
	P13	Healthy Potatoes	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2 3.3 4.1 4.2		5.1 5.2 5.3 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 7.1 8.1			

1) Recognition strategies	1.1 Gender sensitization
2) Redistribution strategies	1.2 Engaging men
3) Agency strategies	1.3 Yielding women's contribution
4) Social inclusion strategies	2.1 Reducing labour and time
5) Project and staff capacity strengthening strategies	2.2 Increasing access to tangible resources
6) Gender responsive research practice strategies	2.3 Increasing access to intangible resources
7) Accountability strategies	3.1 Promoting women's leaderships
8) Evidence generation strategies	3.2 Supporting collective action
	3.3 Increasing women's decision-making
	4.1 Recognizing intersectionality
	4.2 Recognizing intersectionality
	5.1 Gender training
	5.2 Gender expertise
	5.3 Partnering
	5.4 Professional development for women
	6.1 GR design and planning
	6.2 Gender analysis as methodology
	6.3 Budgets for gender activities
	6.4 GR data collection
	6.5 GR monitoring
	6.6 GR communication and dissemination
	7.1 Project gender Strategies
	7.2 Gender responsive Languages
	8.1 Addressing knowledge gaps
	8.2 Gender strategic research questions

Table 5: Gender outcomes achieved and sub-strategies applied by CIFS RF projects

	No.	Project name	1 Recognition strategies	2 Redistribution strategies	3 Agency strategies	4 Social inclusion	5 Capacity strategies	6 Research practice strategies	7 Accountability	8 Evidence
Women Reached	P4	Fortified Foods			2.3					
	P17	Multipurpose Vaccine			2.3					
	P16	Livestock Vaccine						6.2 6.4		
	P18	Food Processing	1.1	2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2	6.2		8.1
Women Accessing Resources and Benefits	P12	Preserving Fruits		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2 5.4 6.1 6.2			8.1 8.2
	P5	Agricultural Inputs		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2 5.3 6.1 6.2		7.2 8.1	
	P6	Fermented Food	1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2		5.1 5.2 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.6			
	P15	Fortified Oil	1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3			5.1 5.3 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.5 7.1 8.1			
	P10	Vegetable Production	1.1 1.3	2.1 2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2 6.2 6.4 6.5 7.1 7.2 8.1			
	P3	Healthy Plants		1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2		5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4 7.1 8.1			
	P9	Legume Technologies	1.1	2.3	3.2		5.1 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.6 7.1 8.1 8.2			
	P8	Extension services	1.1 1.3	2.3	3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.5 6.6 7.2 8.1 8.2			
Women's Empowerment	P14	Crop Innovations	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2 5.4 6.2 6.5 7.1 7.2 8.1			
	P11	Post-harvest processing		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2 6.2 6.4 6.5 7.1 8.1			
	P1	Agricultural Kits		1.2 2.1 2.2 2.3	3.3	4.1	5.1 5.2 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6 7.1 7.2 8.1 8.2			
	P2	Homestead production	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.1 2.2 2.3	3.3	4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 7.1 8.1 8.2			
	P7	Nutritious Fish		1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 6.1 6.2 6.5 6.6 7.1 8.1			
	P13	Healthy Potatoes	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2 3.3	4.1 4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 7.1 8.1			

1) Recognition strategies	1.1 Gender sensitization
2) Redistribution strategies	1.2 Engaging men
3) Agency strategies	1.3 Yielding women's contribution
4) Social inclusion strategies	2.1 Reducing labour and time
5) Project and staff capacity strengthening strategies	2.2 Increasing access to tangible resources
6) Gender responsive research practice strategies	2.3 Increasing access to intangible resources
7) Accountability strategies	3.1 Promoting women's leaderships
8) Evidence generation strategies	3.2 Supporting collective action
	3.3 Increasing women's decision-making
	4.1 Recognizing intersectionality
	4.2 Recognizing intersectionality
	5.1 Gender training
	5.2 Gender expertise
	5.3 Partnering
	5.4 Professional development for women
	6.1 GR design and planning
	6.2 Gender analysis as methodology
	6.3 Budgets for gender activities
	6.4 GR data collection
	6.5 GR monitoring
	6.6 GR communication and dissemination
	7.1 Project gender Strategies
	7.2 Gender responsive Languages
	8.1 Addressing knowledge gaps
	8.2 Gender strategic research questions

Table 6: Achievement of “Women Accessing Resources and Benefits” and “Women’s Empowerment” sub-outcomes by project

		Women Accessing Resources and Benefits					Women’s Empowerment					
Project		Resources				Benefits			3.1 Control over decisions	3.2 Voice and leadership	3.3 Enhanced recognition and status	3.4 Change in gender norms
		2.1 Access to knowledge	2.2 Group membership	2.3 Access to productive resources	2.4 Adoption and use of technologies	2.5 Reduced drudgery	2.6 Nutritious food	2.7 Access to income				
P12	Preserving fruits	X			X			X				
P5	Agricultural inputs	X		X		X		X				
P6	Fermented food	X	X		X		X	X				
P15	Fortified oil	X					X	X				
P10	Vegetable prod.	X	X	X	X							
P3	Healthy plants	X	X	X				X				
P9	Legume tech.	X	X									
P8	Extension services	X	X									
P14	Crop innovations	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
P11	Post-harvest	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	
P1	Agricultural kits	X			X	X		X			X	
P2	Homestead prod.	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X
P7	Nutritious fish	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
P13	Healthy potatoes	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 6: Achievement of “Women Accessing Resources and Benefits” and “Women’s Empowerment” sub-outcomes by project

		Women Accessing Resources and Benefits					Women’s Empowerment					
		Resources		Benefits								
Project		2.1 Access to knowledge	2.2 Group membership	2.3 Access to productive resources	2.4 Adoption and use of technologies	2.5 Reduced drudgery	2.6 Nutritious food	2.7 Access to income	3.1 Control over decisions	3.2 Voice and leadership	3.3 Enhanced recognition and status	3.4 Change in gender norms
P12	Preserving fruits	X			X			X				
P5	Agricultural inputs	X		X		X		X				
P6	Fermented food	X	X		X		X	X				
P15	Fortified oil	X					X	X				
P10	Vegetable prod.	X	X	X	X							
P3	Healthy plants	X	X	X				X				
P9	Legume tech.	X	X									
P8	Extension services	X	X									
P14	Crop innovations	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
P11	Post-harvest	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	
P1	Agricultural kits	X			X	X		X			X	
P2	Homestead prod.	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X
P7	Nutritious fish	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
P13	Healthy potatoes	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 5: Gender outcomes achieved and sub-strategies applied by CFSRF projects

	No.	Project name	1 Recognition strategies	2 Redistribution strategies	3 Agency strategies	4 Social inclusion	5 Capacity strategies	6 Research practice strategies	7 Account- ability	8 Evi- dence
Women Reached	P4	Fortified Foods			2.3					
	P17	Multipurpose Vaccine			2.3					
	P16	Livestock Vaccine						6.2 6.4		
Women Accessing Resources and Benefits	P18	Food Processing	1.1		2.2 2.3		5.1 5.2	6.2		8.1
	P12	Preserving Fruits		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2	5.4 6.1 6.2		8.1 8.2
	P5	Agricultural Inputs		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2 5.3	6.1 6.2	7.2	8.1
	P6	Fermented Food		1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2		5.1 5.2	5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.6		
	P15	Fortified Oil		1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1
	P10	Vegetable Production	1.1	1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3		3.2	5.1 5.2	6.2 6.4 6.5	7.1 7.2	8.1
	P3	Healthy Plants		1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2			5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4	7.1	8.1
	P9	Legume Technologies	1.1		2.3 3.2		5.1	5.4 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.6	7.1	8.1 8.2
	P8	Extension services	1.1	1.3 2.3	3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2	6.1 6.2 6.4 6.5 6.6	7.2	8.1 8.2
	Women's Empowerment	P14	Crop Innovations	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2	5.4 6.2 6.5	7.1 7.2
P11		Post-harvest processing		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2	6.2 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1
P1		Agricultural Kits		1.2 2.1 2.2 2.3		3.3 4.1	5.1 5.2	5.4 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	7.1 7.2	8.1 8.2
P2		Homestead production	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.1 2.2 2.3		3.3 4.1 4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1 8.2
P7		Nutritious Fish		1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2 6.5 6.6	7.1	8.1
P13		Healthy Potatoes	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2 3.3	4.1 4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1

1) Recognition strategies	1.1 Gender sensitization
2) Redistribution strategies	1.2 Engaging men
3) Agency strategies	1.3 Visibilising women's contribution
4) Social inclusion strategies	2.1 Reducing labour and time
5) Project and staff capacity strengthening strategies	2.2 Increasing access to tangible resources
6) Gender responsive research practice strategies	2.3 Increasing access to intangible resources
7) Accountability strategies	3.1 Promoting women's leadership
8) Evidence generation strategies	3.2 Supporting collective action
	3.3 Increasing women's decision-making
	4.1 Participatory research and priority setting
	4.2 Recognizing intersectionality
	5.1 Gender training
	5.2 Gender expertise
	5.3 Partnering
	5.4 Professional development for women
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	8.1 Addressing knowledge gaps
	8.2 Gender strategic research questions

Table 6: Achievement of “Women Accessing Resources and Benefits” and “Women’s Empowerment” sub-outcomes by project

		Women Accessing Resources and Benefits					Women’s Empowerment					
Project		Resources				Benefits			3.1 Control over decisions	3.2 Voice and leadership	3.3 Enhanced recognition and status	3.4 Change in gender norms
		2.1 Access to knowledge	2.2 Group membership	2.3 Access to productive resources	2.4 Adoption and use of technologies	2.5 Reduced drudgery	2.6 Nutritious food	2.7 Access to income				
P12	Preserving fruits	X			X			X				
P5	Agricultural inputs	X		X		X		X				
P6	Fermented food	X	X		X		X	X				
P15	Fortified oil	X					X	X				
P10	Vegetable prod.	X	X	X	X							
P3	Healthy plants	X	X	X				X				
P9	Legume tech.	X	X									
P8	Extension services	X	X									
P14	Crop innovations	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
P11	Post-harvest	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	
P1	Agricultural kits	X			X	X		X			X	
P2	Homestead prod.	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X
P7	Nutritious fish	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
P13	Healthy potatoes	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 5: Gender outcomes achieved and sub-strategies applied by CFSRF projects

	No.	Project name	1 Recognition strategies	2 Redistribution strategies	3 Agency strategies	4 Social inclusion	5 Capacity strategies	6 Research practice strategies	7 Account- ability	8 Evi- dence	
Women Reached	P4	Fortified Foods			2.3						
	P17	Multipurpose Vaccine			2.3						
	P16	Livestock Vaccine						6.2 6.4			
Women Accessing Resources and Benefits	P18	Food Processing	1.1	2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2	6.2		8.1	
	P12	Preserving Fruits		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2	5.4 6.1 6.2		8.1 8.2	
	P5	Agricultural Inputs		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3			5.1 5.2 5.3	6.1 6.2	7.2	8.1	
	P6	Fermented Food	1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2		5.1 5.2	5.4 6.1 6.2	6.4 6.6		
	P15	Fortified Oil	1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3			5.1	5.3 5.4 6.1 6.2	6.4 6.5	7.1 8.1	
	P10	Vegetable Production	1.1	1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2	6.2	6.4 6.5	7.1 7.2 8.1	
	P3	Healthy Plants		1.3 2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2			5.4 6.1 6.2	6.4	7.1 8.1	
	P9	Legume Technologies	1.1		2.3	3.2	5.1	5.4 6.1 6.2	6.4	6.6 7.1 8.1 8.2	
	P8	Extension services	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2	6.1 6.2	6.4 6.5 6.6	7.2 8.1 8.2
	Women's Empowerment	P14	Crop Innovations	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2	5.4	6.2	6.5
P11		Post-harvest processing		1.3 2.1 2.2 2.3	3.2		5.1 5.2	6.2	6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1
P1		Agricultural Kits	1.2	2.1 2.2 2.3		3.3 4.1	5.1 5.2	5.4	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	7.1 7.2	8.1 8.2
P2		Homestead production	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.1 2.2 2.3		3.3 4.1	4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1 8.2
P7		Nutritious Fish	1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2	4.1	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	6.1 6.2	6.5 6.6	7.1	8.1
P13		Healthy Potatoes	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.2	3.3 4.1	4.2	5.1 5.2 5.3	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	7.1	8.1

1) Recognition strategies	1.1 Gender sensitization
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	4.2 Recognizing intersectionality
	5.1 Gender training
	5.2 Gender expertise
	5.3 Partnering
	5.4 Professional development for women
	6.1 GR design and planning
	6.2 Gender analysis as methodology
	6.3 Budgets for gender activities
	6.4 GR data collection
	6.5 GR monitoring
	6.6 GR communication and dissemination
	7.1 Project gender Strategies
	7.2 Gender responsive language
	8.1 Addressing knowledge gaps
	8.2 Gender strategic research questions

Key findings from “Women Reached” projects



“Women Reached” projects:

Understanding of purpose of integrating gender = better gender balance

Narrow focus on women as recipients of information - assumptions that involving women in project activities would be sufficient for women to benefit

No investigation of gender based barriers to technology design, adoption and distribution - assumptions that making the products available in market would be sufficient for women to benefit

Worked within the status quo of gender relations - likely reinforced dominant gender relations with men as only recognised knowledge brokers



Key findings “Women Accessing Resources and Benefits” projects

“Women Accessing Resources and Benefits” projects:

Targeted women with specific interventions that addressed women's needs = increased women's access to various resources including knowledge, groups, productive resources and agricultural technologies

“Women Accessing Resources and Benefits” sub-outcomes were distinct and also contributed to each other. For example: Knowledge and productive resources => essential for adopting certain agricultural and nutritional innovations

Access to resources does not guarantee access to benefits





Key findings from “Women Empowerment” projects

Enhanced recognition of women increased their access resources and benefits. Simultaneous critical reflection of social structures and relations contributed to their improved status

The link between women’s increased contribution to household income and intra-household decision-making is not a causal relationship. Context-specific conditions defined women’s sphere of influence

Recognition by men of women’s productive and reproductive roles was important in changing how roles and functions were divided between men and women

Women’s increased access to and control over resources was contingent on the status of the resources

“Women’s Empowerment” sub-outcomes were linked and highly processual – and not achieved in isolation from each other but were mutually reinforcing



Conclusion



Women's empowerment has specific outcomes but at the same time is a process of change.

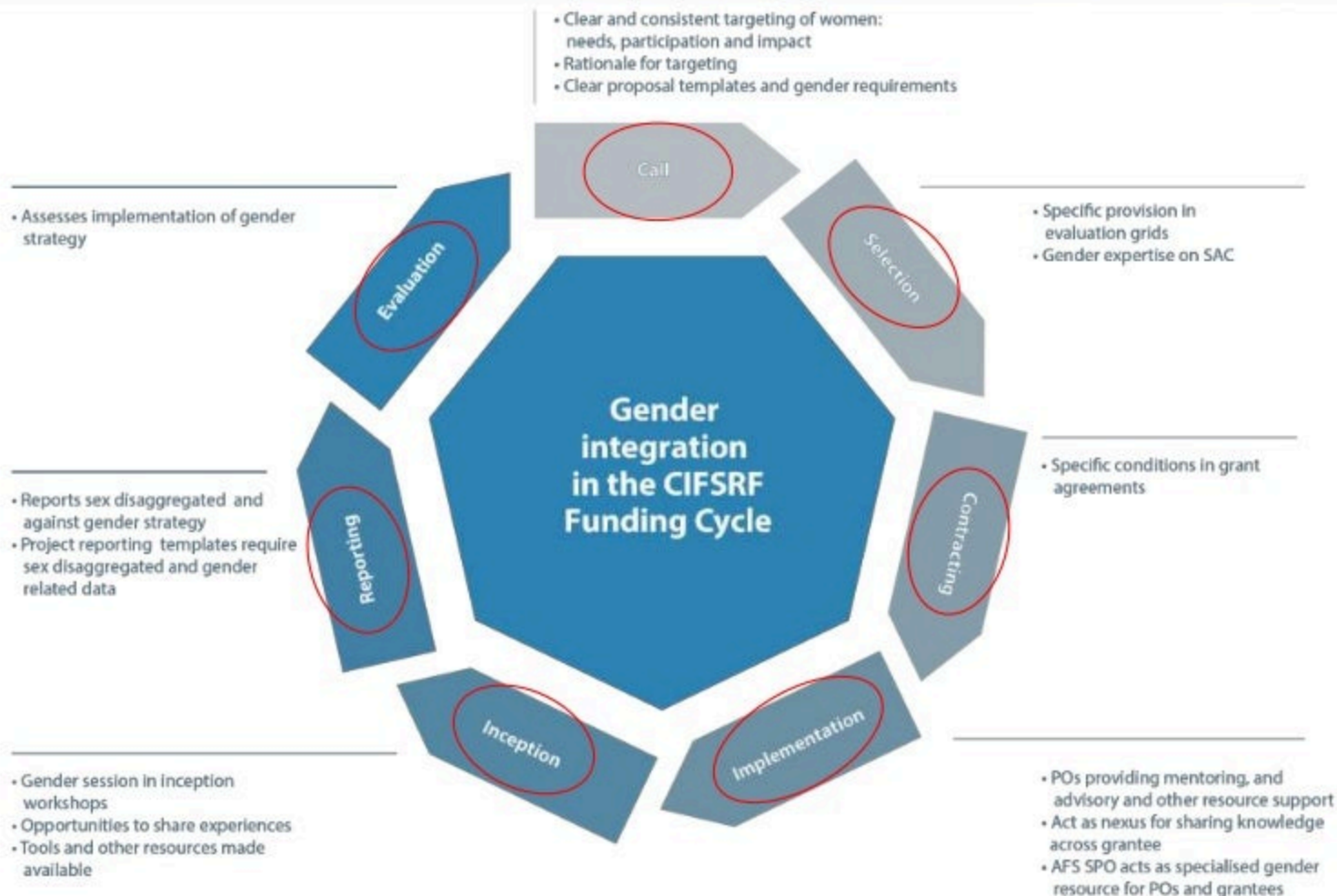
There is no one-to-one link between one particular strategy category and one particular outcome category.

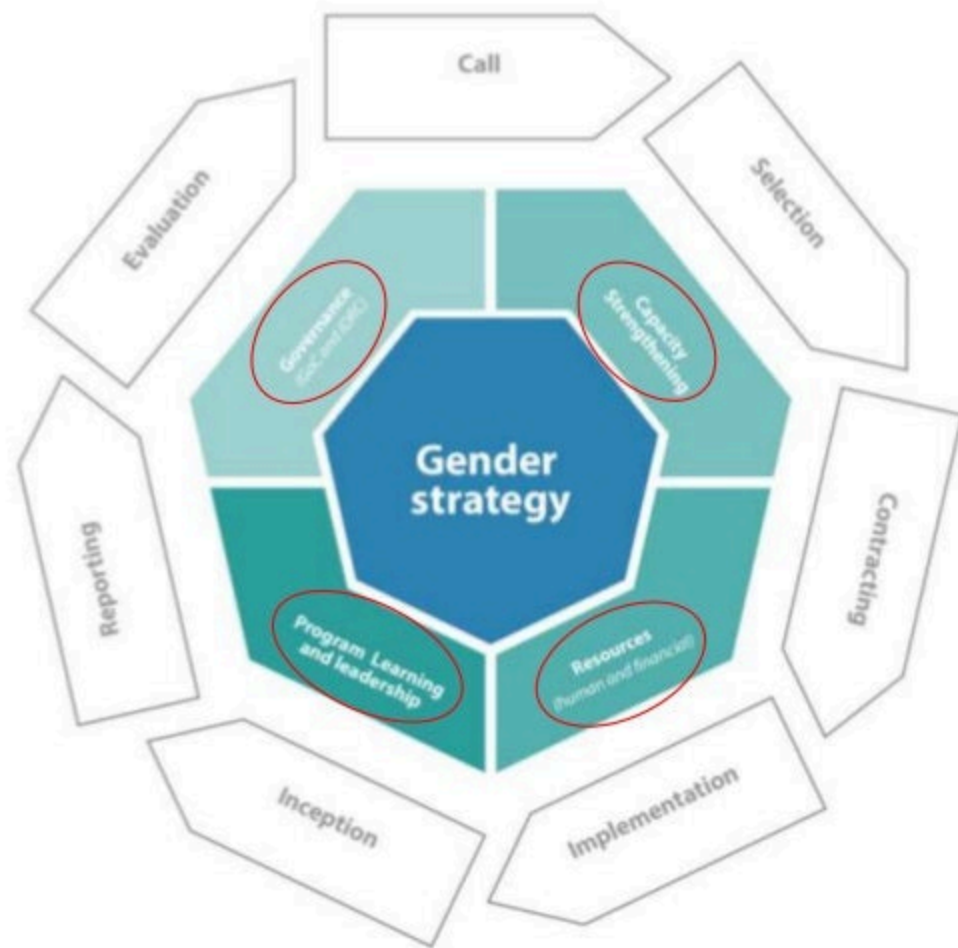
Well-resourced projects that used a variety of different strategies + activities to address multiple, context-specific problems, generally achieved more and higher level categories of gender outcomes than projects with fewer strategies and resources.

Projects that acknowledged relationships between gender outcomes, and explored conditions under which women could access and control resources, were more likely to achieve benefits and empower women than projects that assumed that access to resources led to or guaranteed control



Key gender integration points in the CIFS RF funding cycle





Use of common indicators and metrics to measure outcomes across projects and programs

Gender focused /specific research projects –gender at the core and led by gender scientists

Building capacity for gender, measurement and learning

The politics of gender analysis frameworks (back tracks)



Both full reports are available at

Typologies of change : gender integration in agriculture & food security research

URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/10625/57120>

Lessons learned synthesis paper : gender integration and the Canadian International Food Security Research Fund

URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/10625/57119>



Questions and comments

