Phase 2 CRP Gender Plans -
CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

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Research Questions:

Lipper framework for CSA (ToC) is the overarching research framework:

1. Implementing a program of integrative and strategic research to "build evidence" that is informed by gender research.
2. How to ensure that gender and women's empowerment are dealt with in coordinated climate and agricultural policy?
3. How to build mechanisms to engender finance?
4. What are effective strategies to enhance the capacity of local institutions and services to close the gender gap and what is the role of local institutions and services?

Strategic research:

1. Analysis of data in the Gender Household Survey conducted in CSVs to provide a baseline for the gender and youth sub-IDOs.
2. Analysis of enabling mechanisms, tools, and frameworks for gender in CSA along with strategies for scaling up and measurement frameworks.
3. Analysis of household decision-making methodologies in CSA.
4. What is the potential for climate finance instruments to support women's adaptation and mitigation-based enterprises?
5. How, and to what extent, are women and gender equality integrated into global and national climate policy?
6. To what extent are women engaged in CSA supply chains? Do they have access to technical information and what barriers to participation do women and youth face? Research will focus on dairy, tree crops and agroforestry, coffee, cocoa, and rice value chains.

Photo credit : Dorcas Dembele, CCAFS West Africa

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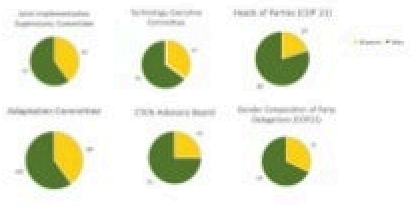
F1: Priorities and Policies for CSA

1. Examine whether and how the information is used by decision makers with the aim of better integration of gender into climate change policy and investment decisions to increase women's control of productive assets.
2. Investigate the ways in which women and the youth can engage with climate change at different levels with a view to more effective representation and engagement than present.

Representation of women on elected UNFCCC Bodies, 2016



Source: UNFCCC

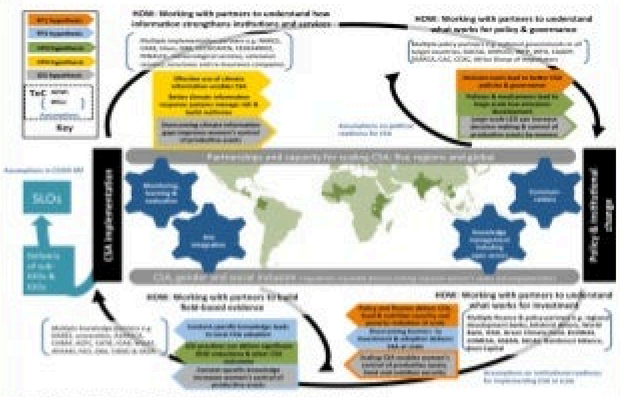
Narrative:

CCAFS gender research was primarily, although not solely, diagnostic:

- Sex-disaggregation in baseline surveys and in use of climate information
- Review of gender issues in climate risk management
- Assessing impacts of practices and technologies on women farmers
- Modelling yield gaps to identify and prioritize adaptation measures that benefit women farmers
- Training, models, tools, and approaches to collect gender information on climate analogues, climate information, institutions, mitigation, and adaptation and risk

A process of review and synthesis of gender research to date was undertaken with Flagships at the end of Phase I – 2015-2016. All FPs are using the results of gender research, analysis, and tools to identify research priorities for Phase II. The goal for Phase II is to move towards gender-transformative research. That is, research that leads to the transformation of gender roles and relations between women and men (Cole et al., 2014).

Impact pathway and theory of change



Key Gender Concepts Used:

Gender transformation: Research that leads to the transformation of gender roles and relations between women and men and the promotion of women's greater equality, responsibilities, status, and access to and control over resources, services, and decision-making. This approach is placed in an analysis of power relationships, and sociocultural norms within a household or community (Cole et al., 2014; Derbyshire et al., 2015). This definition also builds on the work of Dankelman, 2010; Edmunds et al., 2013; Huyer, 2016; Kantor et al., 2015.

Gender norms restrict an understanding of women's roles in agriculture and that transformations in knowledge and understandings of gender are needed at various scales to move beyond these restrictions (e.g. from households to community groups and service organizations to national and international research and governing bodies) (Twyman et al., 2015). Addressing gender norms should be based in an analysis of the specific historical and social contexts of women's lives which are also affected by race, age, class, and culture.

Vulnerability to climate change is determined by geographical, social, class, economic, ecological, and political factors. Gender affects the risks to which individuals are exposed as well as their access to and control of resources, finance, land, technology, and services.

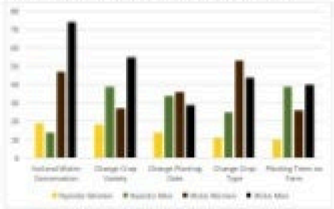
Research Questions Continued:

F2: Climate Smart Technologies and Practices

1. Identify trade-offs of food security, adaptation, and mitigation of CSA technologies and practices and whether they differ for men and women, young and old.
2. Generate effective indicators for gender-related benefits of CSA and apply them in CSVs to understand sex- and youth-disaggregated adoption profiles for a range of CSA options and allow cross-regional comparison and customizing of approaches of the primary barriers holding back adoption, especially by women.

This work will feed into CoA 2.4 to explore how incentive mechanisms can pro-actively target adoption of CSA by women farmers, focusing on value chain and financial incentives that empower women to be agents of CSA adoption in the household. Addressing questions related to CSA and gender will help identify those technologies and practices with positive impacts on the control of productive assets and resources within communities and contribute to achieving the gender and youth IDOs.

Response to climate change by women and men in Kenya



Source: Twyman et al., 2014

FP3: Low Emissions Development

1. Understand methods for participatory technology development by men and women at the household, farm, and community levels.
2. Identify opportunities for strengthening gender relations in decision-making in supply chains. In particular, facilitating women's role in LED and relationships with men in dairy value chains.
3. Increase women's capacity as scientists and policy makers.

FP4: Climate services and safety nets

Research under CoA 4.2 and 4.3 will strengthen understanding of how climate services and agricultural insurance can meet the differing needs of women farmers; incorporate those insights into efforts to scale up climate services and agricultural insurance; and test the degree to which these services can be gender transformative by improving control of resources and participation in decision-making.

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