

Pre-conference meeting

Gender Research Coordinators and Center
representatives

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December 4 2017

KIT Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam

Today

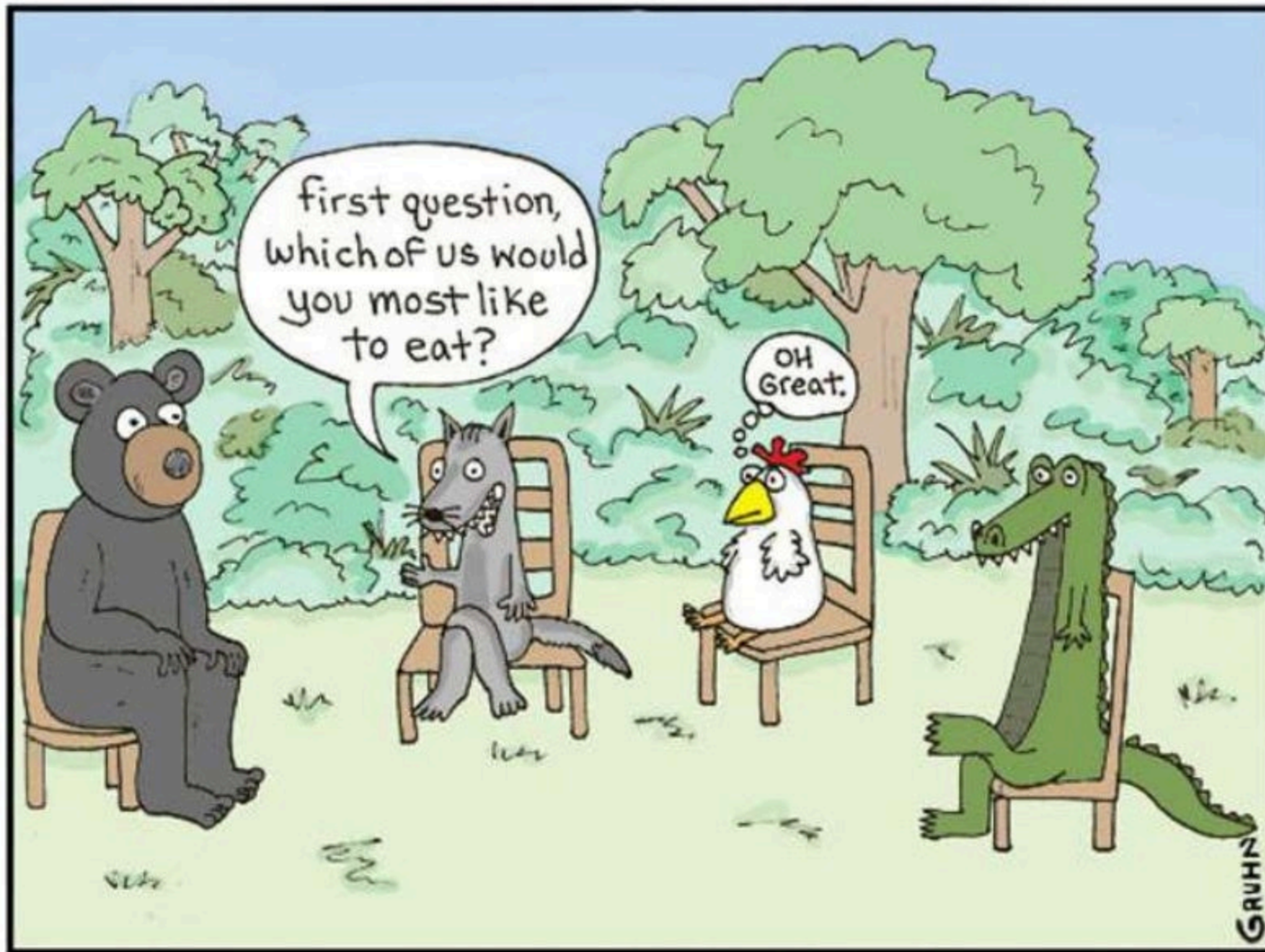


- 8h30 *Welcome and introductions*
- 9h **CRP Gender Strategies** (*flash talks*)
Mapping CGIAR Gender Research (*Introduction, curators*)
- 10h30 *Break*
- 11h **What is our collective CGIAR gender research 'story'?** (*presentation - Rhiannon*)
Phase 2 CRP Gender plans (*poster session in 3 rounds*)
- 12h30 Lunch
Group Photo *onder de bogen*
- 13h30 **Exploring the CGIAR gender landscape – common ground and differences**
(*World café - Ewen*)
- 15h *Break*
- 15h30 **Linking to the SDGs and SRF** (*Bimbika*)
- 16h30 **Blue Legume introduction** (*Roberta Talmage via video*)
- 17h30 *Free evening*
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Objectives



1. To share experiences in relation to CRP Gender Strategies
2. To begin working towards a collective CGIAR gender research framework/map/landscape
3. To introduce the **Blue Legume** gender integration game in preparation for Thursday's session



Ice breakers in the wild

CRP Gender Strategies



3 minutes each CRP



- What are you **proud of** in your Gender Strategy? **Confident about**?
- What are you **not sure about**? Where are you **struggling**?

2-3 points collectively re: strengths and struggles

Mapping CGIAR Gender Research

- Building a coherent story
- CRPs, themes, CoPs etc.
- Curators this week - **who?**

“We would like to acknowledge all CGIAR research programs and Centers for supporting the participation of their gender scientists in this conference. In particular, we are grateful for the window 1 and 2 allocation from the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM), which has made this week’s events possible.”



Photo: Neil Palmer/IWMI

Thank-you!



Our Collective CGIAR gender research 'story'

Wheat



- **Gender as a structuring element** in complex social relations of farming
- **Continual improvement**
- How **roles, resources, constraints and priorities** of women and men of different age groups **differ** in wheat systems and the implications of this for technology development and diffusion
- **Gender relations** and access to resources **influencing adoption**
- **Capacity** for **gender-responsive technology generation** and **dissemination** of R&D partners, including advisory services, input and service providers, and **seed enterprises**
- **Gendered impacts** of wheat R4D; Who benefits, and how?
- Ensuring that efforts to increase **genetic gain benefit both men and women** wheat farmers and consumers in particular contexts; **traits** relevant for key beneficiary groups, and how they relate to gender
- Downstream gender research and analysis of findings informs up-stream **targeting & decision making**
- Types of **institutional arrangements** and business models that enhance poor women farmers, youth and marginalized groups accessing and benefiting from labor-saving technologies

Grain Legumes and Dryland Cereals

- **Preferred traits** for women with respect to dryland cereal and legumes
- Gender **yield gaps** in legume production
- Approaches and interventions to enhance involvement of women in the distribution of dryland legume and cereal **seeds**
- **Cultural issues, norms and practices** that lead to low participation of women farmers in field-based extension and capacity building trainings

Country work highlighted: Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, North Africa

Maize



- **Continual improvement**
- **Technology development**, including **trait preferences** e.g., related to labor- or input-saving, risk reduction, and nutrition and processing qualities
- **Technology diffusion and adoption**, including access to information, bargaining and decision-making capacity, favorable and inclusive enabling environments, and value chains
- Gender relations and **access to resources** influencing adoption of new maize technologies by women and men of different age groups
- How does the introduction of new technologies influence gender relations?
- **Capacity** for gender-responsive technology generation and dissemination of R&D partners, including **advisory services, input and service providers, and seed enterprises**?
- **Gendered impacts** of maize R4D: who benefits, and how?
- How **social and gender norms** constrain/enhance individuals' ability to engage in **agricultural innovation processes**? What are effective measures to address barriers to social inclusion in technology development and dissemination?

Rice



- **Capacity development and value chain approach**
- **Access to** technologies and new varieties for women
- Women's positioning in **value chains**
- Capacity development and innovation to allow women to work at higher VC nodes
- Farm management systems better adapted to the needs of women farmers
- On-farm testing of technologies with women farmers
- Increasing opportunities for **women's employment** throughout the rice value chain
- Approaches leading to increased women's **access to seed and extension services**
- **Mechanization** etc. to improve productivity and reduce **women's drudgery**
- Interventions to increase **productivity, income, and nutritional status** for women
- Stress-tolerant varieties, climate-smart technologies, and diversification to increase women's **adaptive capacity**
- **Gender and age-differentiated impacts** of rice-related technologies
- **Changing role** of women in rice farming and its implications

Country work highlighted: India, Burundi

Roots, Tubers and Bananas (RTB)



- Gendered understanding of **indigenous knowledge and practice**
- **Gender-differentiated preferences** for traits & the consequences for breeding strategies
- **Local knowledge of male and female farmers in disease management**
- Inclusive value chains to improve **access to and utilization of** RTB products for **nutrition and health** and to promote gender equity in the distribution of benefits from increased commercialization
- Technologies, tools, innovations useful to men/women/young farmers livelihood improvement and increased well-being
- Research focus → nutritious foods, value addition through **post-harvest processing** and trait selection in breeding and varietal development
- **Gender norms and agency** advancing/impeding **capacity to innovate** and **adopt technology**
- New agricultural technologies or practices **affecting gender norms and agency**. Under what conditions can they do harm to women?
- How **gender norms and women's and men's agency** are changing, and under what conditions these changes catalyze innovation and lead to desired development outcomes - contextual factors?
- Gender roles and dimensions of inequality in RTB seed systems
- Intra-household resource use and decision-making for equity and innovation
- Gender implications of agro-industrialization and in access to agro-enterprises

Fish



- **Innovative strategies** to increase women's engagement in small-scale aquaculture production
- Factors, models and strategies by which **poor women** can equitably participate in and benefit from the entrepreneurial and employment opportunities presented by aquaculture
- **Gendered preferences** and needs re: fish breeds, feeds and aquaculture management
- **Gendered impacts** of genetically improved fish, fish feeds and disease prevention practices
- Impact of gender transformative approaches to **microfinance**
- Gender-transformative strategies that can be scaled out to catalyze integrated behavior **shifts in gender and social norms**, women's empowerment, and intra-household food distribution

Country work highlight: Bangladesh

Livestock



- Factoring **gender dimensions into genetic improvement approaches** and delivery mechanisms (e.g. for vaccines, animal health management approaches)
- Packages developed that respond to the preferences, opportunities and constraints of women, men and young people
- Meeting **gendered forage and feed needs**
- Empowerment potential and limitations of inclusive **seed development**
- Gender-based opportunities and constraints in adopting **mitigation strategies**
- Impact of **environmental degradation** on gender relations
- Income generation opportunities emerging (for whom) with environmental services
- Relationships between **women's empowerment and intra-household nutrition**
- Different species contribute to different and **gendered pathways out of poverty**
- Gender dimensions of the policies, markets and institutions that affect the performance of different livestock value chains
- **Institutional frameworks** (e.g. hubs, innovation platforms) that produce and reinforce gender norms in livestock **value chains**
- Methods/approaches,/frameworks can help with collection and analysis of producer-level sex disaggregated value chain data?

Country work highlighted: Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
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Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA)

- Transformative approach to gender equality - analysing **structural barriers** and **drivers of change**
- How **structural barriers** and **drivers of change** affect men and women's capabilities to **control assets and resources**, value and distribute **unremunerated labor** and meaningfully participate in decision-making (household/community levels)
- Emphasize shifting from **understanding gender differences** to exploring the means of **achieving more equitable NRM** and **reduced labour**
- **Preferences** of men, women and other social groups with respect to tree species and traits for conservation, domestication and utilization as well as inclusive and gender-responsive **delivery systems**
- **Gender-specific contexts** underpinning decisions and choices over trees, crops, livestock and other livelihood components (household/community levels)
- Approaches **that lift barriers impeding women's participation**
- Gendered implications of cash-crop expansion and various private commitments
- Appropriate **tools and methodologies** that promote inclusive and equitable business models and value chains, highlighting benefit-sharing mechanisms
- **Gender-specific decisions** and how they influence changes in **land-use patterns**
- Key gender aspects of producing, transporting and dealing with **wood energy**
- Differential impacts of emissions reduction

Polices, Institutions and Markets

- How **access to and control over** inputs and resources affect productivity of men and women, and other factors that might explain observed differences in productivity
- How **interventions improve women's empowerment** and **agricultural outcomes** for women and families
- How different **drivers** of agricultural transformation affect gendered roles in agriculture
- Role of **gender preferences** in the demand for and adoption of technology
- Differential **impacts of public expenditures** on men and women, the degree of women's inclusion in the design and advocacy of policies, and methods to lift barriers to women's involvement
- **Interventions that increase gender equity** in control of assets and in opportunities for employment along value chains
- Effects of integrated **social protection and agricultural interventions** to assist men and women to manage shocks and risks, while investing in agriculture and building assets
- Different models for **governance of shared resources** and how they accommodate interests and benefit multiple stakeholders, including women
- Implications for interventions with respect to men and women's **"jointness" in decision-making**, actions, and asset ownership

Country work highlighted: Mozambique, Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso

Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH)



Three strands of research:

- (1) Impact of **gender-based differences** on nutrition- and health-related outcomes
 - (2) Improving nutrition through women's empowerment**
 - (3) Avoiding **unintended consequences** to women's well-being and empowerment
- **Value chain** interventions for achieving improved nutrition and to help explain how gender interacts with different points of the food chain, including in food choices
 - **Gender relationships** as crucial to understanding how food systems work, along with implications of agriculture and food policies on different genders
 - a greater understanding of men's and women's **differential exposure to agriculture-related risks and health** outcomes

Climate Change in agri-food systems (CCAFS)



- How gender relations affect **vulnerability** to different levels of exposure to climate stress and adaptation to progressive climate change among individuals, households, and communities
- Characteristics and causes of gender-differentials in **access to and use of** climate-related information
- Promising **institutional arrangements** enabling women as well as men to benefit from incentives for delivering environmental service
- Gender-differentiated patterns in the **trade-offs** poor men and women make between adaptation and mitigation options for dealing with climate change in agriculture
- Risks arising from climate change or variability and their distribution among men and women with different **resource endowments and assets**
- How to best target climate-smart practices and **knowledge to women**
- Explore how the **capacity of stakeholders** to implement gender transformative climate change, agriculture and food security programs be increased by using participatory methods

Water Land and Ecosystems



- Gendered **power relations** and **gendered capabilities**; **political economy** analysis, **drivers of change** a
- Intermediary institutions, landscape and institutional levels, gender-specific ecosystem services; mapping gender and NRM
- Opportunities to **remove barriers to access improved agricultural and water management practices** (AWLM) and **strengthen women's capabilities** to reduce work burdens and increase productivity
- Tailoring AWLM practices and technologies to meet the **specific needs of women**, and developing **innovative pathways and investment options** to catalyze gender equity
- **Gender-specific income** from traditional vegetable value chains compared to exotic
- Economic impacts on women and men of potential changes in **fuel** (towards waste-based alternatives) and cooking equipment
- Opportunities for women in businesses based on **nutrient recovery from domestic and food waste for agricultural reuse**
- Potential of gender-equitable institutions to deal with water variability, scarcity, degradation and competing uses within ecosystems
- **Concept of capacities or enhanced knowledge** of ecosystems contribute to more resilience and empowerment over resources for women
- **Access to and benefits from** natural resources across different agri-food systems
- Key change agents and **key leverage points to advance gender equality** through ESA research

Country work highlighted: Ghana, Malawi, Egypt, Zambia, Ghana, India, 4 transboundary river basins (gender basin profiles)