



System-wide gender research agenda

CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research

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Inputs for building a system-wide gender research agenda



2017-2018

- GENNOVATE, GAAP2, WEAI, Gender and Breeding Initiative CoPs etc.
- Mapping phase 2 proposal gender plans
- December 2017 first steps (GRC meeting and conference)
- September 2018 – building on these foundations (GRC meeting)
- five grants on **gender dynamics in seed systems** (2017-2019)
- five grants on the '**Feminization**' of agriculture (2018-2020)
- EC work on **Gender Transformative Approaches** (2018)

Cross-CRP gender research themes – phase 2



- **Gender norms**; power relations; Gender Transformative Approaches
- Increasing women's capabilities; gendered constraints; women's empowerment
- Women's **access and control over resources**; time use (gender dynamics and reducing women's time burden)
- (Inclusive) **decision-making** at intra-household, community and landscape levels; intra-household dynamics
- **Gender in value chains; Foresight analysis**
- **Youth** (intersections with gender); **Intersectionality**
- Gendered trait preferences; Women's access to seeds; **breeding**
- **Migration**
- **Policy**: policy implications, influencing policymakers, policy research, policy recommendations
- **Gender and agricultural productivity**; technologies (gendered access and adoption)
- Measuring women's empowerment: **WEAI** (WELI, WEFI, pro-WEAI etc).

CRP	CRP phase 2 gender focus (from phase 2 proposals)	Main concepts and themes per CRP	Examples of system-wide themes and knowledge areas
WLE	Gender Transformative Approaches to achieve greater gender equality in Natural Resource management (NRM) for social and economic benefits. Aim for long-term projects. Look at gendered incentives and how to reduce women's labor and energy expenditure.	Research for greater understanding of gender relations. Focus on power relations and capabilities. Access and control over resources, decision-making processes. Landscape dynamics and landscape perspective. Gender equity and sustainable intensification. Transformative approaches. Gender & youth components. Improved productivity gains for women. Rural – urban migration.	Gender norms Gender / power relations Increasing women's capabilities
PIM	Policy and institutional barriers to gender equity. Other themes: technology, modeling frameworks, job creation. Home to the CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research .	Focus on gender roles and responsibilities, intra-household dynamics, tenure security, time use, asset control, agency, Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) and its related manifestations, gender analysis in the value chain, intensification, food security, gendered migration patterns and impacts on productivity, foresight analysis	Women's access and control over resources Gendered constraints (Inclusive) decision-making at intra-household, community and landscape levels
CCAFS	Promote gender equality in Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), food systems and landscapes. Special attention to vulnerable groups. Other themes: climate finance instruments, climate policy research. Implications of CSA interventions on men and women and youth, best methods for developing policy programs, increasing women's technical expertise, climate services and agricultural insurance and gender. Lead the Community of Practice on Climate-smart Agriculture .	Focus on control over and access to resources, participation in decision-making, intra-household dynamics and decision-making, gender in the value chain. (Also) promote gender equality in landscapes. Gender & youth components. Food security. "Climate smart village" approach.	Women's empowerment Climate change Intra-household dynamics
A4NH	Implications of food policy on gender groups, women's inclusion in food safety activities, gender-based barriers to technologies that reduce disease. Sensitize men about gender roles and women's equity, gendered differences in health risks and benefits. Lead Community of Practice on Gender and Nutrition .	Focus on gender relations in the food system, intra-household dynamics. A4NH is developing a project level WEAI (pro-WEAI) and does significant research on gender assets gaps in agriculture (GAAP 1 and 2). Women in the value chain (connecting women to formal markets), women's empowerment and inclusive decision-making (surrounding intensification)	Intensification Gender transformative approaches
FTA	Valuing and distribution of unremunerated labor. Understanding policy implications (for constraining or enabling environments for women) and developing recommendations for gender sensitive NAMAs and policymaking on REDD+. Action research and analysis of tools and methodologies to promote inclusive business models and value chains.	Control over and access to resources, participation in decision-making (household and community), power relations, gender norms, gendered trait preferences and inclusive and gender responsive delivery systems. Gendered differences and its relation to landscape dynamics. Climate change mitigation and adaptation (strong collaboration with CCAFS), Transformative approaches: focus on structural barriers and drivers of change. Understand gender dynamics in productivity, foresight analysis.	Gender in value chains / Inclusive value chains Youth (intersections with gender) Time use (gender dynamics and reducing women's time burden)
MAIZE	"Agriculture as a social practice", gender research and analysis as part of other technical research, gender and germplasm, gender analysis in agricultural innovation systems approaches (GENNOVATE)	Gender norms, intersecting social identities, climate change, sustainable intensification practices, gendered trait preferences, inclusion of women and youth, food security, gender analysis for seed system work.	Gendered trait preferences Food security
WHEAT	How gender affects vulnerability, risk management and coping strategies. technology adoption. gender research and analysis	Gender norms, inclusive business models of women, youth and marginalized groups. women's access to seeds. gendered patterns	...

			Women's access to seeds
WHEAT	How gender affects vulnerability, risk management and coping strategies, technology adoption, gender research and analysis as part of other technical research, GENNOVATE, integrating gender into Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS)	Gender norms, inclusive business models of women, youth and marginalized groups, women's access to seeds, gendered patterns in productivity, gendered trait preferences, foresight analysis, integrate gender into its agricultural innovation systems approaches	<p>Policy (policy implications, influencing policymakers, policy research, policy recommendations)</p> <p>Foresight analysis</p>
RTB	Gendered understanding of indigenous knowledge and practices, disease management: developing gender responsive communication strategies for pest and disease control. Leads the Gender and Breeding Initiative .	Gender norms, gendered trait preferences, gender equitable control over productive assets and resources, improve food security, empowerment of women and youth, guidelines on gender research, gender and youth component, food security.	<p>Gender and productivity (improve women's productivity and understand gender dynamics)</p> <p>Technologies (gendered access and adoption)</p>
RICE	Identifying income-generating opportunities for women and youth in rice-based systems, women's and youth's access to and contributions to rice technologies, farm diversification.	Gender roles, gender-specific constraints, climate change, youth and women in value chains, women's access to seed, increase women's productivity and reduce their drudgery, inclusion of women and youth in food value chains, reducing women's time burden, gendered trait preferences (based on e.g. cooking time or taste characteristics).	<p>Migration</p> <p>Intersectionality</p> <p>WEAI and its other manifestations (WELI, WEFI, pro-WEAI etc).</p>
FISH	"Develop and test strategies and models to overcome the constraints that limit poor women's engagement in small-scale aquaculture production, capacity building of both women and men for gender-equitable engagement in governance and management".	Gender norms, women's access and control over assets and resources, decision-making, intersectionality, intensification, increased productivity, reducing women's time and energy burden. Intra-household dynamics re: food sharing patterns.	
GLDC	Create a convincing evidence-base on strategic gender topics, mainstreaming gender analysis, develop interventions responsive to gender and social inclusion interests, gender-differentiated interdisciplinary research is required, increase women's abilities to self-organize into groups, impacts of mechanization and modernization on women.	Gender norms, climate change, increase gainful participation of women in value chains, taking women and youth into account (in trait development / breeding pipeline), reducing women's labor/time burden and drudgery, increase women's adaptive capacities in dealing with climate change, intra-household decision-making processes, foresight modeling, youth research track, improved targeting of women's preferred traits	
			4

2017 GRC meeting: emerging system-wide gender research questions

Marlene Elias, Markus Ihalainen, Liza Debevec, Bimbika Basnett



- How can gender be considered upstream in the research process to **inform priorities**?
- How **can local women and men's priorities** influence our research agenda?
- How is **empowerment** understood by **local women and men** in different contexts?
- How can those **local perspectives inform the way we monitor and measure empowerment**?
- In a context of rural transformation: **how are rural livelihoods** - and values, aspirations, gender norms and relations - **shifting**?
- How do those shifts influence the **opportunities and constraints** of different social groups?

CGIAR-wide gender sub-IDs:

- Gender-equitable **control of productive assets and resources**
- Technologies that **reduce women's labour and energy expenditure** developed and disseminated
- Improved capacity of women and young people to **participate in decision-making**
 - What factors influence women and men's adoption of technologies and innovations and how?
 - How can approaches related to development of technologies and innovations be gender-transformative?
 - What are 'youth' (young women and men) -specific issues?
 - What role can women's collectives play in transforming gender relations?

Cross-systems gender concepts in use (Dec 2017)



- **Empowerment**
 - Capabilities
 - Structural barriers
- **Equity**
 - Justice and fairness
 - Rights-based approaches
- **Equality**
 - Process vs outcome
- **Gender-transformative approaches**

Cross-CGIAR gender knowledge/themes (Dec 2017)



- Agricultural technologies (with related gender norms and values)
- Land
- Water
- Landscape
- Big data
- Breeding
- Value chains/Markets/Economic empowerment
- Social transformations (migration, etc.)

and

- Methods and tools related to the above topics
- Understanding of policy issues related to the above topics

Mapping during 2017 conference

Nicoline de Haan, Sophia Huyer, Renee Bullock



- What are **'youth'** (young women and young men) -specific issues? **Aspirations**; How does **intersectionality** relate to both gender/youth questions?
- What role can **women's collectives** play in transforming gender relations?
- **Gender dynamics in value chains**: How does gender influence capacity to engage in VC? How can norms that shape this capacity change? What resources, inputs, support and training do women need to improve their position in VC? What are women-positive VC?
- **Economic empowerment** and women's livelihoods in different contexts
- How does **policy** reinforce or disrupt existing gender inequalities? What are the unplanned consequences of gender-blind policy?
- Role of **institutions** and institutional arrangements at national, global and local levels in managing access to resources, provision of services
- **Gender-agriculture-nutrition-health** connections; gender in food systems
- Agro- and climate **information and extension** that reaches and empowers women; How does **climate change** affect resilience of women
- **Feminization of Agriculture**
- Property and **land rights**, ownership and bargaining
- Identities, masculinities and femininities
gender.cgiar.org
- What are the rural and urban linkages, e.g. women and man's **migration** & spatial mobilities

Red Card / Green Card



Are you doing gender research that involves more than 3 CRPs?

Feminization
of Ag
rights - banking

Gender & Seed Systems

- demands for seed use
- local seed systems
- built on X-CRP projects
- Save SI points
- sequencing - how working with local actors
- Do 9-10 seed production models - better access for small
- Role of formal extension and seeds
- seed identification - 9 seed out seeds selected by community actors

Gender & Breeding

- post doc
- GBI

- linking agri and bio
- local food products
- knowledge generation
- technology extension to women
- how to solve problem of crop breeding

Food Processing & Product Quality

- 7 ways to income (SP/processed)
- [ITA, RTB, WF, LS, CIP, BI]
- nutrition
- food safety
- labour

Gender Norms

- GTA

- GennavATE

- connect between G norms & CAPs
- understanding parameters - also within social institutions
- building evidence on the possibility to work this way
- what norms identify? what factors?
- strategies to engage 7+8?
- extension - how to work

Gender Appraisal - searched
Primary systems / Productivity

- data later necessary for gender in pilot
- without looking across - across 10-15 sites
- full profile view of requirements etc

Inclusive Value Chains / Market systems
for V / increasing engagement with
value Process Models + role to small
entrepreneurship

Strategies

- Technology development / capabilities
- extension / training
- farm input to farmers
- ICT
- access to info / knowledge
- 7 ways - 9 in total, don't
- spread / scale 10+9

Measurement
- energy use & health
- G, performance in
- labor displacement
- impact of small agri
- household agri...

Migrations

- who moves 9/10
- how much of G
- what happens to...
- household @ dest
- what happens to...
- multi-generational
- what are the...
- the nature of...
- special Report
- best time of G to...
- positive / negative
- migration to rural
- economic info...

Red Card / Green Card



First impressions of these system-wide gender research priorities: *is your work reflected?*

Red Card / Green Card



Did YOU submit a proposal for the 2017 (*Gender dynamics in seed systems*) or 2018 ("*Feminization of Agriculture*") cross-CGIAR gender research grants through the Gender Platform?

Five Gender dynamics in seed systems grants 2017-2019



Ranjitha Puskur (IRRI/Rice): Assessing institutional innovation to promote women led informal seed systems in Eastern India

Esther Njuguna-Mungai (ICRISAT/GLDC): Gender dynamics in non-hybrid cereals and legumes seed systems in Ethiopia and Uganda

Birhanu Lenjiso (ILRI/Livestock): Gender dynamics in fodder seed systems: evidence from East Africa

Margaret McEwan (CIP/RTB, WUR): Gender and the moral economy of sweetpotato vines. A study in Tanzania

Netsayi Mudege (CIP/RTB, PIM/IFPRI): Integrating gender into Kenya's evolving seed policies and regulations for roots and tubers



Gender Dynamics in Seed Systems



The CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research is working with five CGIAR research teams to better understand different aspects of gender dynamics in seed systems. In July 2017, the CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research put out a call for proposals on gender relations vis a vis technological and institutional innovation, with a specific focus on gender dynamics in seed systems.

Themes

Gender and breeding >

Gender, Agriculture and Climate Change >

GENNOVATE >

Gender and big data

Gender Dynamics in Seed Systems

Water and Gender (WAGI)

Foresight

Gender dynamics in fodder seed systems

Birhanu Lenjiso

- Revised research questions
- revised FGD guide

Integrating gender into Kenya's evolving seed policies and regulations for roots and tubers

Netsayi Mudege

- Revised proposal
- Partner guide IDI
- Guide questions seed producer groups
- Guide questions potato / non seed producers
- Focus group name
- Farmer group work 1

Gender and the moral economy of sweet potato vines – a study in Lake Zone, Tanzania

Margaret McEwan

Starting points (1)

Agreement on common research themes (12/17) on:

- What is **quality seed** for women/men?
- **Does crop make a difference** when it comes to gender dynamics and gendered perceptions of quality?
- What is the role of **trust in seed systems** and how does gender play out?
- **Moral economy-government-market interplay** in seed systems and gender differences therein
- All Principal Investigators shared revised questions, tools etc. on closed webpages on gender dynamics in seed systems

Structure

Seed production/marketing models / supply chains

seed availability issues for non-hybrid? where are seed production systems? not hybrid? large? Approaches: cross-cutting points? Intro to each case MS seed system Framework other parameters non-hybrid and - S/H farming systems

1. Overview - Rhi + PG + All
2. Seed Provision: Quality "Business" models that work for ??
 - how diff models contribute to access? Sust. factors? Motivation to continue? (benefit)
 - 9 promoters = better access for ?
 - similar meanings of seed quality?
3. Male & Female farmer concepts and parameters of Quality perceptions
 - will progress to trust? M/W parameters of S (list) = storage Quality
4. Information Sources for non-hybrid seed users & producers
 - Info/Advisory services to reach ?
 - behavior change of seed users + adoption
 - what is the status of Knowledge & info
 - sources
 - access
 - Qual. of info
 - asymmetries
 - what
 - Impact on Intra- & Inter- DM
 - adoption
 - varietal change
 - replacement
 - link to G. gaps
 - adaptation
 - varietal change
 - replacement
 - Trusting / Seed info / trust
5. What signals trust in seed saving practices: Who & what to trust in sourcing quality seed
 - what seed transactions are happening? - Local / far? - varieties - Quality / price
 - * Basis of trust? Contribution to social capital
 - Who can you ask for seed? Implications
 - Gift - invisible competitions -> strings attached?
 - outside know people - reputation - external source? - does? - how to use this to signal trust in external systems?

how trust drives seed exchange? how non-cash seed exchange influences access -> gender lens!

MM 6. Changing Gender roles in new seed production models
(& the implications for inclusion & equity?)

Table of
outcomes
(Ranjitral)

RP/MM 7. Moral Economy in access to quality seed & sust.
Dynamics of...

- Does moral economy constrain/drive access to good quality seed & sust. of prod'n?

- gifting

- sust. business models

- ME contribution to access to quality seed

- SWOT-context

- 3 dimensions

social

time

geography

- trial versus large scale

Special Issue



1. *Introduction and Overview (RPy/PG/All)*
2. *What is quality seed? Male and female farmer concepts, perceptions and parameters (BL)*
3. *Quality seed provision: business models that work for women (RPu)*
4. *Changing gender roles in new seed production models and implications for inclusion/equity (MM)*
5. *Information sources for non-hybrid users and producers (EN)*
6. *What signals trust in seed sourcing practices: who and what to trust sourcing quality seed? (MM)*
7. *Dynamics of moral economy in access to quality seed and sustainability (RPu/MM)*
8. *Gender dimensions of seed policy (NM)*

Experiences engaging in cross-CRP research projects via the Platform?

Gender dynamics in fodder seed systems

(ILRI)

- Fodder seed quality is defined based on varietal traits
- Men & women have different fodder trait preferences, thus different parameters for seed quality
- Because of their role in production & feeding, women have better knowledge about fodder traits & quality, but men do fodder/seed selection
- No clear fodder delivery channel in place
- But women, more than men, rely on, & trust informal seed systems
- **Considering** women`s knowledge & trait preference, & engaging them seed selection is key for better uptake and production

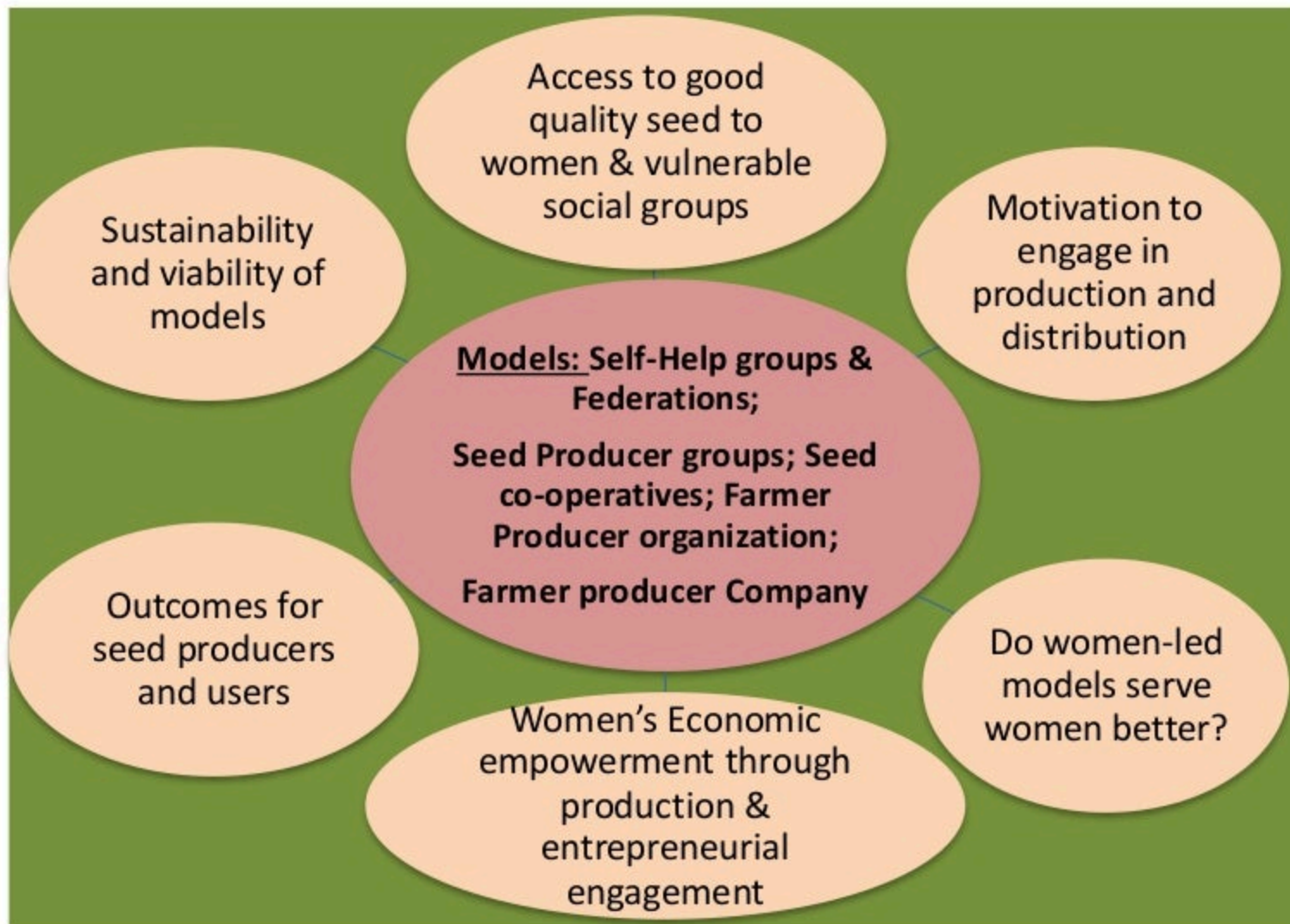


Gender Dynamics in Legumes and Cereals Seed Systems of Uganda

- Focused on non-hybrid seeds of sorghum, millets, groundnut and chickpeas – low profit products that are women crops and critical for livelihoods in the SAT
- **Generating primary qualitative and quantitative datasets on key gender indicators in cereals and legumes**
- Initiate partnerships with national organizations and civil society rallied around gender research questions
- **Leveraging for extra funding from the CRP-GLDC for gender and seed systems**
- Initiate mentorship program for young gender scientists through 6-month internship programs
- **Community of practice for shared learnings on methodology, data management, analysis and potential publishing**
- Opportunity to join other initiatives on Gender and Seed Systems like the ISSD-A initiative.



Research focus



- What is the learning and implications for policy and development strategies to scale out effective models?

Gender & the moral economy of sweetpotato vines – Lake Zone, Tanzania



- The grant: follow up study of 88 trained decentralized vine multipliers from SASHA Marando Bora project implemented between 2009-2012
 - Sweetpotato seed: – vegetatively propagated, bulky, perishable, disease build-up
- How has **gender** influenced the evolution, survival, and sustainability of DVMs:
 - 92% of original DVMs traced;
 - 22% of DVMs continue to sell selling;
 - 50% of female individual DVMs continued
 - 25% of group DVMs continued
 - Plus 17% multiplying MB varieties for own use
- Has a market orientated approach been sustainable?
- How do social norms & values, (moral economy) drive or constrain access to quality seed & sustainable business models?



Harvesting sweetpotato vines; Tanzania "Marando Bora": branding and marketing for decentralized vine multipliers, Lake Zone, Tanzania. Credit: M.McEwan

Value of being part of CGIAR Collaborative SASHA Platform for Gender Research



- Interactions between gender and seed expertise
- Cross: crop, country, and center learning
- Validation of gender based analytical tools
- Broader visibility of sweetpotato seed system research and outcomes
- Deeper understanding of gender & seed systems within CRP-RTB



FGD Chato 17 DVMs participated: F: 53%;
M: 47% Credit: M.McEwan



Announcing 2018 grantees



'Feminization' of Agriculture: building evidence to debunk myths on current challenges and opportunities

Rural out-migration and the feminization of agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa: a multi-country, mixed-methods study (**Jordan Chamberlin, MAIZE**)

Migration and Gender Dynamics in Irrigation Governance in Nepal (**Ruth Meinzen-Dick, IFPRI/PIM/WLE**)

Changing gender roles and implications for scalable gender inclusive climate resilient agriculture technology (**Nozomi Kwarazuka and Elisabeth Simelton, CIP-RTB/CAAFS-ICRAF**)

Exploring feminization of agriculture through gender dynamics across scales (**Alessandra Galie, ILRI/Livestock**)

Scrutinizing the 'feminization of agriculture' hypothesis: A study on the gendered evolution of labor force participation in agriculture and forestry in Indonesia from 1993 – 2018 (**Bimbika Basnett, CIFOR/FTA**)

Migration and Gender Dynamics in Irrigation Governance in Nepal

Partners: IFPRI (Ruth Meinzen-Dick, Wei Zhang, Sophie Theis, Hagar ElDidi)

IWMI (Diana Suhardiman, Deepa Joshi)

Farmer Managed Irrigation System Promotion Trust, Nepal [FMIST] (Prachanda Pradhan)

Context: Irrigation male dominated; male migration; what happens to irrigation governance in farmer- and agency-managed systems?

Research questions

Institutional innovation: What changes in rules of WUAs, gender norms? How related to male migration? Do these encourage women's participation in irrigation? Are women recognized holders of water or land rights?

Technological innovation: What new technologies and transport? How do these change demands for male and female labor? Remittance financing?

Women's roles in membership, leadership in WUAs? How do hholds with migrants meet labor contributions? How does caste, ethnicity, and wealth affect women's participation?

Outcomes: Effectiveness of irrigation, inclusiveness, transparency, collective action, distribution of benefits?

Data (existing and new)

Quantitative: secondary national statistics, WUA registries, new phone survey of WUAs

Qualitative data on 11 irrigation systems from 2014-2015 + follow up qual study

Activities

- Improve conceptual clarity measuring feminization of agriculture.
- Quantitative assessment of feminization of agriculture, incl. spatial patterns, trends, tenure, land use, shocks
- Qualitative analysis of changing gender dynamics and strategic behavior in irrigation governance, interactions with caste, ethnicity
- Assess technical, institutional innovations in irrigation
- Workshop in Nepal

Rural out-migration and the feminization of agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa:

a multi-country, mixed-methods study (Jordan Chamberlin)



Goals

- To update empirical knowledge of gendered patterns & implications of rural outmigration
- To question whether male-dominated rural outmigration causes “feminization” of agriculture

Research questions

- Gendered reasons for moving, staying? (also: destinations, outcomes)
- How do patterns and impacts of migration vary by location (e.g. remoteness)?
- Role of gender, age and economic resources in enabling outmigration of men and women?

Data and methods

- Builds on current IFAD-funded project on youth
- Intersectional lens: how gender intersects with age and access to resources
- A) Nationally representative, georeferenced survey data:
 - Descriptive analysis of household data
[Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia]
 - Econometric analysis of determinants of migration and gendered labor allocation
[Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia]
- B) Additional qualitative phase:
 - Focus group discussions, in-depth interviews and community profiles [Kenya, Tanzania]

Changing gender roles and implications for scalable gender inclusive climate resilient agriculture technology

RTB-CIP
CCAFS-ICRAF



Myth
Men's absence

Scaling up
Technology
Gendered incentives
Gendered constraints

Changing masculinities
Concepts of food security
Concepts of resilience
Experiences of migration
Decisions, strategies



Video, photos,
Community events,
in-depth interviews,
HH Survey

Nozomi Kawarazuka(CIP) & Elizabeth Simelton (ICRAF)

Exploring feminization of agriculture through gender dynamics across scales

Study feminization of livestock agriculture in East Africa

=> Develop a methodology to correlate gender dynamics at intra-household level to landscape, national, regional scales

=> Test the methodology through existing quantitative and qualitative data sets

Team: Alessandra Galiè, Catherine Pfeifer, Stephen Oloo – ILRI

Supported by the CRP Livestock

Scrutinizing the 'feminization of agriculture' hypothesis: A study on the gendered evolution of labor force participation in agriculture and forestry in Indonesia 1993 - 2018

Researchers: Bimbika Sijapati Basnett, Kartika Juniwati, Indrawan Suryadi and Marlene Elias

Justification: 'Feminization of agriculture' is widely used despite varying interpretations of what it means, and how to measure it. Uncritical/unvalidated use of the term risks victimizing 'rural women', and masks differences among women.

Why Indonesia? (a) contradictory policy objectives (food security and biofuel expansion) amid low-productive agriculture livelihoods and large-scale conversion of multi-functional landscapes in the fourth most populated country in the world with third largest tropical forested area. (b) Potential to serve as a contrasting study - Differences in nature of migration between Indonesia and other countries/regions – gender parity in internal migration, international migration dominated by women (care workers).

Research questions:

- How have men and women's work in agriculture and forestry evolved in the past 20 years in Indonesia?
- How have levels of women's empowerment transformed among households where agriculture and forestry have remained the main sources of household income since 1993 in three specific landscapes?

Methods:

Quantitative - Indonesian Family life survey –started in 1993, 7,224 households, representative of 83% of population, 13 out of 26 provinces in the country. Individual, household and community level data set since 1993 in 7-year intervals (1993 – 2014).

Spatial and remote sensing data – estimate agriculture and forestry change in three research landscapes (overlap with IFLS and CIFOR research sites) during the same intervals as IFLS. Compare and contrast trends in agriculture/forestry labor with changes in land use.

Qualitative research – complement with CIFOR datasets from three projects, and fill any gaps through primary research – semi-structured interviews and FDGs.

Partners:

University of Indonesia - Faculty of Economics and Business, and Gender Studies Graduate Program

Next steps



- **This week** – keep working on the canvas
- Refine and make themes sharper
- Develop related research questions
- More robust resourcing for cross-CRP gender research calls

“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

