

Do we see ‘farmers’ or differentiated communities?

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Differentiation....The challenges of gender equality and women's voice

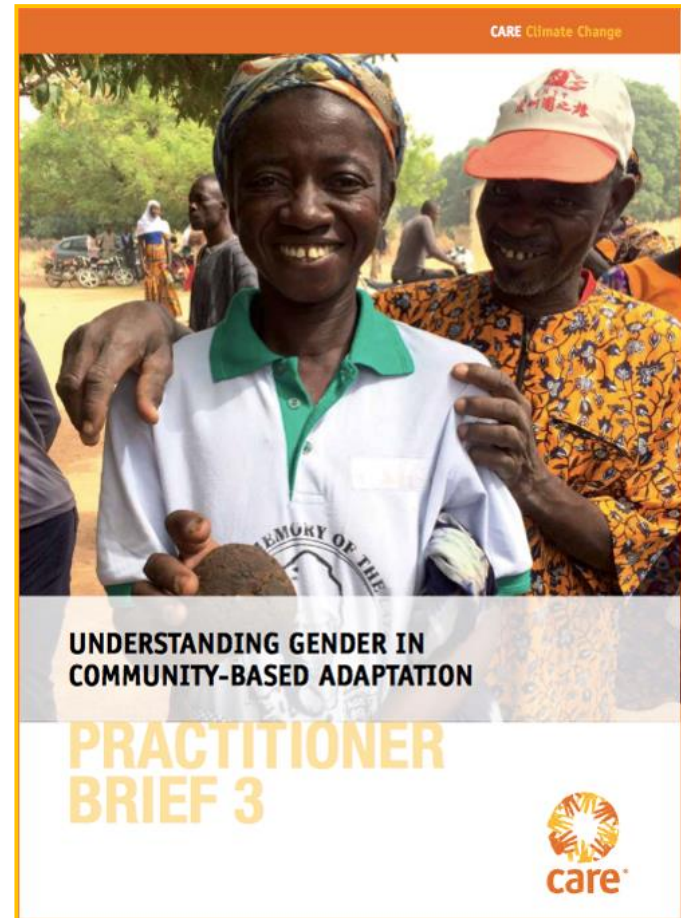


“this is the first time my husband has given me land to farm my own crops.

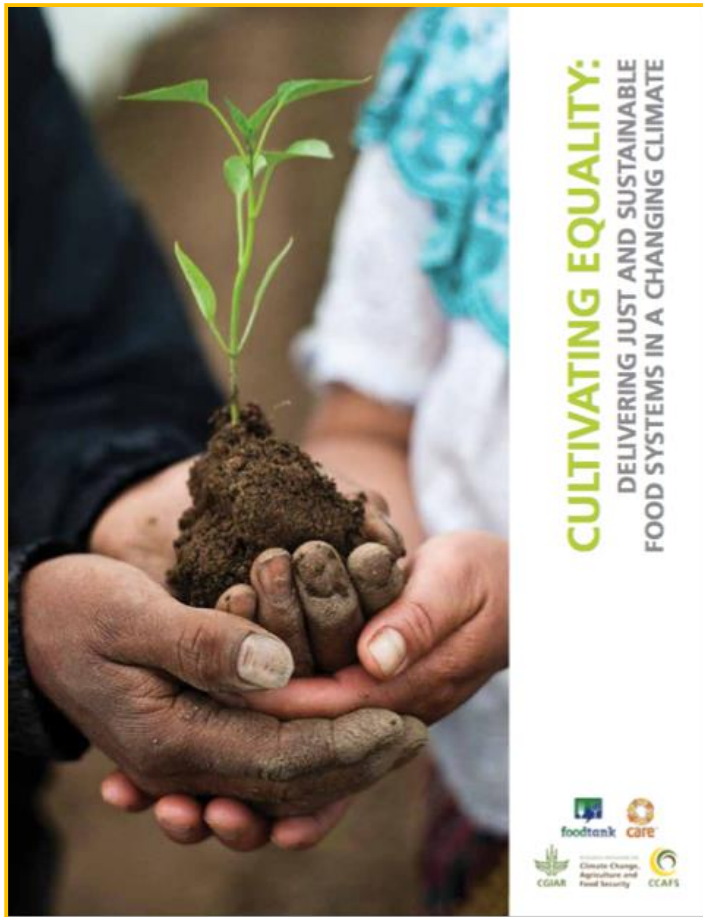
Over the years any time I asked for land he would tell me that the land is not even enough for him to share with me and that if I were such a great farmer I wouldn't have left my father's house to come and marry him.

So I thank you people for changing the minds of our husbands.”

Farmer, Ghana



Research and development.....The processes of informing and shaping change



Finding out: What do we know and understand? What don't we know and understand?

What works?: What are proven models and approaches that can be adapted and scaled? What are their limitations? Who do they work for?

Proving concepts: Given trends, emerging challenges and knowledge what solutions can we design and validate?

Generating evidence for investors: What answers do decision-makers need and can we provide them? Outcomes, impacts, net benefits and RoI

Researching and learning with the people we serve: Are we engaging with the ideas, energy, needs, knowledge of people at the front line? Is what we are doing relevant, effective and positively impactful in their lives?

<http://careclimatechange.org/publications/cultivating-equality-report/>

The case.....climate-smart agriculture and understanding adoption, outcomes and upscaling



In what ways does gender matter?

1. What is known and understood about the gender dynamics of adoption, particularly the barriers to women's engagement with CSA?

2. What are the gender-differentiated outcomes of CSA adoption?

3. What is the evidence of gains in agricultural productivity and social development when an explicit gender focus is adopted in CSA interventions?

4. What can we say about the research approaches and publishing patterns of this literature?



What are we finding.....?

Google scholar search: “Gender and CSA”, “Gender and conservation agriculture”

51 articles reference gender; 25 selected for substantive discussion of gender.

Example findings:

- Consistent evidence that CA contributes to household FNS through productivity gains
- ‘Preference’ for specific practices gendered: men more likely to adopt resource-intensive; ‘Choice’ of practices made on the basis of existing gender norms
- Women and men face differential access to labour, labour-saving technologies, financial instruments, and extension systems
- Few projects designed to be gender-responsive or gender-transformative so there is no real data but observations that such an approach might have improved outcomes of projects




We see that promoting gender equality and women's voice lead to impacts.....a programme example



Pathways to increase the productivity and empowerment of 65,000 poor women farmers in sustainable and equitable agriculture systems

\$31 return for every \$1 invested – total benefits derived by the larger community

37% of the total return on investment – about \$11 – was **due to the rise in women's empowerment**



care

Pathways ROI Brief

Pathways Return on Investment

OVERVIEW According to communities in Ghana, Malawi, and Mali, the Pathways program generated \$158 million worth of benefits in their lives. That's \$31 of benefit for every \$1 the project spent while working with them. CARE's Pathways Program was made possible with the generous support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The program is based on the conviction that women farmers possess enormous potential to contribute to long-term food security for their families and substantially impact nutritional outcomes in sustainable ways. Pathways works in six countries (Bangladesh, India, Malawi, Tanzania, Ghana, and Mali) to increase food and nutrition security for 65,000 women farmers, their families, and their communities.

GOALS

Pathways seeks to increase the productivity and empowerment of women farmers in more equitable agriculture systems at scale. Specific objectives include:

- Increasing the productivity and empowerment of 65,000 poor women farmers in sustainable and equitable agricultural systems;

- Enhancing the scale of high-quality women-responsive agricultural programming within and beyond CARE;
- Influencing debates and policy dialog on women and agriculture at local, national, regional and global levels.

RESULTS

- High Return on Investments:** There was a \$31 return for every \$1 invested. This number is based on the total benefits derived by the larger community – program participants; their families; their neighbors – from the Pathways program. About 25% of these benefits were felt solely by individuals – farmers, businesses, government actors – who were not a part of the program.
- Increase in food security:** People said that of the total benefit they received, \$13 worth was an increase in their food security—better diets and more food available to them.
- Women's empowerment:** 37% of the total return on investment – about \$11 worth – was due to the rise in women's empowerment.

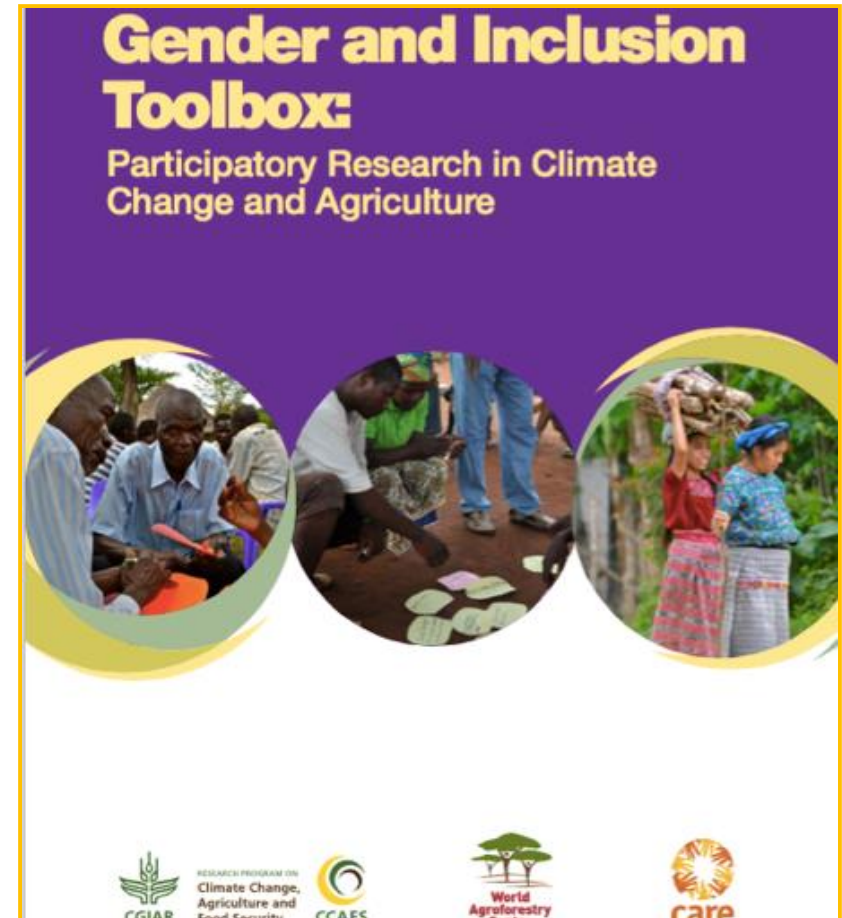
**Want a \$31 Return for Every \$1 Invested?
Invest in Women Farmers!!**

Taking action.....mainstreaming gender equality in research and development



In order to support a more inclusive climate smart agenda relevant for both men and women:

- Data should be sex-disaggregated (when relevant) to recognise women as individual farmers rather than counting them as de facto members of a household.
- The type and level of social-differentiation used should be based on the objective of the study and the climate change development program that it informs.
- Gender and social inclusion should be integrated from the research and programme design phase rather than relying on mainstreaming at a later point.
- Building capacity in gender and social analysis is important for both upstream and downstream practitioners in an organisation.
- A participatory approach to research can support jointly-produced knowledge that reflects more accurately the different needs, challenges and opportunities for women, men and vulnerable groups.



Mainstreaming differentiation....an action agenda for research and development

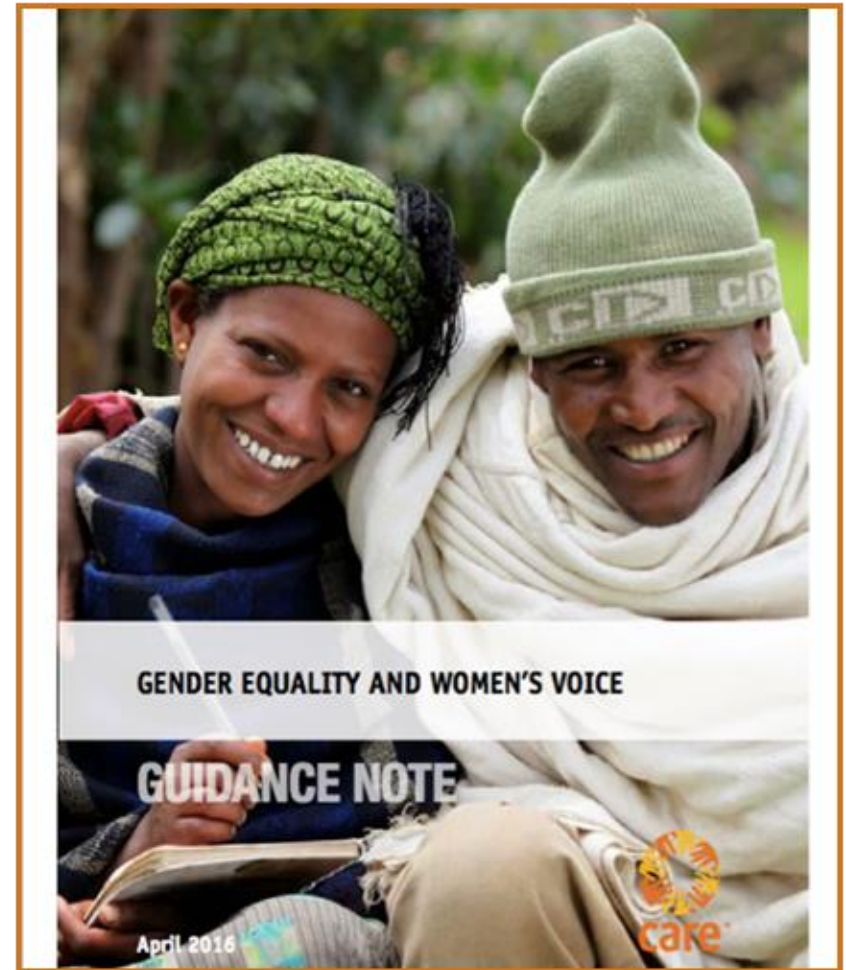


Take the institutional journey: walk the talk

Lead the standard: research differentiated by design

Build/ curate disaggregated data platforms: the power of shared data

Strengthen analytical capacities: help practitioners and decision-makers turn what they 'see' into impactful analysis for action



The transformation imperative.....in agriculture, in adaptation to climate change....and in gender equality?



Transformative change is about actions and interventions that target the structural causes as well as the symptoms of the challenges we face, to create lasting change.

Interventions seek to target the structural causes as well as the symptoms of inequality leading to lasting change in the power and choices that women have over their lives, rather than just a temporary increase in opportunities.

Equality does not mean that all genders are the same but that their enjoyment of rights, opportunities and life changes are not governed by whether they were born female or male





The End