Gender Research – Plan of Work 2015

Gender concerns are mainstreamed into research and work plans of CRP Dryland Systems of 2015. This ensures that all stakeholder and actor relevant activities are gender-responsive and gender-sensitive. This enhances the quality and development impact of these activities as the perspective of all stakeholders, women and men, is taken into consideration, and thus the contribution of all, women and men, to research, trials, innovation and policy planning is taken into account; ultimately, the access to the benefits of CRP DS interventions into value chains and agro-economic systems is equitably open to women and men, contributing to gender equality and leading, of course, to a decisive contribution to overall development goals such as poverty reduction.

To achieve specific IDOs and related outcomes, specific gender research is required, as it is to refine approaches and methods of gender analysis and a systems approach including social, economic and cultural systems (which pertains also to gender). To improve knowledge on gender, gender experts of the five flagships of CRP Dryland Systems coordinated among themselves research on gender-responsive agricultural extension services and on wage gap, workers conditions and decision making of income of female agricultural laborers (five surveys and studies). Honing out gender research approaches especially regarding systems approaches, is done by systems and gender experts within the CRP Dryland Systems PMU, and tested in two researches carried out in three flagships on diversity management and decision making on farm household level. This is reported under the Flagship Overarching Program.

To ensure high quality of work regarding gender across CRP DS, knowledge sharing and creating on gender approaches is budgeted as well. Gender will be a subject in all Interdisciplinary Research Team (IRT) and other relevant coordination bodies, it will be a focus in at least ten training events, and it will receive specific attention in all virtual and physical meetings of the Gender Working Group.
### Strategic Gender Research: Detailed Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flagship</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Outputs and Outcomes</th>
<th>Budget (in USD)</th>
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</table>
| Gender and Youth (AS-WBS) | **Location:** Kano-Katsina-Maradi Transect (Nigeria and Niger) | **Objective:** To improve the livelihoods of women and men smallholders through providing targeted gender-responsive extension and veterinary services.  
**Outputs:**  
- Constraints, opportunities for women (incl. women under 30 yrs.) in accessing and benefiting from extension systems and strengths and weaknesses in providing women services identified with 400 farmers in per site  
- Several workshops will be organized for extension staff (state, NGO and private sector) to share the research findings, jointly develop ideas for changes in the approach to agricultural extension, and to exchange first experiences with implementing these changes with the aim that these inform and transform the approach towards gender in extension.  
- Contribution to systems methodology for gender-responsive research  
- The opportunity to make a comparative study with other Gender Strategic Research on extension services conducted in other DS sites.  
**Outcomes:**  
- Extension, veterinary services and other agricultural service delivery systems adopted policies and programs to explicitly reach women and disaggregate the statistics of their outreach by sex.  
- Women accessed and used agricultural innovations, information, finance and other inputs and services to increase production and productivity, value addition, and incomes | 50,000 |
| Gender and Youth (NAWA) | **Location:** Saiss (Morocco)  
Nile Delta (Egypt) | **Objective:** To identify the  
**Outputs:**  
- Gender wage gap disaggregated re age in agricultural labour will be identified and it is expected that 3-5 development agencies and/or NGOs and 5 policy-makers will be sensitized on addressing the gender wage gap in agricultural labour in the action sites and Egypt and Morocco more generally.  
- Contribution to the literature on labor and wage gender gap, more equitable development opportunities and migration policies. | 50,000 |
elements and components constituting the gender wage gap in agricultural labour and sensitise development agencies and/or NGOs and 5 policy-makers on addressing the gender wage gap in agricultural labour in the action sites and Egypt and Morocco more generally.

- Contribution to systems methodology for gender-responsive research
- The opportunity to make a comparative study with other Gender Strategic Research on labor conducted in other DS sites.

**Outcomes:**

Policy reforms improving gender equity in access to agricultural technology, assets, services and markets implemented.

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**Gender and Youth (ESA)**

**Location:**
Chinyanja Triangle (Changara-Ntcheu/Dedza)

**Objective:**
(1) To identify the differential challenges faced by female, male farmers and youths in accessing agricultural extension in Ntcheu District through analysis of the agricultural extension.

**Outputs:**
- Several workshops will be organised for extension staff (state, NGO and private sector in Ntcheu) to share the research findings, jointly develop ideas for changes in the approach to agricultural extension, and to exchange first experiences with implementing these changes with the aim that these inform and transform the approach towards gender in extension.
- The opportunity to make a comparative study with other Gender Strategic Research on extension services conducted in other DS sites.

**Outcomes:**
- Policy reforms improving gender equity in access to agricultural technology, assets, services and markets implemented
- Extension, veterinary services and other agricultural service delivery systems adopted policies and programs to explicitly reach women and disaggregate the statistics of their outreach by sex.
To identify entry points for gendered agricultural extension approaches which address the specific requirements of female and male farmers as well as youth.

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<th>Gender and Youth (CA)</th>
<th>Location: Fergana Valley (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)</th>
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**Objective:**
Assess the differentiated labour and development opportunities that rural women and men of different ages and socioeconomic backgrounds have in their communities or abroad, given their new roles (male work migration), to measure and understand the gender gap; and identify the

**Outputs:**
- Based on the identification of the gender wage gap in agricultural labor, it is expected that at least 2 development agencies and policy-makers of Uzbekistan will be sensitized on addressing the gender wage gap in agricultural labor in the action sites and Central Asia more generally.
- Contribution to the literature on labor gender gap, age gap, more equitable development opportunities and migration policies.
- The opportunity to compare this gender study with other using GAAP and WEIA frameworks in Africa and Latin America.
- The opportunity to make a comparative study with other Gender Strategic Research on labor conducted in other DS sites.

**Outcomes:**
- Policy reforms improving gender equity in access to agricultural technology, assets, services and markets implemented
- Policy reforms improving the access of youth to rural livelihood opportunities
- Women accessed and used agricultural innovations, information, finance and other inputs and services to increase production and productivity, value addition, and incomes
- Rural women have accessed markets (accessible marketing points, post-harvest technologies (including refrigeration and better storage), marketing information, and innovations to improve their livelihood and the one of their family and community
- Rural women have accessed markets (accessible marketing

**50,000**
social norms that allow perpetuating the gender gap.

points, post-harvest technologies (including refrigeration and better storage), marketing information, and innovations to improve their livelihood and the one of their family and community

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<tr>
<th>Gender and Youth (SA)</th>
<th>Location:</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Chakwal (Pakistan)</td>
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<td>Rajasthan (India)</td>
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<td>Andhra Pradesh (India)</td>
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<td>Karnataka (India)</td>
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**Objective:**

1. To understand the gender (and age) roles in decision making on resources (e.g. livestock, division of labour, her own time and the one of other household members, household income) and identify options to improve women’s access and control over resources, and thus livelihood in small-scale crop-livestock systems

- Methodology developed on gender integration in livestock-crop systems
- Awareness workshops for other stakeholders on crop-livestock integration
- Constraints and opportunities for extension system improvement identified by gender categories
- Gender balanced capacity building strategies for extension professionals developed
- Contribution to the literature on making rural livelihood systems more resilient and viable, and extension services more gender-responsive
- Contribution to systems methodology for gender-responsive research
- The opportunity to make a comparative study with other Gender Strategic Research on labor conducted in other DS sites.

**Outcomes:**

- Policy reforms improving gender equity in access to agricultural technology, assets, services and markets implemented
- Women accessed and used agricultural innovations, information, finance and other inputs and services to increase production and productivity, value addition, and incomes
- Rural women have accessed markets (accessible marketing points, post-harvest technologies (including refrigeration and better storage), marketing information, and innovations to improve their livelihood and the one of their family and community
- Extension, veterinary services and other agricultural service delivery systems adopted policies and programs to explicitly reach women and disaggregate the statistics of their outreach by sex.
To assess smallholders’ access to extension services and identify gender responsive extension options.

**Location:**
Rajasthan, India and the Wa region of Mali

**Objectives:**
Exploration of the variation in the roles played by different members of the household in managing agricultural biodiversity and whether this variation influences the benefits these households derived from the portfolio of species they manage.

**Outputs:**
1. Characterization, quantification, determination of the objectives, uses and constraints and distribution of agricultural biodiversity across different types of households, biophysical environments and socio-economic and cultural contexts, as well as its dynamics.
2. Dissemination to results to policy makers.
3. Contribution to the literature on making rural livelihood systems more resilient and viable.
4. Contribution to systems methodology for gender-responsive research
5. The opportunity to make a comparative study with other Gender Strategic Research on labor conducted in other DS sites

**Outcomes:**
1. Policy reforms improving gender equity in access to agricultural technology, assets, services and markets implemented
2. Women accessed and used agricultural innovations, information, finance and other inputs and services to increase production and productivity, value addition, and incomes
3. Rural women have accessed markets (accessible marketing points, post-harvest technologies (including refrigeration and better storage), marketing information, and innovations to improve their livelihood and the one of their family and community

30,000
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Editing, publishing, disseminating strategic gender research</th>
<th>Outputs:</th>
<th>48,500</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Publication on strategic gender research</td>
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<td>1 Guideline for gender-responsive research</td>
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<td>1 Toolkit on gender-responsive research and gendered systems research</td>
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<td>Visibility activities on international women’s day and rural women’s day</td>
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Contingency