Incorporating Gender Concerns in the Resilience Agenda Experiences from FAO

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Overview

- Lessons learned
 - Invest in gender analysis at the beginning
 - Remember to ask "who?" at all stages of work
 - Question stereotypes
- Room for improvement
 - Bring gender out from the margins
 - Incorporate gender into early warning systems
 - Link field research to policymaking



Gender in the Climate-Smart Agriculture Project Cycle

A. Identification

- **1.** Gender-sensitive stakeholder analysis
- 2. Gender-sensitive problem analysis
- 3. Gender analysis

D. Evaluation

- **1.** Documentation of lessons learned on gender in CSA
- 2. Dissemination of gender-related findings

B. Formulation

- **1.** Gender-sensitive Logical Framework
- 2. Gender in budgeting
- 3. Gender-sensitive approach

C. Implementation and Monitoring

- **1.** Gender-sensitive targeting of activities
- 2. Collection of sex-disaggregated data



Example: Gender in the CSA Project Cycle

A. Identification

Men grow crops, women market
Women listen to radio, men have phones
Flood = men migrate, women increased
household responsibilities

D. Evaluation

How participation was ensured How men's and women's resilience improved

B. Formulation

EWS development with men and women Improved technology access for women

C. Implementation and Monitoring

EWS trainings with men and women's participation

Monitor who received warnings on time, by sex and age



Good Practice Example from Zimbabwe

- A drought-prevention programme aimed at protecting cattle by drilling boreholes, providing supplementary feed and establishing community leadership structures for preparedness
- The project looked beyond the stereotypical idea that men take care of cattle, and involved women and youth in the planning and decision-making structures of the project (community committees), and conducted awareness-raising on gender issues.
- As a result, women were able to influence the locations of water points and stock feed storage, and the time they spent to secure feed and fetch water was reduced.



Supporting Kenya & Tanzania in National CSA Planning

- Gender analysis in field work to document gender dimensions of CSA uptake
 - Barriers to women's uptake (unequal assets, underrepresented in decision-making)
 - Opportunities to better meet men's and women's CSA needs (information technology; new extension methods)
- Findings shared with policy makers
- Priority given to gender-sensitive, inclusive approaches as part of planning



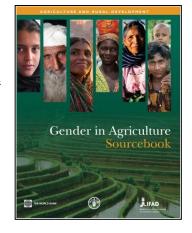
Gender Mainstreaming Resources

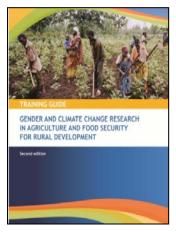
Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook (World Bank, FAO, IFAD)

Forthcoming module on Climate-Smart Agriculture
http://www.genderinag.org/content/gender-agriculture-sourcebook

FAO's MICCA Programme

Extensive series of publications, including socio-economic surveys, country workshop reports, and training guide o http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/en/





FAO's Gender Work

New e-learning course on Gender in Food and Nutrition Security,
Policy on Gender Equality
http://www.fao.org/gender/en/



Gender mainstreamed in FAO Resilience Strategy
http://www.fao.org/emergencies/how-we-work/resilience/en/

