Activity Report

"Methodological development and piloting: Typological and socio-economic analysis of enabling and constraining factor to CSA adoption and related gender sensitive outcomes"

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Background

This work is implemented in the context of the Climate Smart Villages AR4D approach, developed by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) and supported by IDRC to build evidence and co-develop context-specific and gender sensitive Climate-Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices and technologies that improve smallholder's livelihoods and resilience to climate related shocks. The methodology presented here aims at bringing evidence from the field to better understand the socio-economic factors that influence CSA adoption in smallholder farming communities. It builds on the work from Howland et al. 2018, which proposes the construction of a typology of farmers according to their adoption trends, socio-economic characteristics and cultural norms.

Scope

This new research, focuses on strengthening the original approach by deepening into the gender dimensions to be addressed when it comes to substantiate the motivating and constraining factors of CSA adoption. From a gendered perspective, indeed, it is important to understand the specific constraints faced by women, which could be different from that of men.

Using a typology of farmers constructed with the CSV monitoring data collected in 2018, we identified a sub-sample of 22 households from the sample of 143 households covered in the monitoring survey and conducted a complementary qualitative survey with both the man and the woman in the household.[1] In case of female-headed households, we only interviewed the woman. The survey employs semi-structured interview technique at the individual level in addition to 2 focus group discussions with one group of men and women each. The objective of semi-structured interviews (see appendix A) is to collect information on household decision-making dynamics related to agricultural production, household management including finances and consumption expenses, care work, and strategic decisions like land purchases, investing in agricultural technology and CSA adoption. We also investigate the aspects of women's empowerment and agency by considering whether women have access to and control over productive assets, income, and whether women have the freedom to work outside the household. Since temporary migration, particularly of men, is a common phenomenon, we ask questions on the impact of migration on those left behind. Overall, we aim to understand intra-household dynamics among smallholders and then in-depth analyze how these dynamics may be related to adoption.

Objective

This methodology aims to strengthen initial work by Howland et al (2018) to provide a practical approach to carry out in-depth gender sensitive analysis of the main motivations, socioeconomic and cultural enabling and constraining factors that influence adoption of CSA practices and technologies, while accounting for the heterogeneity of households that exist in a community. This will help inform the design and scaling of more socially inclusive interventions.

The specific research questions addressed include:

1) Which CSA practices and technologies farming households are adopting in the CSV?

[1] Explained later in the qualitative analysis section.

2) Who within the community is adopting which CSA option(s)? How diverse are the different types of households based on their adoption levels?

3) What are the motivations and enabling/constraining factors for CSA adoption among female and male farmers within each HH type?

3.1) Is there gender difference in the motivations and constraints faced by men and women in adoption of specific CSA practices and technologies?
3.2) How do existing gender inequalities and unequal power relations between men and women constrain adoption of specific CSA options?
3.3) What are the social aspects (ethnicity, age group, income class) that intersect with gender in constraining or facilitating adoption of CSA options?

Underlying assumptions are:

- Adoption of CSA options by farming households is diverse and influenced by socioeconomic characteristics, including household headship, age and capacity (e.g., education level) of principal adults in the household, ethnicity, composition of the household, and degree of vulnerability (e.g., displacement).
- Adoption of CSA options by the household also responds to specific motivations of and enabling or constraining factors (cultural, technical, environmental) faced by both the man and the woman in the household. In addition, the gender differences in knowledge, capacities, preferences and needs as well as intra household gender dynamics can influence adoption of CSA practices? Understanding of these mechanisms will allow identification and design of gender-sensitive and socially inclusive interventions adapted to this diversity observed at the household level.

Methodology

Conceptual framework

To address the research questions presented above, we revisited the three-step process proposed by Howland et al. (2018) in figure 1a and propose some changes reflected in Figure 1b: first we determine adoption at the household level, then make a typology of households (rather that of farmers) according to adoption trends and socio-economic characteristics of the household, and finally analyze for both men and women within each type of household, the associated motivation as well as the enabling and constraining factors (see Figure 1b). The main difference between figure 1a and 1b is the *level of analysis* in Step 1 and 2. Howland et al. (2008) conduct this analysis at the individual level, i.e. identify adoption at the individual level and construct farmer typologies. Additionally, in Step 3, the analysis will consider in-depth the motivations and the constraining or facilitating factors of adoption separately for men and women farmers, particularly, focusing on the intra-household dynamics that may influence adoption of CSA.

For each step, specific questions were designed. The data from the CSV monitoring can mainly be used for step 1 to identify adopted practices; and step 2 to build household typology (using socio-economic data). Below we explain the 3 steps in detail with illustration of the required variables in the analysis of the typology and the qualitative study.

Figure 1a: *Analysis steps and associated results (Howland et al, 2008)*

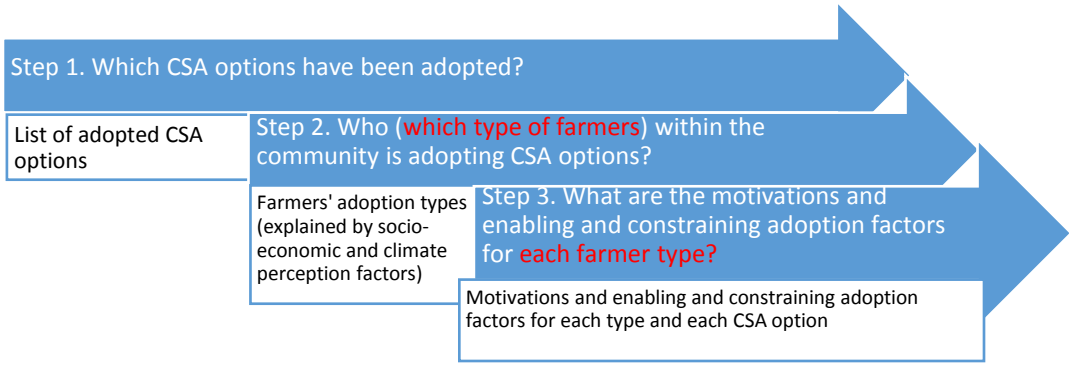
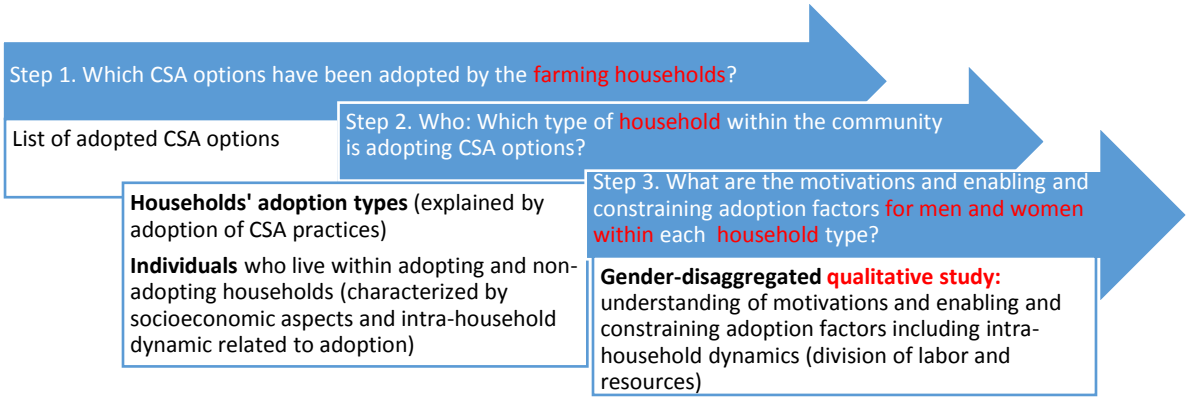


Figure 1b: *Revised methodology to include HH typology followed by individual level gender analysis of constraints and motivations)*



Step 1: Screening for adoption of CSA options

To determine which CSA options can be considered as adopted (rather than only tested), farmers' answers to CSA adoption questions are examined for the fulfilment of any of the following criteria: (1) the CSA option was implemented for more than one cropping season, (2) the farmer invested some resources (financial, labor, inputs) to implement it, and/or (3) the farmer made changes in the promoted practice (extension, modification). These criteria to define adoption might be adjusted according to the context. The related questions gathering this information through the CSV Monitoring survey include, e.g:

- What are the different practices adopted/not adopted by the households? (E.g. did your household implement improved variety of beans on your farm in the last 12 months?)

Step 2: Construction of farming households' adoption typology

A multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) and a cluster analysis are used to assess households' adoption typology from the information gathered in the CSV monitoring survey. Questions from the CSV Monitoring survey gathering relevant information for this step include, e.g.:

- Household-level adoption of different practices
- Household socio-economic characteristics – farm size, area under CSA, land tenure, household composition, headship, vulnerability
- Socio-economic characteristics of principal adults in the household (primarily the principal couple) – age, land ownership, participation in agricultural decision-making, educational attainment
- Climate change perception of the principal adults of the household (primarily the principal couple)
- Intra-household decision-making dynamic related to adoption decisions? (E.g. if the respondent participated alone or jointly with spouse or did not participate in the adoption decision?)

The MCA allows linking farmers' socioeconomic characteristics and general climate perceptions (explanatory variables) with the adopted CSA practices determined in the previous step (dependent variable), while the cluster analysis identifies groups of farmers with similar characteristics.

Step 3: Analysis of motivations and enabling and constraining factors for CSA adoption

In step 3 of the methodology we aim to collect information on the factors that motivate as well as those that facilitate or constrain adoption of CSV. Keeping in mind gendered structures and institutions that may result in different outcomes for men and women, it is important to include a gender lens to the analysis of factors that may determine adoption.

a) Preliminary analysis

A preliminary analysis of motivations and enabling and constraining factors is done within each type identified in Step 2, using quantitative data gathered thought the gender disaggregated CSV Monitoring survey which included questions such as: What was the reason why you implemented [practice]?

Motivations analysis - Motivations leading to CSA adoption are assessed from the classification and analysis of the frequency of farmers' responses (e.g., food security, improving productivity, etc.).

Composite framework to assess enabling and constraining adoption factors - Farmers' responses related to enabling and constraining factors are categorized according to a composite framework specially designed for this study. This framework is based on the five dimensions proposed by Cohen et al. (2016) to assess rural communities' adaptive capacity in a more holistic way (described below), to which we add two dimensions that play a key role in adoption: perception of climate risk and perception of efficiency of the adopted CSA practice (Adger et al., 2009; Grothmann and Patt, 2005) (see Table 1). The five dimensions from Cohen et al. (assets, flexibility, learning, social organization, and agency) allow a more nuanced understanding of the factors that foster or constrain the adoption of CSA options as they go beyond the traditional and predominant focus on ecological, physical, economic, or technical dimensions.

If these traditional categories are attractive because of their easily quantifiable (ecological thresholds, economic cost of adaptation) and actionable (modeling, cost-benefit analysis) nature, they do not take into account endogenous dynamics that can influence evenly (or more) the adoption of a new practice (Adger et al., 2009). As recalled by Adger et al., "limits to adaptation are endogenous to society and hence contingent on ethics, knowledge, attitudes to risk, and culture." The categories of Cohen et al. (2016) cover both the ecological/physical and technical aspects (through "assets") and also (through the other dimensions) the cognitive and cultural ones. "Learning" considers information and knowledge (training). "Social organization" considers relationships and social network. "Agency" covers decision-making processes (people's ability to make their own choice). "Flexibility" embraces livelihoods and physical mobility (influenced by social norms).

Table 1: Examples of enabling and constraining factors

	Assets	Flexibility	Knowledge & learning	Social organization	Agency & decision making	Perception of climate risk	Perception of CSA option efficiency
Enabling factors	Land availability, topography	Time availability	Training	Implementing practice in group	Willingness to implement new practice		Not observed
	Material received through training	The tradition to implement practice	Farm experimentation	Share advice among group members	Desire to do things		
Constraining factors	Lack of economic resources	No time to participate in training	Lack of project/training follow-up	Lack of solidarity	Lack of decision-making power within the household	Temperature and lack of precipitation affected home garden	
	Lack of workforce availability	Not able to leave the house (task distribution)	Lack of knowledge on a practice	No access to training		Lack of precipitation makes water harvesting useless during summer	

b) Complementary in-depth qualitative analysis

For an in-depth analysis of gender dynamics, however, this work proposes to carry out a complementary qualitative study including focus group discussions with men and women farmers as well as semi-structured interviews (see Appendix A).

This in depth qualitative study aims to understand household and community level norms that influence men's and women's roles and responsibilities. Often, patriarchal norms results in unequal gender roles

that may constrain women's ability to adopt and implement CSA practices and through the analysis in step 3, the objective is to understand this within each typology of households constructed in step 2.

Piloting: sampling and data collection

The CSV Monitoring survey collected household-level and individual-level indicators of socio-economic aspects, food security, climate change perceptions, access to climate services and knowledge and adoption of CSA practices. It was carried out in Abril 2018 in Olopa and covered 143 HH (39 women headed) across 6 villages; La prensa, Valle Nuevo, El Guayabo, Nochan, Tituque, Titucopote Abajo. The farmers included in the monitoring included households from the CCAFS baseline survey and additional 2017 beneficiaries. The CIAT/CCAFS team trained 7 local enumerators in Olopa to implement the CSV monitoring survey during April 2018.

Preliminary results (work in progress)

In this section, we present the results of the pilot implementation of this proposed improved methodology in Olopa. The first step of the analysis considers the adoption of the 4 different practices by farmers in Olopa. The results are presented in below in Table 2.

Table 2: Farmers' adoption of CSA practices in Olopa

Adoption of Practice	Proportion of those who adopted:	
	Men	Women
Improved variety of black beans tolerant of drought	14.88	18.30
Home gardens with water harvesting	9.09	15.13
Home gardens without water harvesting	65.29	63.16
Drip irrigation	19.83	15.13

The second step consisted of developing an individual-level typology using the data collected by the CSA monitoring exercise in Olopa during April-May 2018. The *active variables (or explanatory variable)* that were used for the typology were; gender, age, location, ethnic group, head of household, number of person living in the household, farm ownership, (Demographic Module of the CSV monitoring), if the household agricultural income was affected last year by the a weather related event (Module 1). The additional or *supplemental variables* (variable to explain) used for the typology (see table 3) were adoption of CSA practices, participation in the decision of adoption, main reason for adopting and main reason for stop adopting (Module 5).

Three types of farmers were identified through the individual-level typology resulting from a multiple correspondence analysis (see Figure 2) and cluster analysis (see Figure 3). The main variables used in the analysis are described in Table 3. Figure 2 shows the distinct types of farmers identified through the analysis and, Figure 3 provides information on the characteristics of each type.

Table 3: List of collected socioeconomic and general climate perception data gathered initially at the individual level and used for the MFA.

Category			Variable
Explanatory variables	Socio-economic and farm characteristic variables	Sex	Man/Woman
		Age	Open ended
		Household type	01 = male headed, with a wife, 02 = male headed, divorced, single, or widowed, 03 = female headed, divorced, single, or widowed, 04 = other, specify
		Education level	00 = no formal education; 01 = primary; 02 = secondary; 03 = post-secondary
		Number of persons in household	Open ended
		Ethnic group	01 = indigenous; 02 = Afro-descendant; 3 = no ethnic group; 4 = other
		Displaced	Yes/No
		Cultivated crops	coffee, sugarcane, plantain, maize, cassava, bean
		Plot number	Open ended
		Land ownership	Yes/No
		Farm area	Open ended
		Productive area	Open ended
		Forest area	Open ended
		Group membership	Open ended
		Source of agricultural information	1 = other farmers; 2 = technician; 3 = both; 4 = TV
		Source of climate info	0 = none; 1 = other farmers; 2 = own knowledge; 3 = TV
	CCAFS direct beneficiary/non-CCAFS-related		1 = CCAFS direct beneficiary; 2 = non-CCAFS-related
	General climate perception	Perceived change in climate	1 = change in climate pattern, 2 = change in event intensity, 3 = both, 4 = none
		Risk perception	1 = no risk; 2 = low risk; 3 = risk; 4 = don't know/God knows
		Adaptation capacity perception	1 = not prepared; 2 = unprepared; 3 = prepared; 4 = don't know/God knows
		Past negative experience with climate	Yes/No
		Most affected crop/asset	1 = coffee; 2 = bean; 3 = home garden; 4 = house
Dependent variables	Adoption of CSA practices	Compost	Yes/No
		Improved bean	Yes/No
		Home garden	Yes/No
		Water harvesting	Yes/No
		Reservoir	Yes/No
		Irrigation system	Yes/No

Figure 2: Projection of the farmers generated by the multiple correspondence analysis

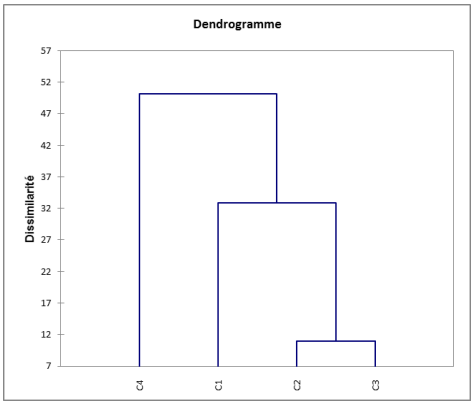


Figure 3: Dendrogram of the cluster analysis highlighting the cut of the farmers in three classes or types

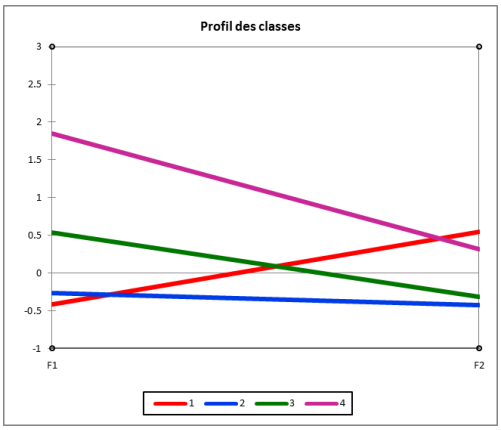


Table 4 presents the resulting typology at the individual level built with the data from CSV monitoring survey implemented in Olopa in 2018.

- Type 1. Adopters - generally Ladino men between the ages of 40 to 54 years, HH heads who perceived effects of climate change
- Type 2. Non adopters - generally Ladino men older than those in category 1, who have not felt the effects of climate change and generally no participated in adoption decisions.
- Type 3. Female Adopters 2 - generally young women without any education who participated in the decision to adopt the practice.

Table 4: Description of the three types identified through the typology analysis

	Type 1: adopting farmers	Type 2: not adopting and passive farmers	Type 3: women adopting farmers
# Producers	98	78	82
Description	They are generally Ladino men between 40 and 54 years old, heads of household. They perceive to have been affected by the weather last year. They tend to adopt CSA practices.	They are generally male also and Ladinos, they have not been affected by the weather; they are older than type 1. They do not own their farm. They do not adopt CSA practices or do not participate in the decision to adopt.	They are generally women, not head of household younger and uneducated. They participate in the decision to adopt. Their motivations to adopt are to find new market opportunities or because they learned it with CCAFS.

Household vs. Individual typology

It is possible to construct the typology at the individual farmer level as well as at the level of farming households. In this work we consider the differences between individual- and household-level typologies, their strengths and weaknesses and methodological and data considerations to develop household-level typologies (this is why the Methodology section above focuses on the final approach that reflects learning from these preliminary results).

The typology presented in the results section is the one initially constructed - at the individual level, following the methodology used in the study by Howland et al 2018. The individual farmer level typology poses some challenges. Although the socio-economic characteristics are at the individual level, the question on adoption of CSA practice asks, "if the household implemented the practice?", this due to the observation that in many cases practices are indeed adopted by a family rather that by an individual. Therefore, treating adoption as an individual level variable in the typology is problematic. Additionally, in some cases we found that one individual in the household responded yes to adoption of the said practice while the other individual responded no, which causes discrepancy in determination of actual adoption. Given this discrepancy, the members of the same HH could fall in different categories, one adopting and the other non-adopting. Consequently, we created groups of individuals after putting them in different types: 1. Homogenous HHs or the HHs where both the principal man and the woman agreed upon implementation of at least one practice 2. Heterogeneous HHs - HHs where the man is an adopter while the woman's response to adoption is No, and vice versa.

By conducting the qualitative study on the individual typology identified through Step 2, we can validate the monitoring data and also discover why in some HHs the man and the woman fall in the different categories - adoption and no-adoption, in other words, why one reports adoption and the other reports the contrary. In the qualitative study, in most cases, we did not find this discrepancy, i.e. the households where one said no to adoption while the other said yes, which indicates probably it was a data collection error likely due to misunderstanding of the name of the practice (in a community where Spanish is not the native language and where levels of literacy are extremely low).

Qualitative methods for an in-depth gender analysis of constraints and motivating factors of adoption of CSA (on-going research)

Using the farmers' typology constructed in Step 2, we select participants from the sample of 143 households interviewed in the monitoring survey. We conduct a qualitative survey with both the man and the woman in the household. In case of female-headed households, we only interviewed the woman. The qualitative survey employs semi-structured interview technique at the individual level. The interviewees were both CCAFs beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. We do not directly sample individuals from the total of 273 individuals interviewed in the monitoring survey. This technique would have resulted in several individuals in different households. Therefore, in order to understand intra-household dynamics, we would have needed to interview the sampled individual and their spouses thereby, increasing the number of participants and associated costs of the survey. Instead, we selected a sub-sample of households from the sample of 143 households in the monitoring survey using the following technique.

- Given that the typology is at individual level, some households have members who fall in different categories of the typology. In table 4, we present the distribution of households according the grouped types. Column 1 shows the different types of individual typology within the households. For example, it is possible that the man is in type 1 while the woman is in type 3. Since we

conducted the interviews with both members of the household, we group the individual types in the household according to the different combinations possible and observed. Then, within each group we selected the sample households. For example, in the group Type 1 & Type 2, one member is in category 1 of the individual typology while the other member is in category 2 of the typology. There are a total of 11 households that are in the group Type 1 and Type 2, we sampled 3 households in this group. Similarly, for other groups we followed the same method and interviewed a total of 22 households. All these households are from the sample of monitoring survey and besides the selection criteria in Table 4, we based the interviews on people's availability and interest in participating in the survey.

Table 4: Selection of households for qualitative interviews

Typology categories	Total number of HHs	Samples HHs interviewed
Type 1 and Type 1	7	2
Type 1 and Type 2	11	3
Type 1 and Type 3	54	8
Type 2 and Type 2	10	2
Type 2 and Type 3	19	5
Type 3 and Type 3	1	1
Female-headed households		
Type 1	5	2
Type 2	12	3
Type 3	5	2

In the next step, motivating and enabling and/or constraining factors will be assessed for each person interviewed in the households. This will allow us to understand if there is discrepancy not only at the household-level by the type identified in the typology (one type identifying more a certain category of enabling factor, for instance) but also at the household level (difference between men and women motivating factor). We are using the framework presented in table 1 to analyze the responses gathered in the semi-structured interviews.

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Appendix A: El instrumento de Entrevista abierta

Introducción

Quiénes viven en su casa? (llena la tabla del hogar)

1.1.¿Pueden contarnos un poco sobre sus actividades? Qué hace usted? Sus actividades principales y secundarias (ama de casa, trabajo de campo, ayudar en trabajo de campo, criar aves/cerdo/vaca etc.; trabajar en la finca de otra persona, trabajo por cuenta propia como vender tortillas, artesanías)? ¿Me podría explicar en qué consiste su ocupación principal?

> *Si dice solo ama de casa y nada más*, si deseara trabajar afuera del hogar qué sería su actividad ideal?

1.2. ¿Cuál es la principal fuente de ingreso de su hogar el año pasado, provino de [trabajo agrícola fuera de la finca/ trabajo no agrícola fuera de la finca/ trabajo agrícola en la finca]

1.3. ¿Cuáles son los cultivos principales de su familia?

> ¿Para usted, ¿cuáles de éstos son más lucrativos?
>
> ¿Cuáles de éstos requieren más labor/tiempo, o sea, son más laboriosos y arduos en la fase de producción (sembrar, abonar, desmalezar, cosechar y procesamiento (desgranar/desmaizar, lavar, secar, moler)?

1.4.La tierra que cultiva usted lo hace solo/a o con su pareja? *Si solo*, ¿por qué su pareja no participa en trabajo de cultivar la tierra? *Si sí*, ¿las actividades de la finca son divididas entre los miembros del hogar? ¿Cuáles son las actividades que usted realiza principalmente?

1.5. A parte de estos cultivos, qué otros hortalizas/productos (tortillas/artesanías/olla de barro) se cultivan en su tierra o huerta?

Migración

1.6. ¿Hay alguien en el hogar que ha migrado a otra parte?

> *Si es migración permanente*:
>
> > Quién era (relación con el jefe del hogar)? A dónde? Y que tipo de trabajo realiza en el nuevo lugar?
> >
> > ¿Manda remesas? La remesa es importante para la seguridad alimentaría del hogar?
>
> *Si es migración temporal*:
>
> > ¿Quién migra? A dónde? Y que tipo de trabajo realiza en el nuevo lugar?
> >
> > ¿La migración temporal afecta la distribución de las labores del hogar o sea, las actividades de otros miembros del hogar?

2.1. Toma de decisiones sobre las actividades agrícolas

¿Quién invierte más tiempo en las siguientes actividades agrícolas:

1.siembra, 2.abonar, 3.desmalezar 4.cosechar

5.Ir al mercado para vender cultivos 6.Preparar comida y llevarla a la finca

7.Cuidar las aves

¿Quién toma decisiones sobre producción y manejo de las siguientes actividades agrícolas:

1.siembra, 2.abonar, 3.desmalezar 4.cosechar

5.Ir al mercado para vender cultivos 6.Preparar comida y llevarla a la finca

7.Cuidar las aves

¿SOLO HOMBRES: Su esposa puede tomar o influir esas decisiones? ¿Por qué no?

¿SOLO MUJERES: Usted puede tomar o influir la decisión de estas actividades? ¿Por qué no?

2.2.Manejo y control de ingreso y finanzas del hogar

¿Quién toma decisiones sobre cómo utilizar (quién guarda, controla y maneja) el ingreso de la producción agrícola y producción de café y producción de hortalizas (huerta)?

¿SOLO HOMBRES: Su esposa puede tomar o influir la decisión de cómo utilizar (quién guarda, controla y maneja) el ingreso de la producción agrícola y producción de café y producción de hortalizas (huerta)?

¿SOLO MUJERES: Usted puede tomar o influir la decisión de cómo utilizar (quién guarda, controla y maneja) el ingreso de la producción agrícola y producción de café y producción de hortalizas (huerta)?

SOLO PARA MUJERES ¿Puede usted controlar el ingreso de los cultivos/hortalizas? Si sí, ¿qué hace con este ingreso? Si no, ¿por qué no?

2.3. Las dinámicas de toma de decisiones intra-hogar

2.3. *Si dicen que mujeres no toman las decisiones productivas y relacionadas con el ingreso de cultivos*, ¿Por qué mujeres no toman esas decisiones?

> SOLO MUJERES: Si usted deseara participar más en las decisiones productivas, ¿lo podría hacer? Si no, ¿por qué no? Si sí, ejemplos.

2.4.Cuando hay desacuerdo en las decisiones sobre producción de cultivos ¿cómo los resuelven? Es posible que la opinión de la mujer cuente y sea incluida en esas decisiones?

2.5.¿Usted le gustaría cambiar la manera en la cual toman decisiones en su hogar? ¿Por qué?

2.6.¿Con qué frecuencia usted y su pareja hablan sobre los asuntos de la finca y del hogar? ¿Cómo va esa discusión? Cuando usted no está de acuerdo con él, ¿le puede decir cómo se siente?

2.7. SOLO PARA MUJERES ¿Cómo es su relación con su pareja? Él le trata bien? Ejemplos? Cómo se siente sobre el comportamiento de su pareja?

2.4. Acceso a recursos

2.4.1. ¿Quién es el dueño de la tierra que cultiva el hogar ¿es su propiedad/tiene papel? De cuántos lotes/parcelas usted es dueño?

> SOLO MUJERES: Usted le gustaría tener su propia tierra? Si sí, ¿por qué? ¿Qué siente que falta por que usted quiere su propia tierra?
>
> ¿Usted le gustaría hacer inversiones/ implementar nuevas practicas para mejorar la productividad de la tierra que cultiva?
>
> Alguna vez, ¿ha querido implementar una práctica pero no pudo porque no tiene su propia tierra o no tiene suficiente tierra?

2.4.2. Si usted deseara solicitar un préstamo/ crédito para cultivar tierra o abrir nuevo proyecto/lote, ¿podría hacerlo? ¿De dónde sacaría el préstamo?

3.Tareas del hogar y actividades de cuidar a los niños y enfermos

3.1.1.¿Quién invierte más tiempo en las siguientes actividades del hogar:

1.aseo, 2.recoger agua, 3.recoger leña 4.cocina

5. Alimentar los niños, cuidar a hijos (bebes), bañar bebes, alistar los hijos [ara la escuela

6. Cuidar a los enfermos y adultos mayores

3.1.Entre las actividades del hogar y de la producción/ingreso, cuál es más importante para la mujer en su comunidad?

> Hay situaciones cuándo le toca a la mujer escoger una actividad sobre otra? (por ejemplo. sí alguien se enferma deja de ayudar en el campo, o sus labores en la casa, estudios u otros)

3.2.Sobre la carga de trabajo de la mujer, qué piensan? ¿Hay 'doble jornada' en la vida de la mujer en su comunidad – Tareas del hogar + trabajo para generar ingreso o cultivar alimentos? ¿Es mucho? ¿Porqué?

3.3.Hay algún efecto de *mucho trabajo* sobre la salud de la mujer (dolor de espalda, músculos doloridos, picadura de insectos etc.)?

3.4.¿Hay circunstancias cuando el esposo puede ayudar con estas actividades? ¿Cuáles?

3.5.¿Qué piensa de una mujer cuyo esposo le ayuda mucho con las tareas del hogar?

3.6.¿Qué piensa de un hombre, quien ayuda a su esposa con las tareas del hogar y cuidado de niños?

4.La agricultura sostenible adaptada al clima (ASAC)

4.1. La producción o el ingreso generado de su finca ¿se vio afectado por algún evento climático? ¿cuáles han sido los efectos principales? *(aquí preguntar para producción agrícola, consumo/seguridad alimentaria, actividades agrícolas, tareas del hogar incluyendo recolección de agua y leña etc*.)?

Cuáles de estos efectos le han afectado personalmente? ¿Cómo y Porqué?

¿Qué tan preparado se siente, en su finca/huerta, frente a las canículas prolongada y frente a lluvias fuertes?

4.2. ¿Cuál es su mecanismo para enfrentar (mecanismo de adaptación) los efectos de cambio climático? *E.j. los mecanismos pueden incluir – mecanismos para enfrentar el efecto sobre la finca o infraestructura o la estrategia para recoger agua cuando no hay agua en su propio pozo o la fuente normal, la estrategia para buscar comida (en caso de perdieron la cosecha de maíz por el efecto del clima etc.), cambiar los patrones del consumo de alimentos (e.j. si hay alguien que le toca comer menos/comer menos veces al día? ¿Por qué esta persona?*

¿Cómo empezó a implementar ese mecanismo (la información, los recursos, el tiempo)? (Profundizar los mecanismos que salen en la respuesta).

Y para qué? (objetivo de la práctica)

Las prácticas ASAC (llenar la tabla)

Si conocen la práctica pero no la han adoptado:

4.4.¿Por qué considera que no ha adoptado esta práctica? (no útil/relevante? O por barreras (quería adoptarla pero no pudo?)

¿Usted considera que está práctica puede ser útil para su hogar?

4.5.¿Qué dificultó o impidió la adopción de esta práctica? (las barreras debe profundizarlas)?

4.6 Había adoptado una práctica pero la dejaron, me podría explicar más sobre lo que pasó que dejó de practicarla.

Sobre las prácticas que han adoptado:

4.7.¿Cuáles son los obstáculos a implementar estas medidas en su finca? ¿Por qué?

4.7.1.¿Qué facilitó o qué se le dificultó la adopción de esta práctica?

4.8. Usted implementó [práctica] por qué [razón], me puede hablar más sobre la motivación o la razón por la cual implementó la práctica?

TOMA DE DECISION:

4.9. Me puede hablar más sobre el proceso de toma de decisión sobre la adopción, ¿hicieron la discusión entre la pareja sobre la adopción? ¿Quién lo decidió?;

SOLO MUJERES: ¿Cuál fue su rol en la decisión de implementación?

RECURSOS:

4.9.¿Con qué recursos implementó esta práctica? (Recursos propios, por proyecto, parte y parte…)

¿Cuáles fueron estos recursos que recibieron y los que puso de su parte propia? (Trabajo, dinero, material…)

4.10. SOLO MUJERES: Usted quería implementar una práctica pero no pudo porque no controla el dinero del hogar

(el esposo tiene dinero). ¿Ha pasado eso con usted? Explicar.

MANEJO DE LA PRÁCTICA:

4.11.¿Quiénes en la familia participan en manejo de la práctica?

En la familia, ¿cómo distribuyen las tareas de las prácticas?

4.12.¿La implementación ha aumentado su carga de trabajo o la de otro miembro del hogar? ¿Tenía que dejar otra actividad para poder implementar las prácticas?

Pensando en el tiempo, ¿vale la pena tener que implementarlas? O usted opina que estas actividades son trabajos adicionales que preferiría no hacer? Si preferiría no hacerlas, por que las hace?

4.13.¿Le gusta hacer estas actividades de las prácticas? ¿Por qué?

¿Hay algunas actividades de la prácticas que no le gusta? Por qué sí o no?

BENEFICIOS:

4.11.¿La adopción de estas prácticas ha generado algunos cambios (beneficios o desventajas) en la producción agrícola o otros aspectos económicos del hogar, podría hablar más de esto? (Profundizar hasta los efectos sociales)

¿Para qué sirve estas prácticas?

¿Quién recibe los ingresos de la venta de [PRODUCTOS] de la huerta/café con sombra/frijol mejorado?

A causa de la implementación, ¿usted y su pareja colabora más o menos que antes? (en qué trabajos colaboran, cuáles decisiones toman juntos – comparando con lo de antes)

SOLO MUJERES: Si venden los productos, ¿ha visto algunos cambios a parte de ganar dinero? (su relación con su pareja/ su autonomía, autoestima)

4.12.¿Le gustaría aumentar el área debajo de la práctica? Por qué?

4.13.¿Ha hecho modificaciones desde que empezó a implementar esta práctica? ¿Cuáles? ¿Por qué?

TALLERES/ESCUELAS DE CAMPO:

4.15.¿Hay oportunidades para aprender cómo implementar estas prácticas?

Ha participado en los talleres/ actividades de las escuelas de campo? ¿Sobre qué temas ha aprendido?

¿Son los mismos temas para hombres y mujeres, participan juntos o por separado?

4.16.¿Mujeres podrían participar en esos talleres?

¿Hay oportunidades iguales para hombres y mujeres para participar en talleres?

¿Han visto alguna diferencia en el comportamiento de los técnicos/ingenieros con hombres y mujeres? (tienen tiempo, ganas, facilidad de transporte)

4.17.¿Ha implementado lo que ha aprendido en los talleres?

Si sí, ¿sintió algún cambio en su hogar o su vida?

¿Lo sigue implementando, o no ? ¿por qué no?