

Generating evidence on gender sensitive Climate-Smart Agriculture to inform policy in Central America - 2019 progress-



PROGRAMA DE INVESTIGACIÓN DE CGIAR EN
Cambio Climático,
Agricultura y
Seguridad Alimentaria



IDRC

CRDI

Canada

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Cali, December 12th, 2019

6 marzo 2015

Generating CSA science-based gender sensitive evidence (Activity 1)

Understanding Intra-household gender dynamics, CSA adoption and related outcomes (Activity 2)

Gender sensitive CSA capacity building for farming communities and grassroots organizations (Activity 3)

Engagement and collaborations to inform gender sensitive CSA policy operationalization (Activity 4)

Activity	Expected results	Country
1. CSA Knowledge and evidence	* Analysis of collected data of 2018 CSA monitoring	Guatemala Honduras
2. Evidence on the links between gender and CSA adoption	* Gender sensitive analysis of CSA Monitoring data * Dissemination of results (International Conference)	Honduras - Guatemala Honduras-Guatemala
3. Capacity building to plan for, access, implement and monitor gender sensitive CSA	Farmers Local organisations National actors (MAGA)	Guatemala and Honduras Guatemala and Honduras Guatemala
4. Feed evidence from local level into national and regional policy dialogue	Evidence based recommendations and project outputs feed into the regional work plan to implement the CSA strategy	Guatemala, Honduras through CAC-COMCA

1. Generating knowledge on CSA and its impacts



- Data cleaning and data analysis
- Results available on-line!

Researchers

Dev. and local
organisations

<http://rpubs.com/g-bejarano/InicioOlopa>

Plan de monitoreo multinivel de opciones* de Agricultura Sostenible Adaptada al Clima (ASAC) en el TeSAC Olopa - Implementación 2018 -



*Opciones ASAC = prácticas, tecnologías agrícolas y servicios climáticos adaptados al clima.



<http://rpubs.com/g-bejarano/InicioSantaRita>

Marco de monitoreo multinivel de opciones* de Agricultura Sostenible Adaptada al Clima (ASAC) en el TeSAC Santa Rita - Implementación 2018 -



<http://rpubs.com/g-bejarano/InicioTuma>

Marco de monitoreo multinivel de opciones* de Agricultura Sostenible Adaptada al Clima (ASAC) en el TeSAC Tuma la Dalia - Implementación 2018 -



Uploading DATAVERSE

2. Links between gender and CSA adoption

- ✓ Gender sensitive analysis of CSA Monitoring data
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/103471>

Researchers

Dev. and local
organisations

Olopa: 279 Farmers

Santa Rita: 256 Farmers

- 152 women, 122 men
- 158 households

- * 127 women, 129 men
- * 158 households

=> Most men & women, perceive an increase in the production and income derived from CSA



Info Note

Examining gender differences in the access to and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices in Central America

Findings from monitoring efforts in the climate-smart villages (CSVs) of Olopa (Guatemala) and Santa Rita (Honduras)

Mariola Acosta, Osana Boullie-Findji, Anton Eitzinger, Diksha Arora, Deissy Martínez Barón, Gustavo Adolfo Bejarano, José Gabriel Suchini

AUGUST 2018

Key messages

- Women are comparatively more predisposed than men to invest in climate change adaptation solutions, even though they receive less income from agricultural activities and less investment from their farms.
- Compared to men, women have lower access to credit or loans to help them carry out their agricultural activities, but when they do, they are more likely to invest them in strategies that address the risks of climate change.
- The fact that women and men receive weather forecast information does not necessarily mean that they will use it. The reason for not using the climate information received has gender connotations. For example, in Olopa, the men tend to not use the information because they don't know what decision to change while women say they don't trust that information.
- In the Climate-Smart Villages of Olopa (Guatemala) and Santa Rita (Honduras), men report participating more in the implementation of the climate-smart agricultural practices (CSA) than women.
- In Olopa, most women report that they decide jointly with their spouses on the implementation of the CSA practices, while in Santa Rita women's participation in joint decision-making processes is lower.
- In general, both men and women perceive that the implementation of CSA practices provides higher agricultural productivity and income.

This Info Note summarizes the findings from the monitoring efforts of CSA practices conducted in 2018 in the Climate-Smart Villages of Guatemala and Honduras within the framework of the project "Generating evidence on gender-sensitive climate-smart agriculture to inform policy in Central America" led by the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), with the financial support of the International Development Research Center (IDRC).

Prioritizing gender in the Climate-Smart Villages (CSVs)

Climate change is posing serious threats to the production systems and rural livelihoods of smallholders in Central America and these effects are expected to worsen even more in the coming years (IPCC, 2014). Due to the different roles, responsibilities, social norms and rights of men and women, climate change will affect them differently (Alston and Berry, 2013). To overcome the threats and challenges that climate change poses to agriculture and food security in the region, adaptation and mitigation strategies will be required to make farming systems more resilient to the climate, and to ensure that both men and women can benefit from these strategies.

Among these strategies, climate-smart agriculture (CSA) seeks to promote interventions that reduce the vulnerability of the agriculture sector to climate variability and change through: i) the sustainable and equitable increase of productivity, income and food security; ii) the improvement of the adaptive capacity and resilience of agricultural systems; and iii) the contribution to the reduction of its greenhouse gas emissions (FAO 2010).

68 downloads

- ✓ Women receive a lower personal income from agriculture & less access to credit → but greater willingness to invest income and credit in solutions to adapt and mitigate climate change.
- ✓ Geographic and gender differences in the access and use of climate information - need for targeted climate information that fits the needs of men and women in each territory
- ✓ Men greater perception of participation in the implementation of CSA practices than women. The participation of women in the decision on the implementation of these CSA practices was greater in Olopa than in Santa Rita.

2. Links between gender and CSA adoption

- ✓ **Poster presentation** in the CGIAR gender conference- **Seeds of change**, “Understanding socio—economic aspects of adoption and effects of Climate- Smart Agriculture in Guatemala” (April 2-4 2019- Canberra University- Australia).

Researchers

Dev. and local
organisations

Key results:

- ✓ 3 farmers' type: adopting farmers, not adopting farmers, women adopting farmers
- ✓ Gender, as well as age, climate perception, land ownership, position in the household, education, decision making dynamics were relevant factors for the elaboration of adoption types.
- ✓ More women than men adopted improved and drought tolerant variety of black beans and home garden with water harvesting, while more men adopted home garden without water harvesting and drip irrigation
- ✓ Assets were the most frequently mentioned factors that enabled (type 1 and 3 of farmers) or constrained (type 2) adoption of CSA practices



- ✓ **Next step:** conduct same analysis in Honduras in 2020

3. Capacity building for farmers (CSV aligned work)

- * Use of climate information and practices prioritization
 - 35 workshops in Olopa (5 communities)
 - 24 workshops in Santa Rita (4 communities)



3. Capacity building to plan for, access, implement and monitor gender sensitive CSA - Local level-

Farmers

Dev. and local
organisations

- ✓ Co-development of Game based approach with Local partner organizations (Guatemala and Honduras) ASORECH and CSAM to strengthen farmers' CSA decision making in the face of a changing climate
- ✓ Blog publication (see communication section)
- ✓ **Next step:** implementation with farmers in 2020 by local Partner



3. Capacity building on CSA - Local level-

Diplomado: *Enfoque de Territorios Sostenibles Adaptados al Clima (TeSAC) en el corredor seco del oriente de Guatemala*”.

Centro Universitario de Oriente (CUNORI)

Farmers

Dev. and local
organisations

* 33 participants from a wide range of subnational and local governmental and non-governmental institutions attended the course.



DIPLOMADO EL ENFOQUE TERRITORIOS SOSTENIBLES ADAPTADOS AL CLIMA (TESAC) EN EL CORREDOR SECO DEL ORIENTE DE GUATEMALA



MÓDULO I

PRÁCTICAS Y TECNOLOGÍAS DE ADAPTACIÓN AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO EN LA REGIÓN TRIFINO: SISTEMATIZACIÓN DE EXPERIENCIAS Y CRITERIOS DE SELECCIÓN PARA SU PUESTA EN PRÁCTICA.

ELABORADO POR:

VICTOR AUGUSTO SANDOVAL ROGUE

CHQUIMULA, SEPTIEMBRE DE 2019

Sesión:

“Género, Cambio climático y prácticas de agricultura sostenible adaptada al clima: estableciendo nexos”



IDRC | CRDI
Canada

Jesús David Martínez Salgado, Mariola Acosta, Osana Bonilla-Findji, Deissy Martínez Barón

Septiembre 6, 2019



3. Capacity building to plan for, access, implement and monitor gender sensitive CSA - National level-

Dev. and
national
organisations

- ✓ **October 2018:** national workshop revealed need for a guiding for inclusion of gender in MAGA & partners' climate change activities
- ✓ **2019:** Participatory co-construction process of the Step by step Gender in CSA guide
 - **Three workshops** (20 & 21th March, May 30th)
22 institutions involved + extensive literature review
 - 4 modules & adapted content to local context
- ✓ **Webinar** to present gender guide to members of CAC: June 25th <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/106116>



Next steps 2020: monitoring the implementation of the gender guide with extension agents of MAGA within the program PAFFEC

3. Capacity building to plan for, access, implement and monitor gender sensitive CSA – Academia -



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Dev. and national
organisations



Gender, Agriculture and Climate Change: establishing links

- 12,13 and 14th February 2020
- Two day seminar with graduate students
- Lecture to undergraduate students
- Meetings with Zamorano academic board to discuss the development of a gender and climate change curriculum

Session	Content
Introduction: key concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brief history of the gender approach in agriculture and the environment• Key concepts: Equality, gender equity and intersectionality• Empowerment of women in agriculture: key aspects• Myths and gender inaccuracies in agriculture
Gender, Agriculture and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gender, agriculture and climate change: establishing links• Practical and strategic gender needs in a context of climate change• Climate-adapted gender and sustainable agriculture: vulnerabilities and opportunities• Gender implications in CSA practices
Methodological issues in gender, agriculture and climate change research	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key gender questions in agriculture and climate change research• Analysis at household and intra-household level: practical and policy implications• Complementarity of quantitative and qualitative gender analysis
Case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Practical work: design of research proposals with a gender approach based on specific research contexts.

4. Engagement and collaborations to inform gender sensitive CSA policy processes

Dev. national
and regional
organisations

Engagement Activities

Participation at the meeting of the CAC's Gender Network with the presence of the COMMCA Secretary, Alicia Rodriguez, last March in Guatemala City.

Guatemala, held the presidency of CAC, and led the use of the manual on Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture to implement the **Regional Strategy for Climate-Smart Agriculture for the SICA region (EASAC)**.

Dissemination of the manual across the region through an **Official statement from MAGA Guatemala and CAC to key stakeholders in the SICA region.**

Next steps: Together with CAC and COMMCA to support Honduras, as the next president of SICA, in adopting the Gender and CSA manual.



4. Engagement and collaborations to inform gender sensitive CSA policy processes

Dev. national
and regional
organisations

Engagement Activities

COMMCA and IDRC (May - 3)

Webinars:

Development of a webinars plan in “gender and CSA” with the Central American Agricultural Council.

2019

- **25 of June** - Presentation of the manual on Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture to the CAC's Gender Network, COMMCA and key stakeholders of the SICA region.
- **19 of November** - Monitoring the results of the implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture practices and technologies and its differential gender effects. Results from Guatemala and Honduras



2 webinars in the
agenda for 2020

Next steps with CAC and COMMCA => Support implementation of the Rural Women's Agenda in 2020:

- A tailored capacity building plan on CSA and gender (e.g. webinars, workshops);
- An implementation plan at the local level of the RWA, through CSV approach.

4. Communication - Dissemination



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4. Communication – blog posts

Dev. national
and regional
organisations

Guatemala se prepara para fortalecer la integración de género en sus proyectos agrícolas



Blog story: Guatemala se prepara para fortalecer la integración de género en sus proyectos agrícolas: <https://bit.ly/34i1rQ8>

Blog story: Playing to achieve sustainable agriculture: <https://bit.ly/2O63a5K>



Blog story: Gender, climate change and agriculture: Guatemala leads regional dialogue: <https://bit.ly/2QyUW7L>

Blog story: Agriculture, food security and climate change with a gender lens: <https://bit.ly/2QBwliA>



4. Communication- tweets



Engagement of the publication:
1492 people



Dev. national and regional organisations



Engagement of the publication:
601 people



Engagement of the publication:
582 people



Engagement of the publication:
243 people

4. Communication - Publications

- Datasets and webpages
- Info Note (SP, ENG) Examining gender differences in the access to and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices in Central America
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/103471>
- Gender Manual (SP) Paso a paso para la inclusión de género en iniciativas de agricultura sostenible adaptada al clima para
<https://hdl.handle.net/10568/103254>
- 2 regional level Webinars
 - Gender guide presentation <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/106116>
 - M&E and gender results: https://youtu.be/CG6N_avQiog
- 1 poster at International conference *Understanding socio-economic aspects of adoption and effects of Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices in Guatemala* <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/105930>

[illegible]

Questions & Answers



2020 Activities and budget



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Análisis				
Payment Date	CAD	USD (Expected)	USD (Received)	Diference
9-Apr-18	123,200.00	97,328.00	96,372.72	(955.28)
26-Sep-18	123,200.00	97,328.00	95,056.98	(2,271.02)
17-Apr-19	61,372.00	48,483.88	45,908.38	(2,575.50)
10-Sep-19	61,372.00	48,483.88	45,998.31	(2,485.57)
TBC	88,156.00	69,643.24	67,664.12	(1,979.12)
TOTAL	457,300.00	361,267.00	351,000.51	(10,266.49)

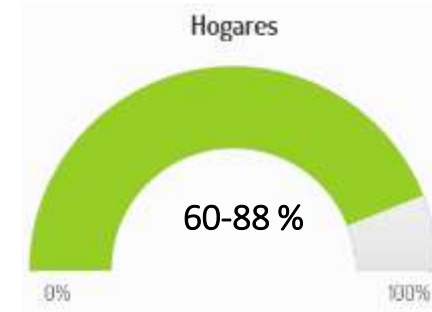
Indicadores descriptivos de contexto.....



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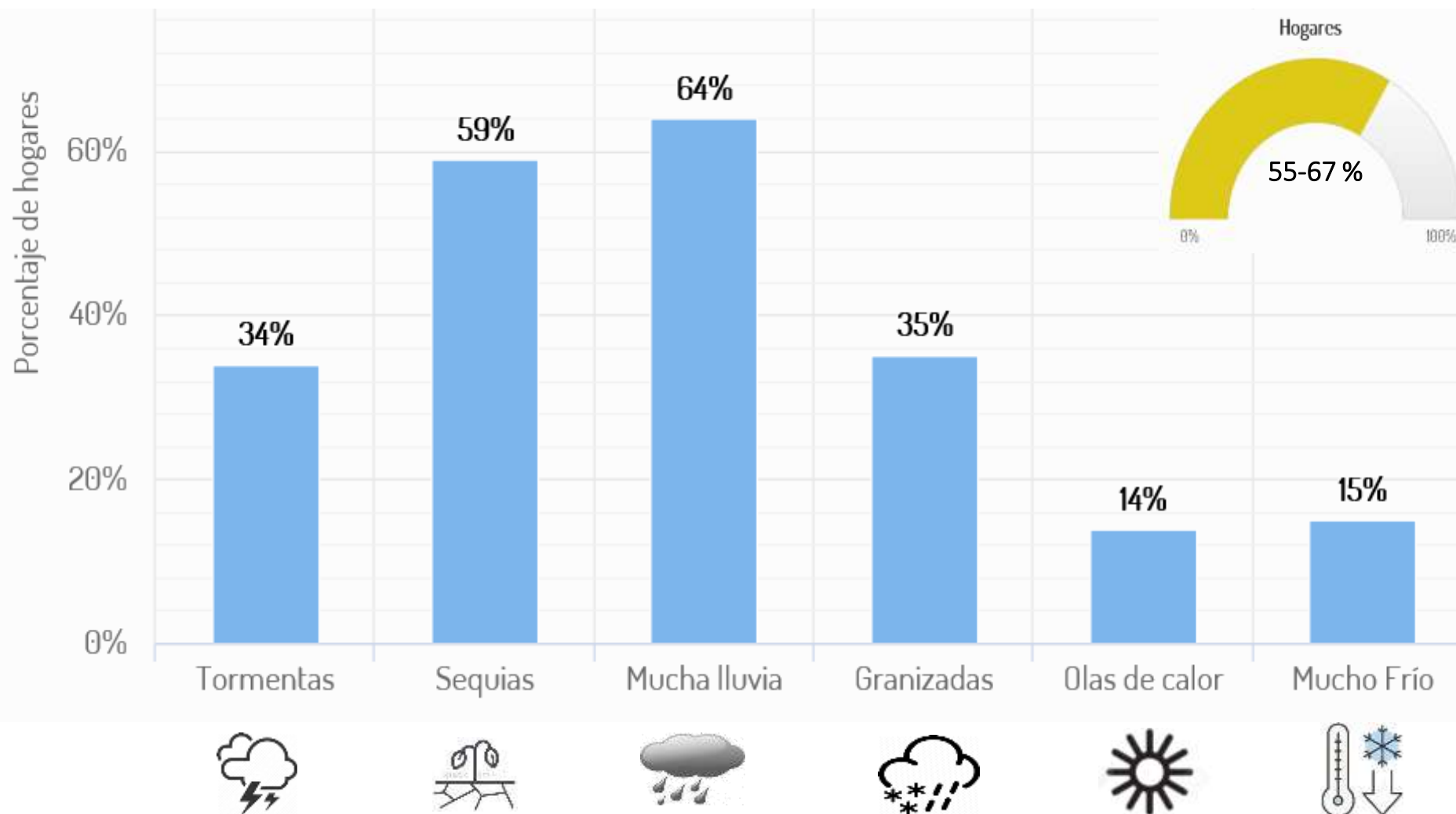
Afectación del ingreso agrícola



Indicadores descriptivos de contexto.....

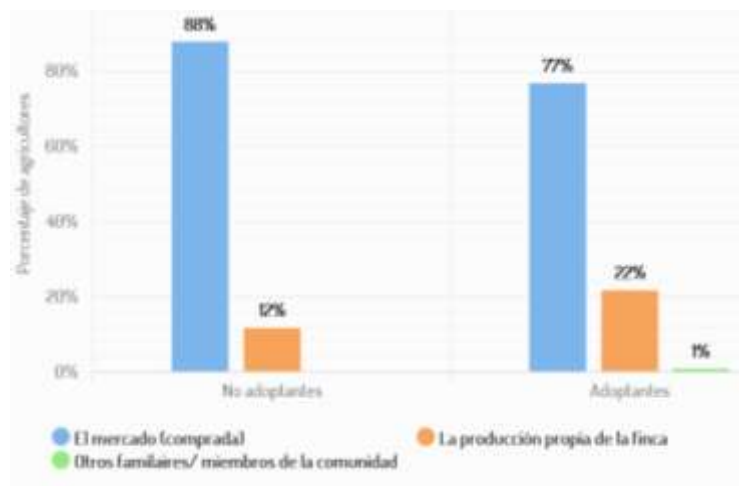


..... por ocurrencia de eventos climáticos

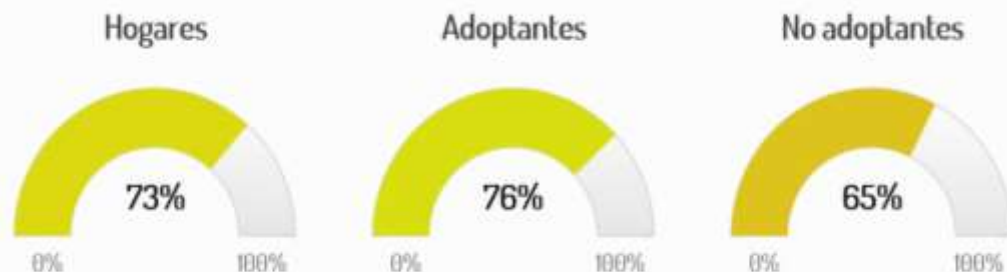


Indicadores descriptivos de contexto.....

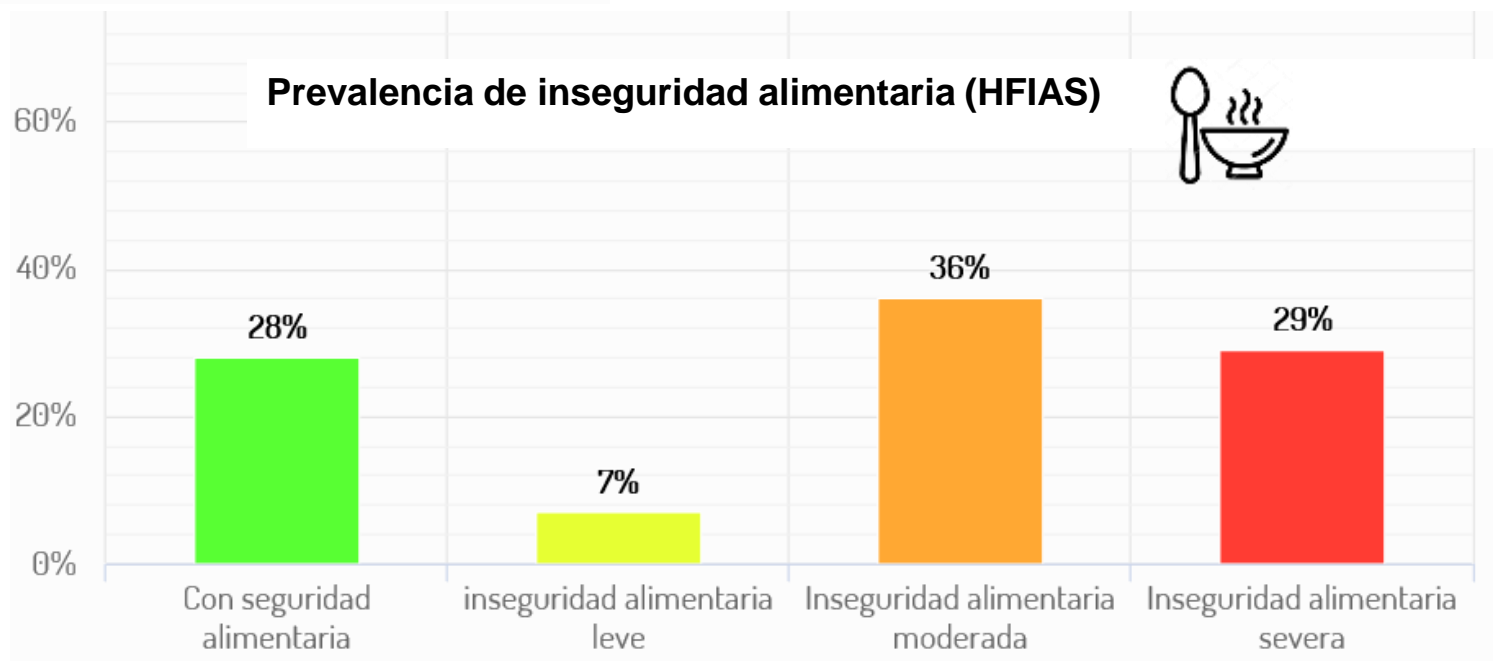
Fuente de alimento



Cumplimiento de necesidades alimentarias básicas



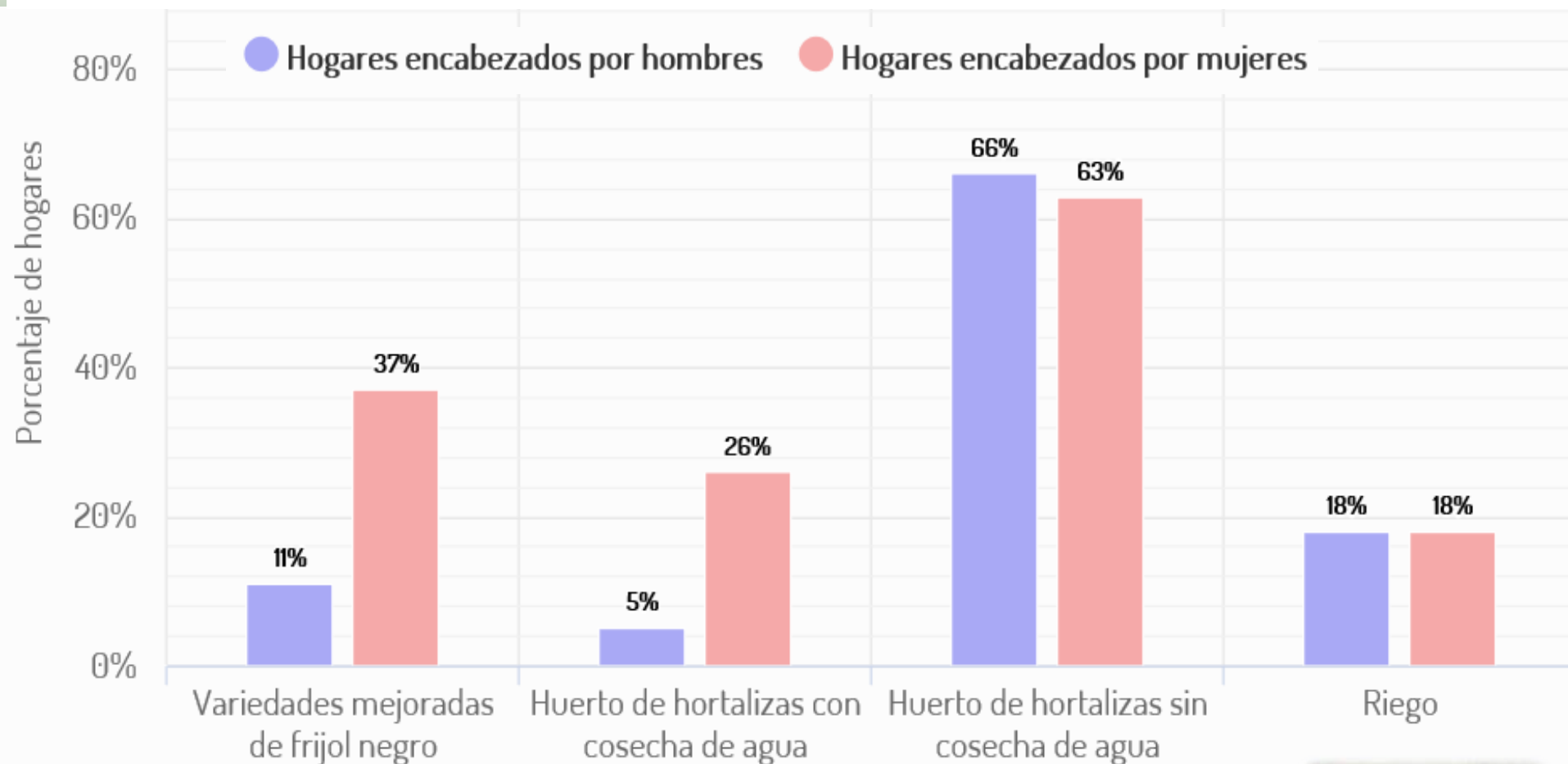
Prevalencia de inseguridad alimentaria (HFIAS)



Indicadores de impacto que abordan...

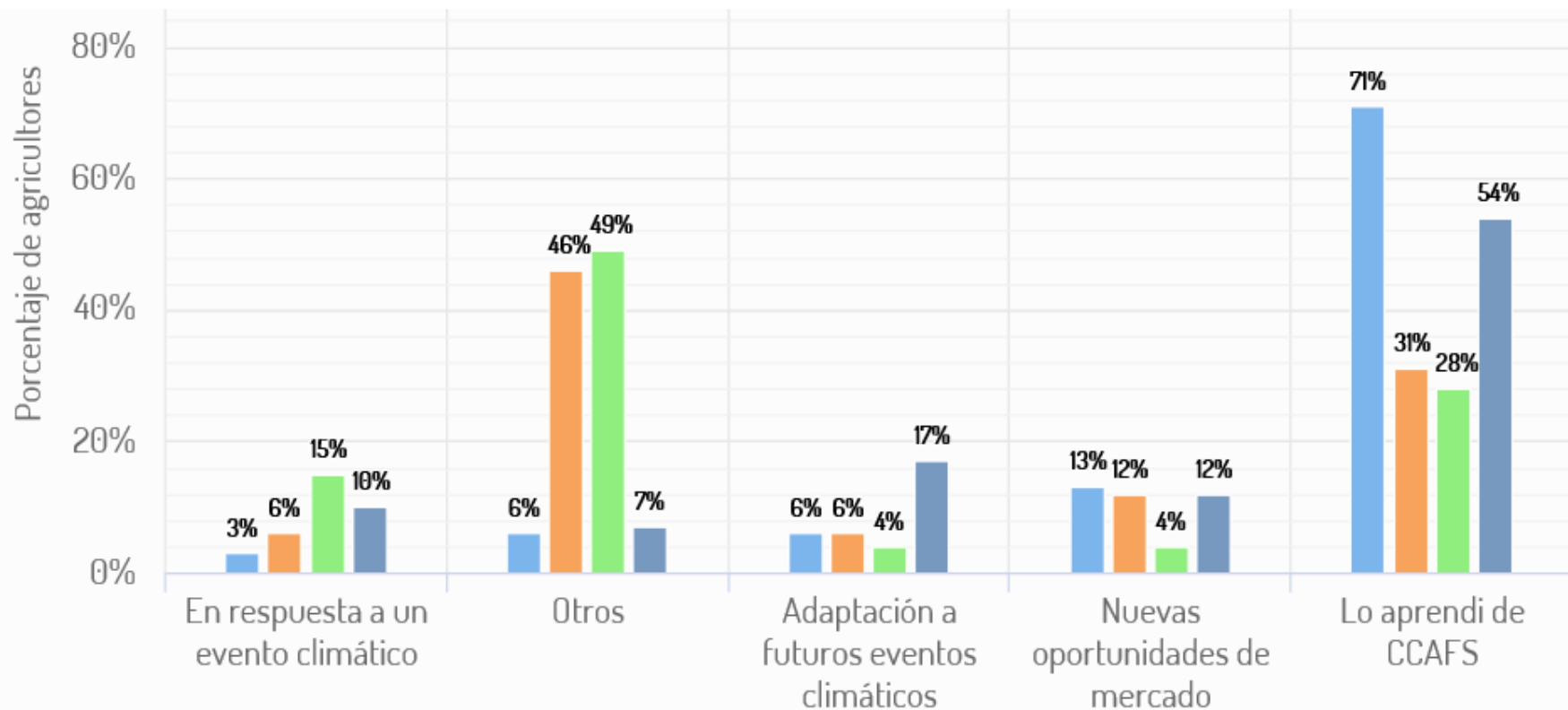


1 Quien adopta que práctica ASAC ?



Indicadores de impacto que abordan...

1 Por qué ?



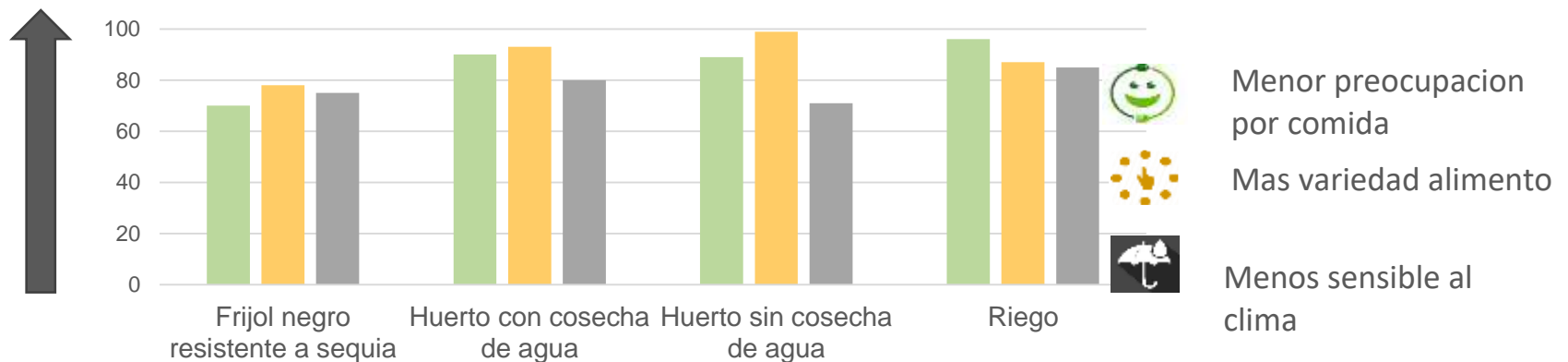
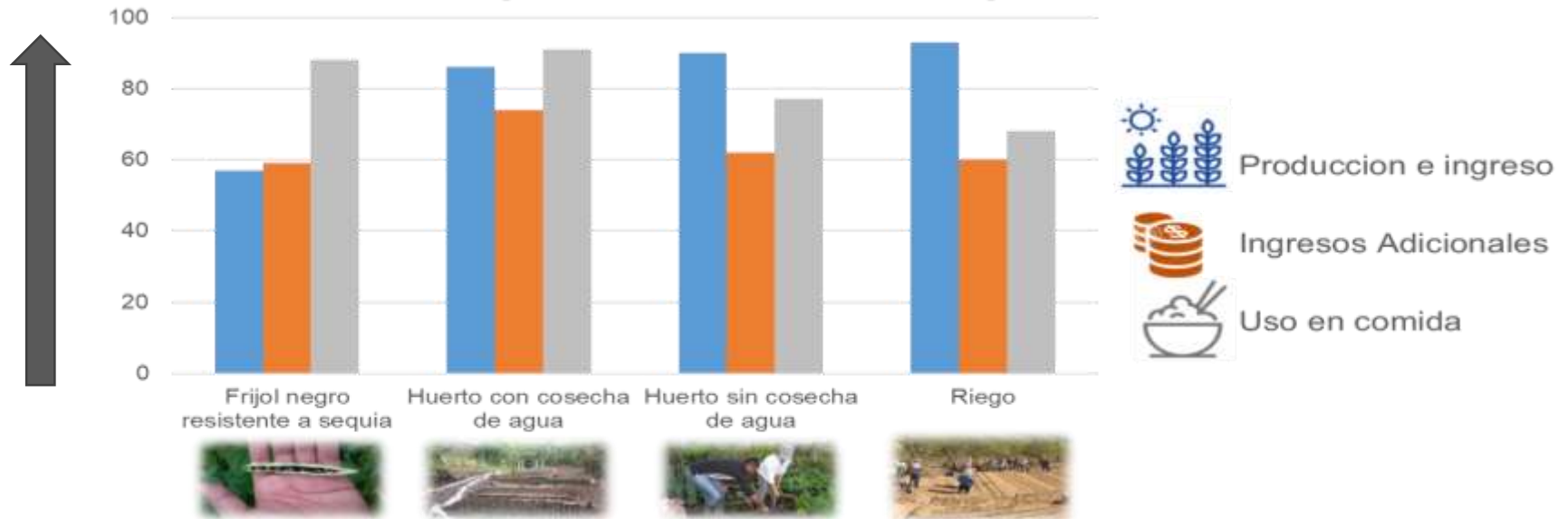
● Huerto de hortalizas con cosecha de agua
● Riego

● Huerto de hortalizas sin cosecha de agua
● Variedades mejoradas de frijol negro

Indicadores de impacto que abordan ...

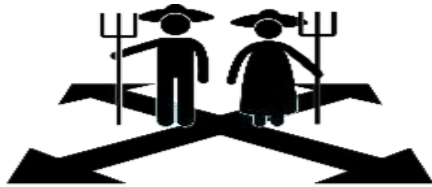


2 Qué impactos a nivel hogar ?



Indicadores de impacto que abordan ...

3 Qué efectos de ASAC en dimensiones de género ?



Participación en toma de decision ASAC



Participación en la implementación ASAC



Control sobre recursos generados por ASAC



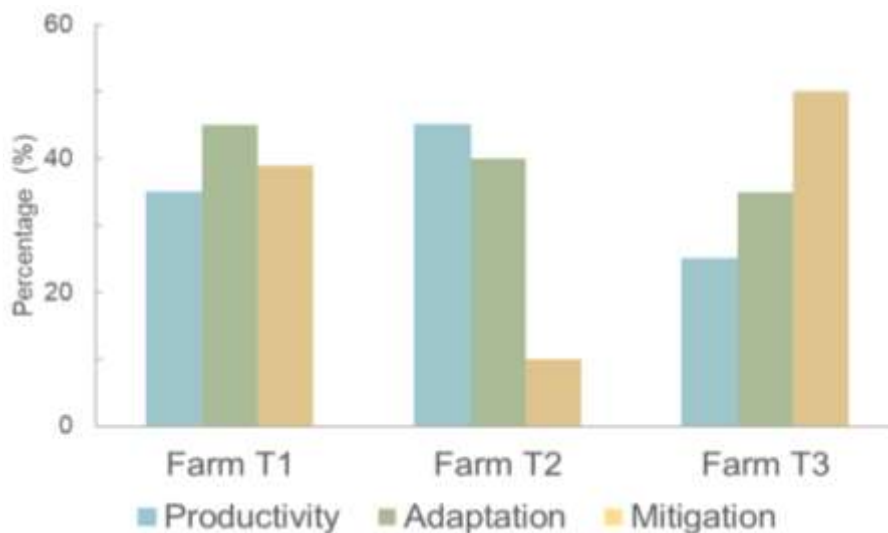
Efecto sobre carga de trabajo

Indicadores de impacto que abordan ...

4 Efecto ASAC sobre desempeño a nivel finca?



Mismas practicas en distintas
fincas => diferentes resultados!



Farm T1



Farm T2

