

1. Justification and Rationale

*An evidence based statement providing the **justification and rationale** for why gender should be considered in the system(s) in which the CRP is operating and the expected benefits.*

Farmers and other rural actors are not homogeneous. Particularly in the developing world, their abilities to initiate and expand agricultural activities are frequently shaped by gender roles, responsibilities, and resources. Reducing gender disparities has been widely recognized as a critical issue in agriculture and rural development. Evidence to this effect was presented in the FAO 2011 *State of Food and Agriculture* report, the World Bank's 2012 *World Development Report*, and the GCARD 2010 Conference and subsequent GCARD Roadmap. Specifically:

- Women's lack of control over assets constrains food production and incomes of the poor (FAO 2011), with detrimental consequences for food security, health, and nutrition;
- Increasing women's control over production and incomes improves food security more than similar increases in male-controlled income;
- Involving women as well as men in resource management is key to sustainability by accounting for the different interests and drawing on the complementary skills of women and men (Agarwal 2010; Pandolfelli, Meinzen-Dick and Dohrn 2008);
- Gender-based barriers to women's participation in formal and informal markets reduce women's ability to earn and control incomes within their households and denies them the opportunity to realize returns to investment in their human capital;
- Involvement of women in policy making processes, from the local to the national level, is associated with public expenditure allocations that favor investments in social infrastructure, such as water supply and schools (Chattophadyay and Duflo 2004).

Accordingly, for the CGIAR to contribute as required to reduction in rural poverty, improved food security, better health and nutrition, and sustainable management of agriculturally-related natural resources, the agricultural research undertaken by the system must facilitate engagement, empowerment, and investment of and in women. Because gender roles affect decisions on both production and consumption, research must clarify how they do so in specific contexts. CRP-PIM supports research that facilitates:

- Improved policies to accelerate adoption of sustainable technologies by small-scale producers;
- Better allocation and effectiveness of public and private investment;
- Improved macroeconomic, trade, and sectoral policies;
- Governance and collective action to improve access for the rural poor and women to services and property;
- Better performance of markets to benefit producers and consumers; and
- Integration of small-scale producers into value chains.

Gender analysis is key to achieving these objectives. In some cases the role that gender plays is fairly straightforward, but the approaches to securing change are not yet clearly identified. In others little analysis has yet been done, and the interrelation between gender and policy is poorly understood.

The theory of change that guides the CRP-PIM gender strategy is consistent with that of the program more generally. Policy-oriented research achieves impact through creating and applying new tools and methods to bolster the capacity of research communities, and by providing evidence-based options for participants in policy processes at multiple levels. The gender strategy applies this general approach by drawing out the gender implications of various options, and supporting those with agency in the process who advocate for constructive attention to gender. Over the longer run, and with several funding cycles for CRP-PIM we will expect to see conclusions developed under PIM applied with positive contributions to rural poverty, food security, health and nutrition, and ecosystem health, as well as a more balanced distribution of benefits between men and women. In this first cycle of funding we will emphasize development of tools and data sets to provide a strong foundation for gender-disaggregated research. We will also strengthen the gender dimensions of work already under way, and help clients understand the findings and apply them.

2. Goals and Objectives

A description of the gender-responsive goals and objectives in the CRP. The description of objectives should clarify whether gender is a separate component of the CRP's agenda (it undertakes strategic research) or is a cross-cutting thematic area in which analysis is used to inform and deepen the relevance of other research themes. Researchable questions should be identified that are logically articulated with the rationale and the objectives.

The objectives of the PIM gender strategy are (i) to create and apply new tools and methods to clarify how gender enters in pursuit of reduced rural poverty, improved food security, better health and nutrition, and stewardship of natural resources; and (ii) to make issues related to gender explicit in evidence-based options for participants in policy processes at multiple levels. CRP-PIM undertakes strategic gender research, and mainstreams gender where relevant in activities with primary focus on other research questions. Most of the work on gender is mainstreamed at this point in the design and development of the program. The strategic work covers areas not sufficiently developed at present in the program, and for which we expect expansion in the future. The two lines of work are addressed in greater detail below.

Strategic Gender Research:

Strategic research develops concepts and methods with broad application throughout the work of the CG system. Such strategic gender research will underlie the work within the subthemes, but will be basic and foundational, with products that are global public goods in terms of concepts, methods, and data. In the short run we will seek to strengthen the methods, both qualitative and quantitative, and develop appropriate guidelines for collecting and analyzing data on gender relations in agriculture. For example, tools for assessing women's access to, ownership of and control over productive resources in agriculture will be developed. Standard and institutionalized data, such as the LSMS data, agricultural censuses, social accounting matrices, commonly used household surveys and others will be evaluated to assess how in their present forms they can be best used for gender analysis. Feasible ways in which these same data sets could be enriched to make them more suitable for gender research will be examined. In the medium term, additional and new data will be collected as required by the methodological and conceptual innovations in approach. Data, concepts, and methods reinforce each other.

Deepening Gender Analysis in Current Projects:

Gender is already a component of much of the work in CRP-PIM. Following the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI—see Alkire et al. forthcoming), we define five domains of empowerment (5DE) to which CRP-PIM will contribute.

Domain	PIM Subthemes	Researchable questions relevant to the domain
Decision-making on agricultural production	1.3 Production and Technology Policies	What are the tools and methods that will enable research to throw light on the effect of gender on the pace and degree of adoption? What additional tools and methods would assist other CRPs better to understand the gender dimensions of adoption?
Ownership and control of productive resources	2.3 Collective Action and Property Rights 2.4 Institutions for Assets	What are the pathways through which the ownership of and control over assets by men and women affect the reduction of poverty? What policies can strengthen women’s ownership of and control over assets?
Control over income	1.2 Trade and Macroeconomic Policy 1.4 Social Protection 3 Markets	How do trade policies differentially affect men and women? How can social protection programs be better designed to benefit women? What characteristics of markets and value chains best assure that women receive the rewards from their contributions?
Leadership opportunities	2.2 Governance of Rural Services 2.3 Collective Action and Property Rights 3 Markets	How do women participate in local governance arrangements and articulate their needs? What features of program design can ensure women’s participation in groups for natural resource management or marketing?
Time	1.3 Production and Technology Policies	How can PIM assist the other CRPs better to understand how new technologies can be designed to take into account women’s time constraints and hence to ensure that women participate and obtain the benefits?

3. Impact Pathways

*A description of the **impact pathways** explicitly including gender dimensions of outputs, outcomes and impacts. The description of the **impact pathways** in the proposal should clarify the type of partnerships needed for outcomes and impacts to be achieved.*

CRP-PIM has two main impact pathways, as noted above:

Creating and applying new tools and methods to enrich and bolster the capacity of research communities:

Improved tools for gender analysis will strengthen the ability of all CRPs to address gender in a systematic and rigorous way. Examples of this include the work being done by the Gender, Agriculture and Assets Project to evaluate the impact of a range of agricultural programs on the gender gap in assets, or the development of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI). Work under CRP-PIM will identify the sex-disaggregated agricultural data that are available through the CG and national governments. Researchers will demonstrate the feasibility and importance of collecting and analyzing sex disaggregated data, leading to increased application of these methods in other CRPs. Increased availability of sex disaggregated data under the open access policy will spur additional work.

Providing evidence based options for participants in policy processes at the global, national and local levels:

Researchers do not always have agency within policy processes, but can work in partnership with those who do to provide relevant and timely knowledge. In some cases this input into the policy process must of necessity draw on the existing stock of research results. In others the time horizon allows conduct of new research. Women and women's groups are often doubly disempowered in policy dialogue; their standing is marginal and they lack relevant evidence. PIM can address this exclusion by identifying advocates for gender issues and providing them with state-of-the-art knowledge. Demand for gender analysis in evaluation of ongoing programs financed by development partners is high, and PIM can have a strong and relatively immediate impact by supporting this work. PIM will collaborate with the emerging global Gender in Agriculture Partnership (GAP) spearheaded by GFAR, FAO, Agropolis-Foundation and AWARD. We will also select partner organizations that are actively engaged in promoting gender equity in policies (such as land rights) and programs (such as agricultural development or livelihoods projects). Outreach activities and collaborative arrangements will be directed to ensuring that gender-related findings are available to governments, civil-society organizations, and global and international agencies. In many cases we will co-develop outputs with our partners, thereby increasing the likelihood that products will be relevant and used. Co-development and shared use also builds capacity.

4. **Gender-related activities**

*A description of the gender-related **activities** to be undertaken to produce research outputs, including an explanation of how gender will be considered in all aspects of the research cycle: targeting, priority setting, and design of the research, implementation and impact assessment. This description should explain the rationale for research methods to be used and their suitability for gender analysis or gender research. This section will include a description of how the planning process will enable representative men and women users, partners and other stakeholders to participate and be heard at different points in the research cycle. Detail should be provided on how gender expertise (Centres and partners) will be deployed to implement planned activities. Rationale should be provided for targeting men and women together or separately and, how the targets will be determined. The rationale and plans for collecting gender-disaggregated data should be discussed*

Strategic Gender Research:

The strategic gender research consists of three activities that will strengthen the systems for collecting sex disaggregated data and conducting gender analysis.

The first activity will clarify measurement of women's access to and ownership of land, with particular focus on Africa. While the importance of women's land ownership is gaining credence, the data on ownership are incomplete and the indicators inconsistent. For example, analyses often interchangeably report the percent of women who own land and the percent of landowners who are women. Using existing sex-disaggregated data, the activity will calculate different measures of women's access to and ownership of land in Africa. Nationally representative data from the World Bank, FAO and DHS will be analysed, along with smaller sample agricultural household survey data sets collected by IFPRI and others.

A second activity builds on the first and extends it beyond land ownership. FAO's 2011 State of Food and Agriculture report demonstrated that nationally representative data and official statistics provide insufficient information about gender roles in agriculture. Absence of data contributes to underrepresentation of gender issues in agricultural planning and foresight initiatives. While some efforts are being made to collect better sex-disaggregated data, gaps remain. As a first step to close this gap, we will develop a matrix of the sex-disaggregated agricultural data that can be collected in household surveys, using the paper by Doss (2013) as a starting point. (This will be used to document the data sets listed below). We will apply this approach to document where sex disaggregated data has already been collected in CGIAR data sets, but is not well publicized. Since no comprehensive listing of data sets yet exists, we will begin by examining working papers and discussion papers to identify where sex disaggregated data may be available. This documentation will provide a basis for identifying additional analysis that could be done with existing data, especially comparative analyses. The effort will also contribute to the systematic cataloguing of data of the CG system in support of the open data policy. In addition, we will document nationally representative data sets with sex disaggregated data. New efforts to collect sex-disaggregated information in agricultural censuses and the LSMS-ISA offer the potential to redress the data gap, but preliminary experience indicates that national statistical agencies are unsure how to analyse and use this data. This work will provide the basis for collaboration with the Gender Network to develop a set of guidelines for collecting gender disaggregated data and creating indicators that can be used widely throughout the CG system and by national governments and other institutions.

A third piece of strategic analysis builds on the existing panel data for 6 villages in India from 1975-84 and 2001 onwards. A new panel will be collect to examine changes over time including the current situation of participation of women in rural farm, non-farm enterprise and non-land agriculture employment; the role of different institutions in empowering women's participation in economic and socio-cultural-political activities and improving food and nutritional security of the households; and the requirements and nutrient intakes of rural men and women temporally and spatially to understand shift in their nutritional status due to changes in levels of physical activity (e.g. mechanization of agriculture) and change in lifestyle.

The strategic work described above is already funded within the portfolio and was initiated in the latter part of 2012. As part of the Plan of Work and Budget for 2013, PIM will add further strategic work in the areas described below:

Gender and Value Chains: Better understanding of how smallholders can be linked to markets and benefit from commercial transactions is pursued under varying lines of research related to value chains. PIM is leading work to provide a common framework for assessing value chains within the CG system. We will enhance this work by providing a specific set of tools for gender analysis. Almost all value chains are gendered to varying degrees through occupational segregation, and interventions to strengthen weak elements of the chains can have differential impacts on men and women. In some cases men take over activities that had been within women's domain prior to an intervention generating increased earnings. Some interventions increase the workload for women without compensation. Increased opportunities and incomes for women can trigger intra-household conflict if men do not have corresponding new options. Increased profitability and commercial viability may shift a product from household consumption to the market, with reduction in nutritional status of women and children if they do not benefit from the income. Greater commercialization and specialization may reduce production of non-monetized by-products, such as manure and fiber, that women control. Changes in value chains to strengthen them and make them more inclusive of smallholders will in most cases have differential impacts on men and women, and a full analysis of interventions requires attention to gender. The proposed work will complement the ongoing development of tools and concepts for analysis of value chains by strengthening attention to gender.

Gender and Adoption of Improved Technologies: PIM has a cluster of work pertaining to sustainable intensification and the design and dimensioning of technology systems, including new approaches to extension. We will enhance this work and strengthen collaboration with other CRPs to develop tools to address gender dimensions of the process of adoption of improved technologies. PIM will take a special focus on the gender dimensions of good design of innovation systems.

Joint Workshop with the Consortium Gender Network: PIM is in discussion with the Consortium Gender Network to collaborate on a workshop on core tools for gender analysis. The participants would be staff within the CG system working on gender issues, but not necessarily specialized in gender analysis. This is envisaged as one of a series of such workshops, and the focus of the first is still under discussion. PIM is under consideration as a co-sponsor for the workshop because our capacity to develop the tools and train people to use them is strong.

Deepening Gender Analysis in other activities:

Although the strategic (and incremental) gender work described above is integral to the future work of PIM and the CG system more generally, most of the work on gender in the present PIM portfolio is mainstreamed within tasks designed and already included in the portfolio. Much of this work is still in early stages, and the PIM gender coordinator will work with the teams to assure good implementation. Many of the projects are currently collecting some sex disaggregated data, but often it is not fully analyzed. By ensuring that survey instruments used in the various projects collect appropriate sex disaggregated data, and working with the teams to analyze the data to answer key gender related questions, we will significantly expand the

analyses that are being done. We will catalogue all the data sets developed under PIM to describe their coverage of gender issues and the extent to which they lend themselves to gender analysis. For each of the topics already in the portfolio where relevant, we will work with the teams to draw out the gender dimensions of the work, and to give prominence to the conclusions.

For example, as part of a larger, regular set of evaluation activities, researchers will formulate and test a range of hypotheses relating to (1) gender imbalances in access to assets, technology, markets and support services; (2) gender differentials in agricultural productivity and incomes; and (3) distributional impacts of technological and institutional innovations among men and women within households and communities. Specific steps will be taken to leverage this knowledge to inform technology development and delivery systems so that both men and women benefit. Although the conceptual frameworks for each theme will differ, each will examine how contextual factors, assets, activities, and outcomes may differ for men and women, as well as examine the degree of “jointness” within households. This requires going beyond either the unitary model of the household, on the one hand, or pure bargaining models that assume separation of resources and interests between men and women. We will examine the extent to which agricultural assets and decision-making are separate or joint, and what implications that has for production, marketing, consumption, and household welfare.

One of the areas with particular potential for increasing the gender analysis is in the foresight/Harvest Choice/Global Futures work. Much of this work has not had any specific gender analysis to date. Yet as noted above, choice of technology has profound gender implications. Working with the various teams doing this work, we will identify indicators that could be included in the models and the data needed to create them. One could envisage exciting new insights into gender dimensions of adaptive responses to climate change and decisions on investments in development of new technologies.

A brief description of the coverage of gender issues within the themes and subthemes of the portfolio follows. More detail is available in Annex 1.

Theme 1. Effective Policies and Strategic Investments

- *Subtheme 1.1. Foresight and Strategic Scenarios* will pioneer analysis of sex-disaggregated impacts of a range of policy and investment scenarios.
- *Subtheme 1.2. Macroeconomic, Trade, and Investment Policies:* CGE modeling will investigate gender dimensions of trade, migration, remittances, and public investment as they affect agricultural performance and the experience of women employed in agriculture.
- *Subtheme 1.3. Production and Technology Policies* will identify policies that make superior technologies more accessible to poor women and men, with attention to gender-differentiated constraints and opportunities.
- *Subtheme 1.4. Social Protection Policies* research will address how benefits from social protection interventions are distributed across groups, considering both males and females across and within households and over the life cycle.

Theme 2. Inclusive Governance and Institutions

- *Subtheme 2.1. Policy Processes* will identify innovative participatory approaches to engage stakeholders, including farmers' and women's organizations, in policy processes.
- *Subtheme 2.2. Governance of Rural Services* will identify strategies to make the provision of infrastructure and services more gender sensitive.
- *Subtheme 2.3. Collective Action and Property Rights* research will identify effective ways to strengthen the access and tenure security of poor men and women to land, water, trees, and other critical natural resources.
- *Subtheme 2.4. Institutions to Strengthen the Assets of the Poor:* Research under this subtheme will examine the kinds of assets poor men and women hold, how they acquire them, and how to help individuals build up and protect their stocks.

Theme 3. Linking Small Producers to Markets

- *Subtheme 3.1. Innovations across the Value Chain* will develop understanding of opportunities for women in value-chain development and operations.
- *Subtheme 3.2. Impact of Upgrading Value Chains:* This research will develop a toolkit to design and consistently measure the outcomes from improved business practices on smallholder livelihoods in a gender-differentiated manner.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

*A description of the **monitoring and evaluation** system to be used in the CRP to track progress towards gender-responsive objectives, explaining how progress towards expected results is going to be measured (in line with the Consortium Level monitoring Principles). This should be done using milestones and indicators that have a logical link to the impact pathways and should include a discussion of methods of verification. It is desirable for verification to include use of baseline and follow-up studies on the most important gender-related problems the CRP is trying to resolve. This section should include an explanation of how the M&E applied to gender will be used to provide feedback to realign CRP targeting, research priorities, research design, implementation, impact assessment and budget execution and if necessary, to improve their approach and responsiveness to relevant gender differences. Different types of feedback should be considered, such as sharing of lessons learned, success stories, unanticipated outcomes and good practices.*

PIM is contributing to formulation of the IDOs at the CRP level and at the system level. A number of these IDOs will be amenable to measurement with sex disaggregation; e.g., number of children under a specified age subject to stunting, of which, female. In the course of 2013 as the IDOs are developed, PIM will advise on measurement by gender upon request.

For the work resulting in development of better tools and data for gender research, the main indicator of impact will be tracking the use of the tools. For example, we are documenting the organizations that express interest in the WEAI, and those that incorporate it into their own M&E or research.

For the work relevant to policy options in specific contexts, we will systematically document the work that PIM provides and the interactions with partners to inform agents in the process or other organizations. This will combine quantitative indicators (e.g. of use of data sets, downloads of publications, attendance in training courses), as well as qualitative “impact narratives.” The latter includes efforts to monitor dissemination of research findings in local media outlets and briefs for policy makers.

6. Budget

The CRP Gender Strategy should include a budget presentation for the duration of the CRP proposal that can be used to assess and subsequently monitor:

- *Whether the level of gender expertise and operational capacity of the CPR will be adequate for the gender analysis and research work proposed. Levels of staffing and operational costs should be itemised and explained.*
- *Whether the resources for gender analysis and gender research correspond reasonably with the responsibilities of partners (including other CRPs or Centres) for the work proposed. Costs should be clearly spelled out for each of the major partners.*
- *The cost of proposed research outputs and activities (milestones) such that spending by output related to gender can be monitored over time.¹*

This budget presented is for 2013 exclusively, and is provisional since a number of Centers have not yet submitted progress reports for 2012 that serve as the basis for allocations for 2013. 2012 was the first year of the initial three-year funding cycle for PIM. Gender-related work in that year was initiated within the larger portfolio, but not separated out for purposes of budgeting. Availability of resources for 2014 is not yet known with sufficient clarity to undertake a specific budget for the gender work. We work on the assumption that resources in 2014 will be approximately as in 2013 and that work started this year will carry to conclusion in 2014. The data presented capture only the funds from windows 1 and 2. The larger PIM portfolio includes bilaterally funded work, most of which was under way at the time of the launch of the CRP. The tools and approaches described in this strategy are relevant for the larger PIM portfolio and some were, in fact, developed under it (e.g., the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index). In the coming year we will work on continued integration of the full PIM portfolio funded through all sources, but this work is not yet completed.

Funding from windows 1 and 2 for PIM in 2013 is forecast to be approximately USD28 million. Gender work, both strategic and mainstreamed, represents USD6.1 million, or 22% of the portfolio. The PIM management budget includes USD62,750 to fund the time and travel of the PIM Gender Theme Leader, who also serves on the Management Committee.

¹ Consortium-level Monitoring Principles. Draft, CO, November 2011. p.9

Please see the table below for a breakdown of the PIM gender budget for 2013.

Table 1. CRP-PIM budget for gender research (Windows 1-2 only, 2013)

	Current 2013 funding (PIM budget)	
Theme 1 - Effective policies and strategic investments		\$2,700,000
Theme 2 - Inclusive governance and institutions		\$608,000
Theme 3 - Linking small producers to value chains		\$1,762,000
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>\$5,070,000</i>
Strategic Gender Research Theme	Women's empowerment in rural India: micro-level evidences on labor participation, institutions and food security	\$150,000
	Improving the knowledge base on gendered control of land	\$182,594
	Sex-disaggregated data collection and use for improving gendered analysis in CRPs, including cross-CRP workshop on tools for gender analysis	\$300,000
	Gender and value chains additional work	\$300,000
	Contribution to gender and technology additional work	\$70,000
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>\$1,002,594</i>
	3 months of Cheryl Doss, Gender Leader	\$42,750
	Gender-related travel	\$20,000
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>\$62,750</i>
TOTAL		\$6,135,344

7. Management System

*The strategy should present the **management system** with which the CRP will ensure that responsibilities for planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting the work presented in the Gender Strategy are performed (to senior levels) with clear accountability. The team accountable for these responsibilities should be described. Mechanisms for managing shared gender expertise with other CRPs or partners should be explained. This section should include a synthesis of gender-responsive goals and objectives, showing how management roles and responsibilities will ensure the proposed work will be organized and managed to achieve these.*

The Management Team includes one position for the leader of the Strategic Gender Research theme (Cheryl Doss of Yale University), as well as strong gender expertise in the leadership of Theme 2 (Ruth Meinzen-Dick of IFPRI). An additional non-CGIAR member with strong gender expertise (Jemimah Njuki of CARE) sits on the Management Committee. The Gender Theme Leader will be responsible for oversight of the Strategic Gender Research, including linkages to other CPRs and CGIAR Centers, and will be on call to provide guidance for gender research in the other themes and subthemes. Each Theme Leader is responsible for ensuring that gender is addressed appropriately as per the approved design of the projects in the portfolio, and will seek advice, as needed, from the Gender Theme Leader, the IFPRI Gender Task Force, or other colleagues, collaborators, or consultants.

The Gender Theme Leader will be the focal point for interaction between CRP-PIM and the CGIAR Gender Research Network. The Strategic Gender Research component is explicitly designed to provide public goods in terms of gender research methods that can be used by other CRPs. In addition, we will be active participants in developing the methods to be used in the Gender Sentinel Sites being developed by CCAFS, and will refine the approach to using the WEAI as well as other gender-specific indicators.

8. Capacity

Each CRP will be asked to review its capacity for gender analysis and gender research. This capacity may be internal to the CRP or obtained through partnerships. CRPs will be asked to propose how they plan to address any deficiencies with qualified gender expertise. CRPs will also be asked to assess their needs for capacity strengthening of non-gender-expert researchers and managers so as to achieve a common understanding of gender in agriculture as it pertains to the CPR in particular and to the CGIAR. This refers to capacity strengthening to enhance understanding of researchers and managers of how to use information from gender analysis to inform planning, implementation and evaluation of research focused on other agricultural topics, such as plant breeding.

CRP-PIM draws on the internationally-recognized research capability of IFPRI and its partners in studying the implications of gender in relation to agricultural research and its role in development. For the past fifteen years, IFPRI has collected data, tested models, and generated important findings on how gender relates to food and nutrition security, power and resource allocation within the household, market development and trade, institution-building, land tenure, natural resource management and overall economic development and poverty reduction. Notable examples include a multi-country program on gender and intrahousehold research that “shifted

the burden of proof” by demonstrating that households do not behave as monolithic units with common interests and preferences (Alderman et al. 1995; Quisumbing, ed. 2003) ; the background research drawn upon for the FAO SOFA 2011 (Quisumbing et al, forthcoming); the background paper on gender for GCARD1 (Meinzen-Dick et al. 2011); integration of gender in the ASTI data used, *inter alia*, by the AWARD program (Beintema and Di Marcantonio 2010); and the development of the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI—see <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index>), and numerous guides for collecting sex-disaggregated data and conducting gender analysis (see http://gaap.ifpri.info/files/2010/12/GAAP_Toolkit_Feb_14.pdf).

Despite this strength, not all research teams in PIM have equal gender expertise. The ability of the teams to undertake the gender-related research in each activity will be assessed by the respective members of the CPR-PIM Management Team, and additional training or collaborators with expertise will be sought. A Research Coordinator has recently been hired to support the application of the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index and other large-scale sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis. We have also established alliances with AWARD and ALINE to provide training or capacity building activities on gender research and evaluation methods.

CGIAR expertise alone is not sufficient because gender research must be contextualized, which requires local knowledge, insight, and expertise. Therefore, CRP-PIM researchers will both develop methodologies and analyze existing data collaboratively with in-country partners (especially NARSs), providing an opportunity for mutual capacity building. That is, CGIAR researchers can help strengthen NARSs’ capacity to collect and analyze data while themselves learning more contextual information about local gender relations from their partners in country.

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Annex 1: Summary of Gender Issues Identified in Each Subtheme

Theme 1. Effective Policies and Strategic Investments

- *Subtheme 1.1. Foresight and Strategic Scenarios* will use improved sex-disaggregated data systems, including nationally representative data sets and geospatial referencing of gendered farming systems for better assessing environmental and welfare outcomes and

analyzing sex-disaggregated impacts of a range of policy and investment scenarios.

- *Subtheme 1.2. Macroeconomic, Trade, and Investment Policies:* Gender will be built into trade models and attention will be paid to the consequences of specific specialization patterns on gender and to the use of trade policies to mitigate gender inequalities. Research activities based on econometric estimation and global CGE modeling will involve investigating the mechanisms through which international migration of male and female workers and remittances affect household income and structure, the agricultural sector, and national economies through changes in domestic labor markets and income transfers, and identify policies that support the expansion of pro-poor nonfarm activities, and especially that increase women's participation in nonfarm activities.
- *Subtheme 1.3. Production and Technology Policies* will identify policies that can shape the development, dissemination, and marketing of technologies to increase agricultural productivity using more resource-efficient methods and multifunctional technologies. In addition, it will identify policies to make these technologies more accessible to poor women and men, with attention to gender-differentiated constraints and opportunities. It will analyze the distribution of risks and benefits of technologies to different groups, including men and women. Given that extension services are often biased toward men, it will address the challenge of reaching female farmers by assessing the impact of innovative extension approaches by commodity, land use system, gender, age, status, social setting, and region. In addition to conventional agricultural technologies, attention to the agriculture-energy nexus will address fuelwood issues of particular relevance to females by identifying policies to encourage on-farm fuelwood production and improved stoves as part of the shift to sustainable biomass or modern fuels.
- *Subtheme 1.4. Social Protection Policies* research will address how benefits from social protection interventions are distributed across groups, considering both males and females across and within households and over the life cycle. It will identify the circumstances under which social protection stimulates agricultural income growth, asset preservation, and accumulation, as well as whether these benefits are gender differentiated and how innovations in insurance markets can provide better health and livelihood protection for poor men and women and their assets. Evaluations will assess how the implementation modality affects asset creation and the targeting of benefits across and within households, including the gender and generational dimensions of resource allocation within households. For example, what are the perceived and actual differences between transfers targeting women or children and those targeting households more generally?

Theme 2. Inclusive Governance and Institutions

- *Subtheme 2.1. Policy Processes* will identify innovative participatory approaches to engage stakeholders, including farmers' and women's organizations, in policy processes as well as test the effect of different policy implementation modalities on the distribution of benefits to men and women. It will pay particular attention to the formal and informal institutions that can increase women's voices in agricultural policy processes through capacity development and work with leaders to improve their awareness and knowledge of the issues.

- *Subtheme 2.2. Governance of Rural Services* will contribute to the formulation of more effective, poverty-oriented, and gender-sensitive policies and governance arrangements that can support the provision of services and infrastructure essential for crop and livestock production, forestry, and fisheries. Depending on context-specific factors, it will identify strategies to make the provision of infrastructure and services more gender sensitive. These strategies will target public administration (such as promoting gender targets for extension services and training frontline service providers—males and females, across the life cycle--to address gender-based constraints), local political institutions (such as promoting women in local councils), and community-based organizations (such as examining gender dynamics in producer organizations and involving women's groups in service delivery).
- *Subtheme 2.3. Collective Action and Property Rights* research will identify effective ways to strengthen the access and tenure security of poor men and women to land, water, trees, and other critical natural resources in the face of increased and globalized competition for resources, particularly in multiuse landscapes. It will also seek interventions that increase the effectiveness of collective action and its inclusion of women and marginal groups, as well as measures to help reduce gender and other inequalities in accessing, participating, and leading collective action institutions.
- *Subtheme 2.4. Institutions to Strengthen the Assets of the Poor:* Research under this subtheme will examine the kinds of assets poor men and women hold, how they acquire them, and how to help individuals build up and protect their stocks; examine the role different types of assets play in enabling men, women, and their households to escape poverty traps, participate in agricultural and nonagricultural growth, and protect their productivity and well-being against shocks, as well as how the roles of assets differ for men and women; and identify institutional arrangements that contribute most effectively to building the assets of the poor and reducing the gender gap in assets, using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, action research, longitudinal studies, and project impact assessment.

Theme 3. Linking Small Producers to Markets

- *Subtheme 3.1. Innovations across the Value Chain* will promote increased opportunities for women and greater gender equity in value-chain development and operations. This work will consider ways to ensure that commercialization does not transfer control of assets from women to men, while improving the representation of women as actors throughout the value chain. Of particular interest is the potential for upgrading value chains through postharvest activities as a way to help women generate—and maintain control of-- value added. Participatory approaches will address gender-related issues and ensure increased empowerment and equity for female farmers and other women through increased participation in the value chain. How can quality assurance systems help small-scale farmers (particularly women and the poor) get access to new markets? The program will evaluate the role of women, youth, and excluded populations in horizontal

and vertical coordination arrangements and the potential for members of these groups to serve as enterprise leaders.

- *Subtheme 3.2. Impact of Upgrading Value Chains:* This research will identify appropriate indicators and a combination of methods to monitor the performance of different projects, evaluate their effectiveness, and assess their impact on the poor and other target groups, including women. Researchers will include sex-disaggregated data wherever possible, both to assess the effectiveness of programs and to strengthen the availability of information on the extent of the gap in assets and services between men and women. It will develop a toolkit to design and consistently measure the outcomes from improved business practices on smallholder livelihoods in a gender-differentiated manner.