

How can Gender-Disaggregated Data Inform Local Adaptation Planning? Examples from Uganda and Colombia.



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**Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security**



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Photo credit: Neil Palmer (CIAT)

Led by



Strategic partner



Project Objectives & Research Questions



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- Support community efforts to create local adaptation plans that decrease gender inequalities.
- What are current gender inequalities?
- How can such inequalities be decreased through local adaptation planning?

Background: Lessons from Previous Gender and Agricultural Research



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- Need to consider the gender division of labor and all roles that women and men play on the farm and in the household.
- In general, women...
 - Have less access and control of productive assets and inputs.
 - Have less access to information and technical assistance.
- Agricultural production decisions are made within households...
 - Male dominated;
 - Female dominated; or
 - Joint.
 - May depend on crop, activity, and/or parcel (among other factors).
- Men and women may have different information and perceptions; thus, they may give different responses to survey questions. We need to hear from both men and women.

Data: CCAFS Gender Survey



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	Colombia	Uganda
Section 1: Couple interviewed together		
Household Roster and Demographic Information	Yes	Yes
Labor	2 adults	All HH members
Housing Characteristics	Yes	Yes
Assets	Yes	Yes
Land & Agricultural Production	Yes	Yes
Food Security	No	Yes
Credit and Insurance	Yes	Yes
Section 2: Couple interviewed separately		
Group Membership	Yes	Yes
Decision-Making	Yes	Yes
(CSA) Practices	Yes	Yes
Information (sources and types)	Yes	Yes
Climate shocks	Yes	Yes
Perceptions of climate change	Yes	Yes
Adaptation	Yes	Yes
Gender Roles and Personal Values	Yes	Yes
Labor Preferences	Yes	No

Questionnaires available on DATAVERSE - Gender Household Survey, Phase 2: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7910/DVN/28324>

Sites in Colombia & Uganda



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- 14 communities in Cauca
- HH size (4)
- Land sizes (1.3 ha)
- Main crops:
 - Coffee
 - Sugar cane (for local panela production)

Cauca,
Colombia

- Representative of Nwoya district
- HH size (7 - 8)
- Land sizes (2 - 3 acres)
- Mixed crop-livestock systems:
 - Maize, beans, cassava, sesame, rice, groundnuts
 - Cows, goats, & poultry

Nwoya,
Uganda

Household Survey Sampling

Country	Dates of Data Collection	Total Households	Partnered Households where both spouses interviewed
Colombia	Oct. – Dec. 2014	198	125
Uganda	Nov. 2014 – Jan. 2015	585	474

Preliminary Results

Gender Division of Labor, Home and Land Ownership, Access to Information, and Decision-Making



Photo credit: Manon Konigstein (CIAT)

Background: Lessons from Previous Gender and Agricultural Research



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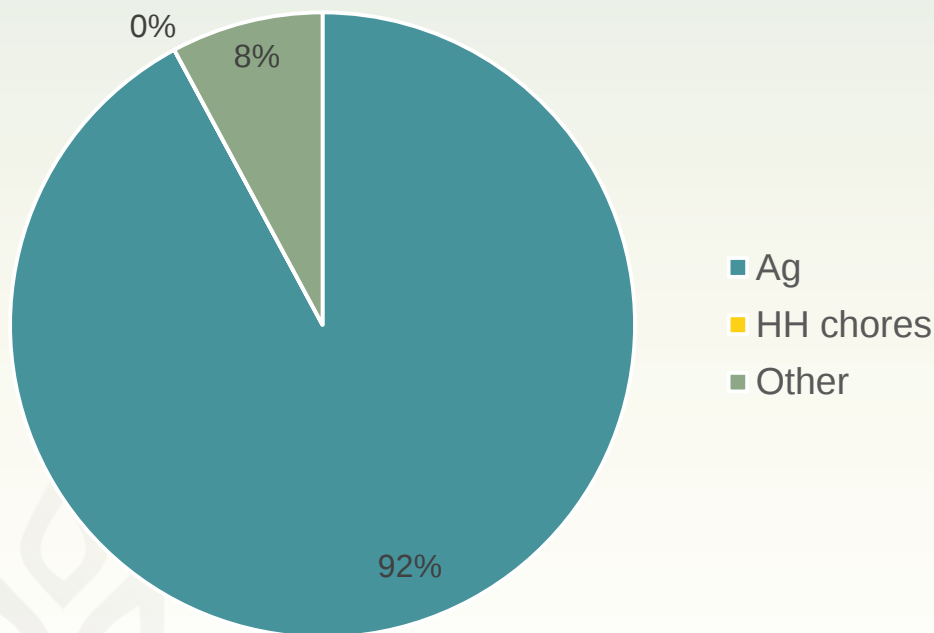


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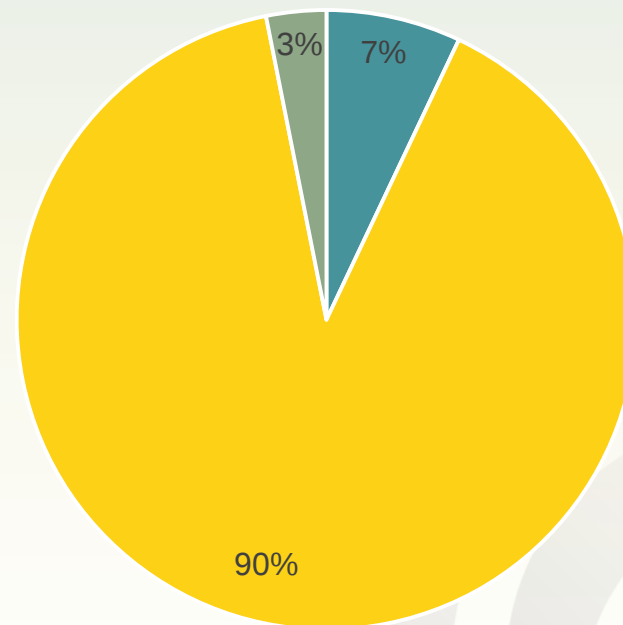
Women are not typically recognized as farmers but they play significant roles in agricultural production.

Data from Colombia site

Primary Occupation of Men



Primary Occupation of Women



Time spent on agricultural production activities:
Men: 48 hours per week on average;
Women: 45 hours per week on average.

Background: Lessons from Previous Gender and Agricultural Research



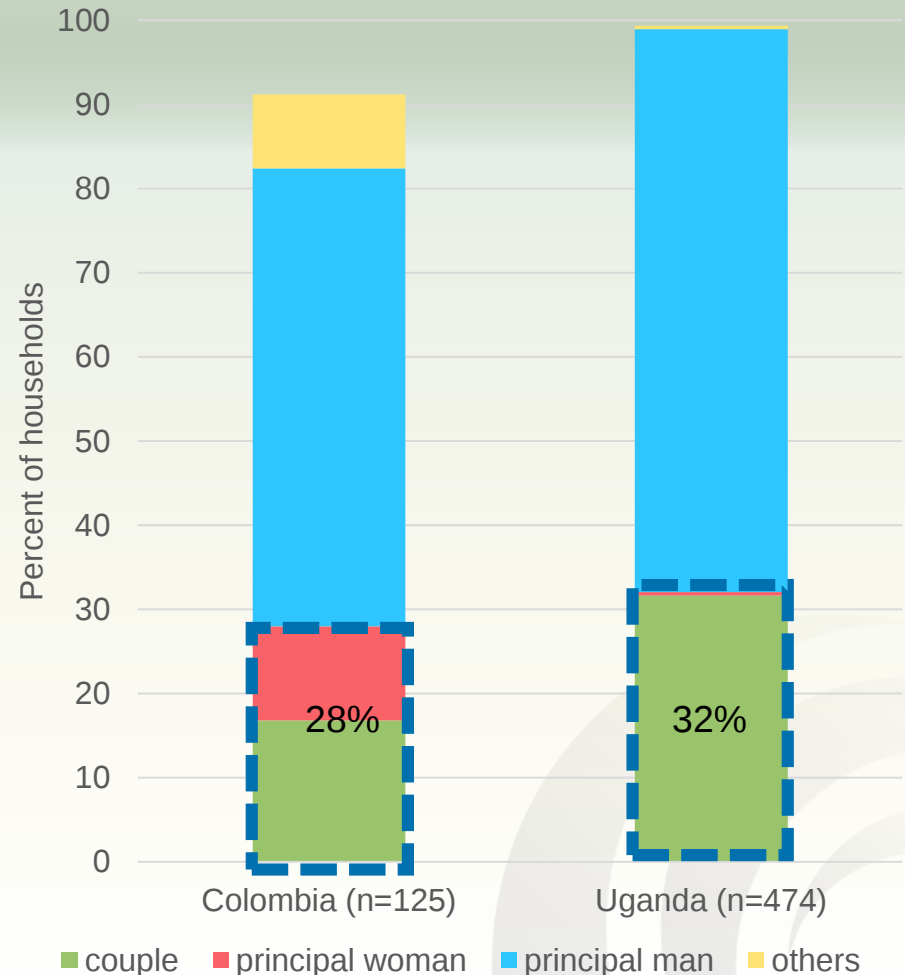
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Home Ownership

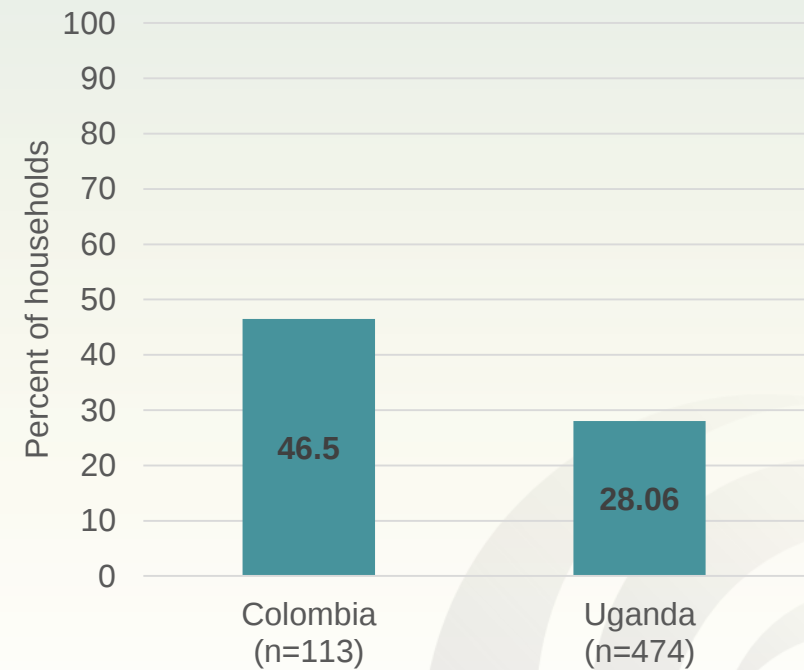
- At a household level...
- Form of home ownership:
 - Owned jointly by couple
 - Owned by principal woman alone
 - Owned by principal man alone
 - Owned by others
- Households in which women are owners (either individually or jointly)



Land Ownership

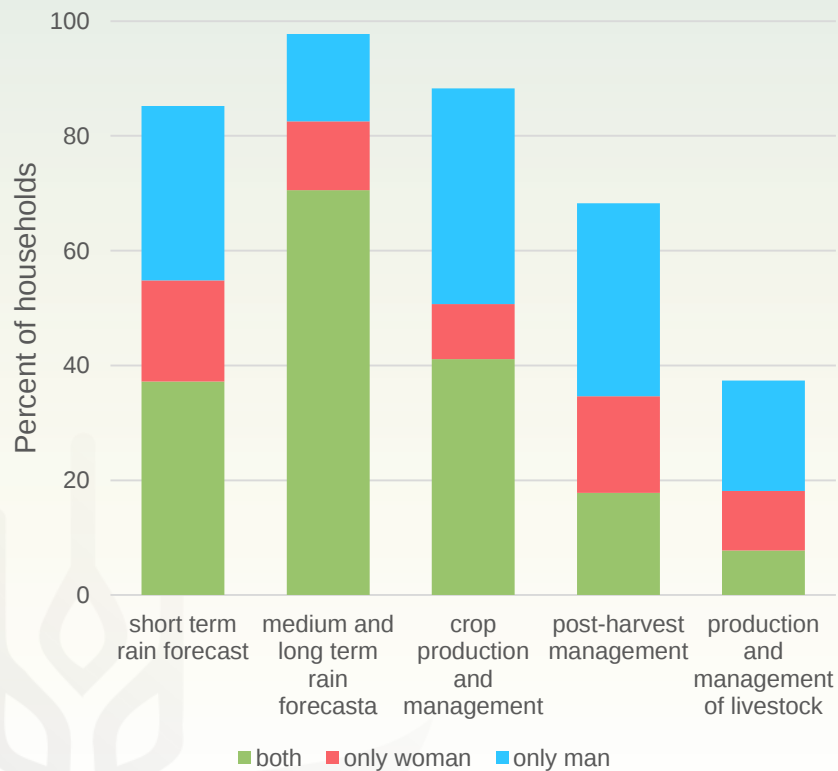


Principal women as landowner (jointly or individually)

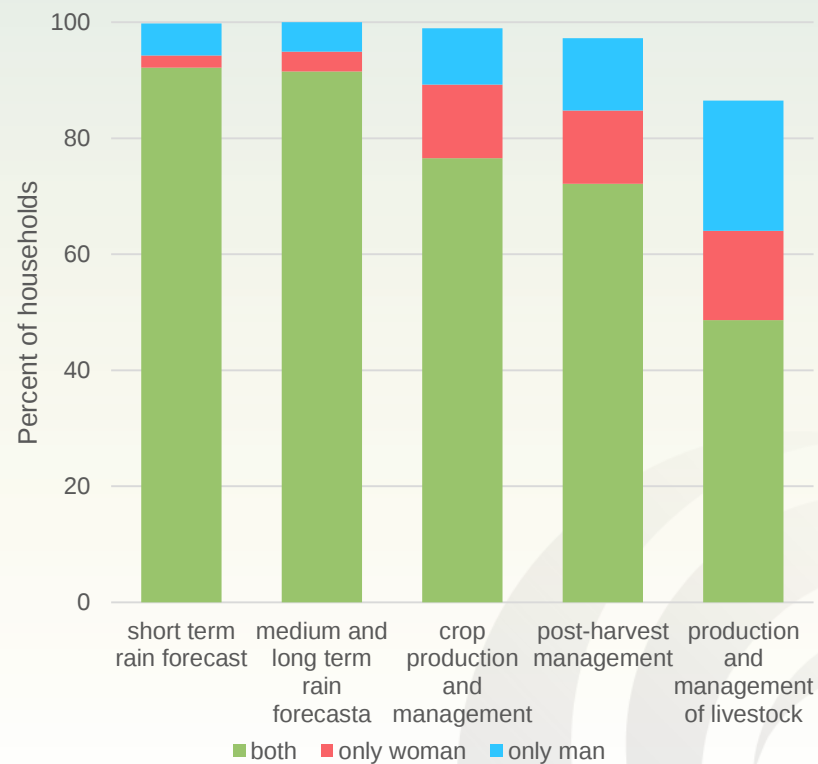


Agro-climatic Information

Colombia



Uganda



Background: Lessons from Previous Gender and Agricultural Research



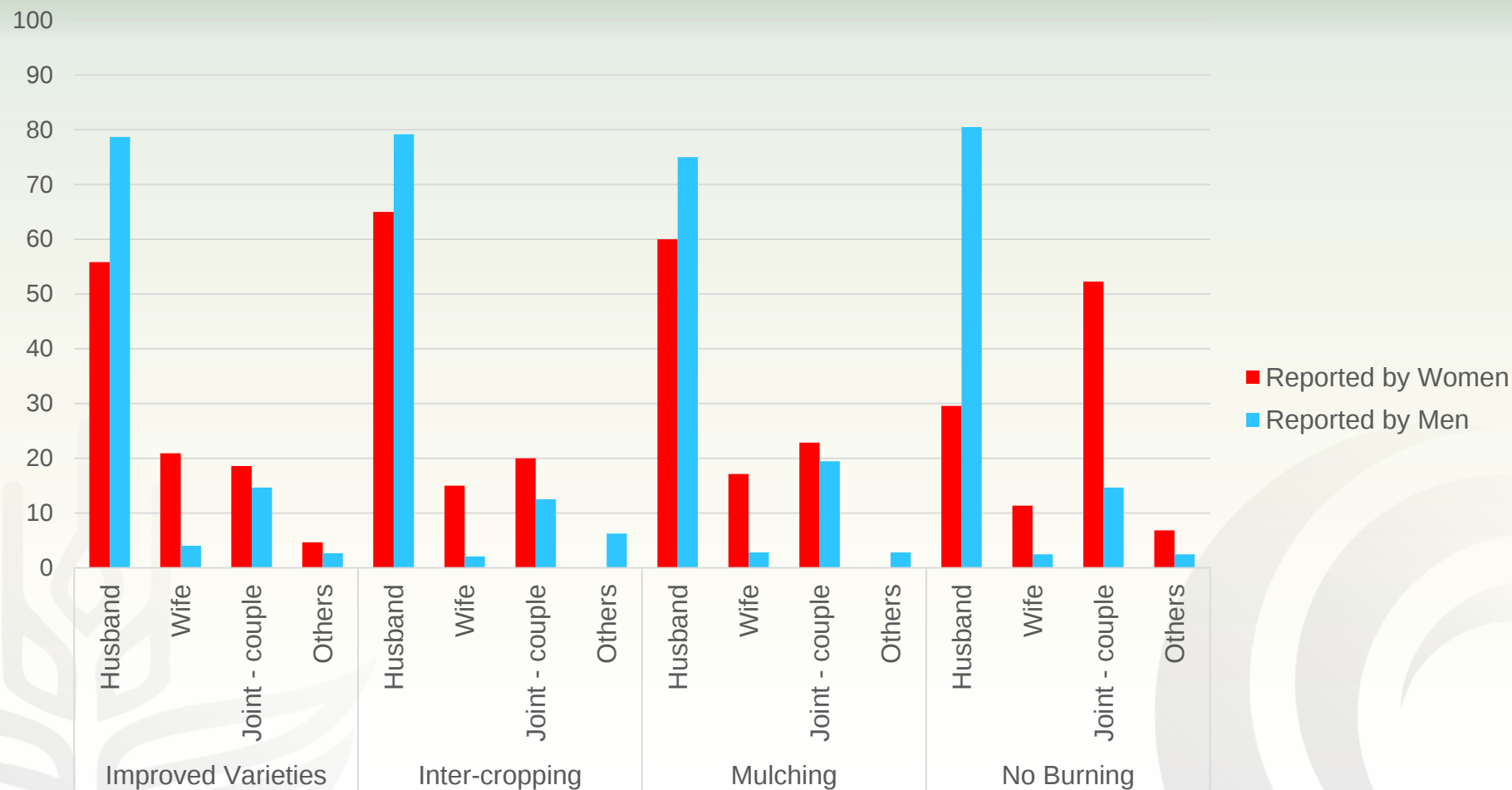
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Decision-Making

Form of Decision-Making as Reported by Men and Women in Colombia



Background: Lessons from Previous Gender and Agricultural Research

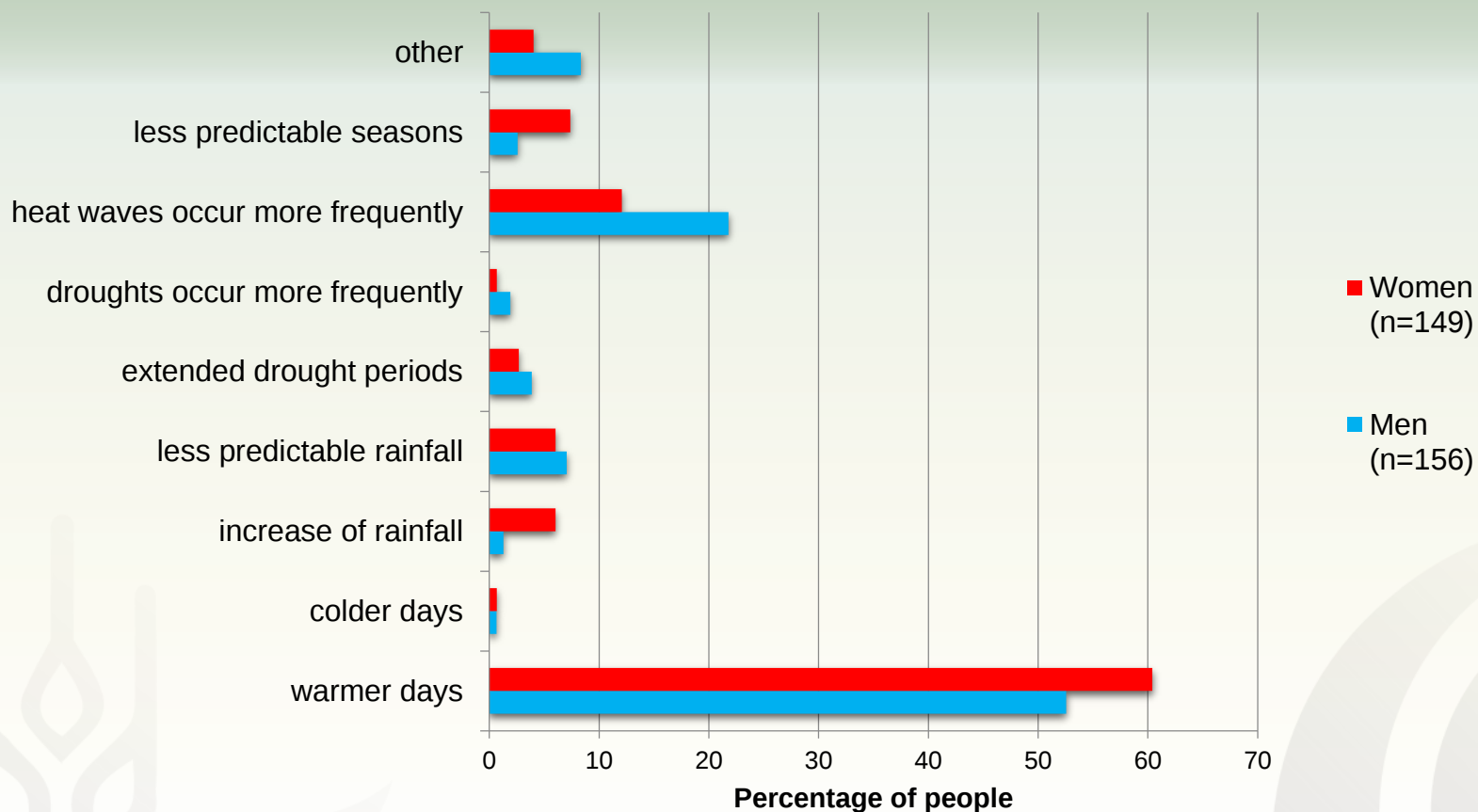


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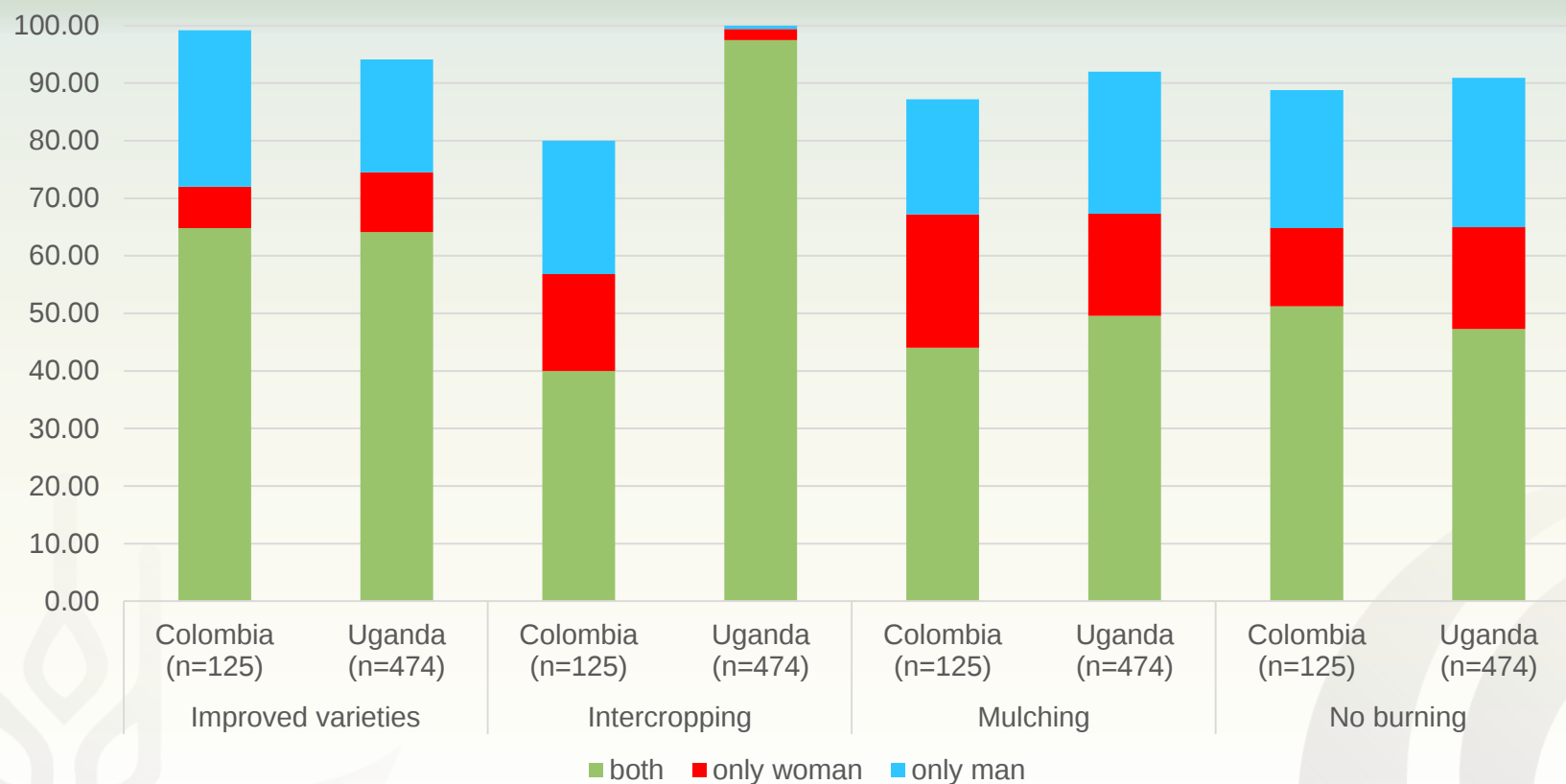
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Perceptions of Climate Change



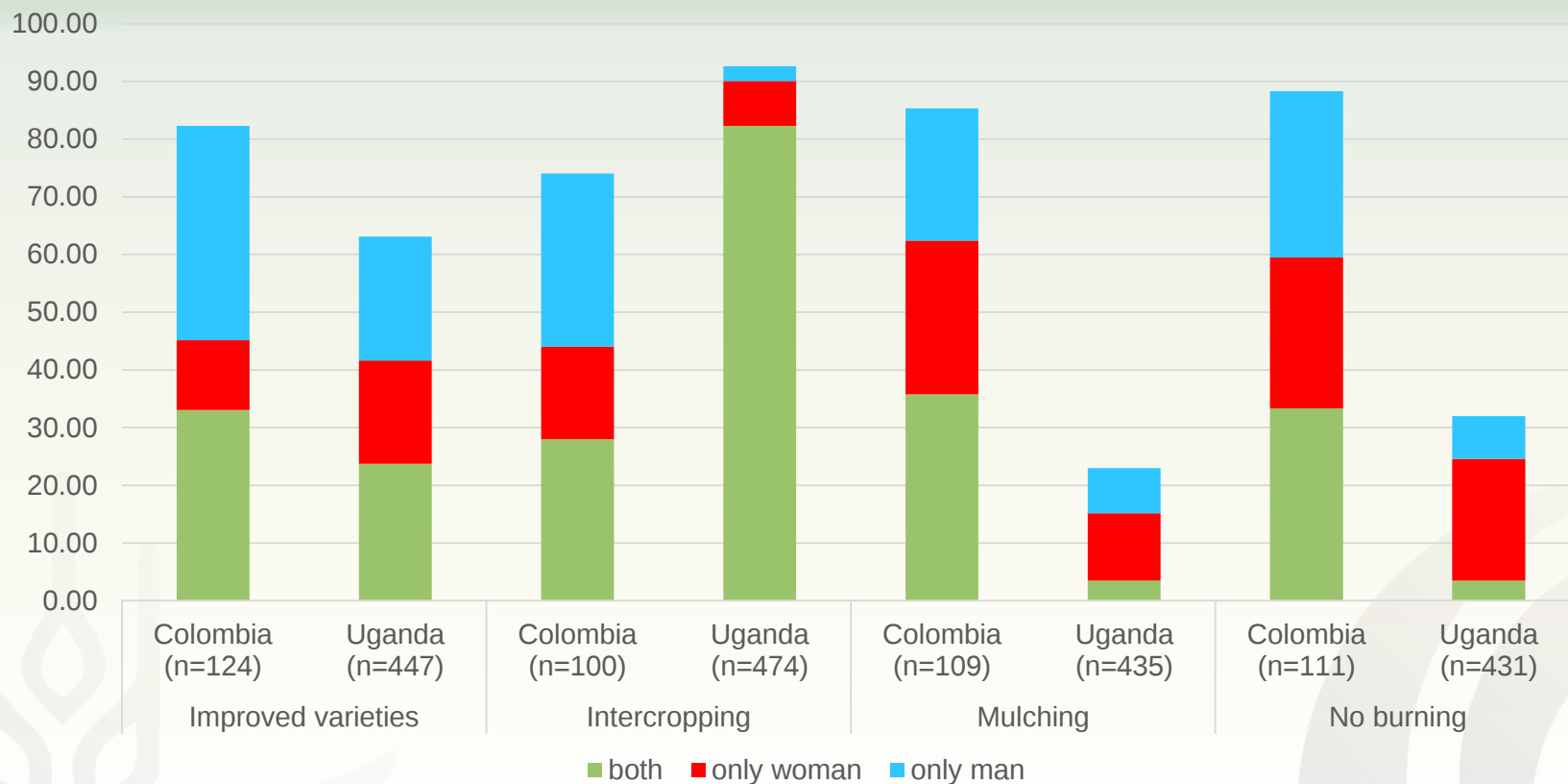
Awareness of Practices

Who Reports Awareness of Practice?



Adoption of Practices

Who reports that the practice is used on the household farm?



Conclusions & Next Steps



Creating Local Adaptation Plans with a Gender Focus



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- We have identified key gender inequalities...now what?
- What practices/strategies do the households in the community want to use for adaptation?
 - Different groups within the community (by gender, age, ethnicity, etc.).
- Participatory methodology
 - Researchers share information about potential costs and benefits (and trade-offs) of different practices.
 - Use participatory methods to evaluate selected practices in terms of gender and other social factors.
 - What are the costs in terms of labor and who will do the different labor activities involved?
 - Who will benefit and how?
 - Are there ways to implement the selected practices in a more equitable way?
 - Should other practices be chosen?

Main Take Home Message



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- To make agricultural research matter for women farmers, we must include women.
 - Recognize their roles in agriculture production.
 - Interview women (and men).
 - Encourage active participation in local planning.
 - What are their priorities and why?
 - How will selected strategies influence labor of men and women?
 - Who will benefit?

Thank you



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