

High-level Dialogue Meeting on Gender and Climate change in South Asia



INITIATIVE ON
Gender Equality



October 13, 2023, | JAYPEE SIDDHARTHA HOTEL, NEW DELHI

AUTHOR

Dr Aruna T. Kumar- Consultant New India Publishing Agency

December 2023

Contents

Acronyms	2
Summary.....	5
Background and the CGIAR Gender Equality research initiative, HER+	5
The second high-level dialogue on gender and climate change presentations and panel discussions	6
1. Opening remarks	6
2. Keynote address	6
3. Introduction to CGIAR gender equality research initiative, HER+	7
4. Work package presentations and fireside chat discussion	8
4.1 TRANSFORM, WP1: Gender transformative approaches - Steven Cole (IITA), lead of TRANSFORM work package.....	8
4.1.1 Fireside discussion with Padmaja Ravula, Senior Scientist - Gender research at ICRISAT, India.....	9
4.1.2 Audience reflection	9
4.2 EMPOWER, WP2: Socio-Technical Innovation Bundles (STIBs) for women's empowerment and Resilience - Dr Ranjitha Puskur (IRRI), Lead of EMPOWER work package.....	10
4.2.1 Fireside discussion with Dr Mahesh Chander, Principal Scientist, ICAR- IVRI, India.....	10
4.2.2 Audience reflection	11
4.3 PROTECT, WP3- Gender-responsive social protection for gender equality and climate resilience- Shalini Roy (IFPRI), Lead of PROTECT work package.	12
4.3.1 Fireside discussion with Raashee Abhilashi, Regional Project Coordinator for projects on Climate resilient social protection and Climate induced migration and modern slavery.....	12
4.3.2 Audience reflection	13
4.4 VOICE, WP4- Inclusive governance and policies for gender equality and climate resilience- Katrina Kosec (IFPRI), Lead of VOICE work package and Marlene Elias (ABC), co-lead.....	14
4.4.1 Fireside discussion with Kuntalika Kumbhakar, Integrator at Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN).....	15
4.4.2 Audience reflection	15
5. Group panel discussion.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6. Moving forward.....	18
7. Summary of actionable points- Daniel Gilligan HER+ Initiative co-lead	18
8. Conclusion.....	18
Appendix 1: Concept note.....	21

Acronyms

AFS	Agrifood systems
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
ANGeL	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Gender Linkages
API	Application Programming Interface
BRAC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
CC	Climate Change
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
ClimBeR	CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience
CMEL	Concurrent monitoring, evaluation and learning
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EGM	Evidence gap map
EiA	Environment Impact Assessment
ETP	Ethical Tea Partnership
FAME	Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEs	Food environments
FPOs	Farmer Producer Organization Scheme
FRESH	Fruit and Vegetables for Sustainable Healthy Diets
GGS	Gender Gap study
GTA	Gender transformative approaches
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IPA	Innovations for Poverty Action
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPOR	Institute of Public Opinion and Research
ISEAL	International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labeling
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
LCSR	Livestock, Climate and System Resilience
LMICs	low-income or middle-income countries
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MoDMRs	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
NPS	National Policies and Strategies
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PDS	Public distribution system

PHI	Plant Health Initiative
PRADAN	Professional Assistance for Development Action
SA	South Asia
SAN	storage area network
SDG	Sustainable development goal
SHG	Self help group
SHiFT	Sustainable Healthy Diets through Food Systems Transformation
SP	Social protection
STIBs	Socio-Technical Innovation Bundles
TMRI	Transfer Modality Research Initiative
ToC	Theory of Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VGd	Vulnerable Group Development
VSS	Voluntary Sustainability Systems
WEAGov	Women's Empowerment in Agri-food System Governance
WFP	World Food Programme
WorldVeg	World Vegetable Center
WP	Work Package

Summary

Like many other regions across the globe, South Asia is grappling with the challenges posed by climate change. [World Bank](#) estimates that 750 million people in South Asia have been affected by at least one climate-related disaster. The hazards and extreme weather events range from cyclones, monsoon rainfall variability, floods, heat waves, increased average temperatures and salinity in coastal areas, jeopardizing food security and people's livelihoods. Amid these challenges, South Asian countries are working towards increasing women's and girls' rights, disrupting access to empowerment opportunities and essential resources.

The [CGIAR Gender Equality Research Initiative](#), HER+, aims to counter the challenges of growing inequalities due to climate change and bolster climate resilience by dismantling structural barriers to gender equality in agrifood systems. In 2022, HER+ organized the [first high-level dialogue on gender and climate change in Nairobi](#), followed by a second dialogue in New Delhi on October 13, 2023. The latter facilitated knowledge exchange on challenges and solutions for gender equality and climate resilience in agrifood systems across India and the wider South Asia region. It welcomed stakeholders from various sectors—government officials, farmer representatives, gender and climate experts, researchers, the private sector, and donors. [Click here to read the summary on the high-level dialogue meeting published on HER+ initiative microsite.](#)

Summary of key points emerging from the second high-level dialogue on gender and climate change in New Delhi

The high-level dialogue meeting on gender and climate change in South Asia, organized by the CGIAR Gender Equality Research Initiative, HER+ aimed to address the challenges posed by climate change in the region affecting food security and livelihoods of 750 million people in the region.

The CGIAR Gender Equality Research Initiative, HER+, aims to counter the challenges of growing inequalities by breaking down gender barriers in agrifood systems to address climate change and boost climate resilience.

Discussions emphasized the crucial role of women in agriculture and society, as active agents and promoters of adaptation and mitigation and positioned the need for evidence to support women resilience to climate shocks and stresses in agrifood systems.

HER+ work package leads highlighted HER+'s four research work packages: TRANSFORM, investigates solutions to challenge discriminatory social institutions; EMPOWER, works on climate-smart socio-technical innovation bundles designed to enhance the resilience and empowerment of women; PROTECT focuses on ways to protect women through social protection in the face of climate change. VOICE Develops and tests innovations to enhance women's voice and decision-making power in governance.

Gender and climate experts unpacked the impacts of climate change on women in South Asia and discussed evidence focused approaches to address growing inequalities in agrifood systems and enhance climate resilience.

It was clear that there is a need to support the empowerment of women to take on leadership roles in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, recognizing their potential to drive positive change within their households and communities. To do so, it emerged from the various discussions that we have to work at different fronts including i) increasing the visibility of women as producers; ii) challenging norms and institutions that constrain women's agency and their access to tailored information, knowledge, technology and resources, including land, for instance through supporting collective action and group based approaches; and iii) strengthen women's capacity and skills to navigate the spaces where they can influence policy, program design and business development.

Engaging local communities and indigenous knowledge in climate change initiatives is key thereby to ensure contextualized, culturally sensitive and effective strategies.

The importance of concerted efforts by governments, organizations, researchers, private sector and women and men farmers and agripreneurs emerged strongly from our conversations. Collaboration between public and private sectors was identified as crucial for reaching the last mile farmers with comprehensive gender-responsive climate solutions.

A roadmap for action for increasing gender inequality and enhancing women's resilience in the face of climate change in South Asia includes understanding the importance of normative constraints and addressing these, amplifying women's voice and decision-making power, expanding the evidence base for gender-responsive interventions that address access to technology and resources. .

Background and the CGIAR Gender Equality research initiative, HER+

Women taking up their rightful roles to co-develop and co-design solutions is essential to successfully transforming agrifood systems (AFS) in a world facing rapid climate change. However, gender inequalities remain deeply entrenched, limiting the potential of women— especially those from agriculture-dependent communities—to be empowered and to build social, economic, and technological resilience to climate change. CGIAR Gender Equality research initiative, HER+ set out to stop and reverse the trend of growing inequalities during the climate crisis by building robust evidence and co-designing innovations that tackle four dimensions of structural gender inequality in agrifood systems. These include harmful gender norms and gender-based restrictions on access to resources, markets and technologies, agency, and voice.

Together with partners, HER+ initiative supports women to increase their agency and to acquire and gain control over resources. The initiative facilitates women's pathways to empowerment and helps them adapt to future climate-related shocks and stresses. The initiative addresses four areas of gender inequality in the AFS: access to resources, women's agency, social norms and policies, and governance. The work in these four areas is divided into four work packages. The first work package, TRANSFORM, investigates solutions to challenge discriminatory social institutions; the second work package, EMPOWER, works on climate-smart socio-technical innovation bundles designed to enhance the resilience and empowerment of women; the third work package focuses on ways to PROTECT women through social protection in the face of climate change, and the fourth work package develops and tests innovations to enhance women's VOICE and decision-making power in governance.

HER+ research has sought to provide evidence to inform the role of social norms, agrifood system technologies, social protection and local institutions play in shaping the effects of these trends on women and girls and on gender relations within households and across communities. This evidence helps to inform improved policy solutions. Its work spans nine countries— Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, and Tanzania—where women in agrifood systems are exposed to considerable climate hazards and face significant structural barriers to gender equality.

Significant progress achieved by HER+ include the development of a gendered social norms index, a framework for women-led climate-smart socio-technical innovation bundles, a review on gendered resilience through social protection design, the Women's Empowerment in Agrifood System Governance Assessment Tool (WEAGov) and convening of the second high level dialogue meeting on gender and climate change in South Asia held October 13 in New Delhi. The dialogue presented an opportunity to engaged with experts, stakeholders, and end-users to explore challenges and solutions to transform South Asia's gender inequalities in agrifood systems in times of climate change.

The second high-level dialogue on gender and climate change presentations and panel discussions



The in-person dialogue meeting moderated by Esha Sarswat, Senior Communications Specialist (IFPRI), featured a combination of activities including presentations of HER+ Initiative work, one-on-one discussions between researchers and key stakeholders, and a panel discussion with stakeholders and end users of HER+ research and innovations among others.

1. Opening remarks

Dr Purnima Menon- CGIAR senior director for food and nutrition policy, CGIAR; SRF, IFPRI



Dr Purnima Menon, CGIAR senior director for food and nutrition policy presented the second dialogue meeting organized by HER+ in South Asia as a timely platform to showcase how inclusive research can contribute to the betterment of society, particularly for those who hold up "half the sky," emphasizing the importance of the collective effort for social progress. Purnima highlighted the significant impact of climate change on society and emphasized the crucial role of partnerships and research in achieving social equality. She stressed the vital contribution of women to agriculture and society, urging development partners to invest in evidence generation to support women in their livelihoods and climate action. She noted the unique

opportunity presented by the workshop to address both social and environmental concerns, emphasizing that progress on the climate and broader development agenda depends on understanding and addressing the challenges faced by women.

In addressing the problems women face, Purnima emphasized the need to move beyond identifying issues and actively discuss and be aware of the challenges. She highlighted the importance of developing a deeper understanding and empathy for the obstacles women encounter in their lives, noting that this understanding serves as a catalyst for effective and lasting change, contributing to a fair and equal society.

Identifying innovations through research is crucial, however, Purnima stressed that their mere existence is not enough; these innovations must lead to tangible change. She emphasized the importance of collective action, stating that collaboration and engagement are essential for finding meaningful solutions and progressing towards just and resilient agrifood systems. Purnima cautioned against dissenting voices hindering progress, particularly regarding gender issues, which she highlighted as crucial for managing our future. Inclusivity emerged as a critical theme urging a comprehensive approach to addressing climate change and gender equality by including diverse voices from researchers, policymakers, governments, the private sector, and communities.

2. Keynote address

Dr P Chandra Shekara, Director General of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)



South Asia, the home to one-fifth of the world's population, is the most disaster-prone region in the world. As per World Bank data 7.5 million people within the region have been affected by at least one natural disaster. Water is the lifeline of any society but now the new reality is a farmer struggling to adapt to shifting water patterns, unseasonal rains and prolonged droughts have led to both floods and water shortages. The consequences of unpredictable monsoon are profound on millions of people who depend on it, and if for a prolonged period, the effects can be devastating or irreversible. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change projects that mean annual temperatures of South Asia will rise by 0.88° to 3.16 °C by 2050 and 1.5°-5.4°C by the end of the century.

Health risks and displacement disproportionately affect women and children due to climate-induced factors, contributing to gender-based violence and human trafficking. Despite these challenges, women emerge as agents of change through climate-smart farming, leading successful programs that bridge gender gaps in agri-food systems. In his keynote address, Dr P Chandra Shekara, Director-General of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) in India, highlighted the pivotal role of women in South Asia's agri-food systems. In a statement he noted.

"In South Asia, women are often the unsung heroes of our agri-food systems. Women are increasingly seen as more vulnerable than men to the impacts of climate change, mainly because they are proportionally more dependent on threatened natural resources. Despite their increased vulnerability to climate change, women are portrayed not merely as victims but as active and effective agents and promoters of adaptation and mitigation in agrifood systems."

Various programs and initiatives, in collaboration with stakeholders including CGIAR, have successfully addressed gender gaps in South Asia's agri-food systems. These efforts encompass improved water management through initiatives like India's National Water Mission and Pakistan's Indus Basin Irrigation system, and the adoption of climate-smart farming practices such as drought-resistant crop varieties. Investment in renewable energy, afforestation, and green transportation programs, like the National Solar Mission of India and the FAME program, contribute to sustainable agricultural practices.

Additionally, projects such as the Community Forest program in Nepal and Bhutan's commitment to carbon neutrality focus on environmental preservation. The Krishi Sakhi and Pashu Sakhi programs in India promote climate-smart farming awareness, while the Bhungroo Irrigation Technology empowers rural women in India. In Sri Lanka, the Jalvahini program develops local women leaders to address climate change adaptation and enhance food security. Nepal's initiatives for ecosystem restoration and disaster-prone areas emphasize stabilizing slopes and improving livestock practices. BRAC's project, supported by UN Women and the Norwegian Embassy, equips women with skills to thrive in a changing climate. Gender-inclusive policies are crucial, involving strategies like training in agronomic skills, climate information services, and promoting research for gender-sensitive technologies. Governments and organizations in South Asia are uniting to address climate change, emphasizing regional collaboration and stakeholder engagement for a sustainable, equitable, and resilient future, aligning with Dr. M S Swaminathan's pro-poor, pro-planet, and pro-women approaches for inclusive agricultural development.

3. Introduction to CGIAR gender equality research initiative, HER+

Els Lecoutere, lead of HER+ initiative.



Introducing the HER+ Research Initiative, Dr Els Lecoutere, lead of HER+, outlined the initiative's approach in four research work packages aimed at challenging gender inequalities and empowering women in facing climate risks. A first work package TRANSFORM investigates solutions to challenge discriminatory social institutions; a second work package EMPOWER works on climate-smart socio-technical innovation bundles led by women, a third work package focuses on ways to PROTECT women in the face of shocks, and a fourth work package develops and tests innovations to enhance women's VOICE and decision-making power in governance. Highlighting the necessity

for collective efforts involving policymakers, farmers, researchers, donors, and the private sector, she reiterated the imperative of building just, sustainable, and resilient agrifood systems through collaboration and inclusivity.

Els emphasized the importance of empowering women and acknowledging their pivotal role as agents of change. Dr. Lecoutere stressed the need for supportive policies that favor women's rights over resources and empower them to drive systemic change. The collaborative approach of HER+, a CGIAR research initiative, aims to achieve climate resilience by strengthening gender equality and social inclusion across food systems in the Global South.

The initiative, aligned with the CGIAR 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy, focuses on reducing inequalities by fostering empowerment, greater technology adoption, livelihood security, resilience, and improved governance. Structured into four work packages, HER+ aims to expand the voice and agency of women, youth, and marginalized groups, enabling them to adapt to climate change and access better markets and services. She emphasized the initiative's research approach, using mixed methods and causal impact evaluation to identify cost-effective socio-technical innovations that overcome barriers to gender and social equality.

The HER+ initiative will collaborate with CGIAR research initiatives for synergies and greater impact at scale. Els shared that the goal is to shape innovations contributing to increased gender equality and social inclusion, reaching at least 80 million people by 2030. The initiative, involving over 80 researchers from 10 CGIAR centers and numerous collaborators, aims to reverse growing inequalities through a four-pronged approach: transform, empower, protect, and give voice to the vulnerable.



Audio visual success story of Regina Serem, a farmer, from the Boitok Farm Community in Kenya shared women-led socio-technical innovation bundles organized by HER+ empower farmers. Her experience with women-led socio-technical innovation bundles, which were organised by HER+ in collaboration with the CGIAR Research Initiative Diversification in East and Southern Africa initiative (UKAMA USTAWI) shared knowledge on benefits of crop rotation with climate resilient crops help in maintaining the farm fertility and provided enough for family and marketing.

4. Work package presentations and fireside chat discussion

4.1 TRANSFORM, WP1: Gender transformative approaches - Steven Cole (IITA), lead of TRANSFORM work package.



Steve Cole, lead of the TRANSFORM work package, highlighted that discriminatory social institutions are key drivers of numerous challenges in Tanzania and Nigeria. He shed light on an innovative framework to investigate normative constraints to gender equality in agrifood systems. This framework guides next phases of the research, including the development of the multi-dimensional gendered social norms in agrifood system index. The subsequent phases include stakeholder validation and consultation to tackle identified normative constraints, coupled with partnerships established with the Joint Program on Gender Transformative Approaches for Food Security and Nutrition. This evidence-based consultation will inform the development and execution of gender transformative approaches, fostering collaboration with stakeholders to combat these constraints.

The research focused on three pathways:

Pathway 1- Normative constraints to building economic resilience to CC (climate change) challenges were studied. Three workstreams were identified to approach the goals: (i) Workstream 1: Synthesize existing literature on how gender norms facilitate, or hamper, women's abilities to achieve economic resilience in the face of climate change challenges. The key output is global evidence synthesis. It draws upon 428 articles from the literature and 40+ qualitative case studies carried out by the GENNOVATE research. The review of literature helped to identify 15 gender norms that influence the abilities of women to become economically resilient to climate change challenges. A conceptual framework on resilience pathways was proposed to help direct further, targeted research for development efforts. (ii) Workstream 2: Under this stream qualitative assessments were conducted to identify and understand which norms at different institutional levels restrict women from engaging in economic activities. The key output is qualitative assessments on normative constraints. Multi-stakeholder workshops identified restrictive norms in three AFS, following which qualitative studies were completed in Tanzania and Nigeria. Evidence points to several key norms that constrain women's participation in and the benefits they derive from these AFS, and in turn, their capacities to deal with challenges due to climate change. (iii) Workstream 3: Under this workstream quantitative assessments of the perceptions of

different AFS actors towards inequitable norms that restrict the building of economic resilience, were conducted. The key output was quantitative assessments on normative constraints. The Pilot survey consisting of 74 norms questions across 4 domains + gender meta norms, was held. It was done with a range of different actors in and supporting/influencing three AFS in Tanzania and Nigeria.

Pathway 2: To study the leverage points and associated levers for reducing normative constraints 3 workstreams were followed. Under workstreams 1-3, participatory stakeholder validation and consultation processes were set up to identify specific leverage points and associated levers at different scales using outputs from Pathway 1. The key output was identification of leverage points (where) and levers (how) to intervene in AFS to address normative constraints.

Pathway 3: The emerging lessons from implementing GTAs for impact at different scales were studied in workstreams 1-3. GTAs were designed and implemented at different scales and across different components of the three AFS. The key outputs were learnings on how to intervene in AFS at scale using GTAs.

A joint programme on gender transformative approaches was implemented by the Rome-based Agencies and GENDER Impact Platform. This helped develop Guidelines for measuring gender transformative change in the context of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture (<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc7940en>). The publication is on how to measure gender-transformative change and for validation when testing GTAs with development/scaling partners in Nigeria and Tanzania and generating lessons for impact at scale.

4.1.1 Fireside discussion with Padmaja Ravula, Senior Scientist – Gender research at ICRISAT, India



Key thematic areas addressed during the discussion include the crucial role of addressing normative constraints for establishing just and resilient agrifood systems in South Asia, the experiences and best practices in addressing these constraints, and the practical ways in which HER+ research and innovations can contribute to gender equality and resilient agrifood systems.

Padmaja Ravula shed light on the relevance of addressing norms and constraints, particularly in South Asia, in the context of climate change. The fireside conversation between Dr Steve Cole and Dr Padmaja Ravula, senior scientist at ICRISAT India, affirmed the relevance of addressing gender norms in the context of climate change, particularly in South Asia. Padmaja success story on an ICRISAT watershed project operating in an area facing water scarcity and entrenched societal disparities based on caste and patriarchy. While the project successfully increased crop, fodder, and livestock production—allocating livestock to women—it inadvertently amplified women's workload due to neglect of gender norms and lack of women's involvement. In the following phase of the project, consultations

were inclusive, involving men, women, and girls, resulting in enhanced awareness among women regarding carbon credits and regenerative agriculture.

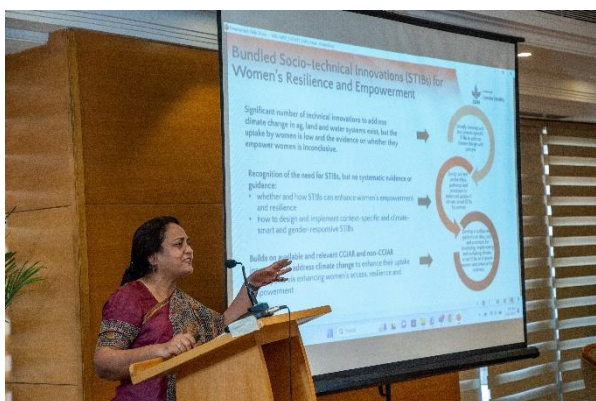
4.1.2 Audience reflection

A discussion with the audience underscored the significance of considering cultural norms, workload distribution, and women's empowerment within the broader context of agricultural resilience and gender-transformative approaches. Strategies for influencing male-dominated leadership and changing mindsets were discussed in which community role models, mothers, and mothers-in-law may have a role to play.

The audience reflections highlighted.

- The importance of women retaining control over income for substantial positive change in their status.
- The need for a changed mindset as a meeting point.
- Women must be influenced to bring the desired change.
- Societal stigma will be eliminated through impactful examples at community level.
- The necessity of involving the entire family, especially mothers and mothers-in-law, and considering cultural norms and workload distribution within the broader context of agricultural resilience and gender-transformative approaches.

4.2 EMPOWER, WP2: Socio-Technical Innovation Bundles (STIBs) for women's empowerment and Resilience - Dr Ranjitha Puskur (IRRI), Lead of EMPOWER work package.



Dr. Ranjitha Puskur, leading the EMPOWER work package, provided a comprehensive overview of the HER+ Research Initiative's efforts to support women's empowerment and climate resilience through socio-technical innovation bundles (STIBs). The HER+ research aims to engage diverse partners and stakeholders in identifying and modeling scenarios for bundling climate-smart technologies, fostering women's empowerment and their active role as partners and drivers of climate change solutions by 2024. Key scaling partners such as AGRA, FAO, and IFAD are expected to leverage HER+ evidence, guidance, and blueprints to optimize the configuration and rollout of STIBs, thereby significantly enhancing adoption by women and their resilience to climate change.

Ranjitha explained how they support women's empowerment and climate resilience through socio-technical innovation bundles. She emphasized the importance of climate-smart agricultural technologies and the need to provide women with access to these technologies, along with access to finance and extension services, among others. She emphasized that integrating social innovations into the bundles is crucial because it bolsters climate resilience and empowers women. STIBs involve combining social, economic, technological, policy, or environmental innovations and practices to yield positive outcomes for farmers' livelihoods. She emphasized the social nature of identifying and bundling the right innovations, highlighting the need for cooperation among stakeholders to assemble fit-for-purpose combinatorial innovations.

The EMPOWER work package outputs include a systematic review, evidence gap map, inventory of datasets, a toolbox, case studies, social network analysis, and a Theory of Change (ToC) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. Ranjitha outlined a systematic approach involving gender-integrated situational analysis, bundling innovations, and institutional support to achieve women's empowerment, resilience, and equity in agri-food systems. The process involves studying the local context, bundling socio-cultural and technical innovations, and adopting mechanisms for change. The outcome aims for improvements in assets, emission situation, resilience, production, diversification, income, nutrition, food security, and productivity, leading to women's empowerment. Research questions on the evidence gap map focused on the types and effects of STIBs on women's empowerment and resilience in agriculture, with a global distribution map showcasing the impact of different innovation bundles. She discussed the importance of co-designing STIBs with multi-stakeholders and showcased field examples from Ethiopia and India, highlighting the Green Revolution as a successful example of STIBs that gained organic acceptance from users.

4.2.1 Fireside discussion with Dr Mahesh Chander, Principal Scientist, ICAR- IVRI, India



The fireside discussion featuring Dr. Mahesh Chander, principal scientist at ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute, underscored a significant transformation in technology transfer within agrifood systems. Traditionally dominated by male-centric discussions, there has been a notable shift towards a more inclusive approach that caters to the specific preferences and needs

of women in South Asia. This shift acknowledges the pivotal role women play in agriculture and underscores the imperative for a comprehensive, gender-inclusive strategy in shaping the future of technology transfer.

The discussion delved into Dr. Mahesh Chander's extensive experience leading the extension department of IVRI and working closely with farmers, including women, in technology transfer. The focus has now expanded to socio-technical innovation bundling, aligning with the evolving landscape that recognizes the distinct requirements of women in the agricultural sector. Dr. Chander shared insights into his motivation for joining this initiative and how it has revolutionized the approach to technology transfer, specifically targeting women.

Addressing the importance of gender- and climate-responsive socio-technical innovation bundles in the Indian and South Asian context, the conversation explored the repercussions of lacking comprehensive innovation bundles and social protection mechanisms. Dr. Chander emphasized the need for holistic solutions that consider the unique challenges faced by women in climate-affected agrifood systems.

The conversation also delved into the practical ways in which the HER+ research and innovations in socio-technical innovation bundles can contribute to ongoing efforts in India and the broader South Asian region to empower women within climate-affected agrifood systems. The exchange provided valuable insights into the evolving dynamics of technology transfer, stressing the significance of gender inclusivity and climate responsiveness in fostering sustainable and resilient agrifood systems.

Dr. Mahesh Chander, who has led the extension department of IVRI for years, shared insights into the evolution of technology transfer in agriculture, particularly in targeting women. He emphasized the traditional linear approach of technology transfer that often-excluded women, the primary handlers of livestock. Dr. Chander highlighted the challenges of engaging female members due to societal stigmas and taboos. The shift towards socio-technical innovation bundling in West Bengal has been prompted by the realization that social aspects are crucial for success. Dr. Chander recounted a recent discussion with women involved in poultry business, where they confidently demanded specific resources and market links, showcasing their assertiveness and active participation. To foster social change, Dr. Chander stressed the importance of targeting women, especially those from marginalized backgrounds.

In response to Dr. Ranjitha Puskur's questions about the necessity of gender- and climate-responsive socio-technical innovation bundles in the Indian and South Asian context, Dr. Chander highlighted the significance of involving both men and women in discussions on social transformation. Men typically focus on the relevance, application, and financial aspects of technology, while women, when within social and financial reach, adopt and work on it. Dr. Chander emphasized that comprehensive bundles are essential, as women would not accept a bundle lacking in any aspect.

4.2.2 Audience reflection



Remarks from the audience highlighted.

- Social stigma confines women to their homes in Bangladesh, therefore, limiting their activities to working on vegetable plots, ponds, and livestock.
- The critical need to draw the attention of policymakers to enact suitable policies that favor positive change.
- Participants emphasized the importance of implementers documenting their work to persuade policymakers.

- Recognizing the diversity within India, with each state being a distinct entity, participants discussed the strategy of approaching states individually with well-defined projects.
- Communicate project details and intentions to bundle technology and social change, creating a win-win situation. The consensus was that, given the decentralized nature of agriculture as a state subject in India, approaching states with specific projects could be an effective way to bring about positive change.

4.3 PROTECT, WP3- Gender-responsive social protection for gender equality and climate resilience- Shalini Roy (IFPRI), Lead of PROTECT work package.



Shalini Roy's presentation on the PROTECT work package highlighted that stakeholders increasingly seek guidance on designing social protection to promote gender equality and women's climate resilience. HER+ research indicates that the optimal design of social protection for women's climate resilience may depend on context. The discussion on gender-responsive social protection for gender equality and climate resilience highlighted the crucial role of social protection in enhancing women's resilience. In the context of stakeholders recognizing social protection's potential to boost women's climate resilience, the session explored the specific design considerations that would be effective. She cited an ethnographic study from Bangladesh that suggests gender-responsive social protection, paired with livelihood and disaster

resistance training, promoted short-term coping during climate events and women's longer-term adaptation and climate resilience. Women and girls in Bangladesh, especially in the face of disasters, were discussed as disproportionately affected, despite their contributions to disaster risk reduction being overlooked.

The success story of Farzana, shared by Shalini Roy, exemplified how social protection programs, specifically the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) program, positively impacted women's lives. Farzana, a beneficiary of the program, received support in the form of allowances, aid, education, and training. Through training in poultry rearing and disaster resilience, she transformed her family's economic situation, reinforcing her house against disasters and lifting them out of poverty.

The focus of WP3 is to assess the potential, limitations, and promising design features of social protection to guide stakeholders on effective strategies for boosting women's climate resilience. The initiative aims to inform stakeholders through studies that include a review of existing evidence, new mixed-method evidence on short-term and long-term impacts, and case studies from South Asia and Africa.

Two case studies from Bangladesh, the Transfer Modality Research Initiative (TMRI) and Agriculture, Nutrition, and Gender Linkages (ANGeL), were presented. TMRI's preliminary findings indicated positive effects in the North, contributing to higher household income and women's empowerment. However, in the South, short-term impacts did not sustain long-term resilience. ANGeL's randomized controlled trial suggested that combining agriculture and nutrition training improved household consumption, assets, and women's empowerment.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) public works program in India is also being studied for its alignment with social protection, climate, and disaster policies. Qualitative value chain analyses under MGNREGA explored how assets created, such as farm ponds and afforestation, support women's involvement in diverse value chains, enhancing their climate resilience. The session concluded with an overview of ongoing research, demonstrating the multi-faceted and context-specific nature of gender-responsive social protection.

4.3.1 Fireside discussion with Raashee Abhilashi, Regional Project Coordinator for projects on Climate resilient social protection and Climate induced migration and modern slavery.



The fireside discussion with Raashee Abhilashi underscored the critical need for gender-sensitive social protection programs to address disparities exacerbated by climate change in South Asia. Exploring the relevance and necessity of gender- and climate-responsive social protection in the Indian and South Asian context, Raashee emphasized that climate change affects men and women differently, with South Asia exhibiting significant gender disparities, including a 34% pay gap. Social protection (SP) is deemed crucial to bridge these gaps, with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) recognized for its impact on poverty alleviation and gap reduction. When discussing experiences and best practices, Raashee Abhilashi highlighted that while there's more to be achieved in terms of climate change and women's resilience, optimizing the existing system is essential. MGNREGA has provided opportunities for women, breaking stereotypes and enabling them to play more significant roles. However, Raashee suggested removing stereotype options from the scheme for even greater impact.

Raashee acknowledged various existing HER+ social protection programs for women, such as MGNREGA and the Nepal Climate Change Support Program. However, she highlighted challenges like ensuring every woman has a bank account and addressing issues where funds meant for women are used for broader family needs. The key recommendation was to raise awareness among women to use financial assistance wisely. She reiterated that the impacts of climate change are not uniform among individuals, including by gender, and gender disparities are particularly large in India. Social protection programs reach many and, thus, are an important tool for addressing disparities. Raashee noted that many social protection programs in South Asia focus on women and have been shown to help women build capacities. But she recommended that the research further study behavioral aspects, including how women use social protection resources and technologies, and explore how to engage the community and support technology solutions addressing women's specific needs.

HER+ research indicates that the optimal design of social protection for women's climate resilience may depend on context. Preliminary findings from the [Transfer Modality Research Initiative pilot program](#) indicate that it led to higher household incomes and improved agency for women even eight years post-program in northern Bangladesh, whereas more challenges were faced in the cyclone-prone and saline south, with qualitative work suggesting additional program components may be helpful in the latter.

4.3.2 Audience reflection



Reactions from the audience

- Stressed the importance of investigating household resilience and recovery post-shocks, considering the iterative erosion of assets due to recurring shocks.
- The audience recognized that, alongside social protection, climate insurance may have an important role to play in enhancing resilience, identifying this as a space where governments should get involved.
- The audience brought up the need to investigate the resilience of households and how they recover to their position prior to the shock, and how recurring shocks erode households' assets in an iterative way. Shocks that affect whole communities, like droughts, may also need more generalized approaches.
- In response, Dr. Shalini Roy pointed to the diversity of social protection programs that target different aspects of resilience, including the community's ability to recover from shocks, skills building and support for agriculture, and how they cater to different vulnerable groups.
- The audience recognized that, alongside social protection, climate insurance may have an important role to play in enhancing resilience, identifying this as a space where governments should get involved.

4.4 VOICE, WP4- Inclusive governance and policies for gender equality and climate resilience- Katrina Kosec (IFPRI), Lead of VOICE work package and Marlene Elias (ABC), co-lead



Katrina Kosec presentation emphasized the necessity of shifting the narrative of women's empowerment to focus on power, specifically examining how the policy environment can support this goal. She highlighted that the goal of VOICE is to amplify women's voice and agency in the policy environment and governance of agri-food systems and to empower stakeholders with evidence-based strategies for doing so. Acknowledging the pivotal role of inclusive governance, VOICE addresses the lack of guidance and tools for tracking women's agency beyond households; collaboratively test interventions to stimulate

women's participation in climate-related governance; and analyzes of public and private sector policies for avenues to enhance women's resilience to climate change. Examples include piloting the Women's Empowerment in Agrifood Governance (WEAGov) tool and implementing programs such as empowering rural women in asset support decisions under India's MGNREGA, alongside training that addresses constraints to women's agency in community governance in Nigeria. The vision is to assist at least three lower- and middle-income countries (LMICs) in utilizing this knowledge to strengthen women's voice and agency in agri-food -system governance, thereby enhancing their resilience to climate change.

The VOICE work package aims to effectively amplify the voice and agency of women in Agri-Food System (AFS) governance, enhancing their resilience to climate change (CC). WP4, comprising partners and stakeholders from Nigeria, the Government of Odisha, PRADAN, Foundation for Ecological Security, Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP), ActionAid Nigeria, IPOR (Malawi), SAN, smallholder farmers' associations, and universities (Nassarawa State University; University of Abuja; University of Nigeria; University of Port Harcourt; University of Malawi), strategically addresses barriers and solutions to support women's voice and agency in governance. This involves analyzing public and private-sector policies impacting women's resilience to climate change.

Through a conceptual framework, the work package examines the impacts of climate change on women's voice and agency, emphasizing the role of women's political representation. The development of tools like the Women's Empowerment in Agri-food System Governance (WEAGov) assessment tool, piloted in Nigeria and planned for deployment in India and Malawi, aims to be a valuable resource for policymakers seeking to expand women's voice. Trainings for women and men in leadership, organizing, and advocacy foster collective agency and improve communication with policymakers. Estimating causal impacts on women's voice and agency, the program is poised to inform Action Aid's programming and influence policies addressing barriers to women's voice. Notably, a randomized control trial in Malawi underscores that women's influence increases with their representation, informing government policies on quotas.

The initiative also extends to increasing women's voice and agency in the MGNREGA program in India, involving partnerships with PRADAN, FES, and others to enhance participation benefits through information, inspirational videos, and confidence-

building measures. Additionally, the work package supports Voluntary Sustainability Systems (VSS) by understanding gender integration, piloting protocols measuring changes in women’s agency and leadership, and designing a toolkit with ISEAL for enhancing gender equality in agri-food value chains. The overarching goal is for governments, NGOs, civil society organizations, and private-sector actors in at least three Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) to utilize Gender Equality Initiative learning and guidance, comprehensively improving women’s voice, agency, and resilience in AFS governance in the face of climate change.

4.4.1 Fireside discussion with Kuntalika Kumbhakar, Integrator at Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)



Kuntalika Kumbhakar, Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), shared her experiences in working on gender equality, climate change, and inclusive governance. Emphasizing the importance of placing women at the center of interventions, Kuntalika highlighted the significance of providing women with training in advanced agricultural technologies and practices. This approach not only boosted women's confidence in adopting change but also addressed the need for sustained change brought about by agricultural interventions. Supporting women’s collectives for marketing played a crucial role in this, enabling women to enter traditionally male-dominated spaces.

The discussion emphasized that women’s confidence and their active participation in community governance bodies are instrumental in navigating these spaces. The discussion also touched on PRADAN's multi-level approach, promoting Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for collective decision-making, involving Panchayati Raj organizations, and addressing social, economic, and ecological aspects. Katrina Kosec delved into the barriers faced by such programs, including siloed planning, inefficiencies in governance, and the lack of space for women in credit and ownership systems. Kuntalika explained the need for systematic efforts to remove these barriers for meaningful and scalable change.

4.4.2 Audience reflection



- The audience interjected by emphasizing the importance of simultaneously working on women's external-facing agency and internal household-level dynamics.
- Building collective power and gender consciousness within the community are essential elements of women's empowerment and consider women as agents rather than just instruments in achieving program objectives.
- In response to the question about ensuring research aligns with stakeholders' needs, Kuntalika emphasized simple monitoring processes, clear parameters, and inter-generational shift as crucial elements. The discussion provided valuable insights into challenges and barriers in program implementation, emphasizing the need for structural changes and a focus on both external-facing agency and internal household dynamics for women's empowerment.
- The outcome of the conversation, presented by Dr. Katrina Kosec, reinforced the need to shift the narrative of women's empowerment towards focusing on their power.

5. Group panel discussion



High level panel discussion moderated by Eileen Nchanji of Alliance Bioversity-CIAT, featured experts including Dr P Chandra Shekara, Director General National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE); Dr Bina Agarwal, Professor of Development Economics and Environment at the University of Manchester; Sandhya Kumar, Scientist at the World Vegetable Center; Seema Kulkarni, engaged in grassroots work on women and agriculture, with a focus on water management; and Ranjana Das, the Country Manager for India at Ethical Tea Partnership.

The first set of panellists reflected on gendered adaptive and resilience capacities in the face of climate change. Dr Bina Agarwal emphasized the challenges faced by agrifood systems in South Asia, citing factors such as inadequate land ownership for women, restrictive social norms, and policy biases. The unequal impact of climatic shocks on women due to their dual role as consumers and producers was underscored, along with the need for targeted interventions. Sandhya Kumar delved into key issues essential for addressing structural gender inequalities in climate-affected agrifood systems. Land ownership disparities, limited mobility for women, and the underrepresentation of women in Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were highlighted. The promotion of value chains emerged as a potential solution, creating financial viability for women. Additionally, Kumar stressed the importance of adapting technology to cater specifically to women's needs and overcoming literacy and digital literacy barriers.

Bina then explored innovative strategies for advancing gender equality and climate resilience in agrifood systems. Acknowledging the vulnerability of women post-climate shocks, she advocated for Common Property rights, empowering women to gather food and forest produce. The transformative impact of group approaches, exemplified by micro-credit and SHGs, and the success of group farming were emphasized as effective multi-pronged strategies.

The first set of discussion concluded with insights from Sandhya Kumar on actionable steps to enhance efforts in advancing gender equality and climate resilience. Women's SHGs and FPOs were highlighted as crucial components, along with the importance of value chains for sustainable livelihoods. Ensuring the accessibility of cutting-edge technology and climate-smart farming tools for women, coupled with inclusive social interventions and awareness campaigns, were identified as key actions. The necessity of incorporating an institutional framework rounded out the comprehensive approach needed to address these multifaceted challenges effectively.

The second part of the panel discussion, speakers from the private sector, including a representative from a tea-buying company, were integrated into the conversation, shedding light on the invisibility of women in the tea supply chain. The emphasis was placed on the imperative to make women farmers visible in policy and supply chain discussions, acknowledging their pivotal role in agriculture.

Dr. Eileen Nchanji directed a question to Dr P Chandra Shekara, the Director General National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management in India, seeking insights into innovative strategies to disseminate information and technologies to the last-mile farmers, particularly women, and how collaborations between HER+ and the Indian National Agricultural Extension Services could synergize efforts in achieving gender equality and climate resilience. Dr Chandra Shekara highlighted the focus on Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), studying their challenges, and the necessity for data disaggregation to make women's experiences as farmers more visible. Addressing issues such as farmers' suicides and the significance of loans for women, he advocated for remunerative opportunities in food processing, where women could play a crucial role. Collaborative efforts between HER+ and national agricultural extension services were underscored as essential for advancing both gender equality and climate resilience.

To gain insights from the experience of working with women farmers in rainfed areas and engaging with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in India, Dr Nchanji turned to Seema Kulkarni. She emphasized the need for women's involvement in natural resource management, highlighting the often-overlooked deaths of women in unnatural circumstances related to farming. Migrant workers and mainstream paradigms were identified as challenges. The research findings suggested avenues for knowledge-building, technology transfer, intergenerational learning of indigenous knowledge, and direct action, particularly through agro-ecology, to transform social dynamics.

The discussion then shifted to Ranjana Das, representing an enterprise working with tea producers, processors, and companies. Dr Nchanji inquired about the innovative integration of gender, especially in setting fair trade and sustainability standards in the tea sector, and the collaboration between HER+, the Ethical Tea Partnership, and ISEAL to support ongoing efforts for gender integration in sustainability standards adopted by private sector actors. Das highlighted the challenging conditions faced by women tea pickers and stressed the lack of policies and visibility for women in decision-making boards. The need to showcase women's efforts in tea production and foster collaborations to advocate for them was emphasized as a crucial aspect of promoting gender integration and sustainability in the tea industry.

The four critical takeaways from the group panel discussions are:

1. Climate shocks disproportionately affect women, due to disparities in land access, social norms, and biased policies. Women are often unrecognized as farmers, lacking compensation for crop loss. Profound social norms, especially related to marriage, significantly shape women's experiences. Safeguarding women's assets, particularly land, becomes imperative amid climate threats. Encouraging empowerment strategies such as group initiatives, community forestry, and collaborative farming is crucial to secure their assets and livelihoods. - Prof. Bina Agarwal, Professor of Development Economics and Environment at the University of Manchester.

2. Issues surrounding land, assets, social norms, and institutional conditions are pivotal in achieving gender equality and climate resilience. Even when not explicit, the workload borne by women profoundly impacts their lives. Recognizing the diverse experiences and needs of women is crucial for devising comprehensive solutions. - Dr Sandhya Kumar, Scientist Word Vegetable Center

3. Private enterprises, particularly in the tea value chain, can significantly contribute to fairness and sustainability. Though women are not always visible in this industry, collaboration between public and private entities can foster gender inclusivity and ensure the long-term ethical growth of the tea industry in South Asia. - Ms Ranjana Das, Country Manager India in Ethical Tea Partnership.

4. HER+ holds substantial potential to advance gender equality efforts. Focusing on cultivating critical knowledge, integrating women's perspectives into research beyond conventional knowledge transfer, and refining intervention methodologies are key areas of engagement. Exploring agroecology as a catalyst for societal transformation, addressing entrenched norms, biases, and societal constructs, offers significant promise for meaningful change. - Dr Seema Kulkarni, Grassroots work on women and agriculture, including water management.

6. Moving forward

Closing Remarks: Dr Nicoline de Haan, Director - GENDER Impact Platform



In conclusion, Dr. Nicoline de Haan, Director of the CGIAR Gender Impact Platform, commended the HER+ initiative for its dedicated focus on gender issues and its ability to unite various elements and partners crucial for addressing structural constraints to gender equality in agrifood systems across South Asia. She praised the initiative for its holistic approach in making agrifood systems more resilient to climate change. Dr. de Haan reiterated the call for collaborative efforts, stressing the importance of partnerships as key drivers for achieving substantive and meaningful outcomes. She emphasized that gender and extension services must work hand in hand to expedite progress in transforming agrifood systems towards greater gender equality and climate resilience. Looking ahead, HER+ plans to continue its impactful

dialogue, with a scheduled meeting in 2024 in collaboration with MANAGE, aiming to collectively contribute to systemic change that fosters gender equality and resilience in agrifood systems.

7. Summary of actionable points- Daniel Gilligan HER+ Initiative co-lead



Moving forward, Dr Daniel Gilligan, co-lead of HER+, set out a roadmap for action. He pointed out notable solutions for averting negative effects of climate shocks on women's livelihoods, autonomy and physical integrity, such as financial literacy training for women, conservation agriculture and women-led agro-startups, shared by the keynote speaker and the audience. Recognizing that what is measured is what gets improved, he called to use the tools developed by HER+ for measuring normative constraints and women's voice and agency in policy processes widely. Building on the strength of women getting in front of scientists to state their preferences and needs, the inclusive approach of co-designing socio-technical innovation bundles developed by HER+ is very promising.

To make social protection work for women and build their climate resilience, Dr Daniel Gilligan pointed out the need to expand the evidence base and use that evidence to design more gender-responsive social protection programs; then test these and scale those that are most effective. Finally, he encouraged taking up the evidence on how increasing the number of women participating in mixed groups defines what is on the agenda; quoting Ms. Kuntalika Kumbhakar "Using women as instruments for taking up a program is not alone generating empowerment, women need true voice and agency to be equal."

8. Conclusion

The conversations during the high-level dialogue brought to the forefront the critical and gender-specific risks of climate change on agrifood systems in South Asia. The conversations served as a platform to underscore the multifaceted challenges faced by women in the region, emphasizing that climate change exacerbates existing gender inequalities. The recognition of the vulnerability of women in agriculture, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to address their unique challenges and empower them as agents of change.

Discussions emphasized the importance of establishing synergies with various stakeholders, including partners, to gather evidence and insights into effective strategies for promoting gender equality and enhancing climate resilience among women.

This collaborative approach recognizes that addressing the challenges at the nexus of gender and climate change in agrifood systems requires a concerted effort from diverse actors.

The high-level dialogue highlighted the potential of shining a light on gender inequality and, together with partners, generating the evidence of what works to make a difference for gender equality and climate resilience in agrifood systems.

Appendix 1. Concept note & meeting agenda.

CGIAR gender equality Initiative, HER+ second high-level dialogue, New Delhi, October 13, 8: 15am-1:00pm (IST)- Jaypee Siddharth Hotel

CREW:

- Moderator: Esha Sarswat, Senior Communications Specialist (IFPRI), Nutrition, Diets and Health
- Rapporteur: Dr. Aruna Kumar
- Photographer: Shoby Michael
- Communication contact person: Martha Awinoh- WhatsApp (+254717778214)

Opening remarks

Dr Purnima Menon, Senior Director for Food and Nutrition Policy, CGIAR; SRF, IFPRI

Keynote speech

Dr P Chandra Shekara, Director General, National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)

Introduction to HER+ initiative

Dr Els Lecoutere, lead of the CGIAR gender equality research Initiative, HER+

Group conversation facilitator

Dr Eileen Nchanji, (Alliance Bioversity-CIAT)

Closing remarks

Dr Nicoline de Haan, Director, CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform

Summary of actionable points

Dr. Dan Gilligan, co-lead of the CGIAR gender equality research Initiative, HER+

Fire side chat one-on-one panellists

- **WP1 - Padmaja Ravula**- Senior Scientist, Gender research at ICRISAT,
- **WP2- Mahesh Chander**, Principal Scientist, ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute
- **WP3- Raashee Abhilashi**, Regional Project Coordinator for projects on Climate resilient social protection and Climate induced migration and modern slavery.
- **WP4- Kuntalika Kumbhakar**, professional assistance for Development Action

Group conversation panellists

- **Dr P Chandra Shekara**, Director General, National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE).
- **Dr. Bina Agarwal**, Professor of Development Economics and Environment at University of Manchester, affiliated to the Institute of Economic Growth Delhi.
- **Seema Kulkarni**, Grassroots work on women and agriculture, including water management.
- **Ranjana Das**, Country Manager India in Ethical Tea Partnership.
- **Sandhya Kumar**, Scientist Word Vegetable Center

7:45 am 8:15 am	Sound checks with moderator - Hotel IT team.
8:15 am-8:45 am	Registration and breakfast - Martha Awinoh- Senior Communication Specialist.
8:45am- 9:00am	Welcome-Moderator Esha Sarswat, Senior Communications Specialist (IFPRI), Nutrition, Diets and Health
9:00am -9:10am	Opening remarks - Dr. Purnima Menon - Senior Director for Food and Nutrition Policy, CGIAR; SRF, IFPRI
9:10am- 9:30am	Keynote address- Dr. P. Chandra Shekara. Director General, National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE).
9:30am-9:45am	Short introduction to the Gender Equality research initiative HER+ by Els Lecoutere, lead of HER+ Video Setting the stage: The purpose of the meeting- Moderator
9:45 am -10:15 am	WP1 Presentation- Dr Steve Cole Topic: Research and solutions on normative constraints to gender equality and climate resilience Fireside chat (one-on-one conversation) with Padmaja Ravula Senior Scientist - Gender research at ICRISAT, India.
10:15am - 10:45am	WP2 Presentation by: Dr Ranjitha Puskur Topic: Supporting women's empowerment and climate resilience through socio-technical innovation bundles Fireside chat (one-on-one conversation) with Mahesh Chander-Principal Scientist (ICAR-IVRI)
10:45am- 11:00am	Group photo and Coffee break Media team
11:00am-11:30am	WP3 presentation by Dr Shalini Roy Topic: Gender-responsive social protection for gender equality and climate resilience. Fireside chat (one-on-one conversation) with Raashee Abhilashi, Regional Project Coordinator for projects on Climate resilient social protection and Climate induced migration and modern slavery.

11:30am-12noon	<p>WP4 presentation by Dr Katrina Kosec</p> <p>Topic: Inclusive governance and policies for gender equality and climate resilience</p> <p>Fireside chat (one-on-one conversation) with Kuntalika Kumbhakar, Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)</p>
12noon-12:45pm	<p>Group panel; - facilitated by - Dr. Nchanji, Eileen (Alliance Bioversity-CIAT)</p> <p>Dr P Chandra Shekara, Director (Agricultural Extension) at the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE).</p> <p>Prof. Bina Agarwal, Professor of Development Economics and Environment at University of Manchester, affiliated to the Institute of Economic Growth Delhi.</p> <p>Seema Kulkarni, Grassroots work on women and agriculture, including water management, but not social protection.</p> <p>Ranjana Das, Country Manager India in Ethical Tea Partnership.</p> <p>Sandhya Kumar, Scientist Word Vegetable Center.</p>
12:45pm- 1:00pm	<p>Closing session: closing remarks by Dr. Nicoline de Haan- Director - GENDER Impact Platform.</p> <p>Summary of actionable points by Daniel Gilligan- HER+ Initiative co-lead.</p>
1pm-2pm	Lunch break

Name, Title: Dr Aruna T. Kumar, Consultant. Email:

aranathkumar11@gmail.com

CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future. CGIAR science is dedicated to transforming food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis. Its research is carried out by 13 CGIAR Centers/Alliances in close collaboration with hundreds of partners, including national and regional research institutes, civil society organizations, academia, development organizations and the private sector. www.cgiar.org

We would like to thank all funders who support this research through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund: www.cgiar.org/funders.

To learn more about this Initiative, please visit [this webpage](#).

To learn more about this and other Initiatives in the CGIAR Research Portfolio, please visit www.cgiar.org/cgiar-portfolio

© 2023 CGIAR System Organization. Some rights reserved.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 4.0 International Licence (CC BYNC 4.0).



INITIATIVE ON
Gender Equality