

Gender responsive projects – Agriculture Sector

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OUT OF ALL NEW/UPDATED NDCs SUBMITTED TO DATE¹:

95% include **adaptation** in the agricultural sectors compared to previous NDCs (92%)

95% include **mitigation** in the agriculture and/or Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry sectors compared to previous DCs (82%)

70% include **disaster risk reduction** and management compared to previous NDCs (59%)

38% reference **gender** and/or other **marginalized groups** in the agricultural sectors compared to previous NDCs (9%)

¹ 31 July 2021.

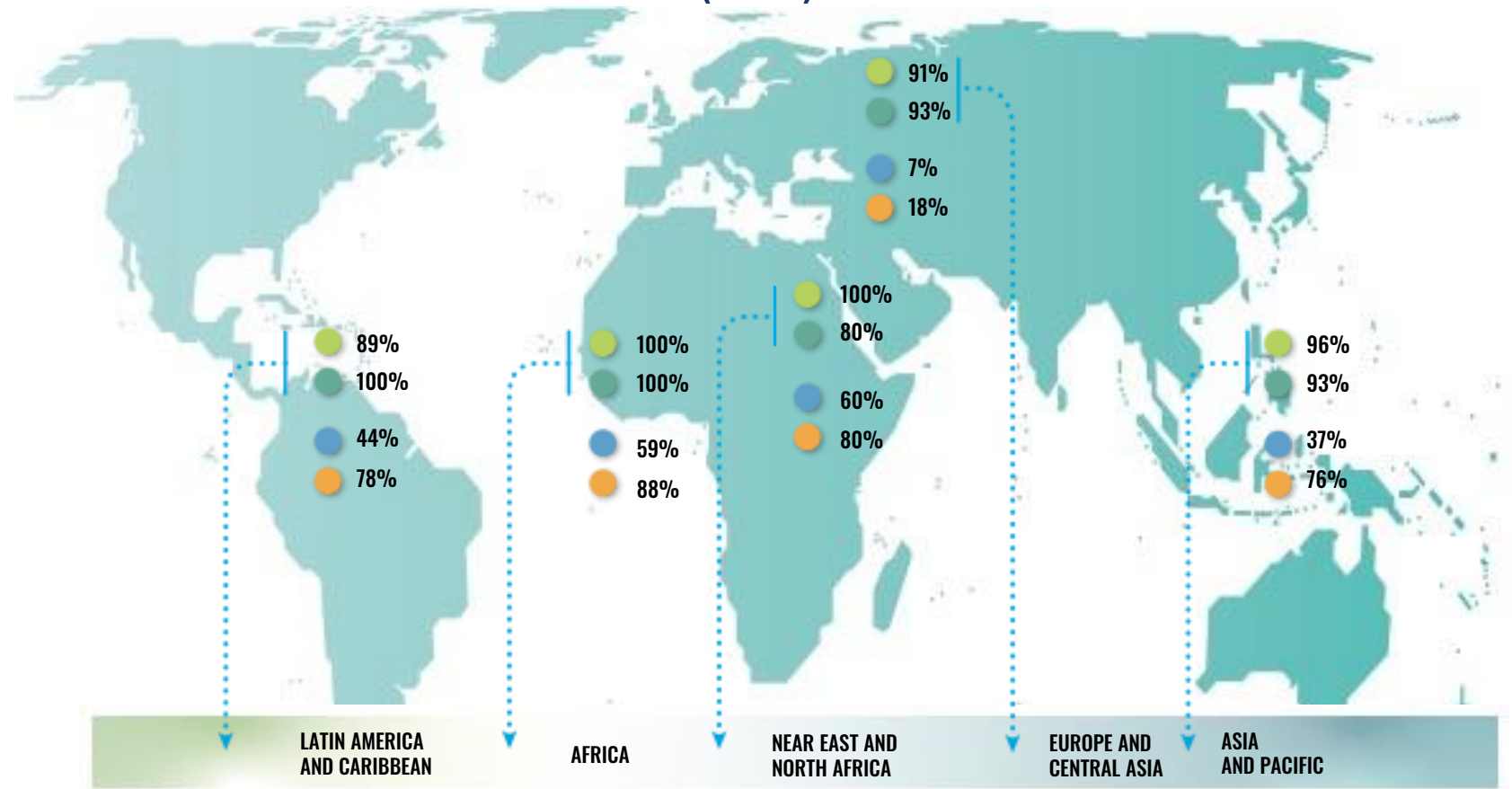
- ADAPTATION IN AGRICULTURAL SECTORS (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture)
- MITIGATION IN THE AGRICULTURE and/or Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry sector
- GENDER IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTORS
- DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

The interim NDC report can be found at <https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/ndcs/en/>
A final synthesis report *wiwhat-we-doll* be developed in 2022.

Map source: adapted from United Nations World map, February 2021.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES IN THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDC)



SLCPs IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR



- The agriculture and forestry sectors* contribute around 24% of all global greenhouse gas emissions (*including land use change)



- The agriculture sector is responsible for around 40% of global black carbon and anthropogenic methane emissions



- Bold action to reduce short-lived climate pollutant emissions could avoid 52 million tonnes of staple crop losses annually by 2030

Source: <https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/initiatives/agriculture>

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: SUPPORTING NATIONAL MITIGATION ACTION

Some expected results

- CC Mitigation assessment for the agriculture sector / livestock sector, **most effective methods** to reduce methane and co-benefits for health, air pollution
- A roadmap for **implementing alternatives** that reduce the open burning of crops
- A **monitoring and evaluation framework** for black carbon mitigation
- Outreach **activities and trainings with farmer groups** to increase adoption of practices

Relevant gender issues

1. **Gender differences** in needs and roles, knowledge of current practices, decision-making, attitudes
 - Changes in practices may affect work burden, wage-earning
2. **Participation and influence**
 - Equitable participation in assessing alternatives to open burning of crops
 - Equitable participation in all trainings and events
3. **Access to benefits**
 - Use gender-sensitive indicators to measure who benefits from black carbon mitigation

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: DRIVING TRANSFORMATIVE ACTION

Some expected results

- Catalysed funding for solutions at scale (e.g. scale up **private sector actions** to reduce methane in the beef, dairy, and rice sectors)
- Scalable and/or replicable regulatory and enforcement regimes (e.g. align commercial objectives with **best practices** to reduce methane in the beef, dairy, and rice sectors)
- Global or regional roadmaps for the sector (e.g. reduce agricultural waste burning sustainably and at scale; methane and black carbon mitigation measures)

Relevant gender issues

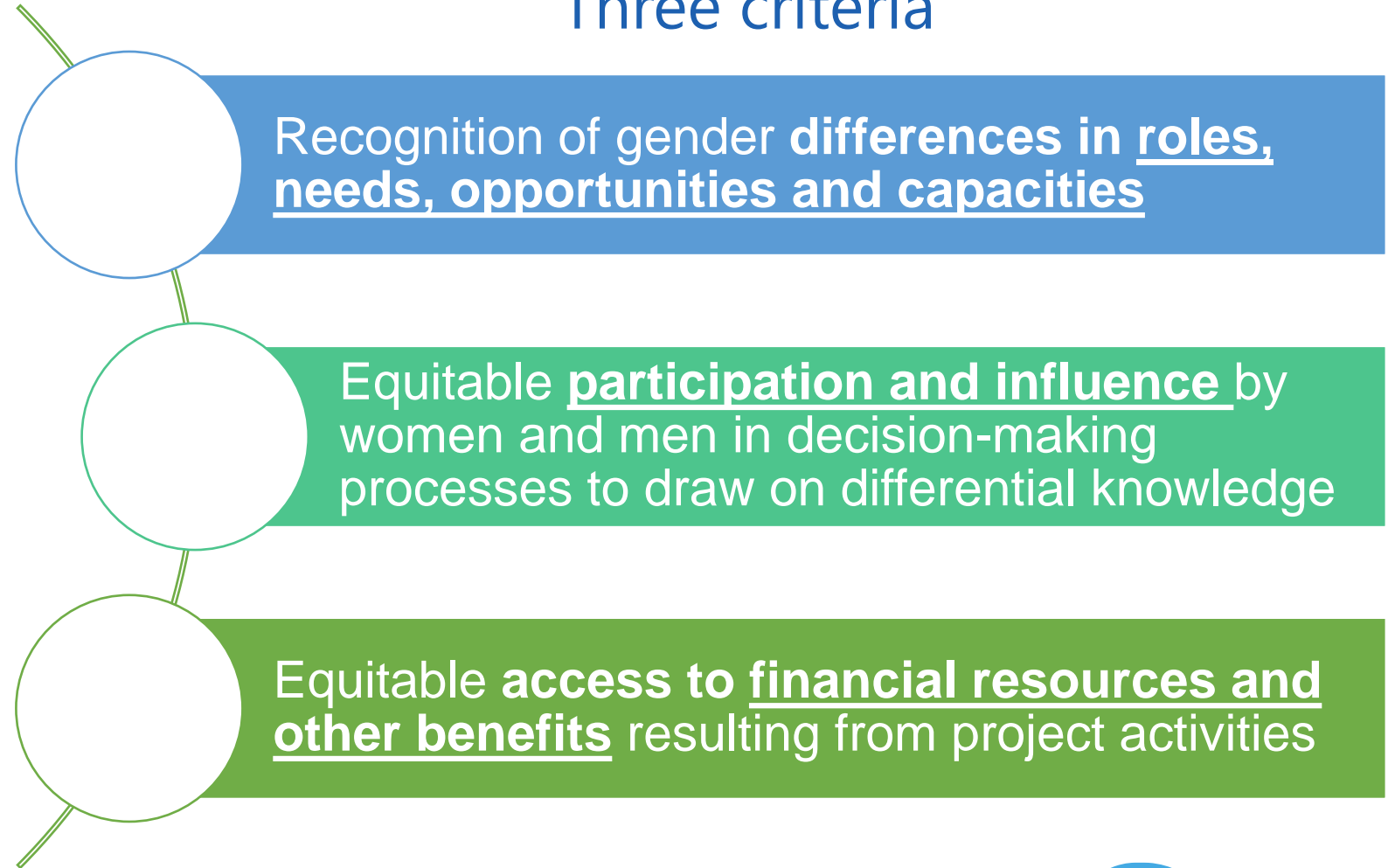
1. **Gender differences** in needs and roles, knowledge of current practices, decision-making, attitudes
 - Assess links between gender-differentiated land ownership and regulatory regimes
2. **Participation and influence**
 - Encourage participation of women and women's so views shape decisions
3. **Access to benefits**
 - Engage women in developing private sector solutions

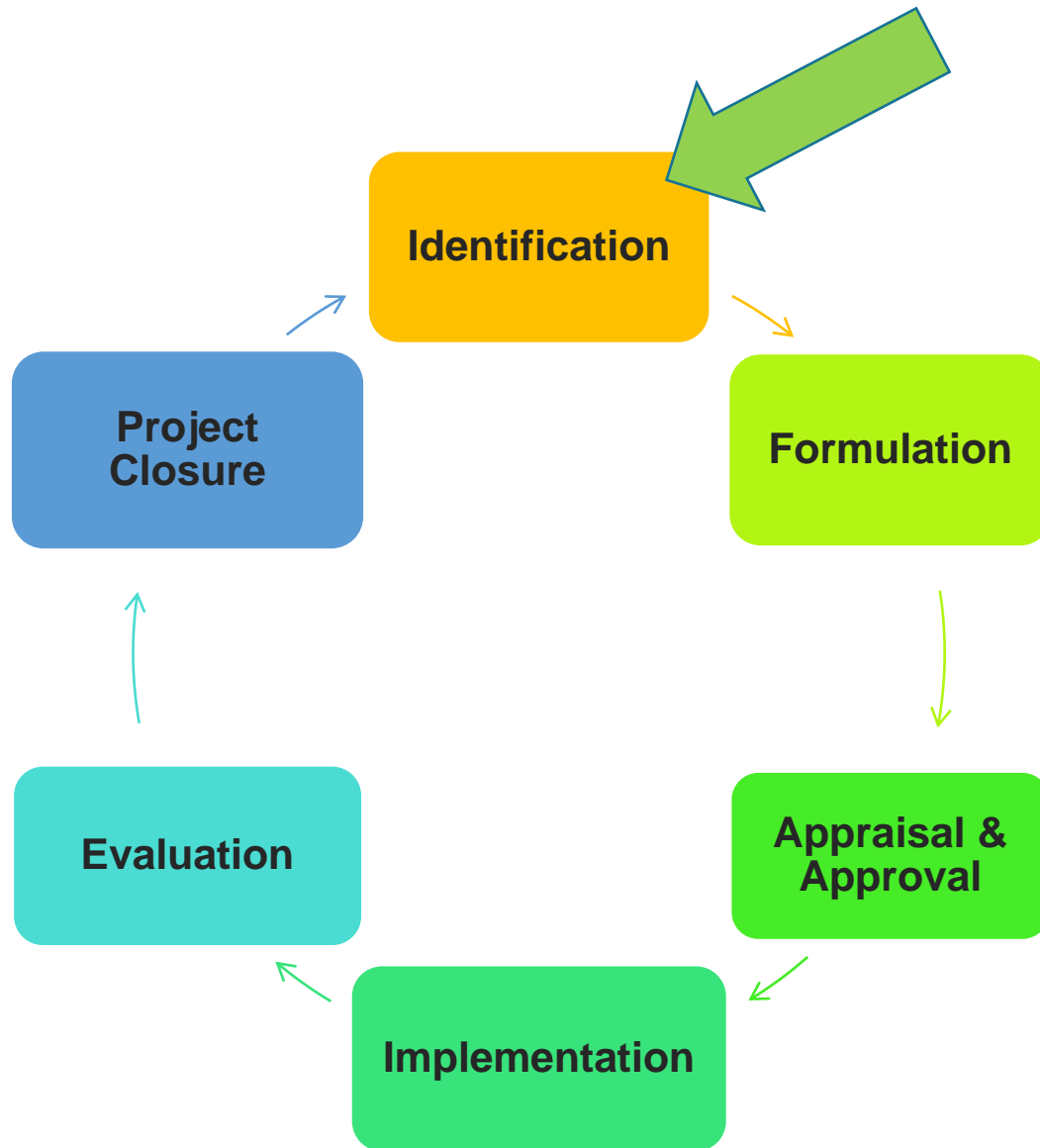
GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE PROJECT CYCLE

A definition

A strategy for making women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the project cycle, so that women and men can benefit equally from development interventions and inequalities are not perpetuated. ([Economic and Social Council, Agreed Conclusions 1997/2](#))

Three criteria

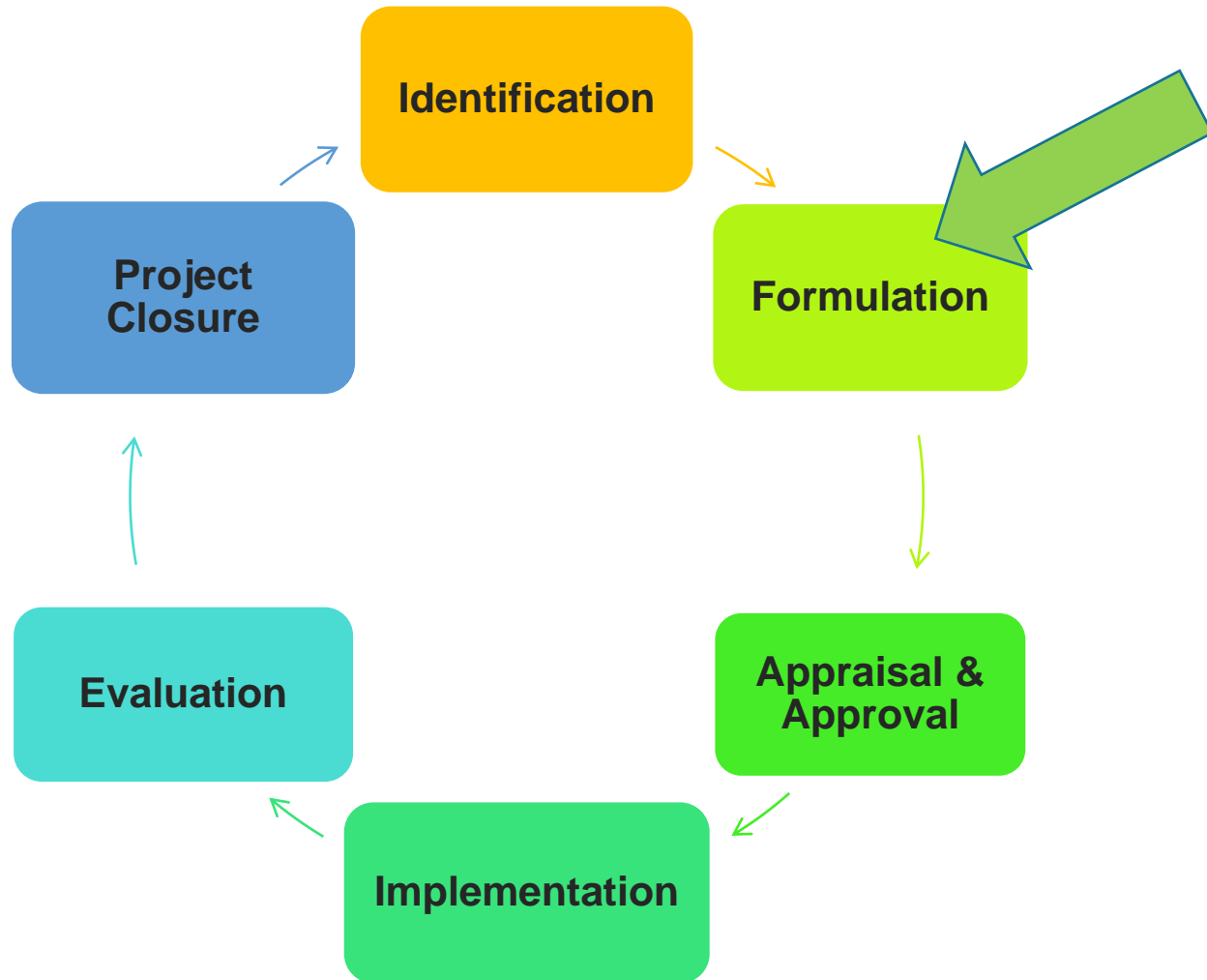




Gender Mainstreaming Actions

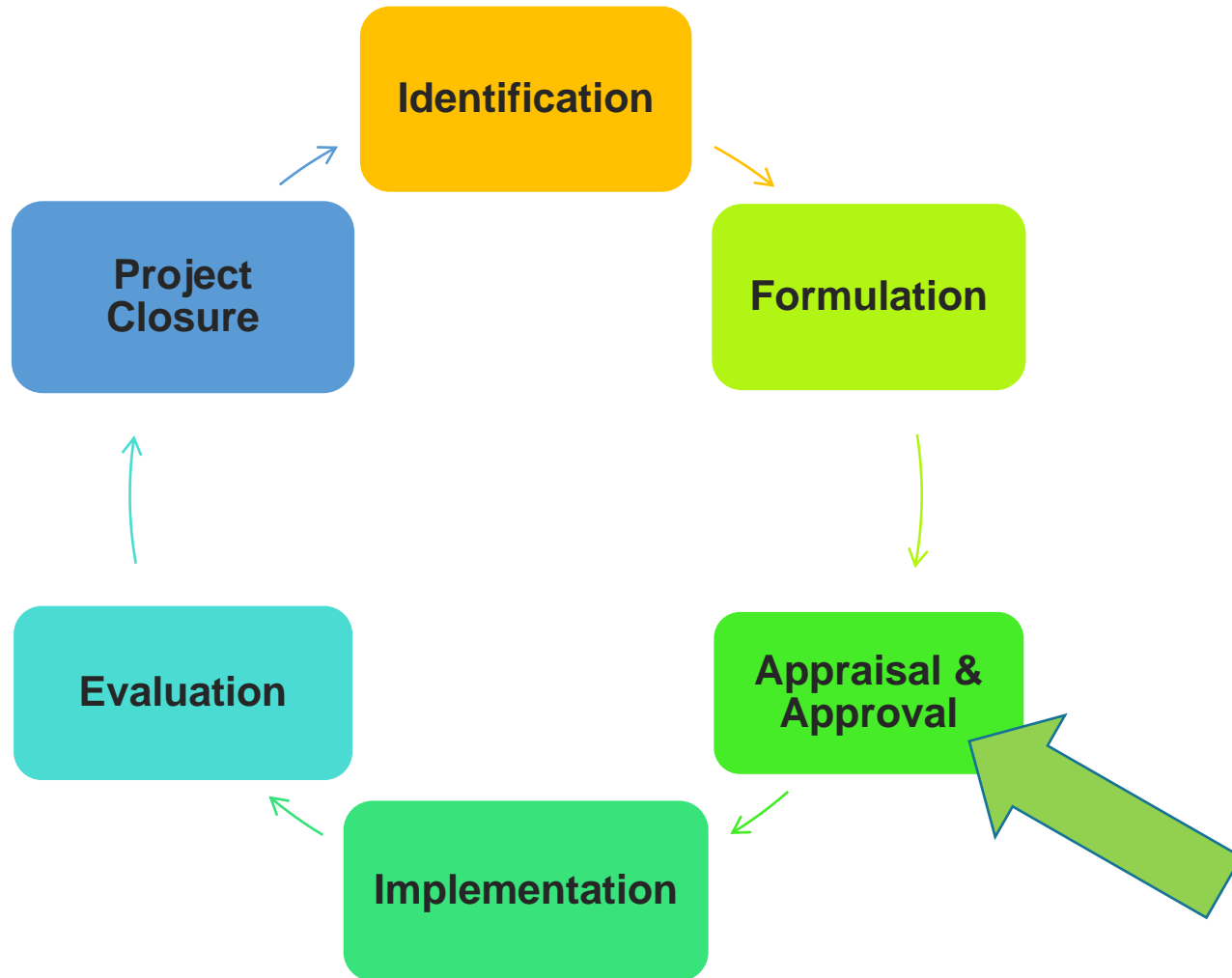
Stakeholder analysis: Consult male and female stakeholders and local institutions, including NGOs, CSOs, and CBOs.

Gender analysis: Use qualitative and quantitative information to define key gender issues in project area that may constrain participants' capacity to adopt new varieties, as well as gender-differentiated knowledge and skills



Gender Mainstreaming Actions

- Ensure that **gender issues** captured in gender analysis are **addressed in log frame** (e.g. contribute to men and women's equitable access to resources, strive toward improvement in women's decision-making, target differential needs in adoption of practices)
- Include **gender-sensitive indicators**
- Allocate resources for **gender specialist, trainings for project staff on gender, engagement with women's groups**



Gender Mainstreaming Actions

-Ensure compliance with [CCAC Gender Strategy](#)

-Request feedback on project document from key gender experts (e.g. Ministry of Gender, NGO, Gender Focal Point, academia) and **make revisions**

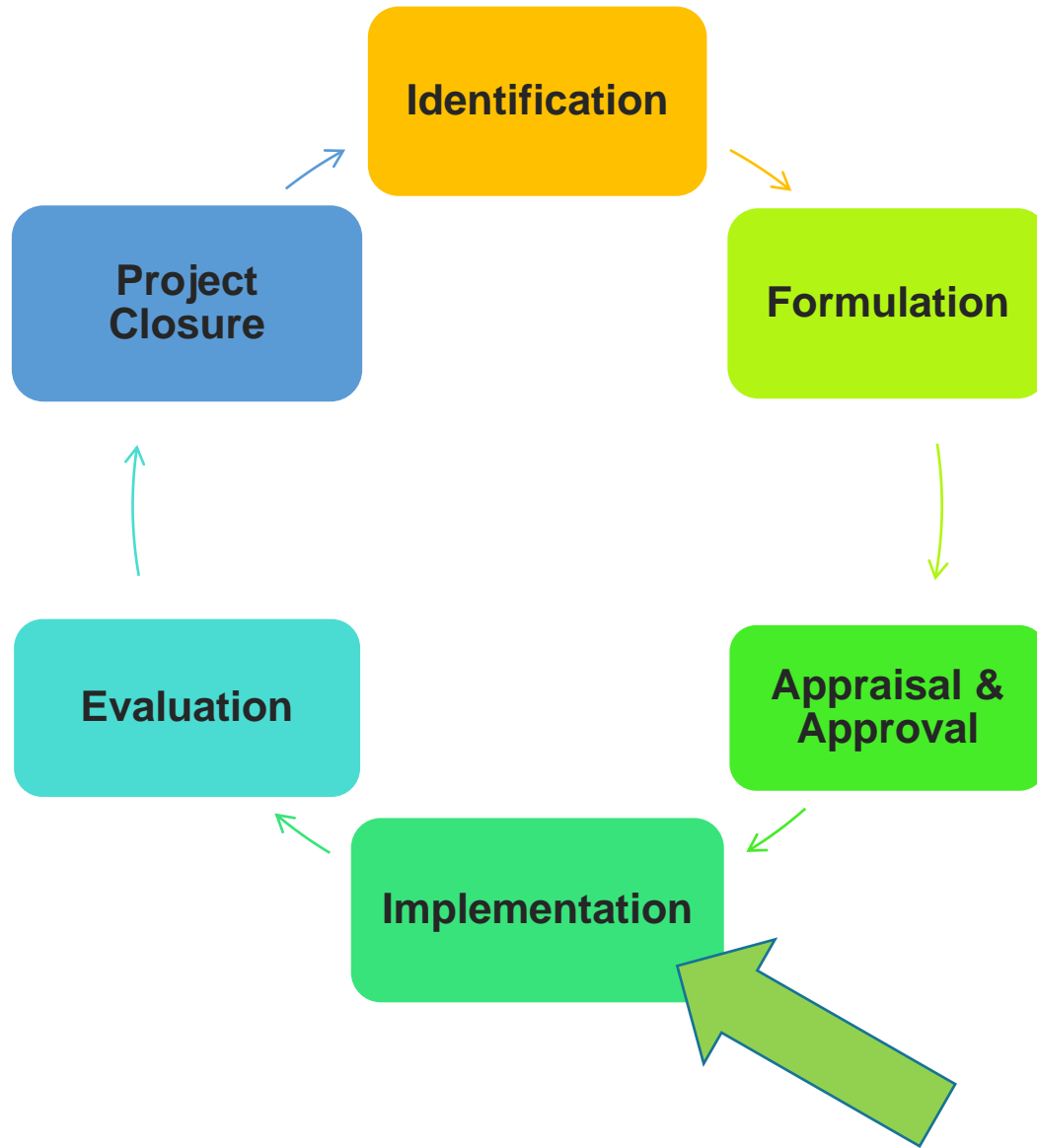
Gender Mainstreaming Actions

-Build on/continue/instigate a **baseline survey with a social and gender focus** to monitor gender issues identified in gender analysis

-Develop the gender capacity **and raise gender awareness** among the project staff and relevant partners involved in the implementation.

-**Collect and analyze sex- and age-disaggregated data**, use participatory monitoring involving both women and men.

-Identify opportunities to improve women's roles in decision-making



Gender Mainstreaming Actions

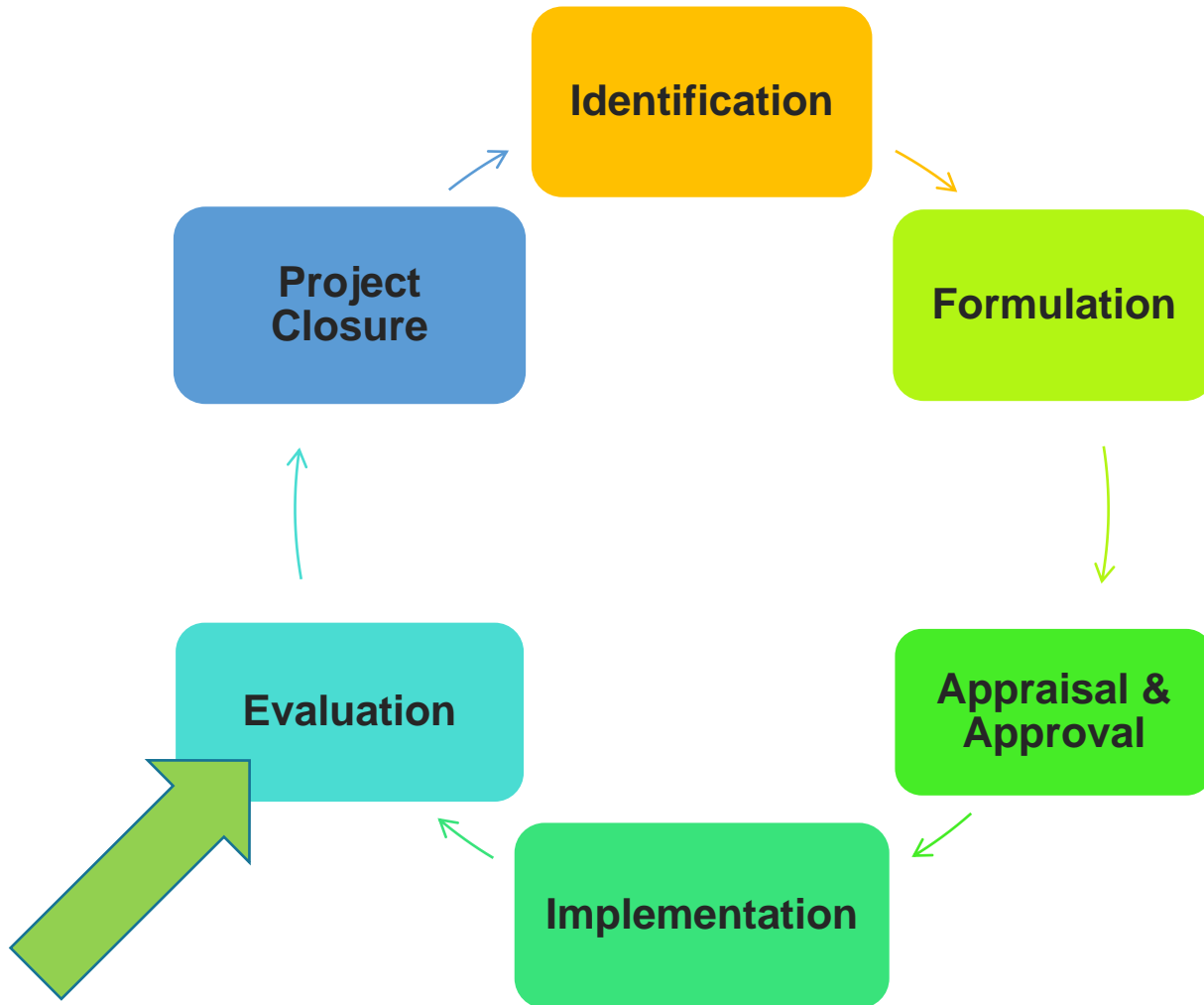
Analyse and document:

-**progress achieved** at the end of the implementation phase

-the project's strengths and weaknesses

-the differential effects and potential long-term impacts of the project on women and men, indicators include:

- Adoption of recommended practices and technologies among men and women farmers, before and after project activity.
- Change in access and completion of skills training
- Change in income earned by women (compared to men) employed in agricultural and non-agricultural labor.
- Change in adoption by women to land management practices that reduce emissions of SLCPs.
- Change in access to production and market information (including extension).

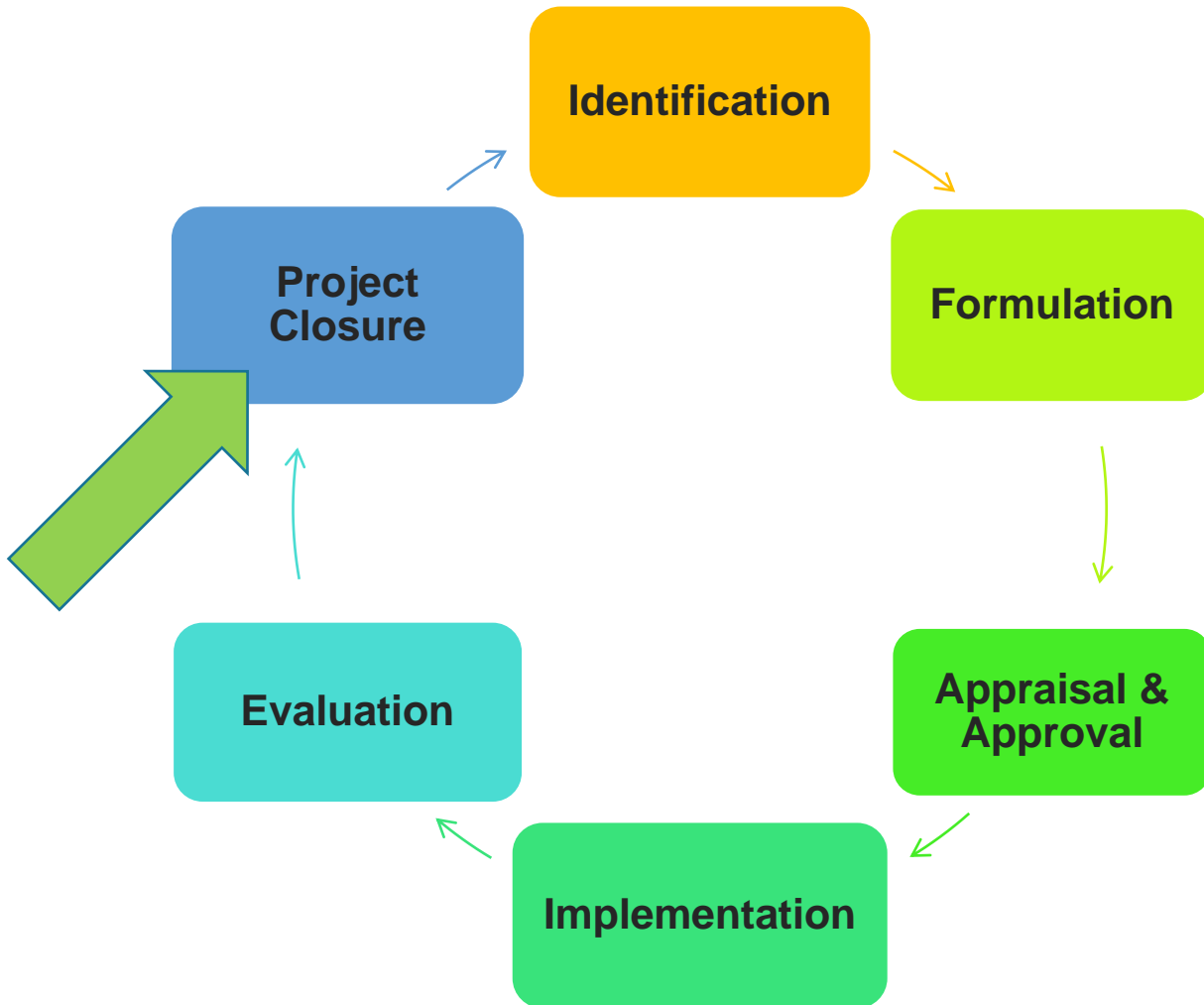


Gender Mainstreaming Actions

-Capture lessons learnt regarding the **benefits of mainstreaming gender**

-**Disseminate findings to stakeholders**, including women and men

-Plan for **continued access/affordability of services** for all project participants



SUGGESTED RESOURCES

- World Bank, FAO, IFAD. 2015. [Gender in climate smart agriculture – Module 18 for the Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook.](#)
- FAO. 2017. [Training Module – How to integrate gender issues in climate-smart agriculture projects.](#)
- FAO and CARE. 2019. [Good Practices for Integrating Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Climate-Smart Agriculture Programmes.](#)
- FAO and UNDP. 2020. [Gender mainstreaming and climate resilience in Zambia’s cashew sector: insights for adaptation planners.](#)
- FAO’s work on climate change: [Climate Change | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](#)
 - Climate Change Strategy [Climate change strategy | Climate Change | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](#)
 - Gender Equality Policy [FAO Policy on Gender Equality 2020–2030](#)