Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture

SESSION A
Considerations of women in CCA Agricultural projects

The main idea of our approach is to explore women’s vulnerability in the context of overall CC vulnerability:

The ultimate goal of this training is to focus on empowering women in order to achieve adaptation.

Thus, we talk about designing specific ways to work with women within CCA or resilience-building projects, with the objective of building adaptive capacity and resilience of the community overall.
Objectives

By the end of this session you are expected to be familiar with:

- Agriculture
- Climate Change
- Gender
Potential impacts of climate change on agriculture

Food losses from global greenhouse gas pollution

- Fisheries losses
- Sea level rise
- Ocean acidification (& warming)

Global warming

- Climate disruption
- Heavy rains
- Extreme weather

Increased trop. ozone

Air pollution soot acid aerosols

Atmospheric greenhouse gas pollution

Schematic credit: climatechange-foodsecurity.org
Gender issues related to agriculture include:

- Division of rural labor.
- Differences in production decisions.
- Insecure rights to land and water and lower rates of property ownership.
- Reduced access to other productive assets and services.
- Less access to formal credit and other financial mechanisms.
- Market-related barriers.
- Lower pay and less work security than men.
- Gender relations influence the division and expenditure of women’s income.
Understanding the obstacles that women face in agriculture
Consideration of women in CCA projects

Direct / indirect impacts of CC on women in agriculture:

- Reduced access to fertile land
- Loss of traditional land tenure rights
- Reduced food security, nutrition, and hunger
- Increased time to collect wild food, firewood, clean water
- Reduced time for school; lower literacy

Adaptation Strategies Already Used by Women:

- Adapt crop, animal, and tree practices
- Save foods, seeds, or animals
- Practice soil and water conservation
- Diversify livelihoods
- Purchase crop/livestock insurance
CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRICULTURE

Photo credit: USAID IYCN Project
Steps in Successful Project Design

- Participatory vulnerability assessments
- Activity design
- Stakeholder buy-in
- Successful implementation
1. Conducting gender-sensitive vulnerability assessment

- Secondary information on land tenure laws and policies, access to credit and insurance, and farm investment practices by women and men.

- Primary data on gender differences in farming practices; use of time; ownership; social and institutional relations; traditional knowledge.

- Value chain analyses.

- Gender differences in perceptions of climate vulnerability, priorities for CCA activities, and ideas for solutions.
Steps in Successful Project Design

1. Use secondary and primary data thus collected to inform planning and design of gender-sensitive adaptation strategies.
Steps in Successful Project Design

3. Ensure stakeholder buy-in:
   - at the local level (family and community level)
   - at the regional, national and international level
4. Successful implementation

Two main types of indicators:

• Indicators of participation

• Indicators of change/improvement in human wellbeing
Steps in Successful Project Design

4. Successful implementation

Two main types of indicators:

- Participation
- Change/ improvement in human wellbeing
Gender Action Plan

Photo credits: Silva Larson
GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE GAME

AN IDEA OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITY FOR FARMERS AND EXTENSION OFFICERS
Gender, climate change and agriculture

PLENARY DISCUSSION

Your Experiences