

DS CRP IDOs

- **IDO 1 RESILIENCE:** More resilient livelihoods for vulnerable households in marginal areas
- **IDO 2 WEALTH AND WELLBEING:** More sustainable and higher income and well-being of per capita for intensifiable households
- **IDO 3 FOOD ACCESS:** Women and children in households have year-round access to greater quantity and diversity of food sources
- **IDO 4 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:** More sustainable and equitable management of land, water resources, energy and biodiversity
- **IDO 5 GENDER EMPOWERMENT:** Women and youth have better access to and control over productive assets, inputs, information, market opportunities and capture a more equitable share of increased income, food and other benefits
- **IDO 6 CAPACITY TO INNOVATE -** Increased and sustainable capacity to innovate within and among low income and vulnerable rural community systems, allowing them to seize new opportunities and meet challenges to improve livelihoods, and bring solutions to scale.

Objectives-CRP DS Gender Strategy

- Apply/adapt/develop and implement more effective interdisciplinary methods to integrate gender into ex ante diagnostic analysis, priority setting, and research planning and implementation for the entire CRP.
- Improve knowledge of key cultural, ideological, normative and institutional factors that lead to gender inequalities and undertake innovative development-oriented participatory action research that may need to be policy-oriented to bring about gender-responsive and transformative change in gender inequality.



Gender Research in WANA Flagship

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Integrative Research

- Barley, fava beans, wheats and pasture and forage legumes
- Integrated Water and Land Management (raised beds, conservation agriculture)
- Livestock
- Baseline Survey (minimum standards)
- Data analysis

Strategic Research

- Innovations, Gender Norms, and Agency Study
- Gender Transformative Approaches (process of engaging communities)

Some Gaps in the Theoretical and Applied Development

- From doing women to doing gender (involving men) (Chant et al. 2002)?
- NRM innovations and impacts on gender norms and agency
 - Religion (studied under culture)
 - Interplay between various technologies in DS sites
- Lack of theoretical framework for GTA
 - Adopt transformative learning theory (Najjar et al. 2013; Duveskog et al. 2011) and power framework (political ecology, Mollet and Faria 2013)

Global comparative research initiative

Innovation and Development through Transformation of Gender Norms in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

- How do gender norms and agency advance or impede innovation in agriculture and NRM?
- How does this innovation affect gender norms and agency? Under what conditions can it do harm to women?
- In what ways does positive change in gender norms and agency catalyze innovation and lead to desired development outcomes (CGIAR SLOs)?

15 Case Studies (3-year plan)

Chosen on basis of differences in socio-economic and environmental dynamics and strategic ICARDA technologies (raised beds, wheat and cereals, and small ruminant production)

2014	2015	2016
Morocco	Egypt and Jordan	Tunisia
6 cases	3 cases, 3 cases	3 cases

Gender Transformative Approaches



- Identify and test Gender Transformative Approaches (Najjar et al. 2013; Duveskog et al. 2011; Friis-Hansen et al. 2012)

2014	2015	2016
Mixed-Groups Extension Approach in Karak, Jordan	Work with Gender Progressive Groups TBA	TBA
Women's Participation in decision-making related to water in Kafr El-Sheikh and Nobariya, Egypt		



Methods (interactive and adaptive)

- Focus Group Discussions
- Participant observation (overcome 'misrecognition' phenomenon (Bourdieu 1977), among others)
- Interviews with key informants

Gender Integrative Research

- Baseline Survey
- Adoption Studies

2014	2015	2016
Livestock	Raised Beds	TBA
Seed Varieties	TBA	TBA



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QUESTIONS
and
ANSWERS



Go ahead. Ask away.