



Annotated bibliography of gender in agriculture – a reference resource for Africa RISING researchers

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The Africa Research In Sustainable Intensification for the Next Generation (Africa RISING) program comprises three research-for-development projects supported by the United States Agency for International Development as part of the U.S. government's Feed the Future initiative.

Through action research and development partnerships, Africa RISING will create opportunities for smallholder farm households to move out of hunger and poverty through sustainably intensified farming systems that improve food, nutrition, and income security, particularly for women and children, and conserve or enhance the natural resource base.

The three regional projects are led by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (in West Africa and East and Southern Africa) and the International Livestock Research Institute (in the Ethiopian Highlands). The International Food Policy Research Institute leads the program's monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment. <http://africa-rising.net/>



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Cover photograph:

A farmer in northern Ghana prepares for planting. Image credit: Michael Dakwa

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Background

Africa RISING is committed to making gender an integral part of its research for development. Understanding gender relations in the targeted farming systems in Tanzania, Malawi, Ghana, Mali, and Ethiopia is essential to identifying opportunities for sustainable intensification that are adjusted to and compatible with the differentiated needs, preferences, and potentials of male and female smallholders. The incorporation of gender perspectives requires specific capacities in order to meet standards (e.g. the CGIAR standards for sex-disaggregated data) and to deal with the particularities of gender-inclusive research. In this regards, an internal gender capacity assessment among Africa RISING's partners revealed an explicit request for information on gender learning sources. This annotated bibliography contains selected sources useful for Africa RISING's thematic contexts and research approach. It is geared towards researchers, who need an introduction to gender-sensitive research planning, data collection and analysis.

The annotated bibliography will be updated on a regular basis. Suggestions for additional documents or e-learning tools on gender are welcome and can be sent to Gundula Fischer (g.fischer@cgiar.org).

Gender in agriculture - basic concepts and texts

1. Data needs for gender analysis in agriculture

To support gender analysis in agriculture, household surveys should be designed to capture gender-specific control and ownership of agricultural resources such as male-owned, female-owned, and jointly owned assets. This paper offers guidelines on how to improve data collection efforts to ensure that women farmers are interviewed and that their voices are heard. Researchers need to clarify who should be interviewed, how to structure the interview, and how to identify which people are involved in various activities, as owners, managers, workers, and decision-makers. It is important not simply to assume that one particular person does these activities based on social norms, but instead to ask questions to allow for a range of answers that can demonstrate how the gender patterns in agriculture are changing. To assist in these efforts, the paper provides an overview of relevant questions to include, emphasizing that whenever questions are asked about ownership and access to resources, answers should be associated with individuals. Finally, collecting data on the institutions that are related to agricultural production and marketing allows analysis of the gender-based constraints and opportunities that they present. The paper is written in an easily accessible language and therefore suitable for agricultural researchers from all backgrounds without any prior knowledge of gender analysis (12p.).

Citation: Doss, Cheryl (2013): *Data Needs for Gender Analysis in Agriculture*. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (= IFPRI Discussion Paper 1261).

Online access:

<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/127482>

2. Gender in agriculture – sourcebook

This book is a comprehensive source for information on the role, function, and features of gender in agriculture. It is organized in different modules that provide insights into key gender themes. These are among others: Gender and Food Security; Gender and Agricultural Livelihoods; Gender in Agricultural Markets; Gender in Crop Agriculture; Gender and Livestock; and Gender Mainstreaming in Agricultural Water Management. Case studies complement the theoretical introductions and set them in a practical context. The sourcebook provides a good entry point for Africa RISING researchers to gain a basic understanding of gender issues in their particular field of work (792p.).

Citation: World Bank (2009): *Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook*. Agriculture and Rural Development. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Online access:

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENAGRLIVSOUBOOK/Resources/CompleteBook.pdf>

3. A guide to gender analysis frameworks

This Oxfam guide is a classic reference book. It introduces the reader to a variety of gender concepts and the six most common frameworks for the analysis of gender relations. Case studies illustrate how each framework has been used in practice. Also, each framework is evaluated for its strengths and limitations. The continuous relevance of many of the introduced gender analysis frameworks for agricultural research qualifies the guide as a useful resource for Africa RISING researchers (146p.).

Citation: March, C. / Smyth, I. A. / Mukhopadhyay, M. (1999). *A Guide to Gender Analysis Frameworks*. Oxford: Oxfam.

Online access:

<https://www.ndi.org/files/Guide%20to%20Gender%20Analysis%20Frameworks.pdf>

Gender analysis – training tools and sources

4. Standards for collecting sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis: A guide for CGIAR researchers

This paper sets standards for the collection of sex-disaggregated data for researchers within the CGIAR system. The document is therefore an important reference for Africa RISING research teams. On a few pages, it presents and explains the meaning of sex-disaggregation, steps and indicators for the selection of suitable respondents as well as how to develop accurate questions that support gender analyses. It is a useful source for gender-sensitive research at the household and community level (6p.).

Citation: Doss, Cheryl / Kieran, Caitlin (2013): *Standards for Collecting Sex-Disaggregated Data for Gender Analysis: A Guide for CGIAR Researchers*. Washington DC, USA: Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR) (Research Program on Policies, Institutions and Markets).

Online access:

<http://www.pim.cgiar.org/files/2012/05/Standards-for-Collecting-Sex-Disaggregated-Data-for-Gender-Analysis.pdf>

5. Practical tips for conducting gender-responsive data collection

This two-page leaflet contains 10 practical tips for conducting gender-responsive data collection. It provides an overview of key issues that should be considered when employing a gender-sensitive data collection approach. Other sources may need to be consulted for in-depth information on the challenges and technical particularities of gender-sensitive data collection (2p.).

Citation: Elias, M. (2013): *Practical Tips for Conducting Gender-Responsive Data Collection*. Rome: Bioversity International.

Online access:

http://www.bioversityinternational.org/uploads/tx_news/Practical_tips_for_gender_responsive_data_collection_1658_02.pdf

6. Tips for conducting a gender analysis at the activity or project level

This document contains practical tips and procedures for conducting gender analysis in USAID related projects and operations. It is part of a wider set of documents regulating the requirements of gender analysis within the USAID framework. A general introduction to gender analysis is followed by a description of the operational steps to be taken at the project or activity level. A final chapter discusses relevant questions (divided by several key thematic areas) for investigating gender issues. Considering that Africa RISING operates under the USAID coordinated Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, this document should be of interest for all researchers within the program (11p.).

Citation: USAID (2011): *Tips for Conducting a Gender Analysis at the Activity or Project Level*. Washington, D.C.: USAID.

Online access:

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pdacx964.pdf

7. Putting gender on the map - methods for mapping gendered farm management systems in sub-Saharan Africa

This IFPRI paper provides insights into the theory and methodology of research on gendered farm management systems in sub-Saharan Africa. It contains (1) a literature-based overview of the rationale and importance of collecting data on gendered farm management systems (including geo-referenced information), (2) a conceptualization of gender mapping for different farm system types (male-managed; female-managed; separately managed; jointly managed) together with case studies for each type from the existing literature, and (3) a presentation and discussion of four different methods/strategies for the collection of gender mapped data (expert consultation; open online surveys; literature review; aggregating household level data) including a discussion of their pros and cons. Pilot studies from Zambia and Ghana demonstrate some of the outlined mapping methods in practice. The use of illustrative examples throughout the text makes the paper easy to read. This document is especially suitable for research teams that already work or plan to work with geo-referenced data or gender mapping approaches (64p.).

Citation: Meinzen-Dick, Ruth/ van Koppen, Barbara/ Behrman, Julia A./ Karelina, Zhenya/ Akamandisa, Vincent/ Hope, Lesley/ Wielgosz, Ben (2012): *Putting Gender on the Map: Methods for Mapping Gendered Farm Management Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (= IFPRI Discussion Paper 1153).

Online access:

<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/126767>

8. Gender analysis, assessment and audit manual & toolkit

This gender manual is a comprehensive guide for researchers who plan to conduct gender analysis. Although not specifically written for agricultural contexts, the manual comprises detailed guidelines for the entire process of gender analysis including the preparation and implementation of fieldwork and the final data analysis. It draws a realistic picture of typical research processes and prepares the reader for most of the key challenges that may occur during gender-sensitive research. Besides, the annexes contain examples for data collection tools such as gender communication profiles, value chain relationships, gender roles and responsibilities, daily activity clocks or the design of semi-structured questionnaires. Overall, the gender manual is suitable for all Africa RISING research teams (p.88).

Citation: Meyers, Lis/Jones, Lindsey (2012): *Gender Analysis, Assessment, and Audit Manual & Toolkit*. Washington, D.C.: ACDI/VOCA.

Online access:

<http://www.acdivoca.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ACDI-VOCA-Gender-Analysis-Manual.pdf>

9. Field level handbook

This FAO field book provides tools for a better understanding of the development context and rural livelihoods strategies of target communities. It supports participatory processes of situation analysis and planning. Readers are introduced to rapid rural and participatory rural appraisal tools such as village resource maps, farming systems diagrams and seasonal calendars. Instructions on how to use the tools are clear and illustrated by examples. The field book is based on the SEAGA approach that combines socio-economic analysis with gender analysis and insists that development has to be planned through community participation. Tools and concepts of this learning source are in line with Africa RISING's farming systems and participatory orientation (140p.).

Citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2001): *Field Level Handbook*. Rome: FAO.

Online access:

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/ak214e/ak214e00.pdf>

10. Understanding and integrating gender issues into livestock projects and programmes – a checklist for practitioners

This FAO guide focuses on gender issues in livestock projects and programs in development contexts. It is divided into two sections: The first section discusses gender issues and challenges in the smallholder livestock sector and its subsectors. The second section contains a checklist and a set of tips and analysis tools for practitioners involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring of livestock projects or programs. Tools outline ways for identifying and considering the differential needs of men and women throughout all stages of the project cycle. Users will better capture the social, economic and cultural aspects that influence the gender dynamics in small livestock management and dairy farming. This guide is especially useful for Africa RISING partners engaged in livestock-specific or livestock-integrative research.

Citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2013): *Understanding and Integrating Gender Issues into Livestock Projects and Programmes*. Rome: FAO.

Online access:

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3216e/i3216e.pdf>

11. Gender and inclusion toolbox: Participatory research in climate change and agriculture

This manual targets researchers involved in climate change and agriculture projects and programs. In spite of its thematic focus, it contains general advice on how to collect gender-sensitive data at the household and community level. It is divided into four parts. These are:

1. An introduction to the concepts of gender, climate change, participation, qualitative research, and gender and social analysis
2. A selection of learning and reflection activities that support teams in gender-inclusive research
3. A practical guide that outlines sampling strategies, sex-disaggregation, and fieldwork best practices
4. A box of participatory tools for socially differentiated data collection and analysis.

Due to the modular format of the document each activity can be used on its own or sequentially according to the user's needs. The toolbox is a suitable resource for researchers with little or no gender background (213p.).

Citation: Jost C./ Ferdous N./ Spicer TD. (2014): *Gender and Inclusion Toolbox: Participatory Research in Climate Change and Agriculture*. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS); CARE International and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF).

Online access:

https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/45955/CCAFS_Gender_Toolbox.pdf

12. A guide for gender mainstreaming in agroforestry research and development

This mainstreaming guide is useful for scientists, project staff, program officers, and managers involved in preparing gender research proposals and/or designing and implementing gender research in agroforestry. The guide describes what gender mainstreaming is. It presents the steps for mainstreaming gender along the stages of the research and development (R&D) cycle from needs assessment to project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. In spite of the thematic focus on agroforestry, the information and advice provided in this guide apply to broader Africa RISING thematic contexts.

Citation: Catacutan, D. / Naz, F. (2015): *A Guide for Gender Mainstreaming in Agroforestry Research and Development*. ICRAF Vietnam.

Online access:

<https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/Guide-for-Gender-mainstreaming-in-Agroforestry.pdf>

13. Cultivating women's participation – strategies for gender-responsive agriculture programming

Programs designed to enhance smallholder productivity must go beyond a focus on technical agricultural issues only. They must consider gender-related norms and constraints that prevent women farmers from taking part in development activities. This technical brief highlights promising approaches for reaching women and is based on the experiences of two projects working in Mbeya, Tanzania. It contains useful and illustrative information on how to increase women's participation.

Citation: Kanesathasan, Anjala. (2012): *Cultivating Women's Participation: Strategies for Gender-Responsive Agriculture Programming*. Washington, D.C.: International Center for Research on Women.

Online access:

<http://www.icrw.org/publications/cultivating-womens-participation-strategies-gender-responsive-agriculture-programming>

14. Gender issues in monitoring and evaluation in agriculture

This World Bank toolkit provides advice for researchers involved in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities in the context of agricultural research or development projects. The first part outlines why it is important to consider gender aspects in the M&E of agricultural projects. Also, it demonstrates key steps for the integration of gender issues at different stages of the project cycle. Several thematic notes (Note A-E) give insights into selected aspects of gender-sensitive M&E operations including a summary table with suggested quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis methods (Note E). The second part of the toolkit contains M&E examples from different agricultural subsectors. It shows how the theoretical considerations of part one can be implemented in practice (32p.).

Citation: World Bank (2012): *Gender Issues in Monitoring and Evaluation in Agriculture*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank (= Working paper 72819).

Online access:

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/463521468183861258/pdf/NonAsciiFileName0.pdf>

A related toolkit for “Rural Development” can be found under the following link:

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDER/Resources/RuralM_EToolkit2005.pdf

Online Gender Training Tools

15. Gender in agricultural value chains – training tool

This online gender-training tool was designed for those who are interested in learning about gender-sensitive value chain development and research. It contains three interactive e-modules. These are:

1. An introduction to gender in agriculture
2. Gender-sensitive mapping
3. Gender-based constraints

The modules combine audio-visual, theoretical, and interactive elements that encourage active participation and take the form of a course (including hand-outs for each module). Although the online tool discusses gender issues in the context of value chain approaches, the modules are also useful for research within Africa RISING's farming system approach.

Online access:

<http://agriprofocus.com/introduction-to-gender-in-agri>