

Integrating Gender into Climate Change Adaptation Programs

A Research and Capacity Needs
Assessment for Sub-Saharan Africa

Working Paper No. 163

CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change,
Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)

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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
**Climate Change,
Agriculture and
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Abstract

Research shows that paying attention to gender matters not only for the equity of climate change adaptation programs but also for their efficiency and effectiveness. Many organizations working to increase resilience to climate change with local communities also recognize the importance of gender yet the degree to which gender is integrated in project implementation is unclear. This study examines the extent to which organizations involved in climate change and resilience work are incorporating gender-sensitive approaches into their programs using data collected through a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey and Key Informant Interviews (KII) targeted at government agencies, local and international NGOs, and other practitioners. The results show that although organizations have access to research on climate change from various sources, more evidence is needed to inform gender integration into climate change adaptation programs across a range of local contexts. Moreover, large gaps exist in integrating gender into projects, particularly during project design. Lack of staff capacity on gender, lack of funding to support gender integration and socio-cultural constraints were identified as key barriers to gender integration by many respondents, particularly from government agencies. Increasing the capacity of organizations to carry out rigorous research and pay greater to the gender dimensions of their programs is possible through greater collaboration across organizations and more funding for gender-sensitive research.

Keywords

Gender, gender mainstreaming, climate change adaptation, resilience, capacity building, sub-Saharan Africa.

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Introduction

According to scientific forecasts, sub-Saharan Africa is likely to suffer harsh negative impacts from climate change because of its dependence on rainfed agriculture for food, income, and employment (World Bank 2013, xviii). Wide ranging studies on the impacts of climate change provide strong evidence of negative impacts on crop yields (for example, Nelson et al. 2014) and livelihood outcomes for people in the region (IPCC 2014, 1).

The literature on intra-household relations and resource allocation provides strong evidence that men and women have different preferences, responsibilities, access to and control over resources, and decision-making authority (Peterman et al. 2014, Quisumbing 2003, Udry 1996) and that women are often at a disadvantage in terms of the distribution of resources and decision-making authority (Quisumbing 2003). Such studies suggest that climate change is likely to have important gender dimensions. A small but growing number of studies have begun to accumulate evidence of gender differences in perceptions and impacts of climate change, adaptive capacity and priorities, needs, and preferences for adaptation (Twyman et al 2014, Bernier et al. 2015).

Climate change adaptation programs, therefore, must be mindful of examining gender differences in the degree of exposure to climate change, the level of vulnerability, and the capacity to adapt (Brody et al. 2008, 11). In addition, in order to adequately address climate change, it is imperative that the gender-specific barriers to adaptation be addressed in the interest of both gender equality and adaptation efficiency and effectiveness (Terry 2009, 5).

This paper examines the extent to which climate change adaptation programs carried out by various NGOs, government agencies, and others in sub-Saharan Africa are gender-sensitive and the extent to which research can help overcome some of the barriers to implementation of gender-sensitive programs. The first section describes the approach of this study and the methods used. The second section reviews the literature and strategy documents from key NGOs engaged in climate change adaptation programming on a broad scale in order to assess the various guidelines and approaches they use to integrate gender considerations. The third section presents results of a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey and follow-up key informant interviews (KIIs) which aimed to identify: 1) the degree to which gender-sensitive programs are implemented in practice across a range of organization types and 2) the research and capacity needs of government agencies, NGOs and other

stakeholders engaged in climate change adaptation efforts on the ground in sub-Saharan Africa. The final section concludes with a discussion of the research and capacity gaps identified and the ways in which stronger partnerships between research organizations and implementing agencies can facilitate the integration of gender considerations into adaptation programs and contribute to improved outcomes on the ground.

Approach and Methods

In order to assess the best practices for implementing gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programs we reviewed the strategy documents of 7 international NGOs. The NGOs selected for this assessment include CARE International, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), GROOTS International, Concern International, Land O' Lakes International Development, Mercy Corps, and Oxfam International. These NGOs were selected based on three criteria: 1) climate change adaptation is a core programming focus; 2) gender is explicitly integrated into adaptation programming; and 3) they work across several countries in sub-Saharan Africa (broad scope).

Strategy documents of these organizations were used to determine best practices for gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation programs. These documents include websites, reports, articles, blogs, logical frameworks and approaches to integrating gender into climate change adaptation programs, specific activities and processes, key steps for integrating gender throughout various project design stages, indicators for monitoring and evaluating adaptation, tools used for gender integration, and relevant lessons learned or best practices suggested by the NGOs. After analysing the approach of each NGO for gender integration into climate change adaptation programs and identifying the common points across their approaches, a summary of best practices was developed.

We then conducted a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey with representatives of a range of organizations working on climate change adaptation programs in SSA, to determine the extent to which programs are being implemented in a gender-sensitive manner and to identify research and capacity gaps. We followed up the KAP survey with key informant interviews (KIIs) with a selected set of KAP survey respondents.

The KAP survey aimed to assess the perceived importance of integrating gender into climate change adaptation programs and the gaps in knowledge, attitudes, and practices that posed challenges to successful gender-sensitive climate change adaptation. It identified the degree to which practitioners and organizations have access to research on gender and climate change, the degree to which a gender perspective is integrated into climate change adaptation programs, and the degree to which gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programs are being implemented in sub-Saharan Africa.

Participants targeted for the survey included representatives of local and international NGOs, government agencies, and other stakeholders implementing climate change adaptations strategies on the ground in sub-Saharan Africa. The survey was disseminated to the organizations participating in the Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance as well as through a variety of climate change-related listserves, including the Climate-L listserv hosted at the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the CSA Community of Practice for Eastern and Southern Africa, as well as through various networks created by IFPRI through its engagements on these issues in various countries. Participation in the survey was voluntary and the identity of the respondents was kept confidential.

The survey consisted of 30 questions divided into five sections. The first section solicited basic information about the respondent and their organization, while the second section inquired about access to and integration of various types of information on gender and climate change and the main sources of information. The third section covered attitudes towards the importance of incorporating a gender perspective during various stages of the project cycle. This section asked respondents to state their personal perspectives on the importance of different gender considerations in comparison to the extent to which these gender considerations¹ are implemented in practice during various stages of the project cycle. The fourth section solicited responses on the extent to which organizations engage in research, the uses of research in project implementation, and constraints to implementing gender-sensitive adaptation programs. The final section covered the extent to which organizations engage in policy and advocacy activities.

Questions for each section of the KAP survey varied in format and included open and close-ended questions, and rating and preference scales. At the end of the survey respondents indicated whether

¹ The term “gender considerations” used throughout this paper refers to the specific set of questions asked during the “attitudes” section of the survey.

they would be willing to participate in a follow-up interview. The full questionnaire is included in Annex 1.

The second stage of the study consisted of carrying out in-depth interviews with practitioners in SSA. Based on responses to the KAP survey 19 respondents were identified for follow up Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and 10 interviews were ultimately completed. The list of KII respondents who agreed to have their names listed are shown in Annex 3.

A protocol for the KIIs was developed to guide conversations with the respondents. Questions for the KIIs centred on understanding the extent to which organizations carry out research to support their climate change adaptation programs, identifying the types and sources of information and research that practitioners prefer, and identifying challenges to implementing gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programs at various stages of the project cycle. We also used these interviews as an opportunity to gather additional documents and reports from the respondents' organizations.

Gender Strategy of Key Implementing Partners

Given the growing body of evidence that gender and many other socio-economic factors work together to create a complex matrix of vulnerability and risk that in turn defines how individuals are able to adapt to climate change, many development organizations are adopting a holistic approach to their adaptation programming. Therefore, many climate change adaptation programs have developed strategies to address and target the different vulnerabilities and adaptation priorities of men and women. In addition, because climatic changes influence the risk and vulnerability of men and women differently, it is of vital importance to identify the factors that limit or enhance men's and women's adaptive capacity and resilience to shocks, such as gender roles, asset ownership, degree of participation in decision-making, and other socio-cultural factors (Pettengell 2010; Mercy Corps 2009; Turnbull et al. 2013; Ashby and Pachico 2012).

The review of key strategy documents from the 7 international NGOs revealed the following general criteria for effective gender integration into climate change adaptation programs:

- **Attention to gender and social inclusion in project implementation** – Climate change affects everyone differently. In addition to gender, factors such as age, civil status, livelihood, ethnicity, and many others influence the degree and the ways in which people experience climate change. Successful climate change adaptation activities must examine how these factors affect adaptive capacity and address them adequately.
- **Context specific** – Factors that influence adaptive capacity are highly context-specific since the social, economic, political, and ecological dimensions that shape them are particular to each country and community. Therefore, gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programs must be tailored to local context.
- **People-centered and participatory**- Programs build upon local knowledge and capacities of men, women, boys, girls, and other vulnerable groups to develop adaptation strategies. Programs should address the problems that community members identify as priorities in a way that is culturally acceptable, yet still achieves transformative change.
- **Recognizes top-down and bottom up efforts are complementary** – National, global and local efforts should be linked and complementary in order to effectively facilitate adaptation and gender integration.
- **Evidence-based implementation** – Adaptation strategies, program activities and intervention approaches should be based on gender-disaggregated research findings.
- **Integrate climate-risk and gender perspectives into program areas not directly focused on climate change and gender** – Multi-sectoral approaches that integrate climate-risk and gender considerations into other climate-sensitive sectors, such as health, agriculture, food security and nutrition, and education, are more likely to result in long-lasting transformative change. Such approaches protect development achievements that have taken time and effort to accomplish and ensure that climate-sensitive development goals are being addressed and targeted from various angles which may reduce the cost of implementation, promote knowledge sharing, and take advantage of synergies (Oxfam 2010, 21).
- **Address relevant barriers to adaption for women and men** – Climate change adaptation programs must set forth more than just technical or economic solutions to adaptation. They also need to address social, economic, institutional and other factors that may act as barriers or limit adaptive capacity of men and women. Barriers include gender roles, access to resources and services, political and economic conditions, social marginalization, etc.
- **Active participation of marginalized groups** – Women and other marginalized groups (youth, elderly, sick, disabled persons) should be active participants in adaptation activities not just

passive beneficiaries. Input from these participants should be sought to ensure that the specific vulnerabilities, needs and preferences are considered during program design and implementation.

- **Strong monitoring and evaluation of impacts and outcomes** - Adaptation programs should take care to evaluate the net impact of activities and interventions to ensure that activities do not inadvertently deepen vulnerabilities of already vulnerable groups.

While these criteria were drawn from the strategy documents of several NGOs working on climate change adaptation, it was clear that the degree to which organizations had a gender integration strategy in place varied widely. Furthermore, we expect there to be fewer guidelines and strategies available to local NGOs and government agencies that are engaged in climate change adaptation work given the more limited funding of these agencies for strategy development.

At the same time, we recognize that having a gender strategy in place does not mean that the guidelines are actually used during project implementation. The KAP survey that we developed aimed to fill this gap—i.e. to assess the degree to which gender was integrated into climate change adaptation programs in actual practice. In developing the questionnaire for the KAP survey, the above criteria served as the basis for many of the questions which were included.

Results from KAP survey and KIIs

The KAP survey results are presented below by organization type and insights from the KIIs are added where relevant. The next sub-section describes the background of the respondents who completed the KAP survey and KIIs. Following that, the results of each section of the KAP survey are presented with corresponding insights from the KIIs.

Background of the Respondents

After removing respondents working outside of SSA and incomplete responses we had a total sample size of 79, down from the 135 responses to the survey. While the questionnaire was targeted to representatives of government agencies and local and international NGOs, we received responses from representatives of national research institutes in SSA and international research organizations/universities, as well as a handful of donor organizations, and private consultancies. We grouped representatives of national research institutes together with representatives of government agencies and created a category for researchers from international research organizations (e.g. CGIAR

centers) and European, US, and South Asian research centers or universities. The breakdown of organization types and the number and share of respondents in each category are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Breakdown of Survey Respondents by Organization Type

Organization type	Freq.	Percent
Government ministries/national research organizations	13	16.3
Local NGOs	17	21.3
International NGOs	23	28.8
International research organizations/universities	11	13.8
Donor organizations	9	11.3
Private company/consultancy	7	8.8

Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

The KAP survey respondents reported on the types of program areas for which they were responsible. The results showed that respondents from these organizations held a range of positions including responsibility for strategic management (19 percent), operational management (16 percent), implementation (8 percent), advocacy and policy (24 percent), and technical advice (9 percent).

KAP survey respondents reported on the types of work their organizations focus on. Across all organizations types, 28 percent engage in research, 31 percent focus on project implementation, 11 percent engage in advocacy, and 4 percent work on policy. However, the areas of focus vary by organization type. As expected, research is mostly carried out by government ministries/research organizations (77 percent) and international research organizations/universities (73 percent) while some research is also conducted by private consultancies (29 percent) and international NGOs (9 percent). Local (65 percent) and international NGOs (44 percent) are more engaged in project implementation as are private consultancies (29 percent) and donor organizations (22 percent). The few respondents that are reportedly engaged in policy work come from private consultancies (14 percent), donor organizations (11 percent) and government ministries/research organizations (8 percent). Those engaged in advocacy work are from International NGOs (39 percent), local NGOs (35 percent) and international research organizations/universities (9 percent).

The KII participants ranged from executive directors of local NGOs to researchers and project managers in national research and extension service organizations. Of the 10 KII participants, 3 work for local NGOs, 3 work for national research and extension service organizations, 1 for an international NGO, and 1 is a researcher at a local university. KII respondents work in different

program areas including crop production, livestock, fisheries, forestry, natural resource management, food security, livelihoods, gender research, and health and nutrition. On average, the respondents had 4.5 years of experience working on issues related to adaptation and/or gender. Of the 10 KII participants, 3 were female and 7 were male.

Knowledge

The Knowledge section in the KAP survey aimed to capture access to and preferences for information, and knowledge integration into adaptation programs and projects on the ground. In general, respondents reported average access to different types of information critical to gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programming, with average scores between 2.7 and 3.5 on a scale from 1 to 5 with 1 being no access and 5 being complete access (Figure 1). With respect to different types of information, on average, organizations reported having somewhat greater access to research findings on climate change as it relates to gender, evidence on projected climate change impacts and adaptive responses, and guidelines for integrating gender perspectives into climate change adaptation projects. They reported somewhat less access, on average, to gender-disaggregated data (particularly related to gender and climate change) and tools and resources for gender-aware climate change adaptation approaches.

“The way gender was introduced in my country was through the Beijing Conference and it was a difficult concept to translate to local paradigms. Apart from being confusing, the term gender was taken to mean gender empowerment, or the preference of one gender (women) over the other. This caused friction because of social and cultural traditions where the benefit of the community is more important than individual benefits. Even now, most people do not understand gender- they take it to mean only women and think programs that are gender-sensitive want to put men down.”

-Program Technical Advisor, Zimbabwe

The responses from the KIIs further support the KAP survey results. Several KII respondents reported that they were able to find information on climate change as it relates to gender on the Internet. However, several also noted a lack of local, context-specific gender-

disaggregated data and research as an obstacle to gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programming. As one respondent from a government supported research organization mentioned “Research done for one country will not be applicable for another, or even from community to community. I work in food and nutrition and you will see that even within the same country the food

and nutrition issues are different.” Another respondent from Zimbabwe indicated that community-based applied research that would allow practitioners to tailor adaptation to the day-to-day problems that a community faces is the key to successful climate change adaptation programs.

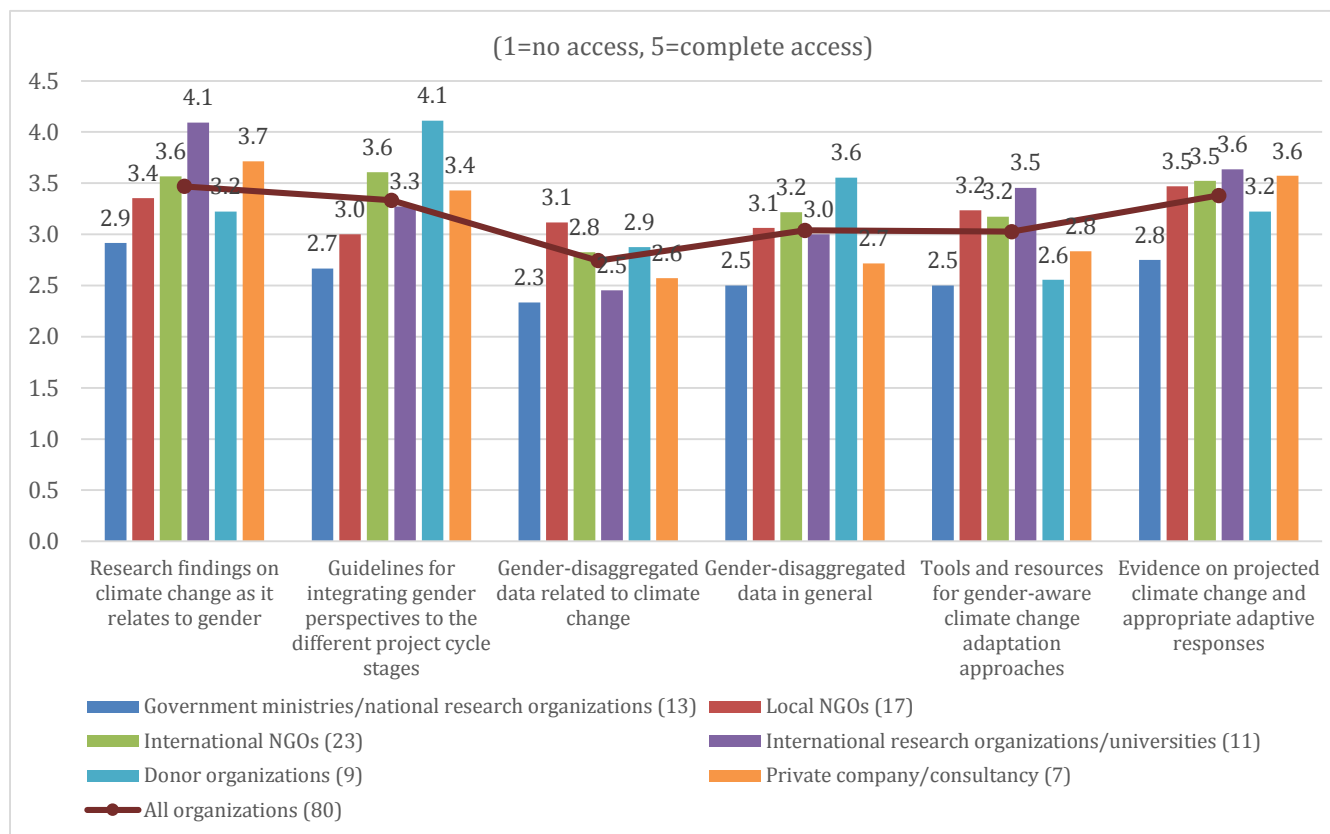
KII participants also mentioned a lack of information-sharing of international NGOs with local NGOs and with government entities, which has limited the dissemination of context-specific research and case studies that could help local NGOs and implementers to better tailor their activities and interventions. A respondent from a government organization in South Sudan explained that for a new-country like South Sudan having practical information and success stories on gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programs is a starting point for tailoring and adapting programs to country-specific needs and to making sure that policies are based on strategies that work. Another respondent from a local NGO mentioned that NGOs engaged in interventions and then reported to donors and beneficiaries, yet they rarely shared findings with other grassroots, community, or local organizations.

Another key issue mentioned by several KII participants was the lack of sex-disaggregated data that would serve as a baseline for comparison with other studies. For example, one respondent in Uganda cited that one of the biggest challenges to integrating gender into climate change adaptation programs was that many projects have been ongoing for several years, yet the data collection mainly focused on men and therefore there was more data on men than on women. Many participants specifically mentioned that they are currently working on developing a gendered baseline, but work on this is still in the early stages. Respondents from South Sudan and Zimbabwe mentioned they have begun work on establishing baseline data as a result of changing political regimes and having to start anew in their national data collection. The respondent from Zimbabwe felt that shifts in policy as a result of changing political leadership was a barrier to the development of necessary gender policies and institutional frameworks. In many cases, gender research that is new has not yet been successfully integrated into policy.

Reasons KII respondents gave for why data has not been sex-disaggregated include a weak national interest in integrating such data combined with a disconnected policy approach that does not mainstream gender considerations across development areas, lack of capacity in gender sensitivity required to adequately collect these data, lack of funding for data collection, and the inability of national governments to collect data as a result of political conflict. Furthermore, although KAP survey respondents indicated that they have access to different types of information to some extent,

during the KIIs, many respondents expressed dissatisfaction with a lack of available research and data that are context specific.

Figure 1: Access to Information on Gender and Climate Change by Organization Type



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

With respect to research findings on climate change as it relates to gender; research organizations, private consultancies and international NGOs reported having better access to this type of information than government agencies/national research organizations, local NGOs and donor organizations. Not surprisingly, donor organizations and international NGOs reported having greater access to guidelines for integrating gender perspectives into their programming. These organizations often have more technical advisors and gender experts to develop strategies for implementation.

Local and international NGOs and donor organizations also reported having slightly better access to sex-disaggregated data, in general, and on climate change, in particular, compared to government ministries/national research organizations and private consultancies. Surprisingly fewer international research organizations reported having access to sex-disaggregated data, in general, as well as sex-disaggregated data related to climate change. National research organizations and government

ministries had even less access to such data. Part of the reason for the lower data access among research organizations compared to NGOs and donor organizations could be that the types of gender-disaggregated data collected by these organizations are quite different. For instance, NGOs may have greater access to scoping and monitoring data that is sex-disaggregated while the type of sex-disaggregated data collected and used by researchers is much more complex and costly to collect.

Local and international NGOs and international research organizations also were more likely to report having access to tools and resources for gender-aware climate change adaptation approaches.

Research organizations, private consultancies, and local and international NGOs were more likely to report having access to evidence on projected climate change and appropriate adaptive responses.

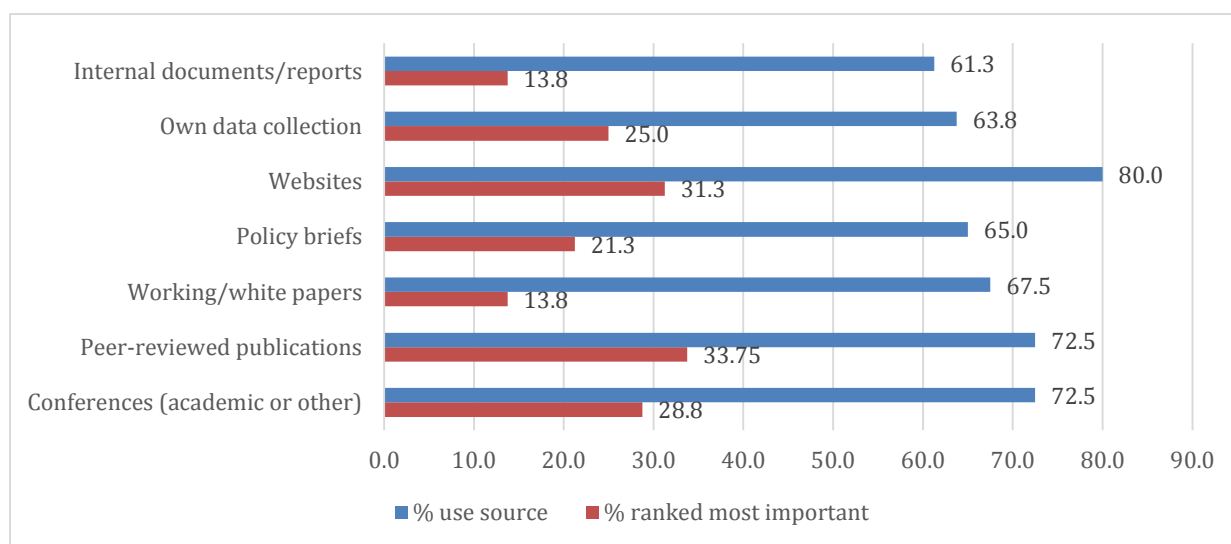
Across all information types, government agencies and national research organizations reported much lower access to information, which suggests that there is room for local and international NGOs, international research organizations to partner and share information with government agencies and national research institutes. While donor organizations reported very high access to guidelines for integrating gender and gender-disaggregated data, this likely is due to the fact that most donor organizations have well-defined templates and indicators for ensuring that project proposals and progress reports define how projects integrate gender considerations and the outcomes of such efforts.

A majority of the KII participants interviewed (7/10), stated that their organizations carried out research to support their climate change adaptation programs. KII respondents pointed out several challenges to carrying out gender-sensitive research including: lack of funding to fully integrate gendered data collection and gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation for adaptation, low capacity of staff on gender issues, and low prioritization of gender issues by national governments. In addition, eight KII respondents cited lack of funding as a principal barrier to carrying out gender-sensitive research. According to these respondents, lack of funding causes delays in integrating a gender perspective into climate change adaptation programs and limits the acquisition of physical assets that are required to generate research.

Although KII respondents indicated that their projects are moving toward including gender dimensions in their research, this trend is still in the beginning stages and is not always extended to monitoring and evaluation because of inadequate funding. In addition to a lack of funding, KII respondents added that program staff and data collectors have a low understanding of gender issues as

well as of other sectorial issues. A respondent from a government-supported research organization in Kenya explained how low capacity affects information gathering and M&E: “The main challenge to doing M&E is funding. Although in most projects it is included, sometimes you will find that [the funding allocated] is not enough. There are also problems with the personnel hired to do M&E, and the tools developed for follow-up. You need someone qualified in M&E plus the specific knowledge area of the tool you are trying to do M&E on, such as water, agriculture, and others. Sometimes I get the feeling that we are collecting the wrong information.”

Figure 2: Access to and preferences for information sources (all organizations)



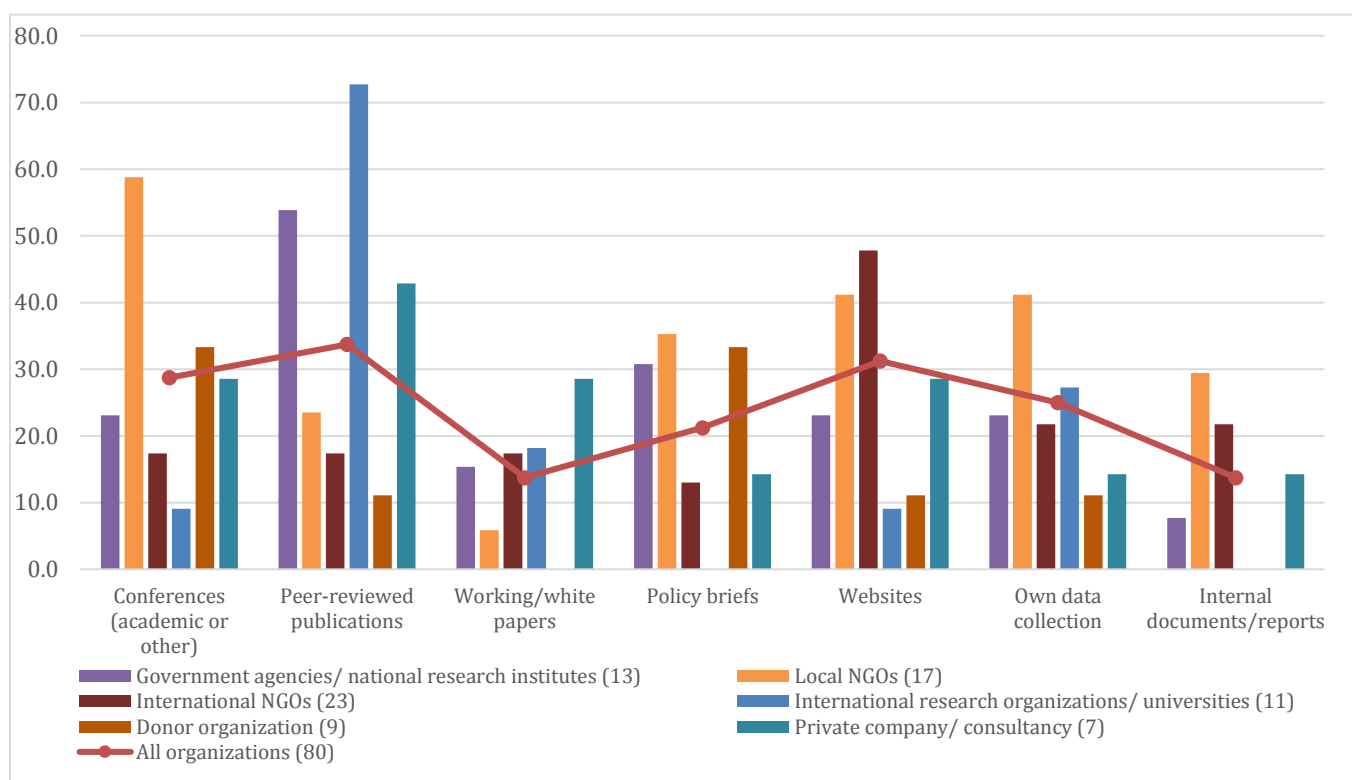
Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

Survey respondents also reported whether they had access to various information sources, including conferences, peer-reviewed publications, working papers, policy briefs, websites, own data, and internal reports, and their preferences for these sources of information.² The results, shown in Figure 2, indicate that the majority of respondents have access to information from all of the queried sources, with particularly high access to information from websites, conferences, and peer-reviewed publications. Across all organization types, respondents preferred peer-reviewed publications, conferences, and websites as sources of information. Given the variety of information sources identified as “preferred,” it seems likely that most organizations depend on many different information sources, all of which provide different types of information that is relevant for their work.

² While respondents were asked to rank their top 3 preferred sources of information in order of preference, many respondents listed more than one source of information as “most preferred.”

Considering preferences for information sources by organization type (Figure 3), we find that some organization types had clear preferences for particular information types. Local NGOs tend to prefer conferences as a source of information; international NGOs prefer websites; national and international research organizations strongly prefer peer-reviewed publications; while donor organizations prefer conferences and policy briefs.

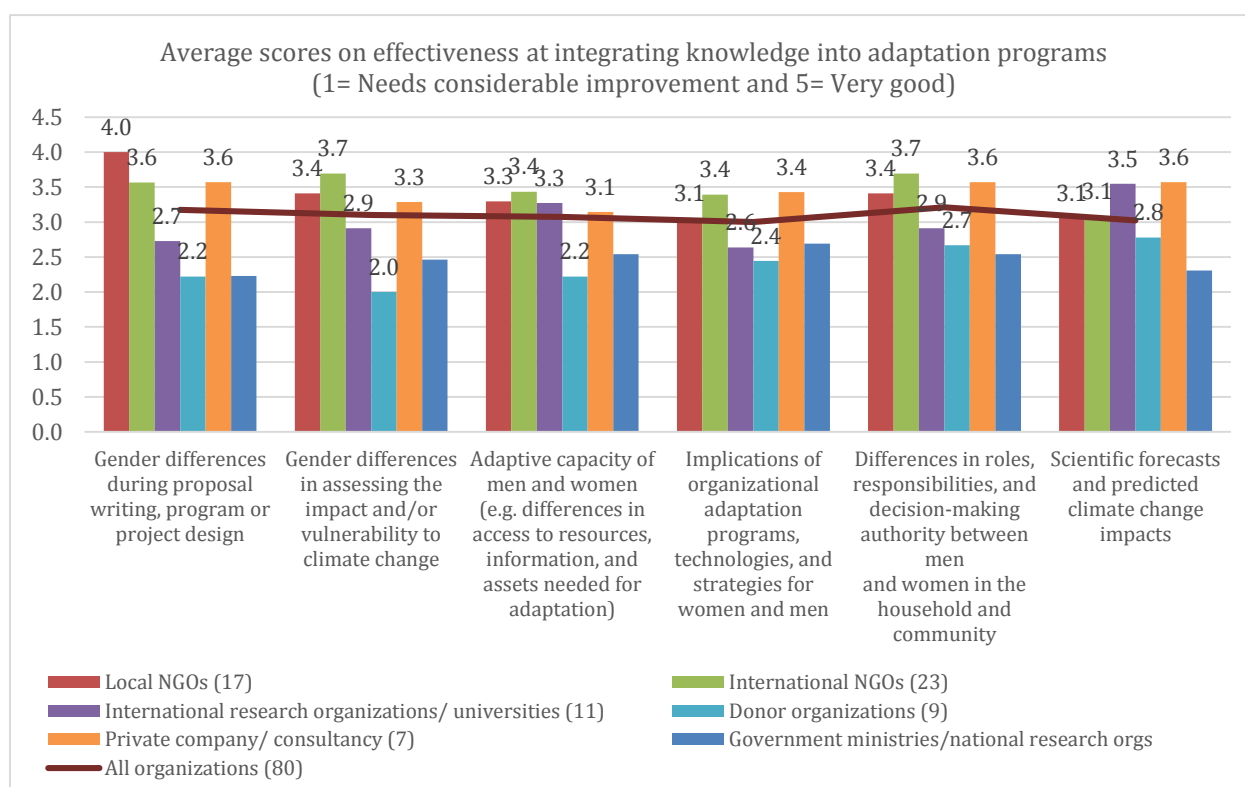
Figure 3: Preferences for information sources by organization type (% most preferred)



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

KII respondents who work for local NGOs expressed that the type of information that is most useful to them is information that is practical and evidence-based. They are looking for success stories and best practices to implement, and assistance on scaling-up and out these solutions while tailoring them to the local contexts. Several respondents reported that conferences provide them with this type of information. Participants working with research organizations and government agencies cited the need for more context-specific research that would help them influence national policy. Peer-reviewed publications of policies or programs that have been successful provide examples on which national policies could be based.

Figure 4: Knowledge integration into adaptation programming



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

Respondents were also asked to rate the effectiveness of their organization in integrating knowledge on key topics into their adaptation programming on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1=needs considerable improvement and 5=very good. Across all organization types we found average scores (around 3), which indicates some room to improve knowledge integration into adaptation projects (see the brown line in Figure 4). Examining the results by organization type shows that local and international NGOs, local NGOs and private consultancies were more likely to report that their organizations are effective at integrating knowledge into adaptation projects across the range of topics. Government agencies/national research organizations, donor organizations and international research organizations appear to lag behind with lower than average scores on integrating knowledge effectiveness across most of the topic areas. This is less of a concern for donor organizations and international research organizations given that they are less likely to be involved in implementation of adaptation programs on the ground. However, it is clear that government agencies and national research organizations would benefit from greater capacity to integrate gender considerations and scientific forecasts into their adaptation programs.

“What donors have not understood is that climate change adaptation is not a one-time, quick-fix solution. It will require several strategic actions. They need to understand that there are negative consequences to not addressing gender in climate-sensitive areas. Because the way men and women respond to climate change is not uniform, research done for one country will not be applicable for another; even from one community to the next there are differences. If you don’t make programs gender-sensitive and focused on local contexts, you stand to lose opportunities for creating technological solutions that will be successful.

-Senior Research Officer, Kenya

KII participants cited that their organizations are beginning to integrate gender considerations into adaptation programs; however, the speed of integration varies widely. All KII respondents agreed that although gender mainstreaming is now a requirement of all donor- or government-funded activities,

the importance and amount of funding dedicated to gender integration varies greatly and affects the rate at which gender is fully integrated to adaptation programs. As one participant stated, “what needs to be done is awareness [raising] that there are negative consequences to not addressing gender in agricultural and climate sensitive areas.”

Attitudes

This section aims to capture respondents’ perceptions of the importance of integrating a gender perspective into various phases of the project cycle (design and planning, targeting, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation), as well as their perceptions of how effective their organizations are at integrating a gender perspective in actual practice. The specific gender considerations which respondents were asked to reflect on are shown in the KAP survey questionnaire in the appendix.

Based on these responses we calculated the gap between perceived importance and actual practice with respect to key gender considerations during the various stages of the project cycle. A larger gap indicates that the organizations are less effective at integrating gender considerations into projects. However, it also may be an indication that the organizations have high standards for gender integration (as measured by the perceived importance). Detailed results by organization type are presented below for each stage of the project cycle.

The results show that the gap between perceived importance and actual practice is highest during project design, compared to the other project stages. That is, the responses indicated that while gender considerations are important during project design and planning, organizations are not taking these considerations into account to the fullest extent during actual practice. Local NGOs have the lowest

gap between perceived importance and actual practice across all 4 gender considerations, which suggests that these organizations are effective at integrating gender considerations and priorities into the design of their programs, including consulting men and women during project design, assessing the feasibility and acceptability of technologies and practices by both men and women, and considering the implications of the proposed project for men and women (Figure 5). International NGOs also have smaller than average gaps for several gender considerations including considering the feasibility and acceptability of the technology for men and women. However, there is still work that needs to be done to address this issue. One respondent from an international NGO articulated a specific need for “more information on gender-specific barriers to uptake of climate-friendly agriculture practices as well as positive deviance studies disaggregated by gender on adoption of climate-smart agriculture techniques and technology,” which suggests that there is still a need to determine the feasibility of technical solutions to address climate change for men and women.

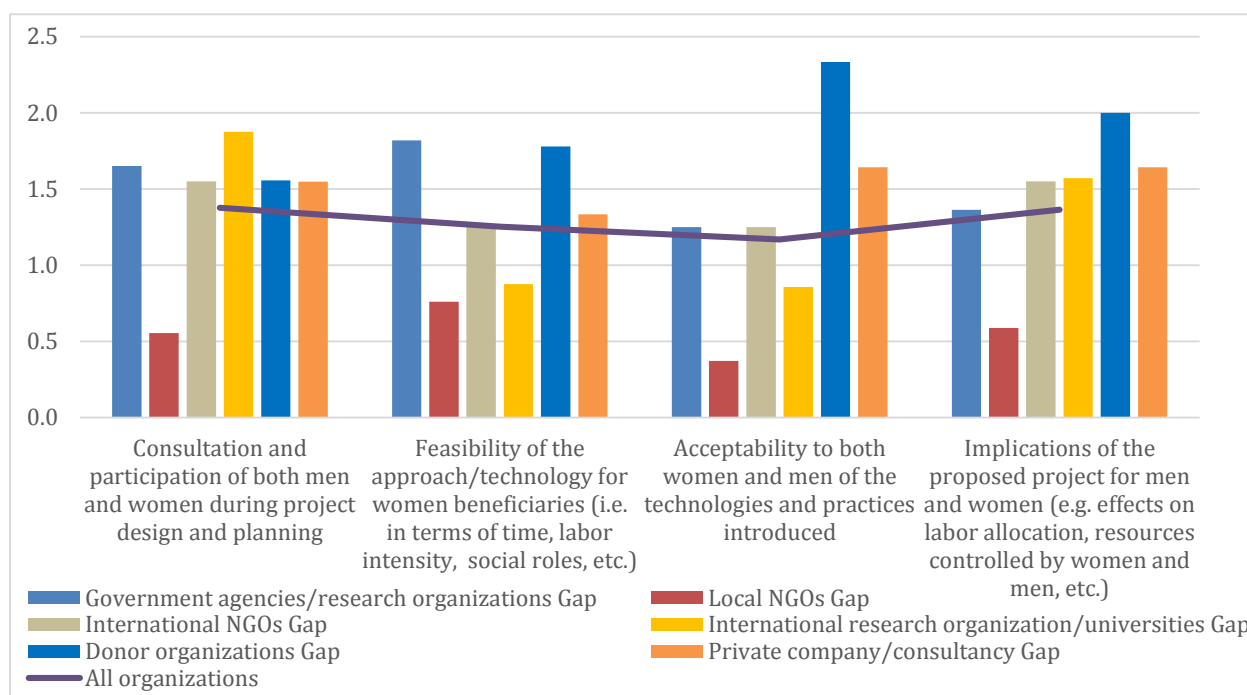
KII respondents confirmed that there is indeed a gap between the perceived importance of gender considerations and the actual practice throughout the project cycle. Female KII participants that work for local NGOs stated that retrofitting gender to existing programs is common, that gender components are treated casually, and that gender dimensions are often neglected as a result of male bias. Another respondent stated that the lack of consideration for the preferences of the end-user of a technology during the design and planning stage affects the adoption of that technology. She goes on to say, “although women generally don’t own land or have a say in decision-making, their input must be considered in project design as they are the ones that end up using the technologies and tools.” A respondent from a local NGO made a related argument; however, it is not just women, but local community members that need to be more engaged in the research process because they understand the local contexts better and are in a better position to apply and disseminate the findings. Another respondent from a government organization mentioned that national policies focus more on climate-smart agriculture or adaptation, but not specifically on gender as a result of funding shortages.

“It is the particular responsibility of female scientists that are involved directly in the development of technology – whether it be for climate change or other sectors- to take an assertive role in order to make their input heard on why gender perspectives need to be considered. It is the particular responsibility of policy makers to put their best foot forward in terms of guaranteeing gender inclusion. In my organization it starts with identifying barriers to including gender in research and to promoting women in decision-making roles.”

-Senior Research Officer, Kenya

In terms of targeting, there appears to be less of a gap between perceived importance of gender considerations and actual practice compared to during project design (Figure 6). Local and international NGOs and private consultancies appear to do a better job at using gender as a category to select program beneficiaries, while government agencies/research organizations have the largest gap in terms of gender-sensitive targeting. Across all organization types, the gap is larger with respect to considering the intersectionality of gender with other social categories, particularly for international research organizations, donor organizations and private consultancies. Government agencies/research institutes, and local and international NGOs appear to be somewhat more effective at considering how gender intersects with other social categories such as class, age, and ethnicity.

Figure 5: Gap between perceived importance of gender considerations and actual practice during project design and planning



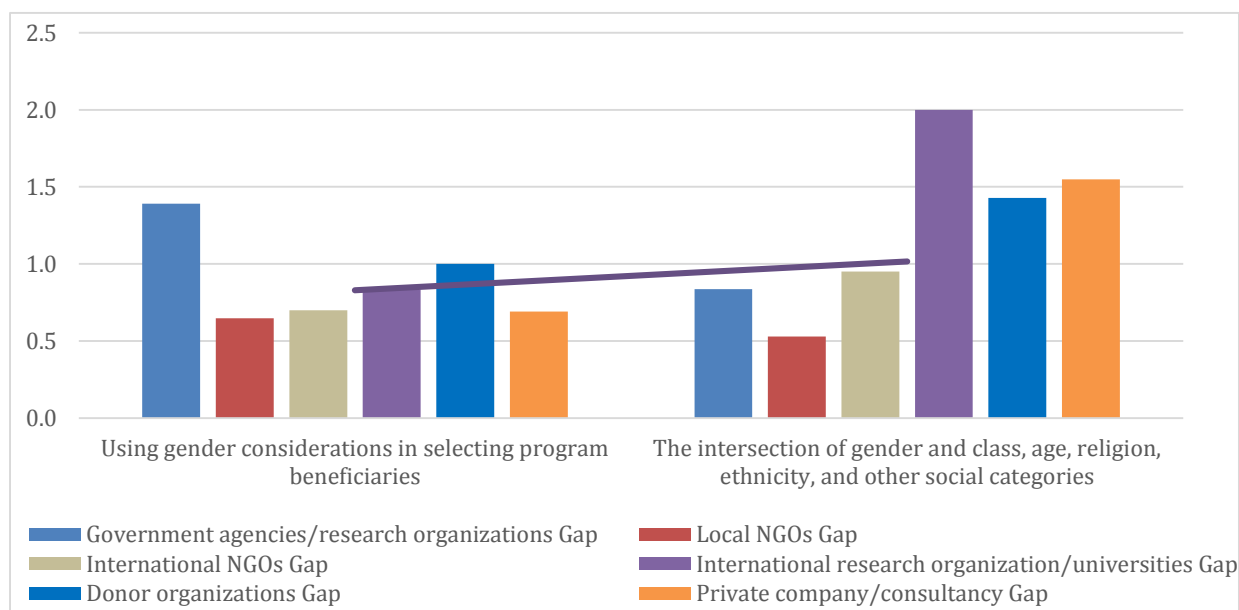
Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

Several of the KII respondents mentioned that one of the biggest obstacles to integrating gender dimensions throughout the project cycle is that the term “gender” is taken to mean women only, and it may be directly confrontational to cultural norms that limit women’s participation. All of the respondents who cited the misinterpretation of the term gender as a challenge to gender integration also mentioned that programs that try to achieve transformational change on gender roles need to garner community support for the project before they try to address gender inequalities. In this sense,

they recommend that the community be fully engaged and involved in designing the project, and once there is a consensus on what is to be done, programs must work with men and women separately to raise awareness on gender inequalities. As far as targeting, many of the KII respondents mentioned that project beneficiaries, in many cases, happen to be majority female as a result of gender roles that ascribe small-scale farming and other agricultural activities to women as well as to male migration and not explicitly as a result of targeting.

Looking at the gap in terms of the integration of gender considerations during project implementation shows that, across all organization types, there is less of a gap in terms of having male and female project staff and a larger gap in terms of conducting training on gender-sensitive programming and taking steps to eliminate gender-specific barriers to program participation (Figure 7). Again local NGOs have the lowest gap, followed by international research organizations. There is significant room to improve gender-sensitive implementation of programs within government agencies and private consultancies. While donor organizations also had larger gaps with respect to conducting gender-sensitive training and eliminating barriers to participation, these categories are less relevant for the type of work done by donor organizations.

Figure 6: Gap between perceived importance of gender considerations and actual practice during targeting



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

The majority of KII respondents stated that lack of capacity of project staff on gender-sensitive programming is a challenge to implementation. In particular, they expressed a desire for training on why gender matters as well as “training of trainers” to raise awareness on gender issues in local communities. Staff had limited training in gender sensitivity and therefore did not fully understand the importance and need for including gender dimensions in programming. Respondents felt that capacity building in gender-sensitivity needed to be extended to stakeholders from the community level such as chiefs and community leaders, to legislators at the national level, as well as to beneficiaries. KII respondents also indicated that developing culturally sensitive training material on gender and climate change adaptation in the languages of the beneficiaries would be of great use for increasing awareness on both issues. A second point raised by KII respondents is that the number of women in decision-making roles in all of the different organization types is still limited. One KII respondent from a local NGO in Zimbabwe stated “there is a need to carry out an analysis of institutions in Zimbabwe to determine the level of participation of women in decision-making roles in large institutions and identify barriers and constraints for gender inclusion at the national level.”

In terms of monitoring and evaluation (M&E), most organizations tend to do better at tracking men’s and women’s participation in program activities and less well when it comes to monitoring gender differences in adoption of technologies and practices and monitoring gender differences in the costs and benefits of program participation (Figure 8). There is also some room for improvement in collecting gender-disaggregated data and performing gender-disaggregated impact assessments (average gap: 0.8), particularly among private consultancies, donor organizations, and international research organizations and government agencies/research organizations. Local NGOs appear to have the lowest gap between perceived importance of gender considerations and actual practice within the organization in terms of M&E. Again, this may be due in part to different methods and tools for M&E used by different organizations.

KII respondents confirm that M&E efforts are adept at tracking participation of men and women, but less adept at tracking and monitoring gender differences in the adoption of technologies and in costs and benefits of the program participation. Lack of funding specifically designated for M&E, lack of adequate indicators for adaptation M&E, and the focus on quantitative data are cited as challenges to M&E. While most KII respondents stated that their organizations carry out at least a midterm and a final evaluation, they expressed that, in many cases, these evaluations were insufficient to fully evaluate project impact. In addition, many stated that funding shortages at the end of the project cycle

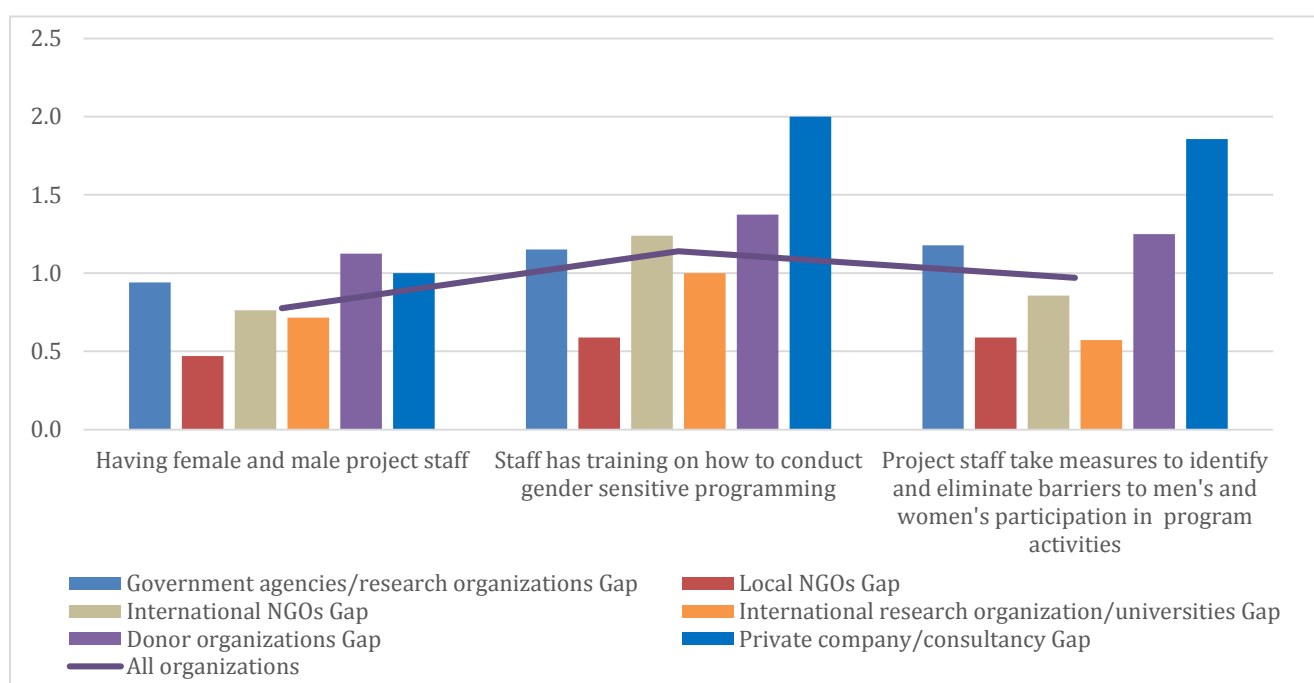
or poor planning from the beginning meant having to sacrifice on the quality and amount of M&E that could be carried out. Moreover, the lack of adequate gender-sensitive indicators to measure adaptive capacity and resilience make it difficult to evaluate impact. In particular, respondents mentioned that indicators are often not tailored to measure the differences in needs between men and women, not relevant to local context, and not linked to other climate and gender-sensitive program areas. One KII respondent gave the example of a livestock program that uses the number of livestock held as an indicator of adaptation to climate change. If this program does not collect gender disaggregated data, it may miss nuances in terms of how men and women are adapting to climate change, such as what type of animals men and women prefer, herd size preferences of men and women, whether men's or women's livestock holdings are more resilient to climate shocks, and what men and women do differently with any income generated from livestock activities. Another issue raised by KII respondents regarding M&E is that politicians are using favorable quantitative indicators as proof of development without analyzing the qualitative impacts of the program. In addition, a KII respondent from Zambia stated that changes in government changes and turnover make it difficult to follow-through on program implementation, let alone M&E.

Figure 9 shows the average scores on perceived importance of gender considerations, actual practice, and the gap between the two across all gender considerations and project cycle stages by organization type. The generally higher performance of local NGOs compared to international NGOs and international research organizations with respect to integrating gender considerations into various stages of the project cycle is somewhat surprising, given that international organizations tend to have more resources to develop strategies for gender integration and to monitor progress on the ground. Given that international NGOs may have more gender advisors and specialized staff—these organizations are perhaps more likely to judge their performance against international best practices.

Another explanation for this is that local NGOs are more understanding of the local context and better able to adapt and introduce their programs accordingly. As several KII respondents suggested, local NGOs face a complicated reality on the ground, and therefore need to deal with gender and other social, cultural, and community dynamics, even if gender is not the focus of their work. They emphasized that the way in which projects are introduced to communities (and beneficiaries) is important. In particular, they stressed that the way in which the gender components of a project are introduced to potential project beneficiaries affects their acceptance, buy-in, and engagement with the project. All of the KII respondents agreed that the key to community buy-in of gender-sensitive

projects is to involve the community first and then work on raising awareness of gender inequalities and the ways in which they affect adaptive capacity and other cross-cutting areas such as education, health, nutrition, income generation, and others. The respondents further elaborated that successful projects tend to highlight community benefits over individual (gender-specific) benefits, given that this approach is not directly confrontational to cultural traditions and norms.

Figure 7: Gap between perceived importance of gender considerations and actual practice during implementation



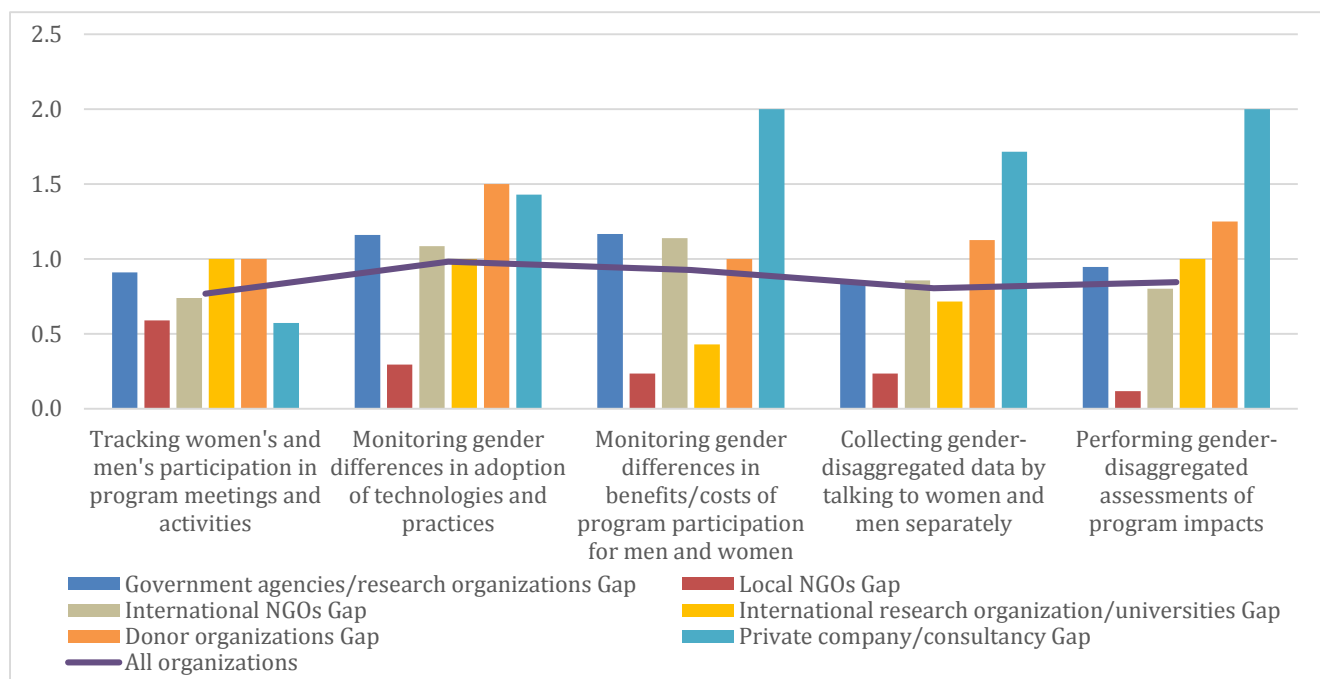
Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

KII respondents mentioned that projects that start by emphasizing women’s benefits and empowerment have not been well received, while projects with the same gender components that have been presented as community-based projects have been accepted by the community. One KII respondent summarized this approach well by stating, “When introducing topics related to climate change, let it not be gender biased from the beginning. Make sure everyone is involved from the beginning. It is easier to present the project to the community and then work on separate men and women’s issues than to present only to men or women and then try to get community buy-in. The latter is a backwards approach to integrating gender.” Another KII respondent from Cameroon shared an experience that backs the community first-gender second approach. His project aimed at training young women in CSA practices and singled out women from the onset of project activities, but was

met with community resistance. Once he changed his approach and sought out the approval of the community leaders by explaining how the program would benefit the entire community, he received support from the community and the project was successfully implemented.

The survey also asked respondents about the extent to which research on gender and climate change currently guides the various stages of the project cycle and the future role that they would like research to play (more, less, or the same). The results showed slightly above average scores across all organization types in terms of the integration of research into various project stages (scores between 3.5 and 3.7) (Figure 10). Here we see that government agencies/research institutes, local NGOs, and international research organizations report better integration of research into their projects, while international NGOs, donor organizations, and private consultancies indicate more room for improvement. Local and international NGOs and government agencies/research organizations also expressed a strong desire for greater integration of research findings to guide the various project stages (Figure 11).

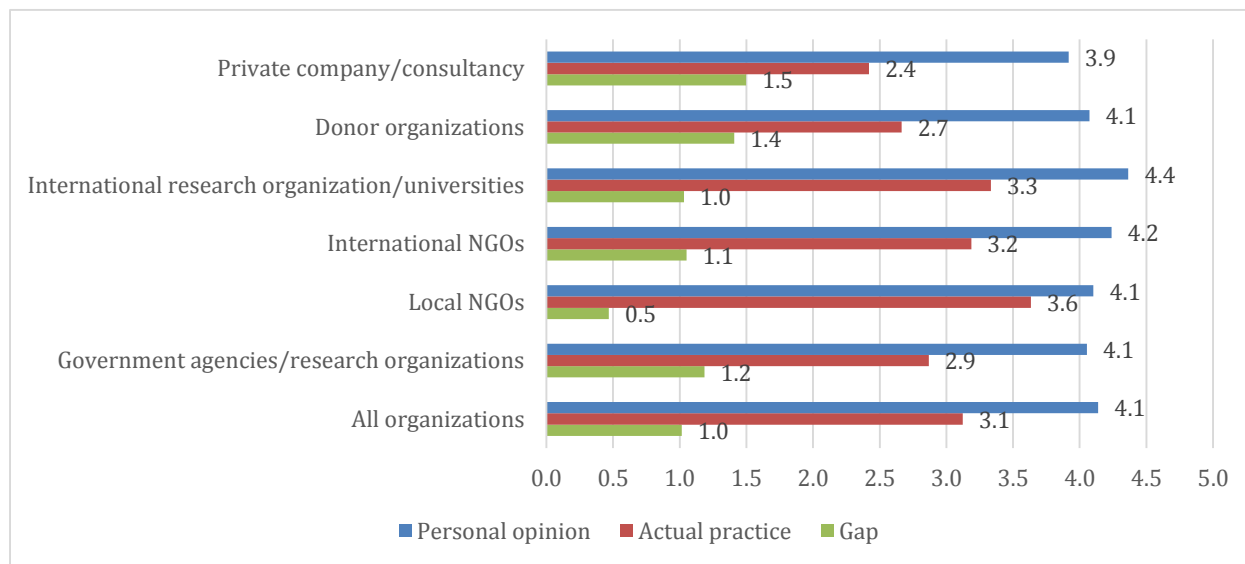
Figure 8: Gap between perceived importance of gender considerations and actual practice during monitoring and evaluation



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

All of the KII respondents affirmed their desire for more research on gender and climate change, in particular for context-specific research and research that looks at the intersection of gender, climate change. Annex 2 lists the future research questions identified by participants.

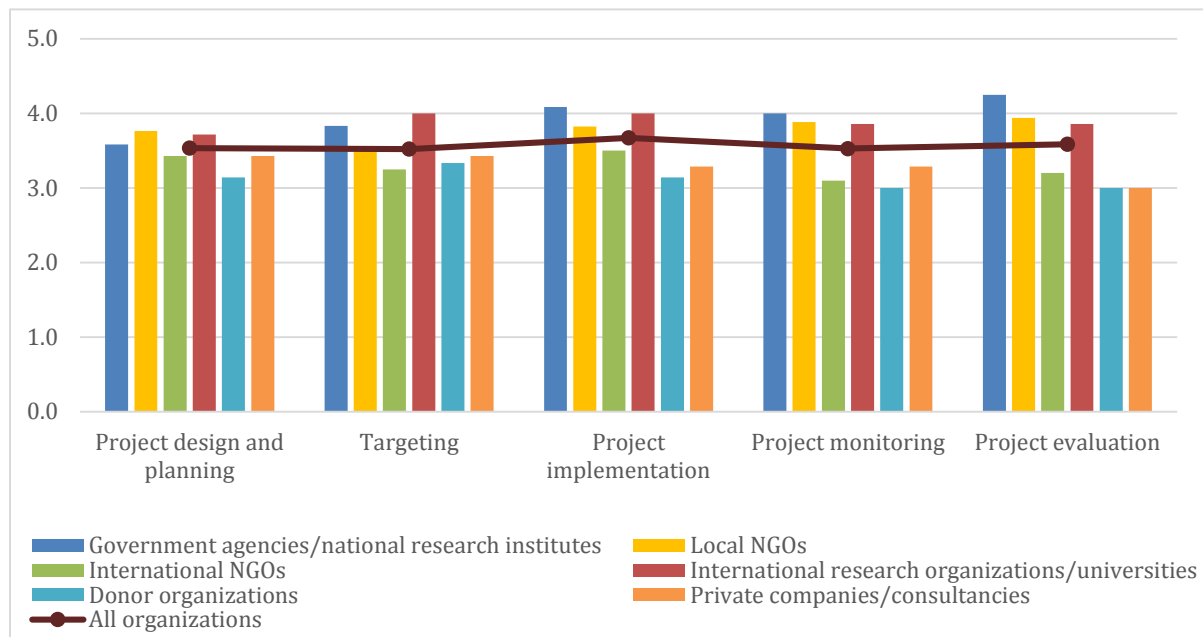
Figure 9: Average scores on perceived importance of gender considerations, actual practice and the gap between the two across all gender considerations during the project cycle, by organization type



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

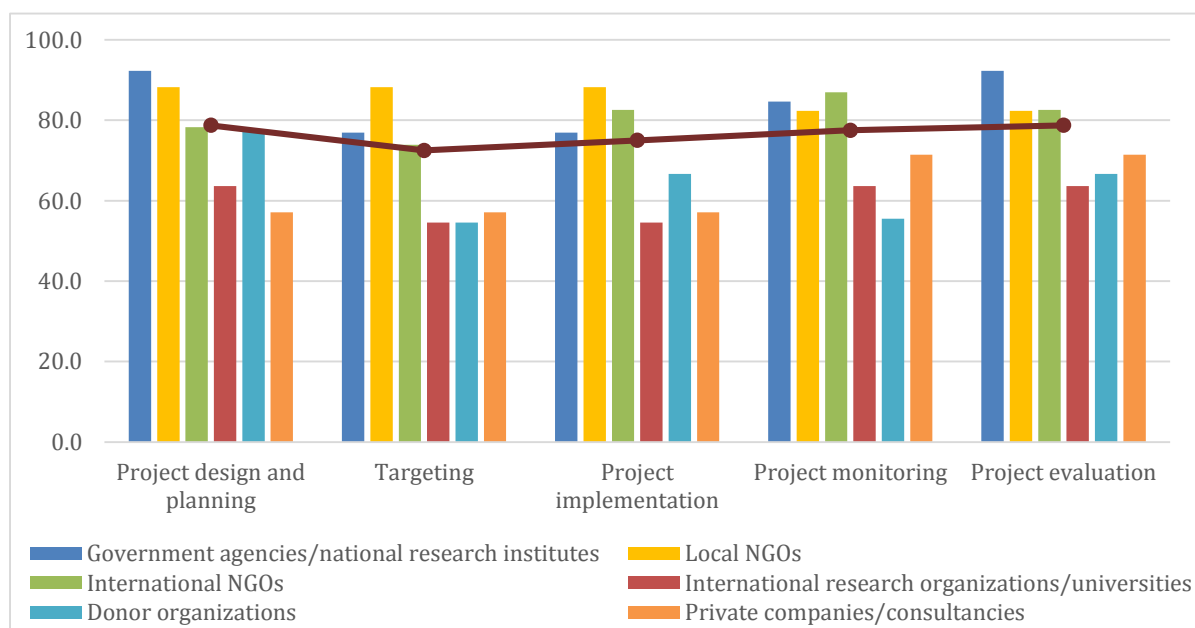
Governments and local NGOs may report better integrating research into their projects because in many cases they generate the research themselves and can shortcut delays between reporting and policy design. As mentioned before, all KII respondents expressed a desire and need for more research to help guide gender integration throughout the project cycle, and they expressed a desire to improve information-sharing across the different organization types as well as a willingness to collaborate and partner with other organizations to do research and share findings. Specifically, KII respondents mentioned that the perception that the research findings and project results of any given organization belongs to that organization only is a barrier to information sharing, and that there is an untapped opportunity to expand collaboration through networks of people involved in gender-sensitive climate change adaptation.

Figure 10: Role of research in guiding the various stages of the project cycle (Average scores: 1=not at all, 5=completely)



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

Figure 11: Share of respondents who want research to play more of a role in their projects in the future

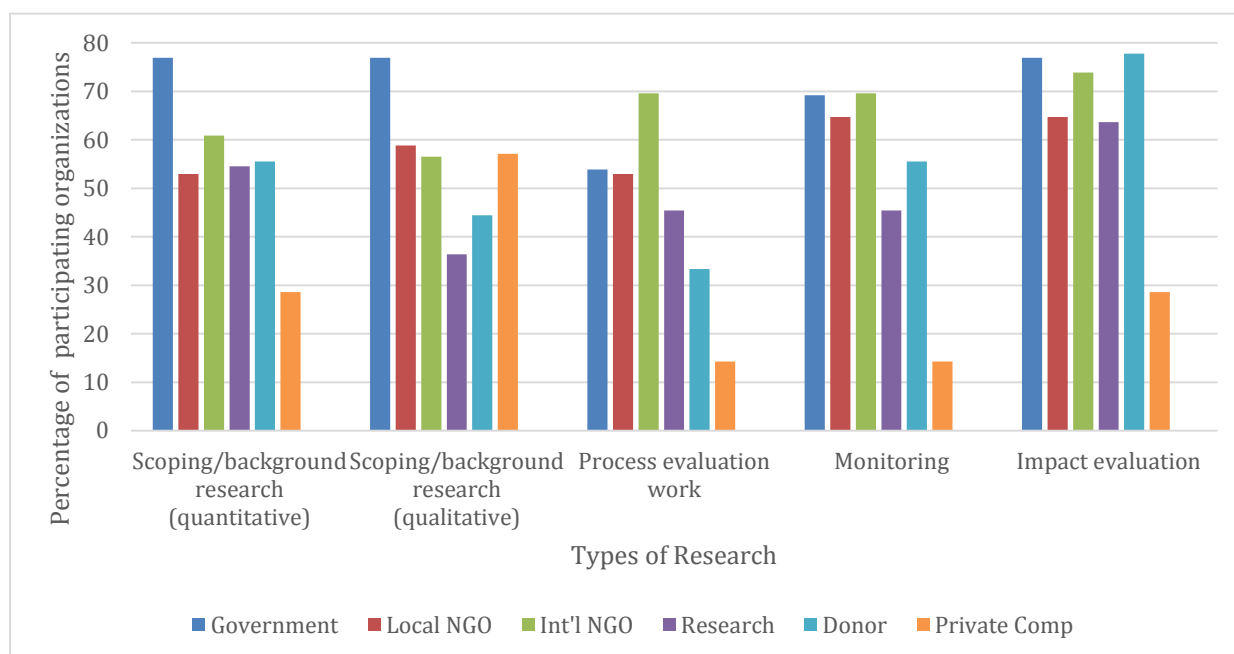


Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

Practices

This section looks at the practices that the organizations reported engaging in—both current and desired. In particular, we look at the uses of research in these organizations, as well as the use of research in policy advocacy. The objective of this set of questions is to understand current and desired practices for the use of research, capacities for research and gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programming, as well as the use of research in evidence-based policy advocacy.

Figure 12: Types of Research Conducted by Organization Type (percent)



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

Figure 12 presents the results on the types of research conducted by various organization types. We see that impact evaluations are the types of research that on average, the highest percentage of organizations engage in. However, it is important to note that the ways in which different organizations define impact evaluation is likely to be dramatically different. Research organizations are more likely to design and conduct more rigorous impact assessments with experimental or quasi-experimental design (e.g. identification of a control group and random assignment of program beneficiaries) while other organizations may be satisfied with outcome monitoring or discussions with beneficiaries as a measure of impact. Process evaluation research, which assesses the degree to which programs are implemented as planned and the extent to which benefits reach the participants, is the type of research activity that participating organizations are least likely to undertake, with the exception of international NGOs and, to some extent, government agencies and local NGOs.

Government respondents reported high rates of both qualitative and quantitative scoping and background research, as well as monitoring and evaluation research. On average, organizations are slightly more likely to engage in quantitative scoping work rather than qualitative scoping work. Local NGOs and international research organizations were more likely to engage in qualitative scoping work, government agencies/research institutes, local NGOs, and international NGOs were relatively more likely to report engaging in monitoring of gender-sensitive climate change programming.

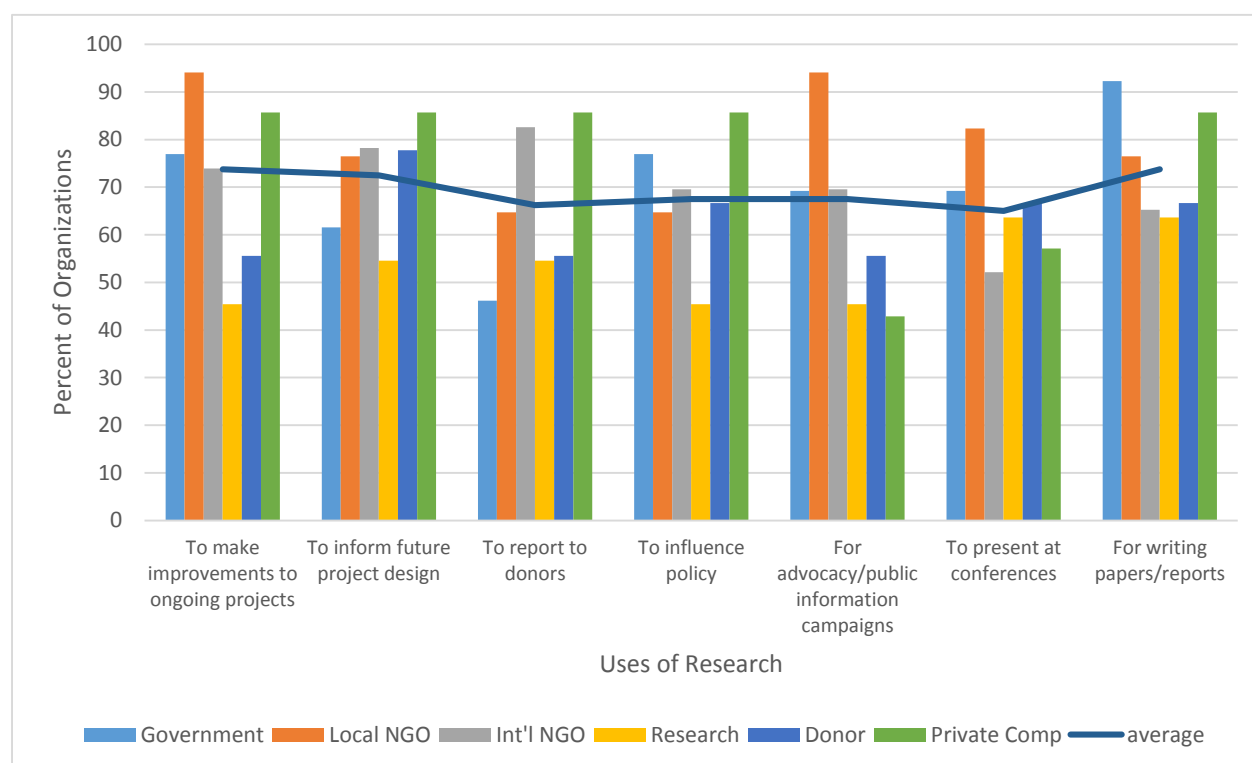
Results from the KAP survey demonstrate that the types of research conducted by different types of organizations supports the organization's main objective. For example, local and international NGOs and government agencies, whose main focus is project implementation, require scoping and monitoring and evaluation research to improve their on-the-ground interventions and achieve improved outcomes. Donors require information that provides evidence of impact or return on investment, and therefore seek out impact evaluations as their primary type of research activity. Because research organizations frequently partner with international and local NGOs, governments, donors, and others to carry out specific research, they are involved in all types of research as noted by the KAP survey results.

A notable observation is that process evaluation is the type of research that is carried out the least across all types of organizations. This is an important gap since process evaluations would point to specific answers to the question of why an implementation has or has not been successful in integrating gender considerations. Specifically, process evaluations would assess the degree to which implementers have adhered to the gender-sensitive components that were set forth from project design as well as the degree to which program activities have been tailored to guarantee quality results that match the cultural, developmental, and gender characteristics of the beneficiaries.

In terms of how research is usually used by participating organizations (see Figure 13), we see that research is used equally for making improvements to projects and for writing papers and reports and less likely to be used by participating organizations for presenting at conferences or reporting to donors. Local NGOs are most likely to use research to make improvements to ongoing projects, as well as for advocacy campaigns and presenting at conferences. Government agencies and research institutes that responded to the survey are likely to use research for writing paper and reports, followed by making improvements to projects and informing policy. The fact that many of the

respondents in this category come from government research institutes explains why research is also being conducted to produce publications. International research institutes use the research to present at conferences and for writing papers and reports. The results show that there is an opportunity for research from international research organizations to do more to inform policy or climate change adaptation projects on the ground. For donors, we see that research is most commonly used for informing future project design, but also at relatively high percentages for influencing policy, presenting at conferences, and writing papers and reports. For international NGOs, the most common use is for reporting to donors followed by informing future project design and making improvements to ongoing projects. Private companies and consultants seem to use research equally for making improvements to ongoing projects, informing future design, reporting to donors, to influence policy, and for writing papers and reports, although it is less clear how much latitude consultants would have to make these improvements by themselves.

Figure 13: Actual Uses of Research by Organization Type (percent of respondents)



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

The KII participants confirmed the KAP survey results regarding the most prevalent types and uses of research. However, KII respondents also criticized the overemphasis on quantitative rather than qualitative research work to improve project design and inform advocacy campaigns. They mentioned

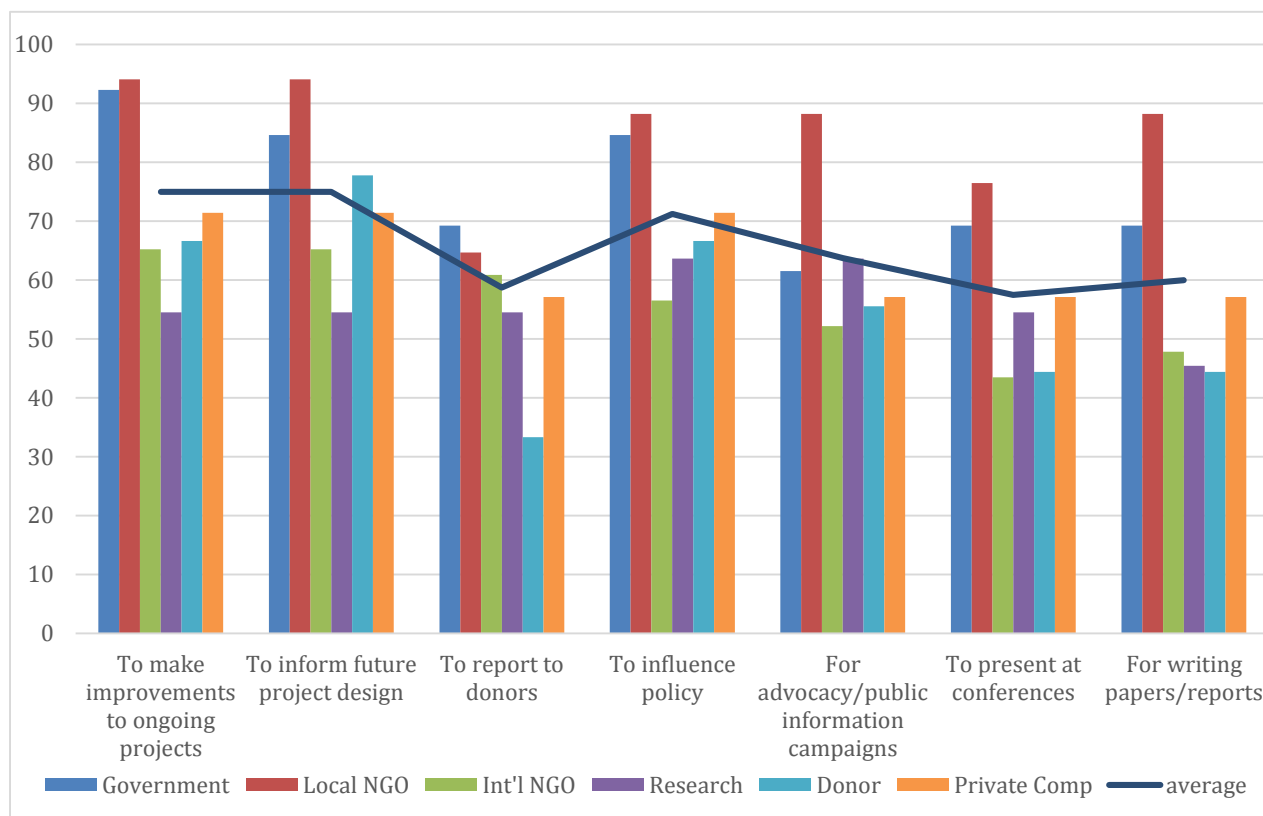
that the lack of context-specific qualitative research limits the extent to which they can carry out relevant monitoring and evaluation of gender-sensitive adaptation projects. Furthermore, one respondent from an international NGO further qualified the need for structured qualitative work. Because adaptation refers to longer run changes in behaviours, organizations, structures, and practices, quantitative indicators for adaptation may only show a small portion of a program's impact. Without complimentary qualitative data that supports quantitative indicators, it is difficult to determine whether interventions increased adaptive capacity and promoted transformational change. For example, respondents cite that in their politically-complex local environments, quantitative data are often used to justify politicians' interest in specific types of projects. As an extension service officer of a local NGO in Zambia says, "Politicians want votes from people. They are using figures (quantitative data) to justify implementing and supporting programs that intend to improve (national) development indicators, yet they don't analyse the qualitative impacts of the program." Qualitative impacts, according to KII respondents, measure the changes in behaviour and knowledge of gender and CC, as well as the feelings and perceptions that men and women may have with regards to this knowledge that will ensure that technologies and strategies for adaptation are maintained.

KII respondents also pointed to other barriers to carrying out and using research. These include lack of funding to carry out research with a gender-sensitive focus, lack of understanding or prioritization of gender, limited information-sharing between actors working on the same thematic issues, lack of consistency or linkage between gender-sensitive policy and practice, and inaccessibility of context-specific research and data on gender. In many cases, the presence of multiple barriers is difficult to overcome and complicates using research to inform project design, policy, and advocacy campaigns.

KAP survey participants also reported on the ways in which they would like to use research in the future (Figure 14). The results show that organizations have more interest in using research to make improvements to projects, inform future project design, and influence policy than to present at conferences, write papers/reports, and report to donors. These results show a desire among many organizations to participate more in applied and practical research. Representatives of government agencies/research institutes and local NGOs expressed the most interest in participating in different kinds of research. Government respondents expressed a desire to use research to influence policy and inform future design, as well as to make improvements to current projects. International NGO respondents appear to be somewhat more interested in using research for making improvements and informing future design while international research organizations appear interested in using research

to influence policy, advocacy and providing the public with information, which the previous results show appear to be areas of weakness for these organizations.

Figure 14: Desired Uses of Research by Organization Type (percent of respondents)



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

KII respondents unanimously agreed that more research, more publications, and a larger knowledge and evidence base would benefit their activities. In particular, KII respondents expressed their desire for more context-specific gender-sensitive research on climate. They also expressed that the information that is of most use to them is practical, drawing from previous experience with integrating gender dimensions into group-based approaches to climate change adaptation. More specifically, they expressed interest in reports on best practices, toolkits, training modules, lessons learned, and success stories related to integrating gender into climate change adaptation programs. They were also interested in materials on the different challenges that men and women face as a result of climate change, and on technologies being developed that have successfully target gender-differentiated climate change concerns and needs.

KII respondents recognized gender as an important core analytical dimension; however, they also

“Gender and youth are the cornerstones of agricultural development. Women deal with food security daily; Youth are the final beneficiaries of any program. No matter the tool, the program, or the technology, if it is not extended and popularized to women and youth, the situation will not improve.”

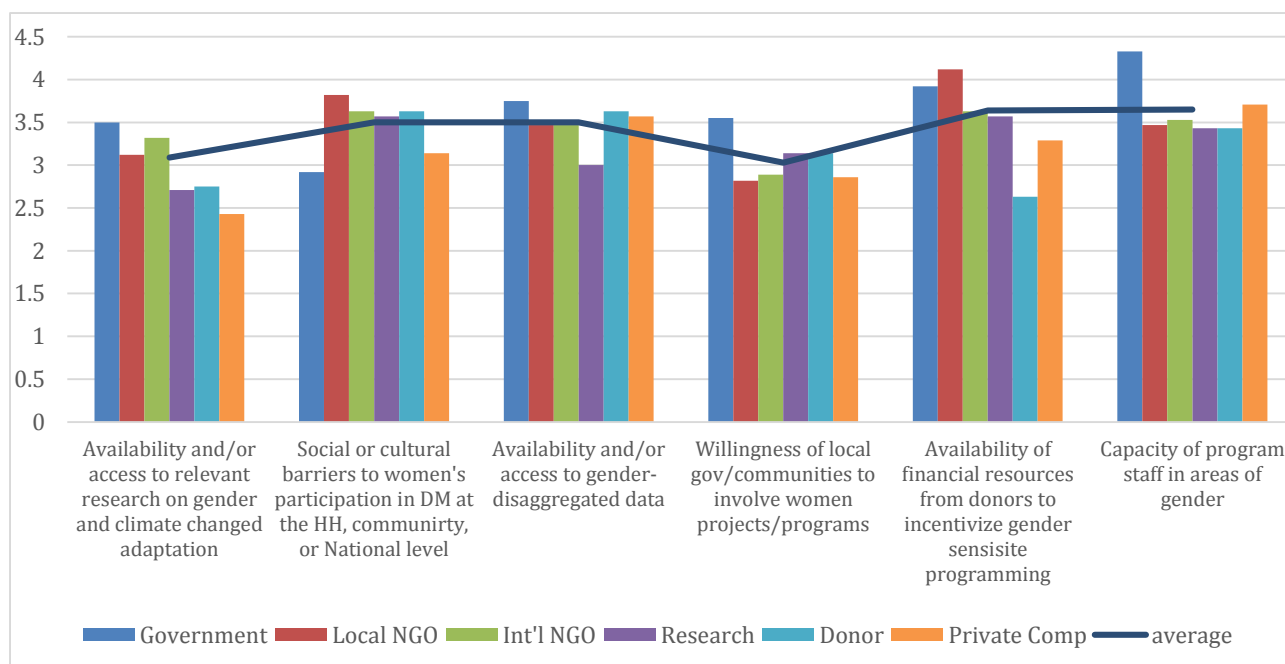
-NGO Founder and Executive Director, Cameroon

expressed a desire for research that explains how and to what extent other social factors, such as age and ethnicity, play a role in defining vulnerability, adaptive capacity, and adaptation decisions. Other important research gaps identified by KII respondents are studies that link gender-sensitive adaptation, mitigation, and

risk management strategies, and quantitative evidence that demonstrates that adaptation leads to the improvement of women’s wellbeing through cost-benefit analyses, and social return on investment analyses.

Respondents ranked each item from 1-5, with 1 being that the category was not a constraint to 5 that it was a significant constraint (Figure 15). On average, all categories were above 3. Overall, the largest constraints to implementing gender-sensitive programming was availability of financial resources and the capacity of program staff in areas of gender, followed by the availability of sex-disaggregated data and socio-cultural barriers to women’s participation.

Figure 15: Constraints to Implementing Gender-Sensitive Climate Change Adaptation Programs (1=not a constraint, 5=significant constraint)



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

For participating government respondents, the largest barrier is the lack of capacity of program staff, followed by issues of financial resources. For local NGOs, funding proves the most significant barrier, followed by socio-cultural barriers to women's participation. Both international NGOs and researchers identified the availability of funding and social or cultural barriers as the key constraints. Respondents from private consultancies found the capacity of staff and availability of data to be key constraints. Donors identified issues of capacity among staff and funding.

Similarly, during the KIIs, 8 out of the 10 respondents, irrespective of organization type and/or country, cited lack of funding as a primary barrier to gender-sensitive climate change adaptation. Other barriers mentioned by 6 out of 10 KII respondents, are the low willingness of governments/communities to involve women in decision-making, and low capacity of program staff in gender areas. Other less frequently mentioned barriers included social and cultural barriers to women's participation, and lack of gender-disaggregated data.

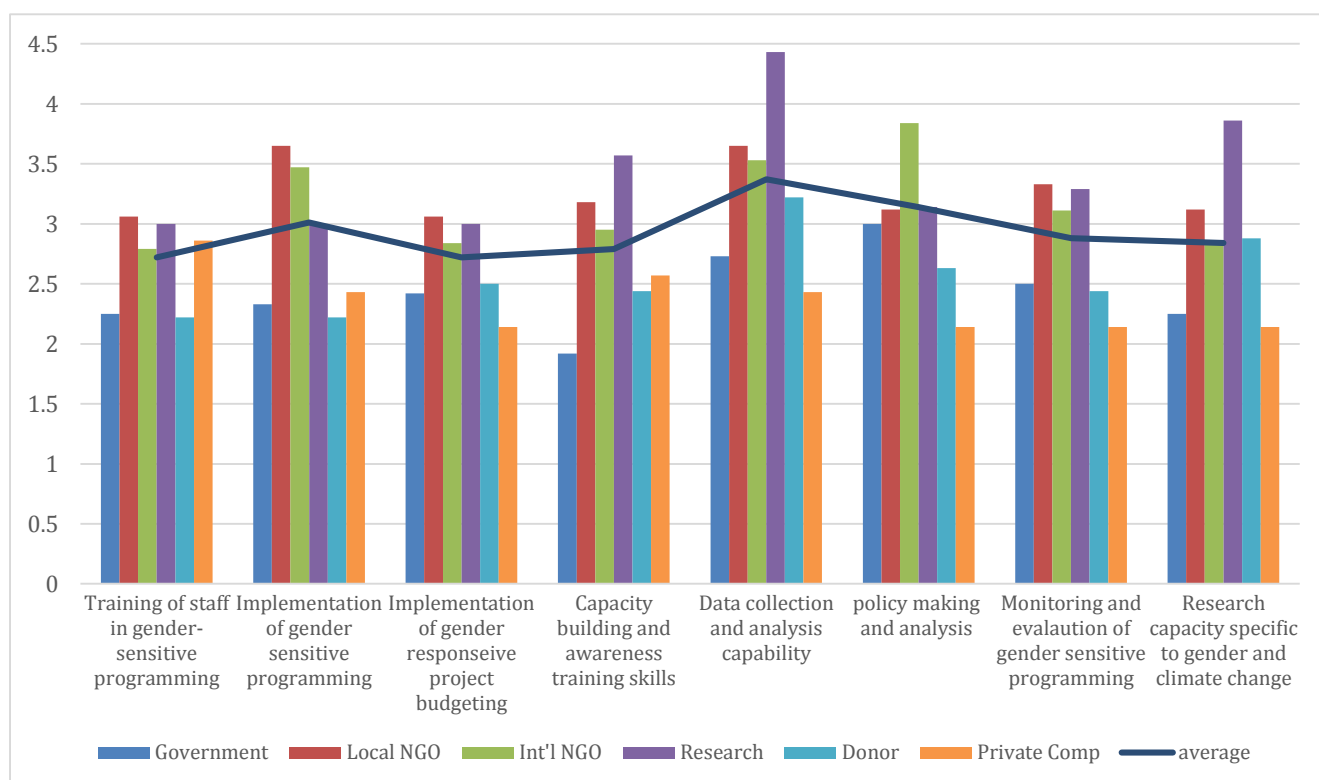
KII participants also stressed that constraints faced by certain organizations also contribute to constraints faced by others. For example, if government staff demonstrate low capacity in gender-sensitivity, it is likely that their program activities will not emphasize gender considerations, and a consequence could be that sex-disaggregated data are not collected. If sex-disaggregated data are not available, donors and private fund providers fail to see a differentiated picture of gender-specific needs, and therefore perceive that gender considerations are not relevant to climate change adaptation. If donors don't perceive the need to include gender considerations in climate change adaptation projects and do not prioritize gender, then funding and budgets for gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programs will be inadequate. Lack of funding, in turn, will affect research organizations and international and local NGOs further obscuring the importance of gender dimensions in climate change adaptation.

KAP survey respondents assessed their organization's capacity in several areas on a scale of 1-5, with 1 being needs considerable improvement and 5 being very good (Figure 16). On average, KAP survey respondents reported greater capacity to collect and analyze data and less capacity to implement gender-sensitive budgeting and train staff in gender-sensitive programming. Local NGOs and international research organizations tended to assign higher scores to their own research and gender capacities, while governments, donors, and private companies were more modest in their

assessment. In terms of the capacities necessary for gender-sensitive work, it seems that many of the organizations are relatively confident in their ability to do this type of work, but there is still some capacity building needed in all areas to push organizations up to the highest levels of capacity and confidence.

Government agencies/national research institutes gave themselves the lowest scores for capacity building and awareness training, while local NGOs reported the lowest scores for training in gender-sensitive programming and implementation of gender-responsive project budgeting. International NGOs ranked themselves lower in terms of research capacity and implementation of gender-responsive budgeting, while international research organizations gave themselves relatively low marks for gender-sensitive programming (training, implementation, and budgeting). Donors also scored themselves lowest in terms of training and implementation of gender-sensitive programming. Private companies reported less capacity to engage in policy making, monitoring and evaluation, research, and implementation of gender-sensitive budgeting.

Figure 16: Organizational Capacity



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

As previously mentioned, 6 out of 10 KII respondents mentioned that lack of staff capacity on gender issues was a major barrier to gender-sensitive climate change programming. Of the 10 KII participants interviewed, 7 mentioned that although they personally had awareness of the importance of gender issues, their organizations and other staff members did not have the same level of awareness and did not prioritize gender considerations in their activities. Other KII respondents cited that their organization's approach was focused on community activities and not specifically on gender, while other respondents mentioned that their organizations have only begun gender mainstreaming, that there is still not a concerted effort to collect gender-disaggregated data systematically, and that gender inclusion in data collection is often the result of high involvement of women in agricultural activities and not because of program guidelines. Sixty percent of KII respondents cited capacity building on gender as one of the key components necessary to improve integration of gender concerns into climate change adaptation programming in their organization and country.

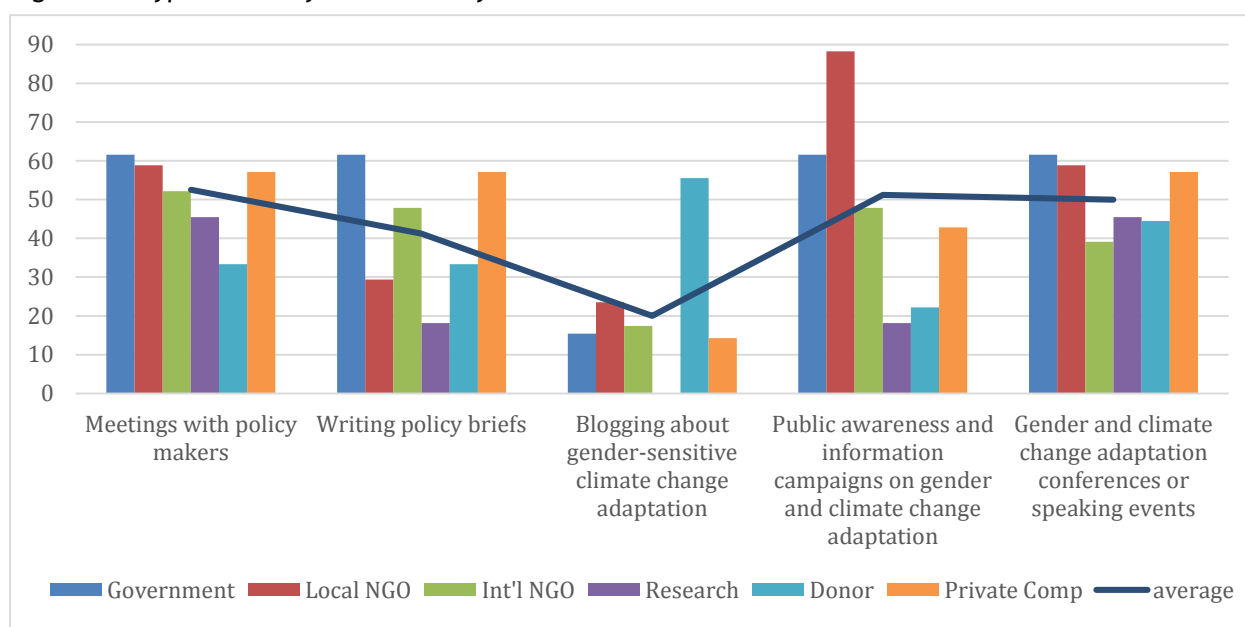
Policy and Advocacy

KAP survey participants reported on the extent to which their organizations engaged in policy and advocacy work and the types of policy or advocacy in which these organizations are engaged (Figure 17). Local NGOs (94 percent) and government agencies/national research institutes (83 percent) were most likely to engage in policy advocacy, followed by international NGOs (79 percent), research organizations (67 percent), and private companies/consultants (57%). Donors were least likely to engage in policy advocacy—only 50 percent of respondents from donor agencies reported engaging in policy advocacy.

With regard to the types of policy and advocacy work these organizations engage in, we see three clusters emerge—meetings with policy makers, public awareness and information campaigns, and gender and climate change adaptation conferences and speaking events (Figure 17). Local NGOs engaged in public information awareness campaigns to raise awareness of gender and climate change issues. International NGOs engage in policy advocacy through meetings with policy makers, writing policy briefs and carrying out public awareness and information campaigns. International research organizations rely on conferences and meetings with policy makers. Governments tend to engage in all activities, except for blogging, while donors engage in blogging more than any other activity. Private companies tend to emphasize meetings with policy makers, writing policy briefs, and attending conferences.

As shown in Table 2, several respondents gave specific comments in the KAP survey on the types of activities that they engage in related to advocacy, and the kind of outcomes they expect to achieve with these activities. Interestingly only representatives of local NGOs mentioned directly engaging with stakeholders and communities to raise awareness of climate change and the need for adaptation. All the other organizations focused more on engaging with policy makers and global audiences (through international conferences and meetings, for instance). Given that many of the government representatives queried come from national agricultural research institutes, the emphasis again was on engagement with policy makers rather than stakeholders or the public at large.

Figure 17: Types of Policy and Advocacy Work



Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

KII respondents mentioned that their principal reason for engaging in advocacy work was to raise public awareness of climate change, gender issues, and adaptation. KII respondents stated that because of the low educational level of much of the population in rural areas in SSA, public awareness to explain that the changes in weather patterns, temperature, rainfall, and other climatic events are caused by climate change is a vital first step to getting beneficiaries to buy into climate change adaptation programs. Information dissemination efforts that reach women may be particularly effective at encouraging adaptation. A recent study in Kenya found that women tend to be less aware of climate-smart agriculture practices; however, once aware, they are as likely as men if not more so to adopt the practices (Bernier et al. 2015).

KII respondents further mentioned that community-based approaches provide them with an optimal platform through which they can reach large numbers of people quickly and efficiently. Local NGOs increase their outreach by training beneficiaries to reach out to other communities in order to share how gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programs have benefited their communities. According to KII respondents, community buy-in in new communities or target areas increases when previous program beneficiaries share their success stories because these first-hand accounts are valued. In addition to the efforts of local NGOs in raising public awareness, the government also has a leading role in coordinating public awareness campaigns and using media to spread a message.

Table 2: Effective Advocacy Activities and Outcome

Type of Organization	Primary Activities Considered as Effective for Advocacy	Outcome
Government agencies/ research organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness and holding private meetings with high level policy makers Writing policy briefs and action plans 	Sway political will and convince politicians to include gender-sensitive approaches in policy for climate change adaptation on a national level.
Local NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising public awareness Stakeholder engagement Dialogue with stakeholders 	Raise awareness among current and potential beneficiaries and stakeholders in gender-sensitive adaptation programming.
International NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with policy makers and donors to present evidence based research that supports gender-sensitive adaptation programs Case studies, success stories, literature reviews Present “new and innovative” ideas that spark the interest of policy makers Seek out financial support for gender-sensitive adaptation programs Act as an intermediary to voice the concerns of beneficiaries 	Show results that clearly demonstrate the importance of gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programming
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with policy makers for “story telling” backed by contextualized, region specific studies Present information to policy makers in a way that makes them look good in conferences and speaking events 	Story telling of research findings that can influence policy makers to include gender-sensitive approaches
Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network with policy makers Brokering interests related to gender-sensitive adaptation programs Provide high level leadership backed by technical expertise 	Networking, brokering, and influencing global and national gender-sensitive climate change policies
Private Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speak at conferences about results and findings Spin information in a way and time suitable for generating buzz 	Help garner private support, funding, and partnership for gender-sensitive climate change adaptation, and influence policy makers.

Source: Authors, KAP Survey 2015

Conclusions and Recommendations

The KAP survey results show there is still work to be done to integrate gender into climate change adaptation projects and to bridge research and capacity gaps. Follow-up KIIs helped to bring further context and clarity to the KAP survey results and also highlighted specific areas where additional research and capacity building activities are needed.

In terms of knowledge integration, all organization types covered by the KAP survey have some access to information on gender and climate change. However, local NGOs in particular felt that information was not well shared amongst the network of organizations working in the area of climate change adaptation. This finding suggests that there is large potential to improve the quality of programs dealing with climate change adaptation in a gender-sensitive manner, simply through better communication amongst different stakeholders in order to share lessons learned from previous experiences, as well as tools and approaches, and other information.

While there is evidence available on the impacts of climate change, participants were asking for research that was more context specific, as well as research providing evidence of the need for investing in women's resilience to climate change. However, as many respondents noted, sex-disaggregated data availability remains limited to few case studies and not across a wide range of countries and local contexts. Integrating data collection efforts into local projects is one way to build the knowledge base on the gender dimensions of climate adaptation. Such efforts would also provide the context-specific information that many organizations are seeking to guide future activities. Again the challenge will be to develop networks so that evidence generated through these projects can be shared with other organizations that would benefit from the insights gained.

Moreover, there are many tools available which make it possible to perform gender-disaggregated assessments in any community. Clearly more work is needed to make these tools available to implementing agencies through capacity-building workshops and conferences. In particular, these tools and other research products should be well targeted to key individuals from government agencies and national research institutes, who reported having lower access to research and information.

The ways in which information is presented is also important, as the KAP survey showed that different organization types have different preferences for research, information products, and modes of dissemination. For example, local NGOs tend to prefer conferences as a source of information, international NGOs prefer websites, national and international research organizations strongly prefer peer-reviewed publications, and donor organizations prefer conferences and policy briefs. Researchers should carefully consider their audience and the intended impacts of their project when deciding which outputs to produce. At the same time, it is clear that many organizations rely on multiple sources of information, which suggests that there is no silver bullet mode of information dissemination. Rather, multiple channels may be needed to reach a target audience.

In terms of integrating gender into climate change adaptation programs, there does seem to be tension in terms of how much emphasis to place on gender. While gender has become a buzzword in international circles, there appears to be some resistance to emphasizing gender during project implementation—with participants reporting that projects targeting women tend to be less successful than projects that emphasize community benefits. While the way in which communities are approached is important to get community buy-in, it is also important not to lose sight of key gender considerations during project design, targeting, implementation and M&E. Communities must be sensitized to understand that gender-sensitive projects do entail a focus on both women and men and that this joint focus can improve overall outcomes. At the same time it is important that culture is not used as an excuse to justify gender inequality.

Local NGOs reported high effectiveness at integrating research into adaptation programming and they generally had the lowest gap between perceived importance and actual implementation with respect to integrating gender considerations into various stages of the project cycle. At the same time, local NGOs (and also international NGOs, government agencies, and national research institutes) also expressed a strong desire for greater integration of research findings to guide the various project stages. They also reported lack of staff capacity which hinders gender integration. Again this will require greater information-sharing across different organization types as well as a willingness to collaborate and partner with other organizations to do research. Integrating research into climate change adaptation projects will also require greater funding to carry out research with a gender-sensitive focus and prioritization of gender among donors and governments. The high proportion of research developed for use at conferences and presentations may suggest that there is a need for

research efforts to focus more on practical and applied research, necessary for informing adaptation strategies and planning.

In terms of the research that organizations carry out, we found that many organizations reported conducting impact evaluations. This result is somewhat surprising given that impact evaluations can be time intensive and costly. Part of the reason for this result may be that different organizations define and understand impact evaluation differently. Research organizations are more likely to design and conduct more rigorous impact assessments with experimental or quasi-experimental design (and even then not all research organizations do this) while other organizations may be satisfied with outcome monitoring or discussions with key stakeholders as a measure of impact. Again M&E would be an area where greater collaboration between project implementers and researchers could be enormously beneficial. Partnerships between research organizations and implementing agencies or NGOs should be formed early on, so that project design facilitates rigorous research results. Such partnerships could generate needed experimental evidence on the effectiveness of various adaptation strategies and climate-smart agriculture practices.

The KAP survey and KIIs also highlighted several knowledge gaps and challenges facing organizations working on climate change adaptation in sub-Saharan Africa. Lack of staff capacity on gender and lack of funding were key constraints to implementing gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programs that cut across all organization types. However, lack of staff capacity on gender at the government level is particularly troublesome as strong mandates on gender and inclusive policies can influence the degree to which gender is incorporated into programs and projects on the ground. Other key constraints that were mentioned include lack of prioritization of gender issues by decision makers, lack of progress on gender mainstreaming, and cultural barriers that limit women's participation in projects and prevent women from taking on leadership roles within organizations.

Often there seems to be the perception that incorporating a gender perspective into adaptation projects will involve a great deal of additional and burdensome activities that require additional funding. However, integrating gender does not have to be dependent on additional funding, but can be integrated into existing activities to some extent. Such an approach can make project funding more efficient; however, it does require a degree of expertise on gender among program staff. Building staff capacity related to gender is, therefore, crucial in order for climate change adaptation programs to adequately integrate gender. Ultimately, approaching these programs with a gender perspective will

contribute to the success of climate change adaptation efforts as emerging research on gender and climate change suggests.

National governments also have a role to play to ensure that gender considerations which are being written into policy guidelines are translated to program activities. Many governments are starting to work on developing baselines and collecting sex-disaggregated data in order to meet international standards of governing bodies such as the UNFCCC and others. Local stakeholders and international organizations, especially donors, must pressure governments to adhere to or implement policy guidelines that make gender issues a priority, especially in climate change adaptation, in order to speed up the adoption rate of gender-sensitive programs.

The results of this study show that in Sub-Saharan African countries gender has not been fully integrated into program design, despite the recognition that it is an important factor in defining adaptive capacity. While gender is starting to be explicitly mentioned in policies at the international and national levels, this is not yet translating into more gender-sensitive programs on the ground. Partnerships between implementing actors, governments, research institutes, and donors can create the enabling environment that gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programs need to function well. Gender sensitivity related to climate change adaptation needs to be emphasized and encouraged from multiple angles so that local and national-level programs and projects reflect the international and national priorities for gender-sensitive climate change adaptation.

Appendix 1: KAP Survey Tool

Dear Colleague:

We are writing to ask for your participation in a survey that aims to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of key NGOs and government agencies working in the areas of climate change adaptation and climate risk management in Africa south of the Sahara. In particular, we hope to determine the extent to which organizations have the resources and tools they need to ensure that the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation programs are gender-sensitive. We hope that this assessment will enable IFPRI and other research organizations to develop research products that better meet the needs of agencies implementing climate change adaptation programs. The survey is part of a project that is conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) with support from the CGIAR Program on Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) and the UK Department for International Development (DfID).

We are interested in learning about your experiences and your views towards planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating gender-sensitive climate change adaptation projects and programs. Your responses will be treated confidentially and will remain anonymous. We will be happy to share the survey results and other outputs of the project with you.

Finally, we would like to do an in-depth assessment with 5-7 development agencies that work with climate change adaptation projects based on stated need. If you are interested in participating in this activity, please fill the appropriate box in the online tool. Your results will still be treated confidentially in the assessment.

The survey will take approximately 20 minutes and is divided into 5 parts. Even if you cannot answer all the questions in the survey, we encourage you to fill in as much as you possibly can. If you have any questions about the survey and its intended use, please contact Elizabeth Bryan at e.bryan@cgiar.org

Thank you for your willingness to participate.

Claudia Ringler
Deputy Division Director and Senior Research Fellow
Environment and Production Technology Division
International Food Policy Research Institute

I. Basic Information

1. Please provide the following background information about yourself.

Name: _____

E-mail: _____

Gender: _____

Name of the organization you work for: _____

2. What type of organization do you work for?

- Government/national research organization
- Local NGO
- International NGO
- International research organization/university
- Private company/consultancy

3. What is the nature of work of the organization?

- Advocacy
- Policy
- Project implementation
- Project monitoring and evaluation
- Research
- Other, specify _____

4. What is your position in the organization?

5. What program area are you primarily responsible for in your current job position? Please select the option that best applies.

- Strategic Management (definition of overarching objectives, strategies, long-term goals)

- Operational Management (decision-making related to financial and logistic objectives and strategies)
- Implementation Management (managing the implementation of the project, field or headquarter based)
- Advocacy and Policy
- Technical Advisor
- Other (please specify) _____

6. Please list the name of the country in which you are based.

7. Please list the countries or regions where your organization works on climate change and gender.

8. How many years have you worked on issues related to gender and/or climate change?

II. Knowledge

9. Please rank your **current access** to the following types of information on a scale from 1 to 5.

(1 = No access, 5= Complete access)

	No access (1)	(2)	Average access (3)	(4)	Complete access (5)	No opinion
Research findings on climate change as it relates to gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guidelines for integrating gender perspectives to the different project cycle stages	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender disaggregated data related to climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender disaggregated data in general	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tools and resources for gender-aware climate change adaptation approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence on projected climate change and appropriate adaptive responses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Please indicate which, if any, of the following sources of information on gender and climate change you currently use, and rank your **top three** preferred sources of information in the preference column.

	<u>Use of source</u> 1=Yes 2=No 3=Not familiar with source or N/A	<u>Preference ranking</u> 1=most preferred source 2=second preferred source 3=third preferred source
Conference (academic or other)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Peer reviewed publications and journals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working papers and white papers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Policy briefs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Websites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Own data collection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internal documents and reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify) _____

11. In your opinion, how good is your organization at integrating knowledge on the following topics into your programming activities? (Please rate using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1= Needs considerable improvement, and 5= Very good)

	Needs considerable improvement (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Very good (5)	N/A
Gender differences during proposal writing, program or project design	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender differences in assessing the impact and/or vulnerability to climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adaptive capacity of men and women (e.g.: differences in access to resources, information, and assets needed for adaptation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Implications of organizational adaptation programs, technologies, and strategies for women and men	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Differences in roles, responsibilities, and decision-	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

making authority between men and women in the household and community

Scientific forecasts and predicted climate change impacts

III. Attitudes

12. How important are each of the following gender considerations during the **project design and planning** stage? (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)

	<u>Personal opinion</u> (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)	<u>Actual Practice</u> (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)
Consultation and participation of both men and women during project design and planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Feasibility of the approach/technology for women beneficiaries (i.e. in terms of time, labor intensity, social roles, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acceptability to both women and men of the technologies and practices introduced	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Implications of the proposed project for men and women (e.g.: effects on labor allocation, resources controlled by women and men, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. How important are each of the following gender considerations during the **targeting** phase of the project cycle? (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)

	<u>Personal opinion</u> (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)	<u>Actual Practice</u> (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)
Using gender considerations in selecting program beneficiaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The intersection of gender and class, age, religion, ethnicity, and other social categories	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. How important are each of the following gender considerations during the **implementation** phase of the project cycle? (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)

	<u>Personal opinion</u> (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)	<u>Actual Practice</u> (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)
Having female and male project staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff has training on how to conduct gender sensitive programming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project staff take measures to identify and eliminate barriers to men's and women's participation in program activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. How important are each of the following gender considerations during the **monitoring and evaluation** phase of the project cycle? (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)

	<u>Personal opinion</u> (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)	<u>Actual Practice</u> (Use a scale from 1-5 where 1= not important and 5= very important.)
Tracking women's and men's participation in program meetings and activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring gender differences in adoption of technologies and practices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring gender differences in benefits/costs of program participation for men and women (e.g. changes in income and access to resources, changes in health/nutrition status, changes in workloads, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collecting gender-disaggregated data by talking to women and men separately	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Performing gender-disaggregated assessments of program impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. To what extent does research on gender and climate change currently guide the various stages of the project cycle?

	Not at all (1)	(2)	To some extent (3)	(4)	Completely (5)	N/A
Project Design and Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Targeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project Implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. In the future, what role would you like research to play in guiding the various stages of the project cycle?

	Less of a role (1)	More of a role (2)	Same (3)
Project Design and Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Targeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project Implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IV. Practices

18. What types of research, if any, does your organization carry out in various stages of the project cycle? (Please select all that apply.)

- Scoping/background research (quantitative)
- Scoping/background research (qualitative)
- Process evaluation work
- Monitoring
- Impact evaluation
- Not applicable to my organization
- Other (please specify) _____

19. For which of the following purposes, if any, do you currently use research carried out by your organization? (Please select all that are currently used.)

- To make improvements to ongoing projects

- To inform future project design
- To report to donors
- To influence policy
- For advocacy/public information campaigns
- To present at conferences
- For writing papers/reports
- Other (please specify) _____

20. For which of the following purposes, if any, would you like to use research carried out by your organization? (Please select all that you are not currently using but would like to use.)

- To make improvements to ongoing projects
- To inform future project design
- To report to donors
- To influence policy
- For advocacy/public information campaigns
- To present at conferences
- For writing papers/reports
- Other (please specify) _____

21. With whom do you collaborate or engage to carry out research? (Select all that apply)

- Government (Local or National)
- Other local NGOs
- Private Sector actors
- Research institutes/universities
- International NGOs
- International Intra-governmental institutions (UN, WHO, FAO, WFP, etc.)
- Civil Society Organizations
- Other (please specify) _____

22. Which, if any, of the following factors constrain your ability to make climate change adaptation programming gender-sensitive? (Please use a scale from 1 to 5 where 1=not a constraint and 5=significant constraint.)

Not a constraint	(2)	(3)	(4)	Significant constraint
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	---------------------------

	(1)				(5)
Availability and/or access to relevant research on gender and climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social or cultural barriers to women's participation in decision-making at the household, community, and/or national level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability and/or access to gender-disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Willingness of local government/communities to involve women in projects/programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of financial resources from donors to incentivize gender-sensitive programming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity of program staff in areas of gender and climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify) _____

23. How would you rate the capacity of your organization in the following areas? (Please use a scale from 1 to 5 where 1=Needs considerable improvement and 5=Very good.)

	Needs considerable improvement (1)	Needs some improvement (2)	Average (3)	Good (4)	Very good (5)	N/A
Training of staff in gender-sensitive programming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Implementation of gender-sensitive programming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Implementation of gender-responsive project budgeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity building and awareness training skills specifically related to gender and climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data collection and analysis capability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Policy making and advocacy efforts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Monitoring and evaluation of gender-sensitive programming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research capacity specific to gender and climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify) _____

V. Policy and Advocacy

24. Do you engage in policy and/or advocacy related to gender and climate change adaptation?

- Yes
- No

25. What type of activities does your policy/advocacy work include? (Please check all that apply.)

- Meetings with policy makers
- Writing policy briefs
- Blogging about gender-sensitive climate change adaptation
- Public awareness and information campaigns on gender and climate change adaptation
- Gender and climate change adaptation conferences or speaking events
- Other (please specify) _____

26. In your opinion, what are the most effective means of influencing policy processes?

27. How do you use research to support your policy impact?

28. What knowledge/capacity gaps would you need to fill to improve gender-sensitive climate change adaptation programs?

29. Please make any additional comments here. _____

30. Please check this box if you are interested in participating in a further in-depth assessment on gender climate change needs.

YES

Appendix 2: Future Research Topics Identified by Respondents

Some areas of research specifically outlined by respondents to both the survey and the follow KII include:

- How does improving the participation and involvement of women improve adaptive capacity outcomes?
- How do climate change, and the diseases exacerbated by climate change (malaria), impact the productive capacity of men/women in agriculture?
- How do the post-harvest choices and handling methods of men and women intersect with climate change impacts?
- Are men and women changing livestock holdings and patterns to adapt to climate change? How are management practices changing to adapt to climate change?
- Can we identify community early warning signs of climate change: through increase in migration and remittances, through a reduction in herd numbers, etc?
- What approaches for community based research support and enable local adaptation strategies?
- What is the relationship between climate change, gender and land ownership? What implications does land tenure have for adaptive capacity?
- How does polygamy influence adaptive capacity, nutrition, and agricultural harvest sharing? What are the power dynamics between each of the wives?
- What is the role of livelihood diversification in climate change adaptation strategies? What types and strategies for diversification are effective? Is there a limit to diversification?

Appendix 3: Participants in Key Informant Interviews*

Laban Musinguzi, National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI), Jinja, Uganda

Elizabeth Okiri Odoyo, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization, Kenya

Vincent Mofya, Kasisi Agricultural Training Centre, Zambia

Mary A. Oyunga, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization, Kenya

Girima Toma, National Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry

Nestor Ngouambe, Cameroon Youth Initiative for Rural Development

Mure Agbonlahor, Africa Union-SAFGRAD, Burkina Faso

Etienne Goita, World Vision, Mali

**Only those participants who asked to have their name included are shown.*

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