



DEFINITIONS OF GENDER RESEARCH FOR CRP GENDER BUDGETS

Prepared by the CGIAR Gender and Agriculture Research Network¹

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BACKGROUND

This document is created to provide guidance for CGIAR Science Leaders and Gender Researchers on planning and integrating gender into CRP budgeting and reporting. The definitions provided and referred to comes from *CGIAR Gender Scoping Study* (2010)², which used the following definitions that have also been incorporated into each CRP Gender Strategy.

Gender analysis: a systematic process of using quantitative and qualitative methods to identify differences in the needs, roles, statuses, priorities, capacities, constraints and opportunities of women and men. Gender analysis is used in both the following types of research:

Integrated (applied) gender research: integrates consideration of gender into technical research which is the principal topic of study, for example, plant breeding, aquaculture, postharvest technology development, systems intensification.

EXAMPLES

- Cataloguing, understanding and, where appropriate, building on existing pest and disease knowledge of local male and female farmers
 - A gender audit of systems and regions where pests and diseases of global importance are prevalent.
- (Source: *RTB Gender Strategy*)

Strategic gender research: studies gender as the primary topic in a social analysis designed to understand what the implications of gender are for agriculture. E.g. how men and women allocate labor resources in intra-household decision-making about farm production

EXAMPLE

- Our approach to strategic gender research is to develop a set of over-arching research questions of systematic importance for strengthening equity and efficiency in the research efforts of the RTB program. We have identified six target sites across the major regions where there is a convergence of factors for the establishment of case study research for testing the research questions.
- e.g. Implications of intra-household resource use and decision-making for equity and innovation in different RTB crop constellations

(Source: *RTB Gender Strategy*)

¹ CGIAR Gender and Agriculture Research Network has since 2011 worked to enhance strategic coherence, efficiency, and scientific quality of gender research and collaboration with partners. <http://gender.cgiar.org/>

² Gender Scoping Study. 2010: <http://library.cgiar.org/handle/10947/2629>

DEFINITIONS

1. Strategic gender research

The cost of strategic gender research corresponds to 100% of the total cost because gender is the primary focus of the study (or cluster of activities)

1.1 Diagnostic gender analysis: the primary objective of the research is to understand gender roles and relations between men and women (i.e. differences in their needs, statuses, roles, capacities, constraints) and interpret of the significance of these differences for agriculture or natural resource management.

EXAMPLE

- Gender implications of agro-industrialization. The transformation of artisanal production and postharvest processing of cassava to an industrial scale has critical poverty and gender implications. (Source: RTB Gender Strategy)

1.2 Ex ante or ex post gender impact studies: the primary objective of the research is to predict or evaluate how gender relations among different types of male and female beneficiary groups (e.g. laborers, producers, traders, urban consumers) affect access, adoption and its outcomes.

1.3 Development of innovations that explicitly target women and men differently: the primary objective of the research is to develop innovations tailored to address the different assets, resources and capabilities of men and women beneficiaries, using gender analysis. This research must use gender analysis to design, develop and scale out technology, practices, institutional or policy outputs that explicitly target women differently from men, based on a sound diagnostic study that shows this approach is required for impact.

EXAMPLES

- Studies that engage with men and women separately, collecting information separately from men and women respondent to understand gender e.g. Tools for overcoming barriers to women's participation in multilevel forest governance mechanisms.
- Field experiments, technology trials, participatory technology evaluations (includes PVS) to develop technologies that explicitly target women throughout, to discern whether and how technology design, development and scaling out needs to be done differently for women compared with men e.g. earlier, faster-cooking varieties; light-weight tools or machinery; forage for small livestock rearing by women; targeting female members of landless households in Bangladesh with improved food-fish trading and male members of landless households with improved pond netting.
- Research to develop policy recommendations, market development strategies or designs for institutional arrangements with a principal focus on identifying whether and how different mechanisms are needed in order for women to benefit as well as men: e.g. the kinds of assets poor men and women hold, how they acquire them, and how to help individuals build up and protect their stocks.

1.4 Not strategic gender research: Research that only uses sex-disaggregated data to describe potential beneficiaries or end-users of an output but that does not use gender analysis to design or develop the main outputs cannot be classified as strategic gender research.

2. Integrated gender research

The cost of gender research corresponds to less than 100% of the cost of the study (or cluster of activities) because gender analysis is not the primary objective of the research.

2.1 General studies: Agricultural studies, field experiments, technology trials, participatory technology evaluations (includes PVS), demonstrations of innovations or development interventions that generate descriptive sex-disaggregated information. **The cost charged to the gender budget of these types of studies should not exceed 30 percent of the total cost.**

EXAMPLES

- Varietal selection based on men and women's choices
- Promotion of the use of improved banana hybrids and popular local varieties across regions by involving men and women farmers groups in the selection process.
- Catalogue of sex-disaggregated preferences for traits
- The development of biofortified foods taking into account the unique nutrient needs of women and girls

(Sources: RTB, A4NH Gender Strategies)

2.2 Ex ante or ex post impact studies that do not have as a primary objective the analysis of differences between male and female adults or children (i.e. in their needs, statuses, roles, capacities, constraints) but that obtain, analyze, report or publish sex-disaggregated socio-economic data on differences between men and women in access, adoption or impact. **The cost charged to the gender budget of these types of studies should not exceed 30 percent of the total cost.**

EXAMPLES

- Studies of impact on women of extended shelf-life in different markets
- Household surveys of acceptability of herbicide tolerant cassava
- Analysis of expected impact of herbicide-tolerant cassava on women's livelihoods and health

(Source: RTB Gender Strategy)

2.3 Studies that do not have as a primary objective the analysis of gender relations but that include the collection, analysis, reporting or publication of socio-economic information obtained from both male and female respondents. **The cost charged to the gender budget of these types of studies should not exceed 50 percent of the total cost.**

EXAMPLES

- Sex-disaggregated databases on indigenous and on conservation practices.
- Gendered national and regional on-farm conservation strategies
- Involvement of women as multipliers and disseminators of planting material of new varieties
- Catalogue of sex-disaggregated preferences for traits
- Sex-disaggregated databases on consumer acceptance of yellow cassava
- Data on gender and life-cycle differences in nutrition and health burdens
- Gender differences in preferences for forest species and management strategies

(Sources: RTB, A4NH, FTA Gender Strategies)

3. Not gender research

The cost of gender research corresponds to 0% of the total cost because gender is neither primary focus or integrated in the study (or cluster of activities).

- 3.1 Research that involves men and women as participants in field trials or field schools, as key informants, focus group members or survey respondents but does not aim to analyze or interpret gender differences.
- 3.2 Research that does not conform to recommended standards for collecting sex-disaggregated data³.
- 3.3 Research that does not collect sex-disaggregated data.
- 3.4 Research that involves female staff but that has no relation to any the activities listed above as bona fide gender research.

4. Gender Analysis Capacity Development or Training

- 4.1 **Strategic:** Events that are 100% dedicated to awareness building or skill building for the application of gender analysis or interpretation and use of its findings. **The charge to gender budget in this type of training corresponds to 100 percent of the course.**
- 4.2 **Integrated:** Events that have a different purpose but that include some awareness building or skill building for the application of gender analysis or interpretation and use of its findings. **The charge to gender budget in this type of training should correspond to the actual proportion of the time in the course devoted to gender analysis.**
- 4.3 **Not included:** Events that include female participants or are exclusively for female participants and have no content related to gender analysis are not chargeable to the gender budget.

³ Standards for Collecting Sex-Disaggregated Data for Gender Analysis, 2014:
<http://library.cgiar.org/handle/10947/3072>