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Types of Gender Analysis in
Natural Resource Management and
Plant Breeding



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TYPES OF GENDER ANALYSIS IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANT BREEDING

Who Participates and When?

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INTRODUCTION

The objective of the gender/stakeholder analysis is to assess what can be done to better involve all stakeholders in the innovation process. This assessment requires considering what patterns affect development among the stakeholders, analyzing what activities different types of stakeholders carry out, and assessing what resources different stakeholders have to work with. Gender and stakeholder analysis does not always directly provide answers to agricultural production or natural resource management problems, but it provides means for raising questions about links between and among different stakeholders and agricultural production or natural resource management. Moreover, carefully conducted and documented gender/stakeholder analysis provides convincing basis for developing strategies to incorporate gender issues that are key to the success of development efforts. (For gender analysis frameworks see for example: Wilde and Vainio-Mattila 1995; Lingen 1997) Similarly, a sound assessment of impacts of gender/stakeholder analysis provides convincing evidence on effectiveness of gender/stakeholder analysis on meeting the overall goals of the development efforts.

Who participates in the different decisions in the innovation process is potentially a determinant of the impact of the participatory process on the research results -- in particular the design of technologies, and thus of the outcomes of farmers' using the resultant technology. We define gender analysis as a particular case of stakeholder analysis where the chief discriminating variable for defining the stakeholder group of interest is gender. Stakeholder analysis also considers wealth, occupation, age or ethnicity for example, as important discriminating variables, which -- like gender -- are also determinants of the type and level of impact of participatory approaches and of technical change.

The purpose of this tool is to help you begin to analyze how using gender analysis affects the research process (the approach impact) as well as the technology design and adoption outcomes (the innovation impact). We distinguish three ways of using gender analysis in the innovation process:

TYPES OF GENDER ANALYSIS

Type 1 (Diagnostic Gender Analysis): When gender differences in the client group(s) for the research are described and different problems or preferences are diagnosed, but this information is not taken into account in priority setting, design of solutions for testing or their evaluation and adoption. Diagnostic Gender Analysis may come to the conclusion that gender differences are not an important criterion for designing the research; or it may identify gender differences as an obstacle to adoption of technical solutions for men or women members of the client group.

Type 2 (Design-oriented Gender Analysis): In addition to describing gender differences in the client group, and in their problems and preferences, different research and development paths are designed that take into account gender-based constraints, needs and preferences. Design-oriented gender analysis may result in different technologies being developed and adopted by men and women, and these may require different dissemination approaches.

Type 3 (Transfer-oriented Gender analysis): In addition to describing gender differences in the client group, and in their problems and preferences, different adoption and dissemination paths are designed to overcome access to and adoption of a given technology known (or assumed to be) of similar importance to men and women. Learning-oriented gender analysis results in the same technologies being disseminated to men and women in different ways.

Uses of gender analysis can be classified using the attached checklist to identify the stage in the innovation process in which analysis of gender differences was used, and in which gender might contribute to different outcomes for men and for women. Having analyzed Inclusion or exclusion of gender analysis in various stages of innovation should lead you to think about the resulting different process outcomes and impacts.

CHECKLIST: ASSESSING THE TYPES OF GENDER ANALYSIS IN EACH STAGE OF INNOVATION BASED ON WHO PARTICIPATES

Use this checklist to define the type of gender analysis you have been using in the past, are currently using, or plan to use in the future. Then consider what types of process outcomes and impacts you can realistically expect given the type of gender analysis applied and at which stage.

Stage of innovation: Type of gender analysis		1	2	3
Design				
1	Was the client group differentiated by gender at the research initiation stage?	X	X	X
2	Were different topics, opportunities or problems defined for men and women at the diagnosis stage?	X	X	X
3	Was it analyzed whether men and women's preferences differ about what is the most important or highest priority problem or opportunity for research?	X	X	X
4	Were different available solutions identified for men and women?		X	X
5	If it was decided that the available solutions were not enough and other solutions needed to be generated, were different solutions sought for men and women?		X	X
6	When deciding the relative importance of solutions to be tested, were the differences between women and men's priorities analyzed?		X	X
7	When deciding which solutions will be tested, were some women's and men's solutions chosen for testing?		X	X
Testing				
8	Was the client group for evaluating the potential innovations or technology options differentiated by gender?		X	X
9	When deciding whether to do the testing on farm or on station or both, were the potential differences in women and men's opinions analyzed?		X	X
10	When deciding what aspects of innovation or technology option are important to evaluate, were preferences in preferences by gender analyzed?		X	X
11	Was it determined if women and men have different yardstick for measuring what is an acceptable solution or not?		X	X
12	Was it considered whether men and women wanted to recommend different solutions to other farmers?			X
Diffusion				
13	Was the client group for awareness building, validation and dissemination of tested innovation or technology options differentiated by gender?			X
14	Were the differences between men and women's preferences considered when deciding when, to whom, and in what way to promote awareness of solutions and publicize information about it?			X
15	Were the differences between men and women's preferences			X

	analyzed when deciding when, to whom, and in what way to supply new inputs needed for adoption?			
16	Were the differences between men and women's preferences analyzed when deciding when, to whom, and in what way to teach new skills needed for adoption?			X

1=Diagnostic-oriented gender analysis

2=Design-oriented gender analysis

3=Transfer-oriented gender analysis

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