



Gender-responsive project implementation within the Resilient Food Systems Programme

Guidance note

Produced by:

World
Agroforestry



- ✓ Gender responsiveness means going beyond identifying differences and gaps and a 'do no harm' approach
- ✓ Make a conscious effort to address gender and social inequalities through project activities, seeking to advance gender equality.
- ✓ Involves understanding how will the project affect women and men differently, and how will the different roles and status of women and men affect the project s.
- ✓ Requires tailoring approaches and methods to the needs, priorities, and interests of different groups of farmers

Framework of gender dimensions



- Expected Outcomes
- How is this relevant to my project?
- Suggestions for gender-responsive implementation
- Suggestions for gender-responsive M&E, communications

Measuring expected outcomes

The screenshot shows a software interface for a project named 'RFS-0014 - Gender Framework'. The top navigation bar includes 'RFS', 'RFS-0014', and 'Result Framework'. Below this, there are tabs for 'PROJECT INFO', 'RESULTS FRAMEWORK', 'MONITORING', and 'REPORTS'. A sidebar on the left contains various icons for navigation. The main content area shows a hierarchy of results, starting with '1 Impact' and '1.1 Outcome'. A warning message states: 'The configuration of deliverables is incomplete. The calculation of the project progress might be inaccurate.' The current view is 'RESULTS FRAMEWORK'.

1. No. of farmers benefitting from processes of formalization of land rights and/or more secure rights to access water or forests (disaggregated by sex/age)
2. Proportion of women (and youth) with increased: i) income; ii) participation in markets; iii) access to financial services; iv) business/financial literacy
3. Proportion of women attending trainings / receiving extension advice
4. Improved attitudes towards women's participation in markets/ economic activities
5. No. of women and youth members and leaders in projects' groups and committees
6. Reduced time spent in sourcing for resources like firewood or water
7. No. of farmers benefitting from labour/time saving technologies (by sex/age)



How is gender shaping the context?



Do women participating in project activities decide on whether or not they implement practices or technologies they learned about through the project? Do they decide on the location and intensity of implementation?



If working with FOs, is there a gender balance in leadership positions? What are common attitudes about women and men in leadership positions?



Are project activities having an impact on communal or uncultivated land? Who are more likely to be affected?



Consider the difference between access to and control over a resource. Women may have access to certain resources but might have no voice on how these resources are used or sold. How can this impact project activities?



How are women and youth involved in the value chains targeted by the project? Is their work remunerated? What are the implications for project sustainability?



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