Suggested indicators of gender-responsiveness in agricultural research

**Identification of the target population**
- Use of basic demographic data, by age, sex, education, and sex of household head, to characterize the target population (for example, number of female and male farmers, sex of household head, literacy or numeracy rates)
- Proportion of female and male beneficiaries reflect their proportions in the population
- Consultation of male and female stakeholders to determine their priorities for technologies and services; representation of men and women in stakeholder groups in proportion to their population shares
- Consideration of cultural, social, religious, or other constraints to women’s participation in, and benefits from, the intervention, inputs, or outputs of the program

**Women’s and men’s roles in production and marketing systems**
- Consideration of the impact of the intervention on men’s and women’s time use, their roles on and off farm, family care, and other tasks in the household and the community
- Consideration of the impact of the intervention on the labor of boys and girls (and their school attendance)
- Consideration of the impact of the intervention on decision-making (whether by men, women, or jointly) in production, marketing, processing, and control and disposal of income
- Consideration of men and women’s different motives and preferences for different agricultural activities.
- Consideration of men’s and women’s access to and control of productive resources (land, physical assets, irrigation, animals) and identification of opportunities to reduce gender gaps in assets

**Gender in the innovation process**
- Involvement of women in setting priorities for interventions, drawing on farmer sources of innovation and dissemination and local knowledge
- Active participation of women in farmer field schools, extension groups, and dissemination activities
- Participation of rural men and women in evaluation of interventions
- Use of evaluation criteria that reflect not only yield considerations but also post-harvest characteristics

**Gendered access to productive resources and services**
- Consideration of gendered access to, and control of, productive resources and services that may influence men’s and women’s differential adoption of new technologies and use of knowledge/services (whether women have access to land, irrigation, credit, other inputs, and extension services; whether women can grow these crops on their parcels; whether this affects the production of their existing crops or vegetables).
- Consideration of strategies to address women’s constraints in obtaining access to land or credit
- Consideration of possible gendered constraints to the adoption of technology (including access to information, access to extension services, cultural norms, and different preferences)
- Provision of training and expertise for the crops women farm, and the tasks women perform; consideration of additional constraints to women’s mobility that may impede their attendance of training events (transport time and costs, child care needs, restrictions on mobility, cultural barriers preventing interaction with extension workers)

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1 Based on IFPRI (2011) Engendering Agricultural Research, Development, and Extension. Priority setting, research & development, extension, adoption, evaluation. Authors: Ruth Meinzen-Dick, Agnes Quesumbing, Julia Behrman, Patricia Bienmayr-Jenzano, Vicki Wilde, Marco Noordeloos, Catherine Ragasa, Nienke Beintema
Training of female extension agents, balancing the gender ratio of extension agents, and training women as lead farmers

Access to new technologies/services
- Consideration of who owns, controls, uses, and supplies the existing agricultural technologies and/or services in the community (for example, seeds, fertilizers, processing and post-harvesting technologies, irrigation technologies)
- Consideration of how new technologies/services will be marketed to men and women and whether different strategies need to be developed to reach each gender

Impact of new technologies/services
- Design of gender-appropriate components of the proposed technical packages, messages, and technologies
- Consideration of the impact of technology/service introduction on the gender division of labor (men, women, girls, boys)
- Consideration of the impact of technology/service on the environment and natural resource use by men and women

Farmer organizations
- Consideration of differences in participation of women and men in social, community, and farmer organizations that influence resource distribution
- Design of strategies to ensure that women have the skills and self-confidence they need to articulate their concerns and that their input is incorporated into project design, implementation, and evaluation
- Consideration of whether there is an opportunity to support or grow preexisting women’s organizations or to create new ones in areas where gender segregation precludes the establishment of effective mixed-sex groups

Institutional capacity
- Whether involved staff and partners have the capacity in gender analysis to address gender issues throughout all stages of the project cycle.

Monitoring and evaluation
- Whether the program has a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system in place, including a gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis strategy
- Whether the program includes measurable indicators for the attainment of its gender objectives to facilitate monitoring and evaluation.
- Whether the proposed methods for monitoring and evaluation ensure that the views of male and female stakeholders are heard and that research results are fed back to stakeholder groups

Budget
- Budget items reflect adequate resources for gender-specific activities and strategies to ensure that services are delivered to women and men