SURVEY RESULTS REPORT: GENDER AND CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE
GAINING DEEPER INSIGHTS INTO THE INSTITUTIONAL, GOVERNANCE
AND POLICY SPACES OF CSA PRACTICE

An Output of the RIO+ Centre / FANRPAN Partnership
Written by Rosaly Byrd and Leisa Perch

REPORT SERIES | RIO+ | No.3 | DECEMBER 2014

Photo: FANRPAN

Disclaimer: “The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP, or their Member States.”
Acknowledgements

The Gender and CSA which is the subject of this report was designed by the World Centre for Sustainable Development with inputs from the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN). The first draft was designed immediately after the Field Missions in April and May 2014. Accordingly, Leisa Perch is the corresponding author for this report. The RIO+ thanks Rosaly Byrd for her oversight of the day-to-day management of the survey response process as well as the translation of the survey into Portuguese so as to facilitate responses from stakeholders in Mozambique. We thank Marcio Pontual for his comments and insights into the original design process and Aliness Mumba and Hlami Ngwenya for their comments on the draft survey. We also thank Francois Rogers and Marsha Branch, Communications Consultants, for their comments from a communication perspective. We also thank Sohaila Abdulali for her copy-editing of the final draft of the Report prior to its publication.
**INTRODUCTION**

Within the context of the broader Gender and CSA Assessment under the umbrella of partnership between the RIO+ Centre and the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), three main questions were identified. These were:

1. **What should “gender” mean for this entire project and how this shapes and informs the broader policy agenda at the national, regional and global level?**

2. **What do we need to get out of the CSA project to promote a robust and consistent gender-responsive CSA approach which would be enabled through project outputs but also via the institutional partners of the project (operational and strategic)?**

3. **What specific gender gaps currently exist in CSA-relevant policies at the country level and how should this inform a framework for narrowing and eliminating this gap and the role of the CSA project in doing so? What potential barriers to adoption could policy incoherence create?**

In engaging with stakeholders these were further shaped into four main areas of inquiry relating to (i) the Understanding Space, the Institutional and Governance Space, the Policy Space and the Change Space. In order to define more clearly the shape of the current discourse, successes and challenges, a Gender and CSA survey was designed, primarily to inform the Institutional and Governance Space and the Policy Space elements of our inquiry.

Between August 1st and September 16th 2014, the survey was conducted online, primarily targeting stakeholders in five different groups (farmers, policymakers, civil society organizations, private/sector media and communication/Theatre for Policy Advocacy) in five focus countries (Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe). Stakeholders were sourced from participants of FANRPAN Dialogues and meetings, validation meeting relating to the draft scoping reports, an e-discussion hosted in 2013 on CSA as well as other actors identified as active in CSA research, policy or practice. From these various lists, a pool of almost three hundred potential respondents to the survey was generated.

To amplify the pool particularly for those working in the five focus countries occasionally or for specific periods of time, an email message was also sent out to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) DGroups CSA Community of Practice sharing information on the survey and inviting stakeholders to contact the RIO+ if interested in participating. From that call, six contacts persons responded. This opportunity was also extended to others working in the focus countries as part of regional or global programs.

By the time the survey was closed on September 16th, participants from the five focus countries plus respondents from an additional 8 countries had responded to the survey, including Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Finland, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda and Tanzania. A total of 105 people participated, 64 male and 41 female. Respondents from Zambia made up the largest proportion of participants, 25.7% of total participants (see Table 1 in Appendix I). 125 participants in total attempted to participate in the survey but due to incompletion, 20 responses could not be taken into account.

A total of 390 emails were sent out, requesting stakeholders to participate in the survey. Of these, 328 were received. We estimated the number of bounce-backs (errors in the email address or rejected by email systems) to be approximately 62. Of the 328 successful emails, the gender breakdown was: 205 male, 123 female. Reminder emails were sent out to survey invitees in order to ensure a maximum
number of responses. A total of seven emails were sent out to stakeholders in the five focus countries (often in English and Portuguese). In the end, in order to organize responses effectively and address language differences, three survey instruments were created:

- One in English targeting four focus countries (see Appendix VII);
- One in Portuguese targeting stakeholders/respondents from Mozambique (see Appendix VIII); and
- One in English adjusted for participants not living in focus countries but working on them or living and working on CSA in other countries (see Appendix IX).

In administering and overseeing the survey, a number of techniques were used to promote the survey and encourage participation. Only three emails were sent out to the non-focus group stakeholders (one initial email, one reminder, and one last call). For the survey targeted at Southern Africa (specifically the five focus countries), the highest rate of return was in the last week the survey was opened, after an email was sent out reminding participants to finish incomplete surveys (highest rate of return: 46.6%). Interestingly enough, despite the last reminder reminding participants to complete incomplete surveys, the number of incomplete surveys actually went up after this email from 14 to 16 incomplete surveys. The average rate of return between September 2nd and September 10th was 42.6%. These rates differed by survey- the highest rate of return for the Portuguese survey for Mozambique was 38.9%, once again after a last email reminding interested stakeholders to finish incompletes, although the number of incomplete surveys remained at one before and after this email was sent out. The non-focus country survey instrument had a maximum rate of return 18.2%, which was achieved after the last call email was sent. The average rate of return for non-focus country respondents was 12.8%.

There was a total of three incompletes for the non-focus countries responses.

IV. Survey Questions

The survey contained 22 questions and was translated into Portuguese for Mozambique respondents. Respondents were first asked background questions about their profession, country of residence and sector of work. Then more general questions on climate change were posed including on the adequacy of priority given to climate change in public policy. Examples of the questions include:

- How relevant are issues of climate to your work or livelihood? (Possible answers: Extremely relevant, very relevant, relevant, moderately relevant, slightly relevant, not relevant at all);
- How do you most often use information/data on climate or the weather?
- Are the following climate-smart agricultural practices relevant to your country? (Select three of the following: Mixed/inter-cropping, low till/no till; limited/no use of fertilizers, crop rotation, agro-forestry practices, livestock management, soil & water management, integrated food & energy systems, early planting, late planting);
- How willing do you think farmers are to change their agricultural practices to adapt to or mitigate the impacts of climate change? (Extremely willing, very willing, moderately willing, slightly willing, not at all willing);
- How well do you think the existing policy framework supports equal participation of women and men in all aspects of agriculture? (Extremely well, very well, moderately well, slightly well, not at all well);
- Which of the following do you think will be MOST important for CSA in
the next 10 years? (Credits, inputs, technology, policy, public investment, public-private partnership, equal access to credit, input & technology);

- Is there a need for more gender-sensitive approaches to CSA? (Significantly more, some more, no more, less, a lot less);

- Should government policies be (choose one of the following) on the issue of gender and CSA? (Much more focused, somewhat more focused, slightly more focused, about as focused as they are now, slightly less focused, somewhat less focused, much less focused);

- How concerned are you about gender equality (in the context of CSA)? (Extremely concerned, very concerned, moderately concerned, slightly concerned, not at all concerned)

V. Breakdown of Survey Responses

Respondents’ most common profession was “Research/Applied Research”; a total of 24 participants (11 women and 13 men) or 22.9% of total responses answered that this was their profession. This was followed by “Education, Training & Library Occupations,” which made up 15.2% of total responses, (six women and 10 men). Professions in “Farming, Fishing & Forestry Occupations” composed 8.6% of all professions, including four women and five men respondents. Out of the five focus countries, respondents from Mozambique had the highest percentage of “Farming, Fishing & Forestry Occupation” Respondents, about 28.6% of total professions in Mozambique (one woman, three men). “Education, Training & Library” and “Research/Applied Research” were common professions for both women and men respondents in the other four countries (see Appendix II).

The majority of both men and women respondents to the English-only focus country version of the survey indicated that their country was doing “slightly too little” to reduce the impacts of climate change. Mozambique was the exception, where the majority of women (two out of five) said that the country’s actions were “slightly too much.” Male respondents from Mozambique were divided; three respondents (33.3%) answered “slightly too much,” another three (33.3%) “somewhat too little,” two (22.2%) “slightly too little,” and one (11.1%) “somewhat too much” (see Appendix III). Yet when looking at specifically respondents in “Farming, Fishing & Forestry” occupations, these figures differed: three of the four women farmers responded that their country was doing “slightly too much” to address the impact of climate change. One woman (the only female woman farmer from a non-focus country—Kenya) responded that she thought her country was doing “slightly too little.” Male farmer respondents came from Mozambique and Zambia; two of the three Mozambique

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Chart 1: How well do you think the existing policy framework supports equal participation of women & men in all aspects of agriculture? (Male Respondents)

- Extremely well
- Very well
- Moderately well
- Slightly well
- Not at all well

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Chart 1. RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.
men responded “slightly too much,” the other “somewhat too little” and the Zambian farmers “slightly too little” and “much too little” (see Appendix III).

Although there was a small sample size of farmer respondents in the survey (a total of nine with four women and five men), their responses still constitute almost 9% of total respondents. In observing their responses in regard to climate experiences, a general pattern emerges among the both the women and men farmers that is important to consider. They suggest differences in mentality regarding CSA adoption and agriculture in general. Although the findings pull experiences from four different African countries (farmer respondents came from Kenya, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe), the unity among women in some questions as well as the stark contrast between men and women in determining importance for CSA adoption is note-worthy. The women tended to share common perspectives regarding the relevancy of climate change to work, reliance on rainwater for household needs and also the difference in roles between men and women in the agriculture value chain. Women acknowledged the importance of outside factors including the government and farmers’ organizations in adopting CSA approaches, in contrast to male farmers’ responses to the same issue. On the latter, men tended to view government as the least important factor in adopting CSA (see Appendix IV).

The question “How well do you think existing policy framework supports equal participation of women & men in all aspects of agriculture?” varied between men and women. Men tended to answer that the existing policy framework supports equal participation “moderately well” (Chart 1), while the majority of women either answered that it supported equal participation “very well” or “slightly well” (Chart 2). The response “moderately well” followed after “very well” and “slightly well” in women’s responses. More male respondents than female respondents answered that the existing policy framework supports equal participation “extremely well.” For response numbers and percentages, see Appendix V.

In regard to another policy question, “Should government policies be (much more focused,

Chart 2: How well do you think the existing policy framework supports equal participation of women and men in all aspects of agriculture? (Female Respondents)

![Chart 2](image)

Chart 2. RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.

should government policies be (much more focused, Chart 3. RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.)

Much more focused
Somewhat more focused
Slightly more focused
About as focused as they are now
Slightly less focused
Somewhat less focused
Much less focused
somewhat more focused, slightly more focused, about as focused as they are now, slightly less focused, somewhat less focused, much less focused) on the issue of gender and CSA, only one of all respondents, both male and female, answered that government policies should be any less focused on the issue of gender and CSA. The respondent, a female, answered that policies should be “slightly less focused” on the issue of gender and CSA (see Chart 3). The majority of both male and female respondents answered that they believed government policies should be “much more focused” on the issue: 51.6% of males and 68.3% of females responded that policies should be “much more focused.” This unity in responses suggests there is appetite and interest for an increased focus on gender and CSA in policies. See Appendix VI for specific numbers and percentages by gender, as well as a pie chart (Chart 4) for male respondents.
## Appendix I:

### Table 1: Survey Participant Statistics by Country & Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total as % of Total</th>
<th>% of Total (All Countries)</th>
<th>% of Country Total</th>
<th>% of Gender Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Countries</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>60,95</td>
<td>39,05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,95</td>
<td>1,56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,9</td>
<td>1,9</td>
<td>3,13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,95</td>
<td>0,95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,9</td>
<td>1,9</td>
<td>4,88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15,24</td>
<td>5,71</td>
<td>37,5</td>
<td>9,38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13,33</td>
<td>8,57</td>
<td>64,29</td>
<td>14,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13,33</td>
<td>9,52</td>
<td>71,43</td>
<td>15,63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9,52</td>
<td>4,76</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,95</td>
<td>0,95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,95</td>
<td>0,95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18,1</td>
<td>69,23</td>
<td>29,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13,33</td>
<td>10,48</td>
<td>78,57</td>
<td>17,19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.
Appendix II:

Professions by Gender for Five Focus Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesotho</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy &amp; Decision-Making</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research/Applied Research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Training &amp; Library</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community &amp; Social Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphic 1. RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mozambique</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy &amp; Decision-Making</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Training &amp; Library</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture &amp; Engineering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research/Applied Research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming, Fishing &amp; Forestry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graphic 2. RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Graphic 3. RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.

Graphic 4. RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.

Graphic 5. RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.
**Table 2: Level of National Action on Climate Change Impacts, Five Focus Countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graph 6: Level of National Action on Climate Change Impacts, Five Focus Countries**

"Describe the level of action in your country to reduce the impacts of climate change/global warming?"

RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.
### Table 3: Level of National Action on Climate Change Impacts, “Farming, Fishing & Forestry” Occupations by Gender, All Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Much too much</th>
<th>Somewhat too much</th>
<th>Slightly too much</th>
<th>About the right amount</th>
<th>Slightly too little</th>
<th>Somewhat too little</th>
<th>Much too little</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.

### Graph 7: Level of National Action on Climate Change Impacts, “Farming, Fishing & Forestry” Occupations by Gender, All Countries

“Describe the level of action in your country to reduce the impacts of climate change/global warming?”

RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.
### Appendix IV: Farmers’ Responses on Climate Experiences

#### Table 4: “Farming, Fishing & Forestry” Occupations, by Gender on Questions Relating to Workload

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How relevant are issues of climate to your work or livelihood?</th>
<th>How do you most often use information/data on climate or the weather?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extremely Relevant</td>
<td>Very Relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 5: “Farming, Fishing & Forestry” Occupations, by Gender on Questions Relating to Policy and Community Interactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How well do you think the existing policy framework supports equal participation of women and men in all aspects of agriculture?</th>
<th>Are there differences in how female and male farmers plant or work on their farm now as compared to previous years?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extremely Well</td>
<td>Very Well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.
Table 6: “Farming, Fishing & Forestry” Occupations, by Gender on Questions Relating to Women and Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women and men play different roles in the agriculture value chain</th>
<th>Women provide most of the agricultural labour in smallholder farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.

Table 7: “Farming, Fishing & Forestry” Occupations, by Gender: Most & Least Important in Adopting CSA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Least Important</th>
<th>Most Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td>Themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.
Appendix V:
“How well do you think the existing policy framework supports equal participation of women and men in all aspects of agriculture?”

Table 8: Male Respondents’ Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Least Important</th>
<th>Most Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td>Themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Most Important” indicates the highest ranking for support of equal participation. “Least Important” indicates the lowest ranking.

Table 9: Female Respondents’ Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female Response %</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extremely well</td>
<td>4.88%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very well</td>
<td>31.71%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderately well</td>
<td>24.39%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly well</td>
<td>29.27%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all well</td>
<td>9.76%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Most Important” indicates the highest ranking for support of equal participation. “Least Important” indicates the lowest ranking.

RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.
Appendix VI:
Should government policies be (choose one of the following) on the issue of gender and CSA?

### Table 10: Female Respondents’ Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female Responses</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Much more focused</td>
<td>68.29%</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat more focused</td>
<td>24.39%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly more focused</td>
<td>4.88%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About as focused as they are now</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly less focused</td>
<td>2.44%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat less focused</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much less focused</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.

### Chart 3: Female Respondents

- Much more focused
- Somewhat more focused
- Slightly more focused
- About as focused as they are now
- Slightly less focused
- Somewhat less focused
- Much less focused

### Table 11: Male Respondents’ Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Much more focused</td>
<td>51.56%</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat more focused</td>
<td>20.31%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly more focused</td>
<td>17.19%</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About as focused as they are now</td>
<td>10.94%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly less focused</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat less focused</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much less focused</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIO+ Centre. Prepared by authors.

### Chart 4: Male Respondents

- Much more focused
- Somewhat more focused
- Slightly more focused
- About as focused as they are now
- Slightly less focused
- Somewhat less focused
- Much less focused
Appendix VII:

Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Southern Africa

Thank you for participating in our survey. Your feedback is important.

You have been identified as a stakeholder in one of the following countries (Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) who would have been involved or consulted in the Scoping studies on CSA commissioned by FANRPAN (Food and Agriculture Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network) and/or FAO. You might have also participated in a FANRPAN CSA- National validation workshop or Regional Conference/Dialogue.

Your answers to the following questions will inform the Gender and CSA Assessment being implemented by the World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre) as part of its partnership with FANRPAN in the context of its ongoing work on climate-smart agriculture.

Through the assessment we are seeking to understand the extent to which gender and CSA is an issue, how it is being addressed and how effectively and what alternatives may be needed to ensure equal access to CSA for both men and women in these five countries.

Results will supplement key informant interviews, and other consultations at regional and national level and inform the gender and CSA strategy which will be developed as well as a Review Report on the policy frameworks in the five countries. They will provide an important ground-truthing aspect to this effort.

The survey should take no more than 20 minutes of your time.

We look forward to your inputs and to sharing the results as soon as possible.

Please bear in mind that the survey will no longer be available after August 29th, 2014.

With our thanks,

RIO+ Centre and FANRPAN
Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Southern Africa

1. Which of the following best describes your current occupation?

- Advocacy
- Architecture and Engineering Occupations
- Business and Financial Operations Occupations
- Community and Social Service Occupations
- Construction and Extraction Occupations
- Education, Training, and Library Occupations
- Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations
- Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations
- Health, Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations
- Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations
- Management Occupations
- Policy and Decision-making
- Project/Programme Management and Design
- Protective Service Occupations
- Research/Applied Research
- Sales of Equipment/Other Private Sector Activities
- Other (please specify)

2. In which country do you currently reside?

- Lesotho
- Mozambique
- Swaziland
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- Other (please specify)

3. Which best describes your gender?

- Male
- Female
Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Southern Africa

4. Which of the following options below best describes the sector you work in?

- Government/Public sector
- Civil society (NGOs)
- Private sector
- Quasi-government
- Self-employed (e.g. a farmer)
- Mixed (e.g. farming and other sectors)
- Other (please specify)

5. How relevant are issues of climate to your work or livelihood?

- Extremely relevant
- Very relevant
- Moderately relevant
- Slightly relevant
- Not at all relevant

6. How do you most often use information/data on climate or the weather? Choose one only

- Always
- Most of the time
- About half the time
- Once in a while
- Never

7. How often do you rely on rainwater for your household water needs?

- Always
- Most of the time
- About half the time
- Once in a while
- Never

Other (please specify)
# Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Southern Africa

## 8. Describe the level of action in your country to reduce the impacts of climate change/global warming?

- [ ] Much too much
- [ ] Somewhat too much
- [ ] Slightly too much
- [ ] About the right amount
- [ ] Slightly too little
- [ ] Somewhat too little
- [ ] Much too little

## 9. Is reducing global warming more important than improving the economy, less important than improving the economy, or about as important as improving the economy?

- [ ] Much more important
- [ ] Somewhat more important
- [ ] Slightly more important
- [ ] About as important
- [ ] Slightly less important
- [ ] Somewhat less important
- [ ] Much less important

## 10. Are the following climate-smart agricultural practices relevant to your country? (Select three of the following.)

- [ ] Mixed/Inter-cropping
- [ ] Low-till/No-till
- [ ] Limited/No use of fertilizers
- [ ] Crop rotation
- [ ] Agro-forestry practices
- [ ] Livestock management
- [ ] Soil and water management
- [ ] Integrated food and energy systems
- [ ] Early planting
- [ ] Late planting
Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Southern Africa

11. Should the government provide more money to support irrigation in agriculture, less money to support irrigation in agriculture, or about the same amount of money to support irrigation in agriculture?

- Much more money
- Somewhat more money
- Slightly more money
- About the same amount of money
- Slightly less money
- Somewhat less money
- Much less money

12. How willing do you think farmers are to change their agricultural practices to adapt to or mitigate the impacts of climate change?

- Extremely willing
- Very willing
- Moderately willing
- Slightly willing
- Not at all willing

13. How well do you think the existing policy framework supports equal participation of women and men in all aspects of agriculture?

- Extremely well
- Very well
- Moderately well
- Slightly well
- Not at all well
## Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Southern Africa

### 14. In adopting CSA, do farmers currently rely on (rank each of the following options with 8 being most important and 1 being least important):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Themselves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A combination of some of the above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their communities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The private sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other farmers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 15. What information would you most like to have access to? (Please choose only one.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inputs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Investment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public-Private Sector partnership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal access to credit, inputs and technology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16. Which of the following do you think will be MOST important for CSA in the next 10 years? (Choose as many as apply.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inputs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Investment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public-Private Sector partnership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal access to credit, inputs and technology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Southern Africa

**17. Evaluate the following statements.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women and men play different roles in the agriculture value chain</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neither Disagree Nor Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women provide most of the agricultural labour in smallholder farms</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neither Disagree Nor Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women and men have equal access to credit and agricultural inputs for CSA</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neither Disagree Nor Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**18. Are there differences in how female and male farmers plant or work on their farm now as compared to previous years?**

- | Significant differences
- | Some differences
- | Occasional differences
- | No difference

**19. Is there a need for more gender-sensitive approaches to CSA?**

- | Significantly more
- | Some more
- | No more
- | Less
- | A lot less

**20. Should government policies be (choose one of the following) on the issue of gender and CSA?**

- | Much more focused
- | Somewhat more focused
- | Slightly more focused
- | About as focused as they are now
- | Slightly less focused
- | Somewhat less focused
- | Much less focused
Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture in Southern Africa

21. Should the Gender Ministry/Bureau/Department have an active role in CSA?
- Yes
- No
- Neutral

22. How concerned are you about gender equality (in the context of CSA)?
- Extremely concerned
- Very concerned
- Moderately concerned
- Slightly concerned
- Not at all concerned
Appendix VIII: Survey for non-focus countries

Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture

Thank you for participating in our survey. Your feedback is important.

Your answers to the following questions will inform the Gender and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Assessment being implemented by the World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre) as part of its partnership with the Food and Agriculture Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) in the context of its ongoing work on climate-smart agriculture.

Through the assessment we are seeking to understand the extent to which gender and CSA is an issue, how it is being addressed and how effectively and what alternatives may be needed to ensure equal access to CSA for both men and women.

Results will supplement key informant interviews, and other consultations at regional and national level and inform the gender and CSA strategy which will be developed as well as a Review Report on the policy frameworks. They will provide an important ground-truthing aspect to this effort.

The survey should take no more than 20 minutes of your time.

We look forward to your inputs and to sharing the results as soon as possible.

Please bear in mind that the survey will no longer be available after August 29th, 2014.

With our thanks,
RIO+ Centre and FANRPAN
Thank you for participating in our survey. Your feedback is important.

Your answers to the following questions will inform the Gender and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Assessment being implemented by the World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre) as part of its partnership with the Food and Agriculture Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) in the context of its ongoing work on climate-smart agriculture.

Through the assessment we are seeking to understand the extent to which gender and CSA is an issue, how it is being addressed and how effectively and what alternatives may be needed to ensure equal access to CSA for both men and women.

Results will supplement key informant interviews, and other consultations at regional and national level and inform the gender and CSA strategy which will be developed as well as a Review Report on the policy frameworks. They will provide an important ground-truthing aspect to this effort.

The survey should take no more than 20 minutes of your time.

We look forward to your inputs and to sharing the results as soon as possible.

Please bear in mind that the survey will no longer be available after August 29th, 2014.

With our thanks,

RIO+ Centre and FANRPAN
# Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture

1. Which of the following best describes your current occupation?

- [ ] Advocacy
- [ ] Architecture and Engineering Occupations
- [ ] Business and Financial Operations Occupations
- [ ] Community and Social Service Occupations
- [ ] Construction and Extraction Occupations
- [ ] Education, Training, and Library Occupations
- [ ] Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations
- [ ] Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations
- [ ] Health, Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations
- [ ] Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations
- [ ] Management Occupations
- [ ] Policy and Decision-making
- [ ] Project/Programme Management and Design
- [ ] Protective Service Occupations
- [ ] Research/Applied Research
- [ ] Sales of Equipment/Other Private Sector Activities
- [ ] Other (please specify)

2. Your responses in this questionnaire will be based on which country?

3. Which best describes your gender?

- [ ] Male
- [ ] Female
Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture

4. Which of the following options below best describes the sector you work in?

- [ ] Government/Public sector
- [ ] Civil society (NGOs)
- [ ] Private sector
- [ ] Quasi-government
- [ ] Self-employed (e.g. a farmer)
- [ ] Mixed (e.g. farming and other sectors)
- [ ] Other (please specify)
## Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture

### 5. How relevant are issues of climate to your work or livelihood?

- [ ] Extremely relevant
- [ ] Very relevant
- [ ] Moderately relevant
- [ ] Slightly relevant
- [ ] Not at all relevant

### 6. How do you most often use information/data on climate or the weather? Choose one only

- [ ] Always
- [ ] Most of the time
- [ ] About half the time
- [ ] Once in a while
- [ ] Never
- [ ] Other (please specify)

### 7. How often do you rely on rainwater for your household water needs?

- [ ] Always
- [ ] Most of the time
- [ ] About half the time
- [ ] Once in a while
- [ ] Never
- [ ] Other (please specify)

### 8. Describe the level of action in your country to reduce the impacts of climate change/global warming?

- [ ] Much too much
- [ ] Somewhat too much
- [ ] Slightly too much
- [ ] About the right amount
- [ ] Slightly too little
- [ ] Somewhat too little
- [ ] Much too little
Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture

9. Is reducing global warming more important than improving the economy, less important than improving the economy, or about as important as improving the economy?

- [ ] Much more important
- [ ] Somewhat more important
- [ ] Slightly more important
- [ ] About as important
- [ ] Slightly less important
- [ ] Somewhat less important
- [ ] Much less important
Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture

10. Are the following climate-smart agricultural practices relevant to your country? (Select three of the following.)
- Mixed/Inter-cropping
- Low-till/No-till
- Limited/No use of fertilizers
- Crop rotation
- Agro-forestry practices
- Livestock management
- Soil and water management
- Integrated food and energy systems
- Early planting
- Late planting

11. Should the government provide more money to support irrigation in agriculture, less money to support irrigation in agriculture, or about the same amount of money to support irrigation in agriculture?
- Much more money
- Somewhat more money
- Slightly more money
- About the same amount of money
- Slightly less money
- Somewhat less money
- Much less money

12. How willing do you think farmers are to change their agricultural practices to adapt to or mitigate the impacts of climate change?
- Extremely willing
- Very willing
- Moderately willing
- Slightly willing
- Not at all willing
### Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture

13. How well do you think the existing policy framework supports equal participation of women and men in all aspects of agriculture?

- [ ] Extremely well
- [ ] Very well
- [ ] Moderately well
- [ ] Slightly well
- [ ] Not at all well

14. In adopting CSA, do farmers currently rely on (rank each of the following options with 8 being most important and 1 being least important):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Their communities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A combination of some of the above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other farmers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Themselves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The private sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. What information would you most like to have access to? (Please choose only one.)

- [ ]

---
Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture

16. Which of the following do you think will be MOST important for CSA in the next 10 years? (Choose as many as apply.)

- [ ] Credit
- [ ] Inputs
- [ ] Technology
- [ ] Policy
- [ ] Public Investment
- [ ] Public-Private Sector partnership
- [ ] Equal access to credit, inputs and technology

Other (please specify) ____________________________________________________________________________

17. Evaluate the following statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neither Disagree Nor Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women and men play different roles in the agriculture value chain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women provide most of the agricultural labour in smallholder farms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and men have equal access to credit and agricultural inputs for CSA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. Are there differences in how female and male farmers plant or work on their farm now as compared to previous years?

- [ ] Significant differences
- [ ] Some differences
- [ ] Occasional differences
- [ ] No difference
## Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture

**19. Is there a need for more gender-sensitive approaches to CSA?**
- [ ] Significantly more
- [ ] Some more
- [ ] No more
- [ ] Less
- [ ] A lot less

**20. Should government policies be (choose one of the following) on the issue of gender and CSA?**
- [ ] Much more focused
- [ ] Somewhat more focused
- [ ] Slightly more focused
- [ ] About as focused as they are now
- [ ] Slightly less focused
- [ ] Somewhat less focused
- [ ] Much less focused

**21. Should the Gender Ministry/Bureau/Department have an active role in CSA?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] Neutral

**22. How concerned are you about gender equality (in the context of CSA)?**
- [ ] Extremely concerned
- [ ] Very concerned
- [ ] Moderately concerned
- [ ] Slightly concerned
- [ ] Not at all concerned
Appendix IX: Survey in Portuguese

Gênero e Agricultura de Clima Inteligente (CSA) na África Austral

Obrigado pela sua participação em nossa pesquisa. O seu feedback é importante.

Você foi identificado como uma parte engajada nos estudos de Scoping sobre Agricultura de Clima Inteligente (CSA) comissionado pelo FANRPAN (Food and Agriculture Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network) e/ou FAO (Organização das Nações Unidas para a Alimentação e a Agricultura) num dos seguintes países (Lesoto, Moçambique, Suazilândia, Zâmbia, e Zimbabué). Você também podia ter participado no FANRPAN CSA- seminário nacional de validação ou Conferência/Diálogo Regional.

Suas respostas às seguintes perguntas informarão a Avaliação de Gênero e CSA que está sendo implementado pelo Centro Mundial de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (Centro RIO+) em parceria com o FANRPAN no contexto do seu trabalho contínuo com agricultura de clima inteligente.

Com essa avaliação, buscamos compreender o grau em que o gênero e CSA são questões, como essas questões estão sendo tratadas e com que eficiência, e quais alternativas talvez sejam necessárias para garantir igualdade de acesso à CSA para ambos os homens e as mulheres nos cinco países.

Resultados suplementarão entrevistas fundamentais dos informantes e outras consultas a nível regional e nacional, e informarão a estratégia de gênero e CSA que vai ser desenvolvido junto com o Relatório de Revisão sobre os quadros políticos dos cinco países. Os resultados fornecerão dados de campo importantes para refletir a situação real.

A pesquisa não deverá demorar mais de 20 minutos.
Aguardamos com interesse as suas entradas e compartilhar os resultados o mais cedo possível.
Por favor, lembre-se que a pesquisa não será disponível depois o 29 de Agosto, 2014.

Muito obrigado,
Centro RIO+ e FANRPAN
Gênero e Agricultura de Clima Inteligente (CSA) na África Austral

1. Qual das seguintes opções melhor descreve a sua ocupação atual?

- Advocacia
- Agricultura, Pesca e Silvicultura
- Arquitetura e Engenharia
- Ciências da Vida, Físicas e Sociais
- Construção e Extração
- Educação, Formação e Biblioteca
- Gestão
- Gestão e Concepção dos Programas/Projetos
- Negócios e Operações Financeiras
- Pesquisa/Investigação Aplicada
- Políticas e Tomadas de Decisões
- Preparação de Alimentos e Relacionadas a Servir
- Saúde, Profissionais de Saúde e Técnicos
- Serviços Comunitário e Social
- Serviços de Proteção
- Vendas de Equipamentos /Outros Atividades do Sector Privado
- Outros (especifique)

2. Em qual país você reside atualmente?

- Lesoto
- Moçambique
- Suazilândia
- Zâmbia
- Zimbabué
- Outro (especifique)

3. Qual melhor descreve o seu gênero?

- Masculino
- Feminino
Gênero e Agricultura de Clima Inteligente (CSA) na África Austral

4. Qual das seguintes opções melhor descreve o setor que você trabalha?

☐ Governo/Setor público
☐ Sociedade civil (ONGs)
☐ Setor privado
☐ Quase-governamental
☐ Autônomo (por exemplo, um agricultor)
☐ Miístra (por exemplo, agricultura e outros setores)
☐ Outro (especifique)

5. De que relevância são as questões climáticas para o seu trabalho ou os seus meios de subsistência?

☐ Extremamente relevante
☐ Muito relevante
☐ Moderadamente relevante
☐ Ligeiramente relevante
☐ Não é relevante de maneira nenhuma

6. Como você mais frequentemente utiliza informação/dados do clima ou do tempo? Escolha apenas uma resposta

☐ ____________________________
### Gênero e Agricultura de Clima Inteligente (CSA) na África Austral

7. Com que frequência você depende de água da chuva para suas necessidades domésticas de água?

- Sempre
- Maioria das vezes
- Metade do tempo
- De vez em quando
- Nunca
- Outro (especifique)

8. Descreve o nível de ação que em seu país para reduzir os impactos das mudanças climáticas/aquecimento global:

- Muito excessivo
- Ligeiramente excessivo
- Um pouco mais que suficiente
- Suficiente
- Um pouco menos que suficiente
- Ligeiramente pouco
- Muito pouco

9. A redução do aquecimento global é mais importante do que melhorar a economia, menos importante do que melhorar a economia, ou tão importante como melhorar a economia?

- Extremamente mais importante
- Muito mais importante
- Pouco mais importante
- A mesma importância
- Pouco menos importante
- Muito menos importante
- Extremamente menos importante
### Gênero e Agricultura de Clima Inteligente (CSA) na África Austral

10. Quais das seguintes práticas de agricultura de clima inteligente são relevantes ao seu país? (Escolha três das seguintes opções)

- [ ] Cultivo misto/intercalar
- [ ] Plantio direto
- [ ] Uso Limitado/Nenhum de fertilizantes
- [ ] Rotação de culturas
- [ ] Práticas agro-florestais
- [ ] Gestão do gado
- [ ] Gestão do solo e água
- [ ] Integrated food and energy systems
- [ ] Plantação precoce
- [ ] Plantação tarde

11. Do que nível você acha que o quadro político atual apoia a igualdade de participação de mulheres e homens em todos os aspectos da agricultura?

- [ ] Extremamente bem
- [ ] Muito bem
- [ ] Moderadamente bem
- [ ] Ligeiramente bem
- [ ] Nada bem

12. O governo deve dar mais dinheiro para apoiar irrigação na agricultura, menos dinheiro para apoiar irrigação na agricultura, ou a quantidade atual para apoiar irrigação na agricultura?

- [ ] Muito mais dinheiro
- [ ] Mais dinheiro
- [ ] Um pouco mais dinheiro
- [ ] A quantidade atual
- [ ] Um pouco menos dinheiro
- [ ] Menos dinheiro
- [ ] Muito menos dinheiro
Gênero e Agricultura de Clima Inteligente (CSA) na África Austral

13. Quão disposto você acha que os agricultores estão a mudar suas práticas agrícolas para se adaptar ou mitigar os impactos das mudanças climáticas?

- Extremamente dispostos
- Muito dispostos
- Moderadamente dispostos
- Ligeiramente dispostos
- Nada dispostos
Gênero e Agricultura de Clima Inteligente (CSA) na África Austral

14. Em adotando CSA, agricultores atualmente depende de (classificar cada uma das seguintes opções com 8 sendo a mais importante e 1 sendo a menos importante):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opção</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O governo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outros agricultores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizações de agricultores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizações regionais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A si mesmos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O setor privado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uma combinação das todas essas opções</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suas comunidades</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Quais informações você gostaria mais de ter acesso a? (Escolha apenas uma resposta)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opção</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crédito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insumos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecnologia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Políticas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investimento Público</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parceria Público-Privada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igualdade de acesso às crédito, insumos, e tecnologia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outros (especifique)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Quais dos seguintes você acha serão mais importante para CSA no próximos 10 anos? (Escolha tantas que aplicam)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opção</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crédito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insumos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecnologia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parceria Público-Privada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igualdade de acesso à crédito, insumos, e tecnologia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outros (especifique)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Gênero e Agricultura de Clima Inteligente (CSA) na África Austral

#### 17. Avaliar as seguintes declarações.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mulheres e homens têm papéis diferentes no cadeia de valor agricultura</th>
<th>Discordo Fortamente</th>
<th>Discordo</th>
<th>Nem discordo nem concordo</th>
<th>Concordo</th>
<th>Concordo Fortamente</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As mulheres fornecem a maior parte do trabalho agrícola nas pequenas propriedades agrícolas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulheres e homens têm igual acesso ao crédito e insumos agrícolas para CSA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 18. Existem diferenças no como mulheres e homens agricultores trabalham e plantam na fazenda agora, em comparação aos anos anteriores?

- [ ] Diferenças significativos
- [ ] Algumas diferenças
- [ ] Diferenças
- [ ] Não existem diferenças

#### 19. Há uma necessidade de mais abordagens sensíveis ao gênero em CSA?

- [ ] Significativamente mais
- [ ] Um pouco mais
- [ ] Não mais
- [ ] Menos
- [ ] Muito menos
### Gênero e Agricultura de Clima Inteligente (CSA) na África Austral

20. As políticas governamentais devem ser (escolha uma das seguintes opções) sobre a questão de gênero e CSA?

- [ ] Muito mais focado
- [ ] Ligeiramente mais focado
- [ ] Um pouco mais focado
- [ ] Como são atualmente
- [ ] Um pouco menos focado
- [ ] Ligeiramente menos focado
- [ ] Muito menos focado

21. O Ministério/Bureau/Departamento de Gênero deve ter um papel ativo em CSA?

- [ ] Sim
- [ ] Não
- [ ] Neutro

22. O quanto você está preocupado com igualdade de gênero (no contexto de CSA?)

- [ ] Extremamente preocupado
- [ ] Muito preocupado
- [ ] Moderadamente preocupado
- [ ] Ligeiramente preocupado
- [ ] Nada preocupado
Between August 1st and September 16th 2014, the World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre) conducted an online survey on Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), in collaboration with the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN). By the time the survey was closed on September 16th, participants from the five focus countries (see above in darker blue) plus respondents from an additional 8 countries had responded to the survey, including Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Finland, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda and Tanzania. This survey was an important element of our Assessment on Gender and CSA in Southern Africa, part of the RIO+/FANRPAN Partnership. See more in the infographic also based on the survey findings, on the RIO+ and FANRPAN websites, and more on the assessment itself in a related series of publications.
Building on the awareness created by the discussions at the 20th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP20), the World Centre for Sustainable Development (Rio+ Centre) launched a number of communication products online. These relate to gender and climate-smart agriculture and were developed by the Centre itself in collaboration with its strategic partners. Over a period of two weeks the Centre developed a range of communication products targeted at various target audiences.

The two-week communications campaign started on 1 December and was geared towards communicating work from a partnership between the Rio+ Centre and the Food and Natural Resources Planning Analysis Network (FANRPAN). The partnership that was established in mid-2014 is aimed at conducting a gender analysis of current climate-smart agriculture policy and practice in Southern Africa with a special focus on Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe and has been made possible with generous financial support from the Government of Norway.

All products are available for download on http://bit.ly/1wJ8iiV.

"Whilst we are communicating specific outcomes from our gender and CSA partnership, we also demonstrate very concretely how we are delivering on the Centre’s mandate from governments. We are collaborating closely with a number of countries on a wide range of issues relating to sustainability. It is very important that the knowledge gained from these practical experiences are made available to inform debate, dialogue and decision-making on issues such as the post-2015 development agenda, and at the highest level."

Dr. Rômulo Paes de Sousa, Director of the Rio+ Centre