



Building agency

Build **confidence**, self-esteem and aspirations of both men and women, in addition to the **knowledge, skills and capabilities** they need to thrive.

Changing relations

Transform the power **relations** through which men and women live their lives through intimate relationships and social **networks**, through **group membership** and activism, and citizen and market negotiations.

Transforming structures

Support the **transformation** of **discriminatory social norms**, customs, values and exclusionary practices (all within **the non-formal sphere**), and laws, policies, procedures and services (in the **formal sphere**).

FAO Perspective

Domains for gender-transformation & empowerment in
Climate-Smart Agriculture Programmes

Beau Damen, Kae
Mihara, FAO-RAP
Ilaria Sisto, FAO-ESA

On farm practices that are potentially climate-smart & selected gender dimensions

Objectives	Contribution to Climate-smart agriculture			Gender dimensions	
CSA option/Practice	Climate change adaptation	Climate change mitigation	Potential household food security and nutrition impact	Women's control of income from practice	Relative amount of time until benefits are realized
Stress-tolerant varieties	High	Low	High	Low	Low
Conservation agriculture	High	Medium	High	Low	High
Improved home gardens	High	Medium	High	High	Low
On-farm tree planting	High	High	Low-Medium	Low	High
Composting	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Small-scale irrigation	High	Low	High	Low-Medium	Low
Fodder shrubs	High	Medium-High	High	High	Medium
Herbaceous legumes	High	Medium	High	High	Medium
Improved grasses	High	Medium	High	High	Low
Restoration of degraded rangeland	High	High	Medium	Low	High

Selected Good practice examples

Area	Good practice	FAO Selected Examples
Risk, vulnerability and capacity	Analyse climate risks, differential vulnerability and capacity of people, ecosystems and institutions	Region-wide – Local Sex disaggregated data
Participation, inclusion and gender equality	Ensure participation, agency, transparency and inclusion of all groups	Bangladesh, Nepal – Tailor extension to women farmers
Innovation, local and indigenous knowledge and technology	Promote innovation, local (including traditional and indigenous) knowledge and gender-sensitive technology	Nepal, Cambodia, Laos – Promotion of women led technologies & businesses, Access to CIS, Using standards & certifications
Institutional linkages	Establish institutional arrangements and linkages which facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement	Cambodia, Mongolia – Use gender specific targets in national and local plans
Learning, capacity development and knowledge management	Integrate learning, capacity development, monitoring and knowledge management processes	Region-wide – Ensure training is provided and monitored equally



FAO Regional Gender Strategy and Action Plan (2022-25) for Asia and the Pacific

Main Focus Areas for 2022-25

1

Enabling women to exercise **voice and leadership** for effective participation in governance

2

Increasing women's **access to, and control over, natural and productive resources, services, markets, decent work** and resulting income and benefits

3

Facilitating technology transfer and innovation to reduce **women's work burdens**, and reducing digital divide

4

Mobilizing participation and support of men and women for **gender-based transformation** in agriculture and equitable distribution of responsibilities

5

Enhancing gender mainstreaming across **FAO's systems and structures**