

Climate Change, Innovation and Gender

What are we thinking about?

- CCAFS
- Climate change ~ 1C increase since 1900 →
 - 5% decline in yields/ha
 - flooding and drought. How will people be fed?
 - ~ 17% of global emissions related to agriculture
- Lots of technologies out there to mitigate, but farmers don't seem so interested. Why not?
 - Do technologies fit?
 - look at what farmers are trying to do themselves?
 - look at what prevents them from trying out more ideas?
- If farmers test new ideas, what social changes might emerge – especially related to gender? -
- What can we learn that can be used at a global scale?
- Prolinnova
 - Small grants to support farmer innovators
 - Networking for farmer innovators
 - Technical inputs for farmer experimenters
 - Test alternatives to scaling out
 - Test the idea of doing mitigation work

Sites & activities

- Bangladesh

- Vermi-composting and social forestry
- Looking into farmer testing of soils
- radio and social media to both reach out to other farmer groups, and to convince government to help out.
- Looking into farmer testing of soils

- Cambodia

- Honduras

- Planting agroforestry species with their new crops. Women and men experimenting with mixes of plants that they consider ideal
- Testing out new stoves that reduce wood consumption and provide some charcoal for integration into soils.
- Looking into farmer testing of soils

1. Does climate mitigation matter to farmers and if so, in what ways?
2. How is climate mitigation presented to farmers that may differ from how farmers understand it/respond to it?

3. How does CCAFS imagine the integration of climate mitigation to be understood in the local agricultural communities?

4. How can tapping into the carbon market be introduced in a way that it doesn't drive farming practices but instead, take a place in the comprehensive practice and thought of agricultural development?

5. What do men and women value most about the experimental process?

6. What are the CRL & B of each activity, and are they changing over time and through the experimental process?

7. With which agencies have the farmers had more negative encounters? What knowledge do they want? How have these interactions created problems for the farmers?

8. What role do extension agents, local NGOs, universities, companies or others play in your innovation process? Would you like them to play a different role? If so, what? Does this answer among men and women, better off or worse off farmers?