# CCAFS-CIAT-IFPRI Gender Intra-household Survey Phase 2

Are women more vulnerable to climate change? Do men and women adapt to climate change differently? While there is increasing buzz around the concept of women's vulnerability to climate change, this CCAFS funded project, with IFPRI, CIAT and local partners, is empirically and systemically assessing gender-differentiated climate change adaptation strategies and preferences. In phase 2, the intra-household gender survey was adapted and implemented in other sites in Latin America and Africa. It was adapted to include some of the production information from IMPACT-Lite since that survey has not been implemented in the new sites. Thus, this intra-household survey includes detailed information on household characteristics, household plot ownership, farm production, decision-making, agricultural practices, assets, sources of information, credit, insurance, group membership, perceptions and personal values collected from the primary male and female decision-makers. The following questions guided the development of the survey:

- How might men and women be (differentially) affected by long-run climate change and short-term climate shocks? Do men and women adapt differently to climate change?

- What are the characteristics and causes of gender differentials in vulnerability/resilience to weather-related risk (e.g. assets, information, empowerment in decision-making, rights, etc.)?

- What are the adaptation options, strategies and approaches (individual, household or collective) that are available to and preferred by men and women?

- Do men and women have different perceptions of climate change and climate risk? How do perceptions of climate change, climate risk and personal values shape adaptation decisions and approaches?

This information will be used for a wide range of audiences, from communities on the ground to researches, implementers and policy makers to better understand the vulnerabilities of men and women to climate change, how they differ, and what actions can be taken to reduce that vulnerability.