Gender Integration in SIMLESA

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Overview

1. Rationale for Gender in Sustainable Intensification (SI)

2. Gender Achievements in SIMLESA I

3. What is new in SIMLESA II?

4. Gender Achievements in SIMLESA II

5. Conclusion
Rationale for Gender in Sustainable Intensification

- Gender equity in agriculture is a fundamental goal in itself and its relationship with social and economic outcomes.

- Gender norms in African contexts and how they relate to rights, roles and responsibilities.

- The need to understand the preferences, needs and wants in each of the gender types in agriculture sector.
Achievements of SIMLESFA Phase I in Gender Work

ASARECA

- Capacity Building: 3 training workshops
- 25 case studies (qualitative study)
- Lessons learned

Patricia with her bumper harvest: from 1.5 bags to 14 bags after learning about the right amount of fertilizer and selection of good seeds from KALRO.

Patricia, Christine and Rosemary, group members of LIGANWA in Kenya.
Disability is not an Inability: Rosemary Oganga
Gender in SIMLES A II?
Socio-Economic Research Output

Research Articles Published:


Planning for Gender Integration in R4D activities

- Meeting ARC of South Africa Aug 24-29, 2015

- Gender Capacity Strengthening for SIMLESA team

- Approaches for integrating gender across all objectives
Research output

- To be continued
Gender Analysis of Maize and Legume Value Chain: Case Study of Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania

Questions: Where and how can maize-legumes systems be scaled to contribute to sustainable intensification of maize-based farming? What would the potential impacts be, in the medium term, across food system in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania?

Methodology:

- Data collection
- Data analysis: Rapid assessment approach and Integrating Gender into Agricultural Value Chains (INGIA-VC)
Production and marketing constraints for maize and legumes seed system

- High costs
- Lack of credit
- Different prices for the same seeds
- Late availability of inputs in times
- Sell of fake seeds
- Mixed seeds legumes
- Few comp and input suppliers legumes
Gender Based Constraints...

- Purchase quantity
- Use local varieties
- Limited control of productive resources
- Men have more access to extension services and training *(exception of Kenya)*, and market information than women

- Women and pesticides
- In Kenya women are traders and buyers and some are into processing
Gender Based Constraints...

- Cultural norms, which restricts women’s mobility to travel to the market i.e. household chores, other factors include lack of means of transportation

- Cultural norms, which give man the power of decision making over the income of the household head, legumes Vs. maize (exception with Ethiopia with 37% of the MHHs coupled interviewed making decision jointly, Kenya and Eastern Tanzania, Morogoro), polygamy
Agricultural Innovation Platforms and Gender Equity: Cases from Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania

- Women are receiving more information on good agricultural practices
- Bringing together extensions, researchers, agro-dealers, NGO’s, practitioners to educate farmers about SI agric.

- Improved women access to farm inputs
AIPs and Gender Equity

- Crop yields
  Before and after period

**Mozambique:**
- maize: 850kg/ha to 2000-3000kg/ha
- Legumes: 250-500 to 1000-1500kg/ha

**Tanzania:**
- maize 467kg to 816 kg harvested
- Pigeon pea 184kg to 479kg harvested

- Farm diversification

- Food security and nutrition

- Spill over effects
AIPs and Gender Equity

• Increased women participation in the market

• Leadership and gender

• Increased women access to micro-credit e.g. in Kenya, there are Uweza, Equity bank, formation of CBOs (Mariani), etc; in Mozambique ADEM provides farmers seeds with credit
Small Research Activity - Gender in Agricultural Innovation Platforms (AUS120, 000)

➢ To document underlying success factors that are critical for the positive outcomes of Innovation Platform

Findings:

➢ Government policy: Rwanda policy clearly notes that each gender is entitled to equal pay or compensation for similar work.

➢ Business ethics: Gained through trainings, which were seen as critical to the AIP success.

➢ Culture: Demand folks, “cannot reap where they did not sow.”
Interests and Perceptions of Agriculture Among African Rural Youth: Cases from Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania

- Study area: Oromia, Embu, Bungoma, Macate, Angonia, Morogoro, Arusha, Manyara
- Youth are interested in agricultural

- Agric. as important for food security and income earning both now and in the future
- Ethiopia and agribusiness
- In Mozambique, women youth are into selling agricultural products
- Obstacles to agric. were noted, i.e. access to land, finance, input and output markets, knowledge in agric. practices
Strengths and Weakness/Opportunities and Challenges

- Opportunity to expand maize and legume production and marketing exists.

- There are opportunities for women to earn their own income if working together as a group in processing, trading or opening agro-dealership business.

- Differences across countries and even within a country in terms of gender matters in agric.

- FHHs Vs MHHs; monogamous vs polygamous.

- The need to foster a shared understanding and ownership of gender related activities And Budgeting.
Fig 1: Gender disaggregated data of SIMLESA technology adopters in 2016/17 by country (estimated number of farming households)
### Table 1: Participation of women and men in SIMLESA research activities in Ethiopia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scaling out strategy</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Days</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>2044</td>
<td>2027</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>2351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange visits</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demo plots</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Innovation Platforms</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3307</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>3886</td>
<td>3802</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>4469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Gender oriented participatory extension approach
- Number of female extension staff
Strengths and weakness/Opportunities and challenges

• Get out of our silos: CIMMYT and other CGIARs, among other parties need to cross talk with the private sector and govts i.e. tighten inspection protocols for quality of seeds in the market, strengthen extension system to be able to reach out to women more
Acknowledgment

- Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
- NARS in Ethiopia
- KARLO in Kenya
- IIAM in Mozambique
- NARS in Tanzania
- NARS in Malawi
- RAB in Rwanda
- SIMLESIA Review Team
Thank you!
Gender Based Constraints

Table 1: Maize and common beans seeds sources for FHHs and MHHs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seed source</th>
<th>Maize</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Common Bean</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FHH (N=6)</td>
<td>WMHH (N=14)</td>
<td>MHH (N=40)</td>
<td>Total (N=60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own seed and purchased</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own/, exchange &amp; purchase</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased &amp; Gift</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
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Data collected 2017, Ethiopia Oromia region
Fig 1: Gender disaggregated data of SIMLESA technology adopters in 2016/17 by country (estimated number of farming households)
Women perceived contribution to agricultural production decisions in Central Mozambique

Courtesy of Quinhentos, L,M et al., 2017
Fig 2. Women participation in agricultural production decision making in Central Mozambique