Gender Integration in SIMLESA

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Overview

1. Lessons learned from farmers in the field

2. How to achieve gender, nutrition- and climate smart-agriculture (GNCSA)

3. Looking ahead

4. Conclusion
Dorothy and Peter’s story from Bungoma, W. Kenya
How to achieve Gender, Nutrition- and Climate Smart Agriculture (GNCSA)?

**Planning and design:** to enhance nutrition benefits, CA can be introduced together with legumes or biofortified crop varieties to increase protein or micro-nutrient.

**Implementation: Gender transformative and NCSA in Zambia**

- **Gender-Oriented Participatory Extension Approach**

**M&E**
## Benefits, Level of Attainment and Estimated Attribution Among Mudende AIP Membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIP type of Activity (specify)</th>
<th>List of main benefits reported/observed (by 2016) related to AIP</th>
<th>Levels of benefits</th>
<th>Level of direct attribution to</th>
<th>% sharing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level of partnerships</td>
<td>Donor funds</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop related: Potato (for consumption and for seeds)</td>
<td>Yield increase</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drought tolerance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H2O use Efficiency</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crop diversity</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diseases/pest tolerance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher income (%)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Market access (Potato)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milk volume increase (%)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Market access (milk)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better agribusiness (es)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower input costs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More capital (e.g. credit)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Crop Related Benefits:**
- Production volume: (i) potato=10 tons/hectare in 2008 to 25 tons/hectare in 2016; and (ii) Yield of milk=1 litre/cow in 2008 to 7 liters/cow in 2016 (local breed).
- Men and women benefit equally
- Germplasm was provided by RAB

**Business Related Benefits:**
- Investments in AIP partnerships, infrastructure, equipment, produce marketing networks, training skills, led to:
  (a) Credit access; (b) High income; (c) Better market access; (d) Attract agribusiness farm inputs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Level of direct attribution to</th>
<th>% sharing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partnerships</td>
<td>Donor funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social (e.g. Table banking, labor sharing)</td>
<td>Youth participation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women participation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better nutrition</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better societal harmony</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduced drudgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment related</td>
<td>Reduced soil erosion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduced weeds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better soil health</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better water retention</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More soil organic C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructural</td>
<td>New business building/s</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better storage (potato/milk)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of score in each category</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum possible success score</td>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: 0=None. 1=Weak. 2=Average. 3=Strong. X=Unknown

- Social benefits: (i) youth and women participation was highly valued; (ii) societal harmony: AIPs brought together diverse actors at household and other levels to collaborate and rely on complementarity and reduce competition (increased yield, incomes, etc).

- Environment related benefits: (i) cow loans through URWEGO bank was able to get more quality farm manure; (ii) Agronomic and soil fertility trainings from RAB.
Infrastructural Benefits of Mudende

- A potato greenhouse
- Storage center for potato seed
- Small storage center for parallel household-through MINAGRI investments
- Land for farming, rented from the Cooperative
- Milk collection center, land provided by the government
- Local government constructed feeder road
- A local SACCO provided the AIP with a loan to buy electric cables for milk collection center facility
- MINAGRI donated milk containers to Mudende
Infrastructural Benefits for Mudende AIP

- Green house gas
- Preparing to killing microbes in the soil
- Potato pre-seed in the basin
- Rented farm land used by members of Mudende to farm
Infrastructural Benefits for Mudende AIP

Mudende milk collection Center
Youth?
Areas of Further Research

- Qualitative studies on the impacts of CA to the farmers
- Evaluation of crop livestock interactions, with a perspective of gender integration
- Expanding maize utilization through nixtamalization
- Understanding nutritional knowledge of farmers by gender
- Cultural underlying the differences within the community responses in gender work
- Impacts the gender training has on the NARS work
Dried maize, nixtamal maize and nixtamal flour on the left. Nixtamal crisps and nixtamal ugali are top right. Nixtamal githeri and nixtamal mukimo at bottom right. All these food products prepared at Kamungai Village on August 8, 2016.

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Acknowledgment

• Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
• NARS in Ethiopia
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• NARS in Tanzania
• NARS in Malawi
• RAB in Rwanda
• SIMLESA Review Team
Thank you!
Nutrition- and climate-smart agriculture

Planing and design
- Identification of alternatives/compensatory measures
- Analysis of trade-offs
- Gender analysis

Food system outcomes
- Food and nutrition security
- Poverty reduction
- Natural resource sustainability

Monitoring and evaluation
- Participatory analysis
- Combining quantitative & qualitative methods (sex-disaggregated)
- Joint learning and establishment of feedback loops

Institutions
- Formal and informal

Livelihood assets
- Human, natural, financial, social

Implementation
- Gender-responsive or gender-transformative approaches
- If needed, alliances with actors mitigating trade-offs