

# Gender Integration in SIMLESA

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**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**



Ethiopia



Kenya



Malawi



Mozambique



Tanzania



Australia



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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 SIMLESA Phase I in Gender Work

## ASARECA

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



Patricia, Christine and Rosemary, group members of LIGANWA in Kenya.



Patria 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.

# Disability is not an Inability : Rosemary Oganga



# **Gender in SIMLESA II?**

# Socio-Economic Research Output

## Research Articles Published:

1. Ndiritu Wagura, S., Kassie, M., and Shiferaw, B. (2014). Are there systematic gender differences in the adoption of sustainable agricultural intensification practices? Evidence from Kenya. *Food Policy* 49. 117-127.
2. Kassie, M., Ndiritu Wagura S., and Stage, J. (2014). What determines gender inequality in household food security in Kenya? Application of exogenous switching treatment regression. *World Development* 56.153-171.
3. Marennya, P., Kassie, M., and Tostao, E. (2015). Fertilizer use on individually and jointly managed crop plots in Mozambique. *Journal of Agriculture, Gender and Food Security*. 1 (2), 62-83.
4. Marennya, P., Kassie, M., Jaleta, M., Rahut, D (2015). Does gender of the household head explain smallholder farmers' maize market positions? Evidence from Ethiopia. International Association of Agricultural Economists, 2015 Conference, August 9-14, 2015, Milan, Italy. <http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/212229/2/Marennya-Does%20gender%20of%20the%20household%20head%20explain%20smallholder%20farmers'%20maize%20market%20positions%20Evidence-498.pdf>
5. Kassie, M., Stage, J., Teklewold, H., and Erenstein, O. (2015). Gendered food security in rural Malawi: why is women's food security status lower? *Food Security*. 7,1299-132
6. Mutenje, M., Kankwamba, H., Mangisonib, J., and Kassie, M. (2016). Agricultural innovations and food security in Malawi: Gender dynamics, institutions and market implications. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 103,240-248.
7. Farnworth, R.C., Stirling, C., Sapkota, B.T., Jat, L, M., Misiko, M. & Attwood, S. (2017). Gender and inorganic nitrogen: What are the implications of moving towards a more balanced use of nitrogen fertilizer in the tropics? *International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability*.

# 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

- Adam, R., et al. (2017). Gender and Value Chains Analysis for Maize and Legumes in Kenya. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico.
- Adam, R., et al. (2017). Agricultural Innovation Platforms' (AIPs) benefits assessment of agricultural sustainable intensification (SI) in Kenya. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico.
- Adam, R., et al. (2017). Youth's perception and participation in agriculture in Kenya. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico.
- Adam, I, R., and Quinhentos, da L, M. (2018). Gender and Value Chain Analysis for Maize in Mozambique. (Forthcoming)
- Adam, R., et al. (2017). Gender and Value Chain Analysis for Maize in Kenya. (Forthcoming)
- Bedru, B., Mussema, R., and Mekuriaw, T. (2017). Gender and Value Chains Analysis for Maize and Legumes in Ethiopia. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico.
- Misiko, M., Adam, M., Rushemuka, P., Dusengemungu, L. and Mukakalisa, Z. 2016. Equitable benefits among men and women through Agricultural Innovation Platforms in Rwanda – Short Research Activity. Project Report to ACIAR. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico.
- Mmbando, F., Adam, R., Lupindo, O., Ubwe, R., Gregory, T. (2017). Gender and Value Chains Analysis for Maize and Legumes in Tanzania. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico.
- Ubwe, R., Adam, R. (2017). Agricultural Innovation Platforms' (AIPs) benefits assessment of agricultural sustainable intensification (SI) in Tanzania. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico.
- Ubwe, R., Adam, R., et al. (2017). Youth's perception and participation in agriculture in Tanzania. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico.
- Quinhentos, da L, M., and Adam, R. (2017). Gender and Value Chains Analysis for Maize and Legumes in Mozambique. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico.
- Quinhentos, da L, M., and Adam, R. (2017). Agricultural Innovation Platforms' (AIPs) benefits assessment of agricultural sustainable intensification (SI) in Mozambique. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico.
- Quinhentos, da L, M., and Adam, R. (2017). Youth's perception and participation in agriculture in Mozambique. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico.
- 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

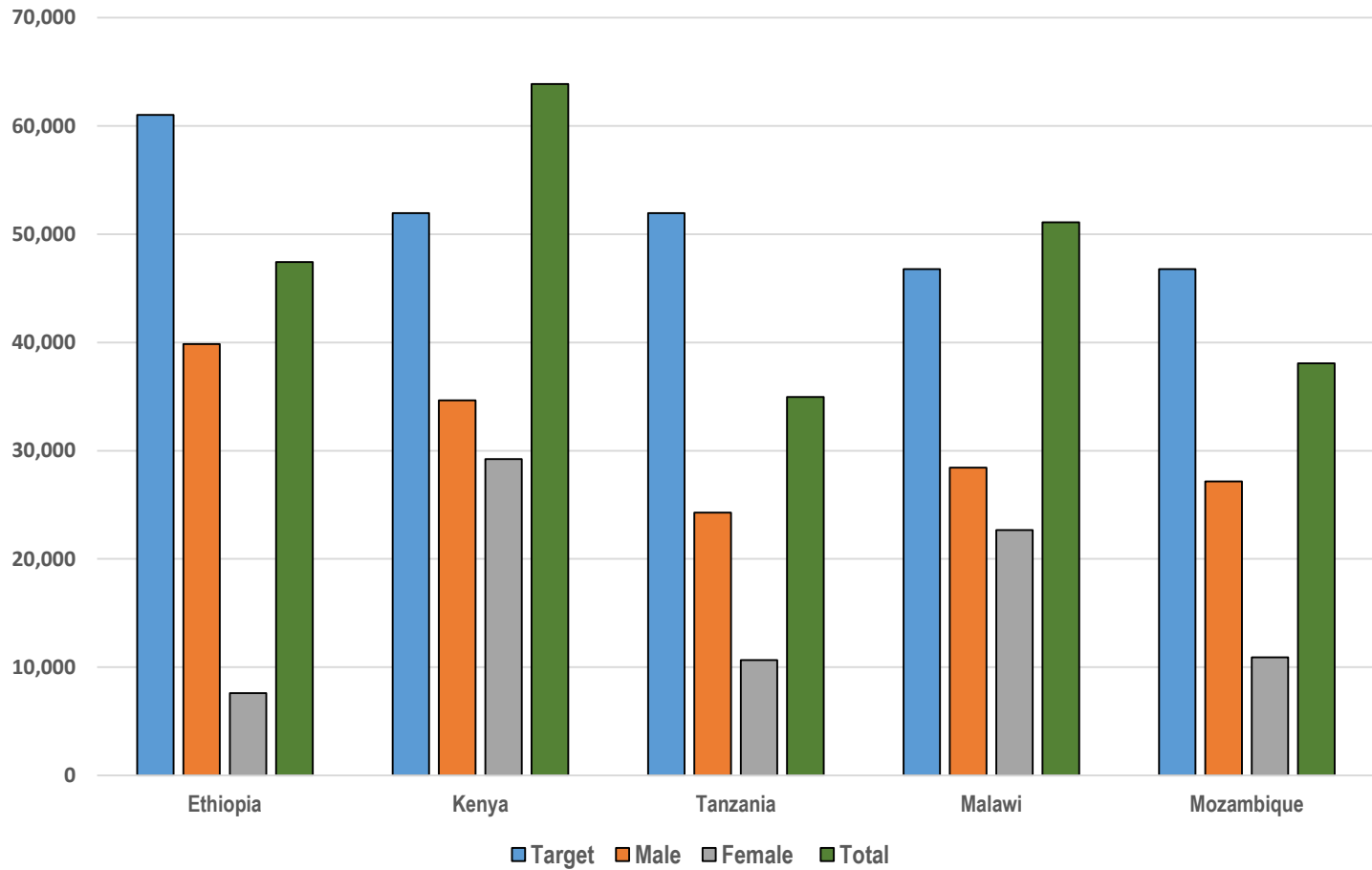


Fig 1: Gender disaggregated data of SIMLESA technology adopters in 2016/17 by country (estimated number of farming households)

# Thinking About Scaling

Scaling out strategy	2015			2016			2017		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Trainings	641	114	755	737	131	868	905	366	1271
Field Days	1763	281	2044	2027	323	2351	13082	5253	18335
Exchange visits	300	75	375	345	86	431	1397	243	1640
Demo plots	563	89	652	647	102	750	2392	490	2882
Innovation Platforms	40	20	60	46	23	69	235	76	311
Total	3307	579	3886	3802	665	4469	18011	6428	24439

Table 1: Participation of women and men in SIMLESA research activities in Ethiopia

- **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
- SIMLESA Review Team

# Thank you!





# Gender Based Constraints

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

Seed source	Maize				Common Bean			
	FHH (N=6)	WMH H (N=14)	MHH (N=40)	Total (N=60)	FHH (N=6)	WMHH (N= 14)	MHH (N=40)	Total (N=60)
Own	–	7	–	2	17	36	25	27
Exchange	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
Purchased	33	50	63	57	33	14	30	27
Gift	–	–	3	2	–	–	3	2
Own seed and purchased	50	29	15	22	33	29	25	27
Own/, exchange & purchase	–	7	10	8	17	14	10	12
Purchased & Gift	–	7	3	3	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>

Data collected 2017, Ethiopia Oromia region

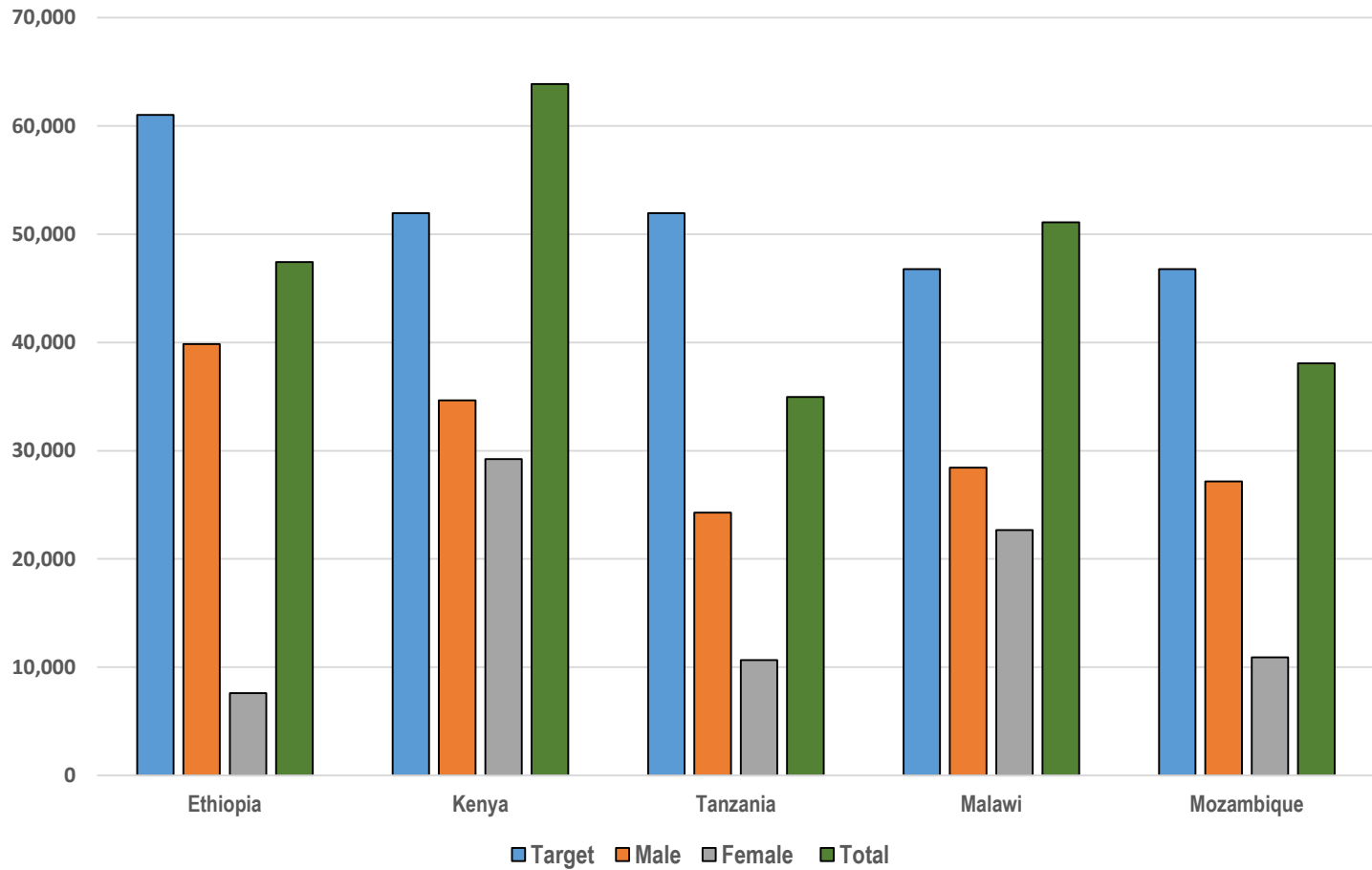
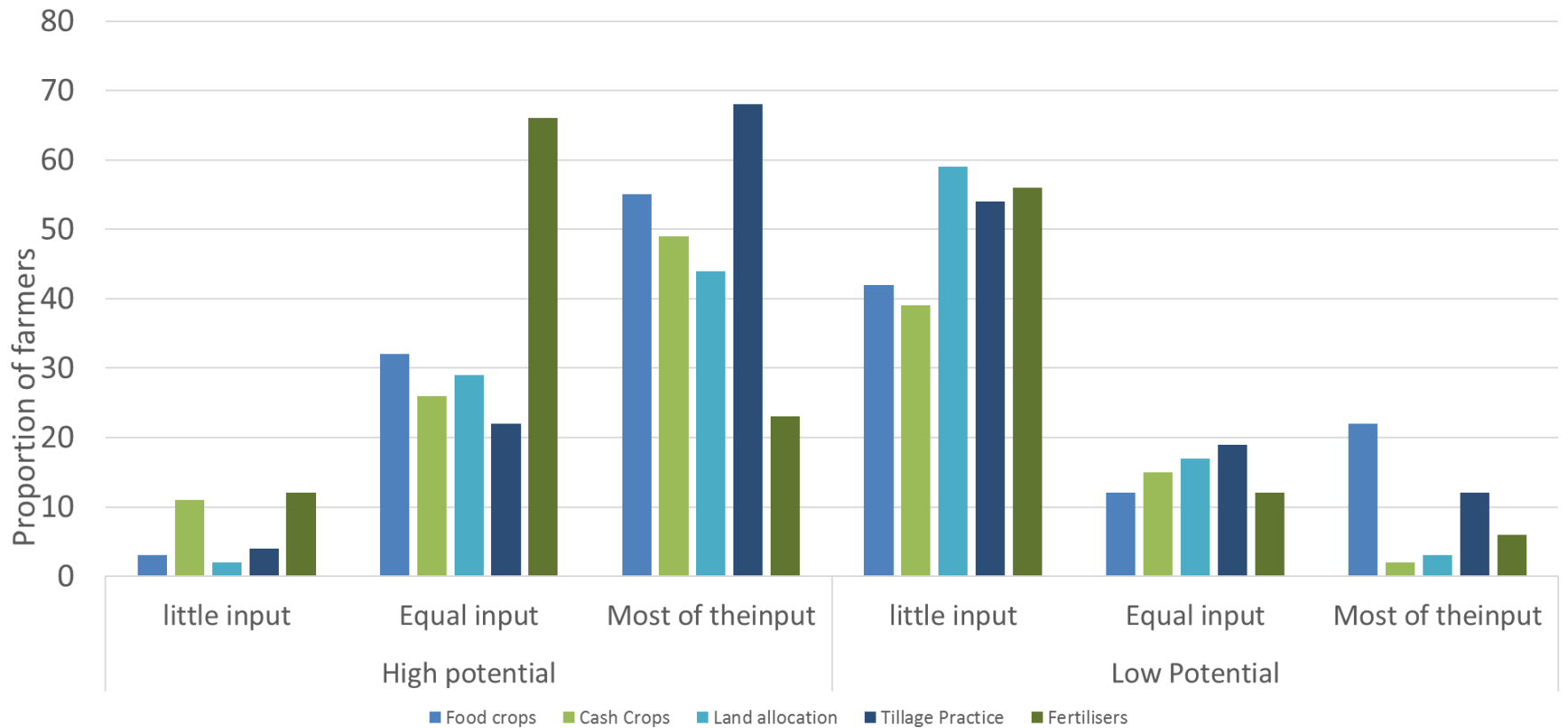


Fig 1: Gender disaggregated data of SIMLESA technology adopters in 2016/17 by country (estimated number of farming households)

## Women perceived contribution to agricultural production decisions in Central Mozambique



Courtesy of Quintentos, L,M et al., 2017

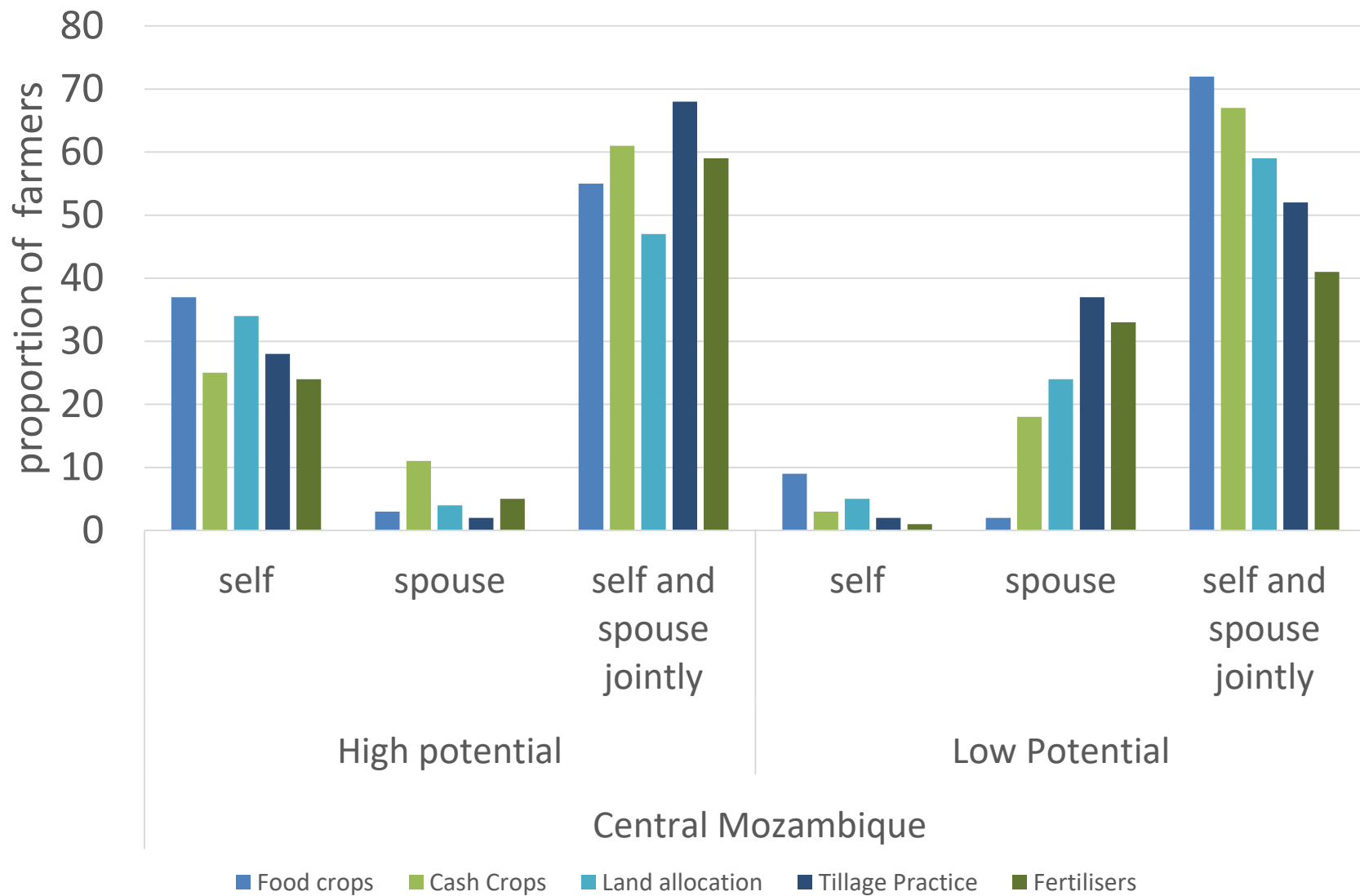


Fig 2. Women participation in agricultural production decision making in Central Mozambique