

Integrating Gender in SANREM and Feed the Future Programs



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SANREM Innovation Lab

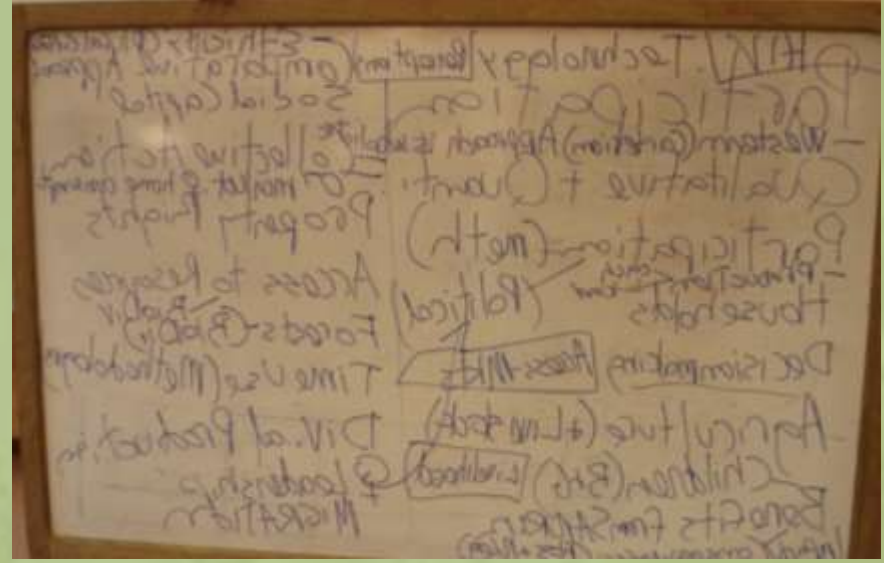
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USAID
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Gender breakfast at the 2007 SANREM Annual Meeting in Cochabamba



Foreshadows cross-cutting research activities in Phase IV

2007 SANREM Annual Meeting in Cochabamba



He can sing, but can he dance?

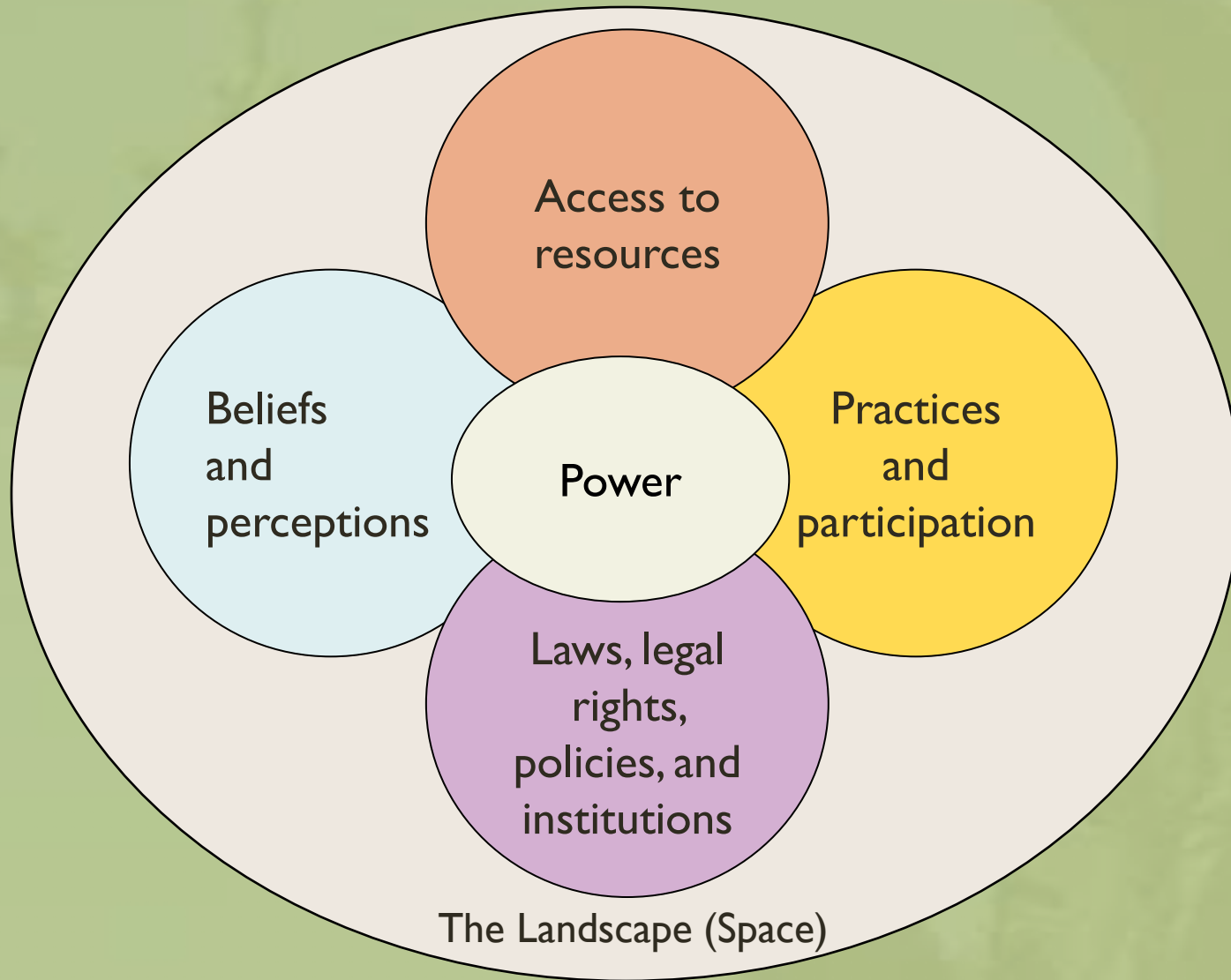


Framing the Gendered Dimensions of Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

1. How does gender affect the sustainable results of our programs?
2. How do our programs affect gender relations?



Gender Dimensions Framework



Feed The Future Gender Strategy

- ▶ *“...investments in women both reduce poverty and promote global stability”* (Feed the Future 2012)
 - ▶ Promote women’s access to and control over physical and financial assets so as to improve women farmer’s agricultural output
- ▶ *“The benefits of increased productivity and income for women have the potential to amplify across families and generations”* (Feed the Future 2012)
- ▶ Comprehensively monitor and evaluate how programs affect women and men as well as the relations between them:
 - ▶ Collection of sex-disaggregated data
 - ▶ Utilization of impact evaluations designed to critically evaluate women’s empowerment and gender integration
 - ▶ Applying the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)

Women's Empowerment In Agriculture Index

- ▶ Documents women's engagement in agricultural production relative to five dimensions (Fig 1)
- ▶ Used to identify specific constraints and opportunities women's involvement in agriculture
- ▶ Developed in partnership by USAID, IFPRI, and the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
- ▶ Pilot surveys conducted in Bangladesh, Guatemala, and Uganda

Fig 1 The Five Domains of Empowerment in the WEAI

Domain	Indicators
Production	Input into productive decisions
	Autonomy in production
Resources	Ownership of assets
	Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets
	Access to and decisions on credit
Income	Control over use of income
Leadership	Group member
	Speaking in public
Time	Workload
	Leisure

(Alkire et al. 2013)

Adapting USAID's Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)

The Five Domains of Empowerment in the WEAI

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Survey response options were operationalized based on qualitative interviews in pretesting so as to reflect agricultural production decisions relevant in Battambang

Women's Empowerment In Agriculture Index

Input into Productive Decisions: Farm Management Activities

A	Getting inputs for agricultural production
B	The types of crops to grow for agricultural production
C	Taking crops to the market (or not)
D	Livestock raising
E	Your own (singular) wage or salary employment
F	Major household expenditures (such as a large appliance for the house like refrigerator)
G	Minor household expenditures (such as food for daily consumption or other household needs)

WEAI (2012)



A	Choosing seed types
B	Chooses what crops are grown
C	Choosing fertilizer types
D	Choosing herbicide types
E	Choosing insecticide types
F	Weeding
G	Land preparation
H	Harvesting
I	Taking the crops to market
J	Choosing whether to implement CAPS/DMC
K	Minor household expenditures (such as food for daily consumption or other household needs)

SANREM adapted WEAI

Questions:

"How much do you participate in decisions?"
~~(Not at all)~~

- Small Extent
- Medium Extent
- To a High Extent



Small extent-Participant is not asked for their opinion or respondent can give their opinion, but not considered in the final decision

Medium extent-Participant is able to participate in the decision and everyone in the decision has to come to an agreement

High extent-Participant can make the decision even if other individuals in the household disagree

WEAI Application In Cambodia

- ▶ Adapted the WEAI to context-specific conditions in SANREM program areas in Siem Reap and Battambang provinces
- ▶ Documented men's and women's participation in agricultural activities as well as access and control over productive assets (land, agricultural machinery, credit, and information)



Pre-testing the WEAI with farmers participating in a joint SANREM IL and Horticulture IL program in Siem Reap



Lessons Learned From Utilizing the WEAI

- Qualitative responses help contextualize the WEAI and enhance the understanding of men's and women's roles and responsibilities in agriculture



Semi-structured interview following WEAI survey

- Questions and indicators may not capture all of the nuances related to men's and women's control over resources and income

- (Alkire et al. 2013)

- WEAI Indicators assessing autonomy offer an insight into the motivations behind women's decision-making in agricultural production

- (Malapit et al. 2013)



Cross-Cutting Research Activity: Gendered Perspectives for Conservation Agriculture: Local soil knowledge and crop-livestock interaction

- ▶ Collaboration with Soil quality and carbon sequestration and Technology networks CCRA (8 and 9)
- ▶ Collaboration with Long Term Research Awards
 - Graduate student research (LTRAs 7 and 12); undergraduates in Cambodia



Mali - Collaboration with CCRA 9 and LTRA 8



Labor Allocation

- ▶ **Mozambique** - CAPS assessed in regards to their burden on men's and women's labor allocation
- ▶ **India** - Intercropping in CAPS increased the number of labor hours needed for manual weeding (Lai et al. 2012)
- ▶ **Cambodia** - Specialized no-till machinery used in CAPS can reduce men's and women's labor burden in land preparation



Left: Land preparation in conventional production (Cambodia)

Right: Land preparation in CAPS (Cambodia)



Increasing Women's Involvement Through Participatory Research

- ▶ **Ecuador** - Women's inability to speak Spanish limited their ability to participate in program activities so bilingual assistants were hired to help increase their involvement
- ▶ **Uganda** – Two participatory rural appraisals focused on gender issues were conducted with stakeholders in Kapchorwa and Tororro
- ▶ **Mozambique** - Data from field days and farmer discussion events is disaggregated by sex to ensure that women's evaluation of CAPS are incorporated into development and dissemination programs



Women in Uganda mapping local soil knowledge



Intra-household Decision-making

- ▶ **Lesotho** – A Masters student is assessing the drivers of CAPS adoption, including gender's role in intra-household negotiations
- ▶ **Nepal** – Men have more control than women over land-use and agricultural decision-making
- ▶ **Ecuador** – Despite women's participation in farming decisions, men were more likely to be responsible for decisions about implementing soil conservation practices



(LTRA 11 – Nepal)



(LTRA 9 – Lesotho)



Access to Assets

- ▶ **Philippines** – Women do not own land as often as men. Women are legally allowed to own land but local attitudes and policies limit women's access (Harman Parks et al. 2014)
- ▶ **Lesotho** – Access to loans and credit increases the long-term usage of CAPS especially for women
- ▶ **India** – Tillage operations are carried out by men but men and women have joint ownership over draught animals with women primarily responsible for their care



(LTRA 8 – Ghana)



(LTRA 12 – Philippines)



Reaching Farmers: Spaces of Information Exchange



Drying maize on community basketball courts

- ▶ **Cambodia** – Field agricultural trainings and CAPS demonstrations are primarily attended by men. Because the trainings focus on field activities they are perceived as men's domain.

- ▶ **Philippines** – Men and women have access to community basketball courts. Women use them to dry maize while men use them as a meeting place. (Harman Parks et al. 2014)



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