Gender research integration into Grain Legumes Research 2014 – 2016

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Leveraging legumes to combat poverty, hunger, malnutrition and environmental degradation
Grand challenges in gender research integration

- Differentiated development outcomes for men, women and vulnerable groups [FAO, 2011].
- Anecdotal data availability on gender issues
- Capacities and skills for gender analysis
- Gender issues are integrated into the social norms of society, people don’t ‘see’ what is the issue.
Gender strategy: 2013-2016

- **Overarching Goal:** knowledge generation, strategic gender research, strengthening relevance and targeting; gender disaggregated data and analysis; capacity building.

- **Outcomes:** Contributing to the ‘gender and empowerment intermediate Development Outcome (IDO) of the SRF’ with 2 indicators
  - Women’s participation in decision making
  - Women’s control over resources
Gender and empowerment intermediate Development Outcome (IDO)

Indicator on women participation
Examples of work done

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IDO indicator 1: Women participation in decision making

- Multi CRP (11 CRPs)
- 26 Countries
- 137 cases studies across different systems
- Global qualitative dataset

Research questions:
1. How do agriculture and NRM innovations impact on social norms?
2. How do social norms impact on innovations in agriculture and NRM?
3. How does this result impact on our theory of change at the CRP?
What factors support women innovators in the drylands?

- We had 20 discussions with women innovators in 6 countries [ESA, WCA, SA]

- We find in dryland environments, although statistics indicate women don’t adopt technologies, there are outlier cases of women innovators; adopting legume, cereal, NRM technologies, and succeeding: who are they? What is their situation?

- We don’t have conclusive results yet, we are working on the data mining and perfecting the methodology
What factors support women innovators in the drylands?

Factors that male and female innovators attribute as key contributors to innovation success

- Food security provisioning family
- Financial vulnerabilities
- Inheritance property ownership
- Social cohesion
- Lack of money, poverty, indebtedness
- Community networks, collaboration
- Risk management
- Public services, non-agricultural
- Requirements for inputs, capital
- Friends
- Market conditions
- Production cycle, seasonality
- Credit, credit groups, other, financial services
- Economic agency, provider role
- Weeds, pests, diseases
- Work burden, hiring labor
- Natural resource, climate, sustainability
- Community-based agrilife, inputs, learning
- Climate-sourcing services, learning opportunities
- Yield, profitability
- Asset access, use, and control
- Physical technologies
- Agrilife practices, knowledge

Are the results significant?

Mentions of agency as a factor supporting innovations among women and men in the drylands (n=36 individual interviews)

- Male agency lacking low, falling (steps 1 or 2)
- Male agency lacking low, falling (steps 1 or 2)
- Male agency moderate, starting to grow (steps 3)
- Male agency moderate, starting to grow (steps 3)
- Female agency strong, rising (steps 4 or 5)
- Male agency strong, rising (steps 4 or 5)

Gennovate in 6 countries

10 October 2016
What factors support women innovators in the drylands?

- Women gain agency through negotiations.

- Through links with institutions where they gain knowledge and experiences.

- Through age and changes in family structures.

- When persons who control the decision making responsibilities vacate their positions.

- Prohibitive social norms limit the potential of women actors, to only what their male partners know and allow.
Review Meeting
Grain Legumes Phase 1 and Extension Phase

Gender and empowerment intermediate Development Outcome (IDO)

Indicator on women access and control of resources
Examples of work done

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Women dominated most bean production activities and also made most decisions in bean production and marketing.
Extent of women influence on decisions—access to productive resources among male headed Households

- Use of HH land for bean production
- Use of income from sell of beans
- How much beans to sell
- Allocating time to bean activities
- Choosing bean varieties to grow
- How much beans to save for food

% of women responses
Commercialization attracts more men into bean value chains as traders

- Sex of bean sellers at farm level
- Sex of bean buyers at farm level
Incorporating gender sensitive traits in breeding programs: Beans example (Beebe et al.)

The value of short cooking time

- Women could save 9 hours per week with pre-cooked beans [implications for industrial processing?]

- Part of the time could be recovered with fast cooking beans for [4-5 hours a week]

- Beyond lists of gender preferences, understanding the impact of traits with gender implications would encourage breeders to engage

- Breeding for gender traits like cooking time? Where there’s a will, there’s a way (usually)

- Beebe et al. designing a bean breeding program responsive to this in ESA?
Women’s participation in cowpea value chains [IITA in Zambia]

Cowpeas have a high potential to contributing to household food security, nutrition and poverty reduction. As a women’s crop, cowpea gets minimal support in inputs. Hence the study was commissioned to investigate factors that are affecting the production and utilisation of cowpeas.

Key Research Question:

Are there differences among men’s and women’s roles and how does this impacts the Cowpea value chain in Eastern Zambia?
Women’s participation in cowpea value chains [IITA in Zambia]

- Women participation in the value chain was significantly hindered by distance to the village market.

- Access to credit or extension or both contributed positively women’s participation in the activities of the cowpea value chain.

- Access to animal drought power positively and significantly influenced women participation in the cowpea value chain.

- Women actively made cowpea production decisions. Men exclusively made cowpea marketing decisions in 50% of the households while no household allowed a woman to individually make cowpea marketing decisions.

- Cowpea production can lead to reduction in poverty and food insecurity by 10 and 5 percentage points respectively (Figure 1).
Analysis of gender gaps in legume [cereals] systems

Intern in TLIII/Gender program- Uzo Nkamuke
- Dataset was collected but not with gender analysis in mind, so some challenges in unit of analysis
- Preliminary results were interesting

[In Malawi, male groundnut farmers are 28% more productive than female, while male pigeon pea farmers are 29% more productive than female farmers.

In Tanzania, women groundnut farmers are 22.5% more productive than male farmers while male pigeon peas farmers are 8.4% more productive than female farmers]

[20-22% of the gender gap attributed to endowment effect]

Post Doc shared by GL/DC – Edward Bikketi
- Delving into the methodology of assessing gender gaps in legumes and cereals farming systems
- Designing a qualitative and quantitative approaches for use, and possible scaling up
- Case studies in Malawi and Ethiopia on Groundnut and Barley production systems

Future
- Main gender research question under TLIII
- Closing the gender gap is a pathway in improving legume productivity
- Long term databases on KEY gender gap indicators [Site integration countries?]
Areas suggested for continued R4D

- Do the breeders have sufficient data and information to prioritize gender preferred traits? ➔ Long term databases on strategic gender indicators
- Covering the whole cycle along the research implementation cycle
- Women and social norms: how to enhance their agency while respecting cultures?
- Innovations in engaging the youth in the drylands
Capacity building on Gender analysis

- **Partnership** with Pennsylvania State University for ‘Gender research integration training’ for postdocs over 2 years: 2016-2017
- **Postdocs** - 2 year fellowship between the CRP and the CGIAR gender network office
- **Interns** [short term specific assignments] and **Msc students** hosted in projects
- **Gender integration workshop** for product line research teams
- **Direct participation** with scientists
List of Posters

**GR-01**: Addressing Gender Gaps In Grain Legumes And Dryland Cereals: a Q-squared Study Towards Better Practices.

**GR-02**: Aspirations of the youth: Implications for legumes and cereals value chains in the drylands.

**GR-03**: Exploration of cultural norms and practices influencing the Ethiopian women’s participation and benefits in capacity building along chickpea value chains: The case study of Ada and Ensaro Districts

**GR-05**: Impacts of social norms on women’s innovation pathways in cereals and legumes systems in Africa.

**GR-06**: Is Gender voice ‘unheard’ in breeding processes? A review

**GR-08**: What unleashes innovations in the Legumes and Cereals farming Systems in the drylands: A gendered perspective.

**GR-09**: Women’s participation along the cowpea value chain: The case of Eastern Province of Zambia
Collaborative effort

This is a collaborative presentation with gender specialists and researchers who implement gender research within the CRP GL and bilateral projects mapped to the CRP

Thank you!

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The Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition is a statistical method that decomposes differences in mean outcomes across two groups into a part that is due to group differences in the levels of explanatory variables and a part that is due to differential magnitudes of regression coefficients.
What factors support women innovators in the drylands?

- **Women gain agency through negotiations** (“... and before ten years my husband was the only person who made decisions and planned everything in the house but later on we have started discussing and work together. My husband now considers my contribution to the improvement of our life and he recognized that he doesn’t make any differences alone”, female interviewee, moderate agency, Ethiopia, 2015)

- **Through links with institutions where they gain knowledge and experiences** (“After I started my own business of selling local drinks, I earned income and could participate on major decision in our life. At the same time I got the chance to participate in trainings and meetings that increased my knowledge and skill on farming. My husband also recognize my contribution on our improvement over time’, female interviewee, moderate agency, Ethiopia, 2015)

- **Through age and changes in family structures** (“...i am a wife and mother-in-law [now]. So I give my opinion without any fear... So now I can make some major decisions also’, female interviewee, strong agency, India, 2016)

- **When persons who control the decision making responsibilities vacate their positions** (“...mother-in-law and father-in-law are died. So I and my husband, the elder member of my family now. So we take decisions. Female interviewee, Strong agency, India, 2016; ‘...when my husband was still alive it was he who made all the decisions about the household I had little capacity for decision making”, female interviewee, low agency, Niger, 2014)

- **Prohibitive social norms limit the potential of women actors, to only what their male partners know and allow** (“My family’s elder members take all decisions. And I can’t decide for anything”, female interviewee, low agency, India, 2015).