

Assessing Agricultural Technologies for their Impacts on Gender Roles and Nutrition







Housekeeping

- Please make sure your line is muted.
- The presentation will last about 40 minutes and will be followed by a Q&A session.
- If you have questions for the presenters, please type them into the chat box.
- If you are experiencing technical difficulties, please send a private message to INGENAES.

Thank you.







What we stand for





Vision & Goal

VISION

empower women to better contribute to higher household incomes, increase agricultural productivity, and improve nutritional outcomes for family and community members.

GOAL

reduce gender gaps in agriculture, increase empowerment of women farmers, and improve the integration of and attention to gender and nutrition, both in and through agricultural extension and advisory services.





Action areas to achieve outcomes

I. Build genderresponsive and nutrition sensitive <u>institutions</u> II. Replicate genderresponsive and nutrition sensitive <u>service</u> <u>delivery</u> <u>mechanisms</u> III. Disseminate <u>technologies</u> that enhance women's productivity and improve nutritional outcomes

IV. Apply genderresponsive and nutritionsensitive <u>approaches and</u> tools



INGENAES Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services



Presenters



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Today's Agenda

- Review concepts and background for the gender and nutrition technology assessment
- Introduce INGENAES gender and nutrition technology assessment process
- Share findings from pilot activities
- Q&A







What is a G&N technology assessment?

An analytical process to understand the potential gender-related and nutritional impacts of specific agricultural technologies on men and women







Technology

Technologies are defined as

"practices or techniques, tools or equipment, know-how and skills...[alone or together] ...that are used to enhance productivity, reduce production and processing costs, and save on scarce resources or inputs, such as labor or energy."

Ragasa (2012:5)







How the assessment came about

- Gender gaps in access to inputs limit productivity gains: "If women had the same resources as men, they could increase yields on their farms by 20 - 30 percent."
 - (FAO 2011)







"Shrink it and pink it"





Social Dimensions of Technologies









Women and men are responsible for different tasks along the agricultural value chain.

Women's ranking of preferred traits include characteristics associated with their household responsibilities (e.g., cooking time, taste, texture).









Women spend a disproportionate amount of time on labor-intensive activities (e.g., collecting water, weeding).









Technologies can improve the quantity and quality of agricultural products, and thus their nutritional and market value.









The G&N technology assessment

- Uses gender analysis
- Intended to highlight issues related to
 - Food availability, quality, and safety
 - Time and labor
 - Income and assets
- Used to identify how gender-based constraints shape adoption process and dissemination efforts
- Used to identify specific actions to improve design, use, or dissemination of technologies







Process of the assessment



Integrating Gender and Nutrition vithin Agricultural Extension Services





Three Areas of Inquiry

- The impact of the technology on food availability, quality, and safety
- The potential consequences on men's and women's time and labor
- The extent to which the technology alters the amount or the control of the income by men and/or women









Food Availability, Quality, & Safety

- How does the technology improve food availability overall, at different times of year, and for different people in the household?
- What are men's and women's different preferences for food quality (e.g., for taste, for processing)?
- How does the technology improve food safety for men and for women?

PICS Bags:

Storage sacks for grain (Food availability, quality)

Aflasafe:

A biocontrol method for reducing aflatoxin (Food safety)







Time and Labor

- What impact does the technology have on men's or women's time?
- In what ways does it improve or worsen **labor** conditions for men or women?
- In what ways does it reduce drudgery for men or women?
- Does the technology shift labor between men and women?

Treadle pumps:

Reduce time women spend collecting water

Fertilizer Deep Placement:

May reduce time women spend on weeding but increases time spent transplanting







Income and assets

- To what extent do women or men have access to and control over the income derived from increased sales of the targeted crop or product?
- Does the innovation have the potential to shift income patterns in the household?
- Does the shift in labor result in a loss or gain of income for different groups?
- In what ways might it create
 additional employment
 opportunities?

Digital Fat Tester:

Provides information about milk fat %; increases economic incentives for women dairy farmers

Pond Aquaculture:

Women invest more time caring for fish, but don't know how to harvest and do not market







Technology Profiles

- Fertilizer Deep Placement (Bangladesh 2016)
- Aflasafe (Zambia 2016)
- CSISA Pond and Gardening (Bangladesh 2016)
- Digital Fat Tester (Bangladesh 2016)
- Langstroth Beehive (Bangladesh 2016)
- PICS Bags (Purdue Improved Crop Storage) (Zambia 2016)
- Treadle Pump (Zambia 2016)

http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/apply/technology-profiles/







For more information

- See Technology Profiles on INGENAES website: <u>http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/apply/technology-profiles/</u>
- Manfre, C., K. Cook, C. Nordehn, and D. Rubin. Assessing Agricultural Technologies for their Impacts on Gender Roles and Nutrition. Poster presented at Conference on Nutrition, Health, and Gender in Sub-Saharan Africa, University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign, Nov 12, 2015 - Nov 13, 2015.
- Rubin, D., C. Nordehn, C. Manfre, and K. Cook. Forthcoming. Assessing whether agricultural technologies are gender-responsive and/or nutritionsensitive: A guide. Washington, DC: USAID.







Concluding Remarks

- It's not just about the technology. Other complementary interventions matter.
- The assessment is a snapshot, not about attribution.
- Innovation introduces change. What kind of change do we want to support?
- Decisions about what to do need to weigh the potential trade-offs between multiple objectives (e.g., reducing weeding and labor opportunities).









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View Technology Profiles here: <u>http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/apply/technology-</u> profiles/







Consortium Partners





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