



Enabling Gender Responsive Food Security Programming:

Focus on Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization

October 12 – 14, 2022

Developed by Maria Jones
Day 3

Logistics

- Sharing from FAO & IFAD
- Ask questions anytime via chat online or in person
- Coffee break at 10:30 am
- Activities
 - In-person groups (5 participants each)
 - Online groups (4 participants each)



Photo credit: Maria Jones

Training Agenda

DAY 1

Session 1: Women's role in agriculture & food security

Session 2: Developing gender-responsive food security programmes

Session 3: Introduction to frameworks for developing gender-responsive innovations

DAY 2

Session 4: Designing mechanization that benefits women and men: Time & labor-saving technologies

Session 5: Gender - sensitive dissemination: Focus on agricultural extension

Session 6: Addressing gender barriers in technology adoption & continued use

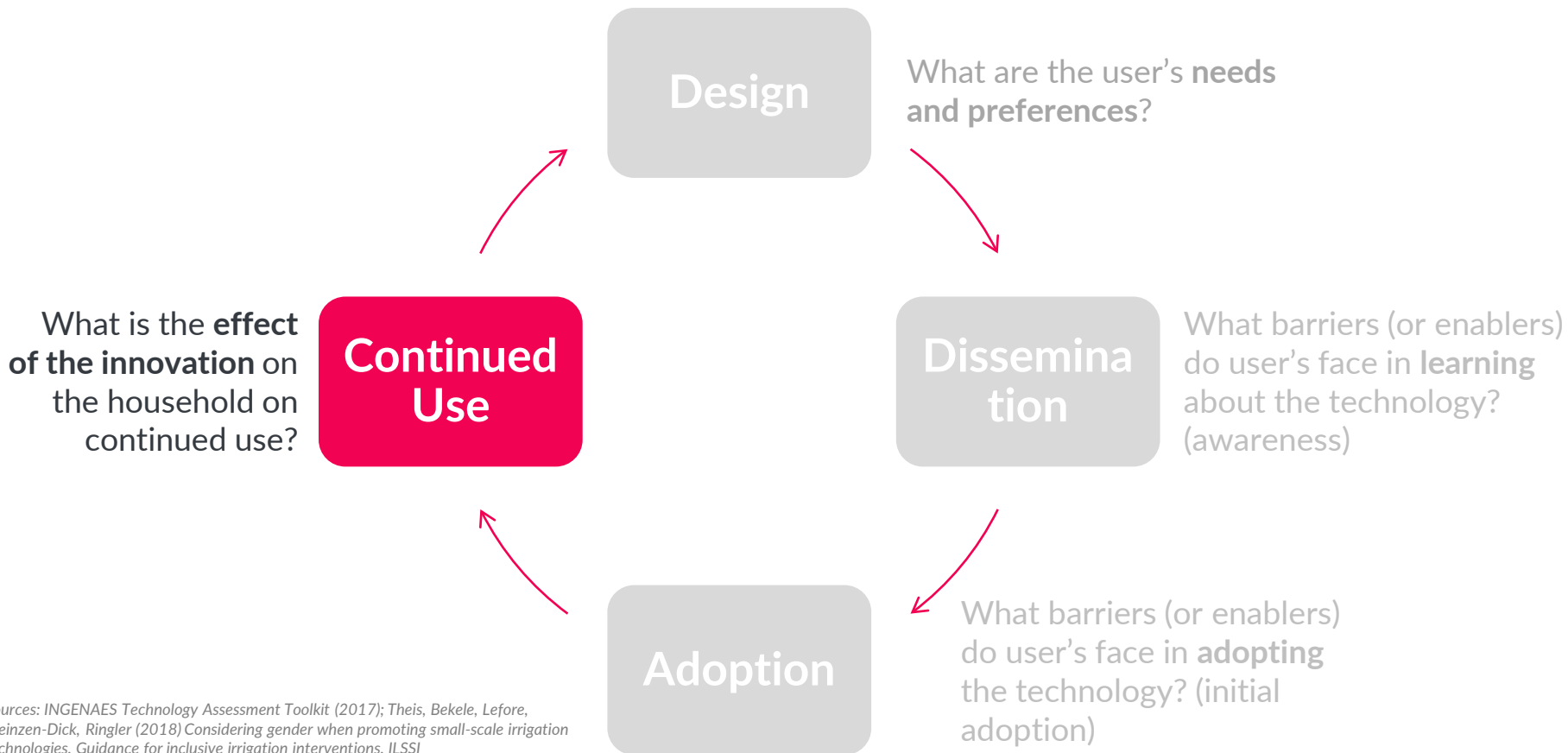
DAY 3

Session 7: Understanding impacts of intra-household dynamics in technology adoption and scaling

7.

Understanding impacts of intra-household dynamics in technology adoption and scaling

Stages of Innovation to Scaling



Activity

1. In your groups list the people in a typical household in rural China
2. Discuss and sort the people by degrees of power: most powerful to least powerful

Household power dynamics

- Discussion

- Did one member of the household have **power over** another?
- What makes one person **more powerful** than others?
- In what ways can **power shift** among family members?
- Who had **power with** another?
- Can power **be shared** within the household? What would that look like?
- What are the **implications** of one person holding all the power in the household?



Photo credit: Maria Jones

Intra-household power dynamics

Power can be defined as the degree of control over things and people.

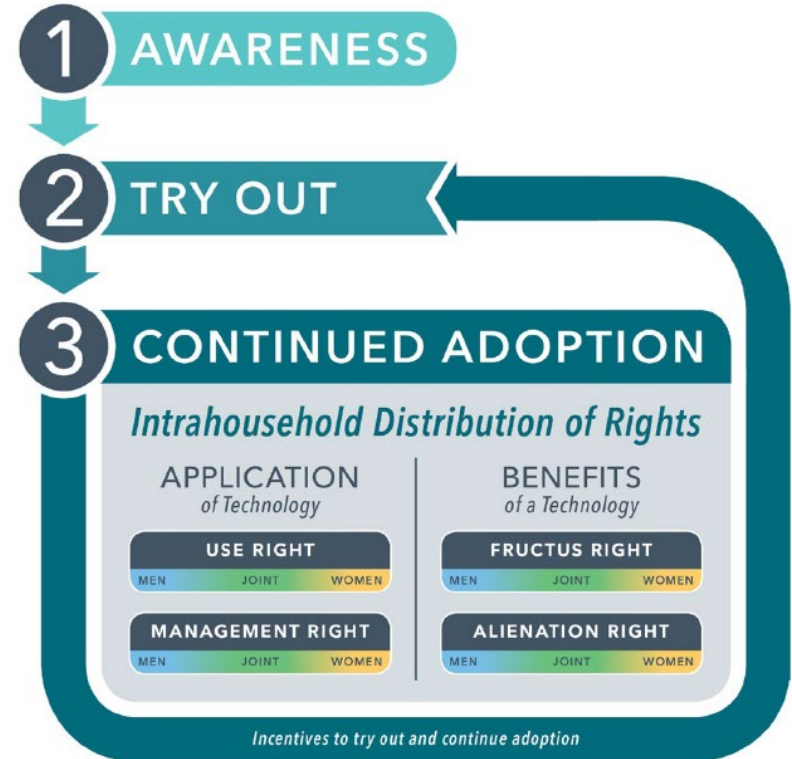
Being powerful means people are in a position to make decisions, control resources, and direct what others do.

Analyzing what gives people power is a first step in addressing gender inequalities within the family and society.

When power dynamics are neglected, it can lead to a lack of adoption of technology and even unintended negative consequences

Impact of intra-household dynamics on technology's adoption & continued use

Intrahousehold relations and/or broader social norms can constrain women's ability to benefit from the new technology so women may face barriers in adoption or discontinue use after initial try out.



Intra-household distribution of rights

Intrahousehold power relations influence how the **costs** associated with the technology are distributed between household members.

- Who makes **decisions** on *purchases or adoption* of a new technology?
- Who **controls income** and assets within the family required to *purchase* a technology or service?
- How is the technology used, **by whom**, on whose plots of land, and who makes decision over the technology use?
- What resources are required to **maintain** the technology? Do both men and women have access to that?
- **Complimentary/ necessary technologies** or assets like electricity, oxen, other purchases needed – do both women and men have access to it?

Application of
technology

Right to
use

Right to
manage

Intra-household distribution of rights

Intrahousehold power relations influence how the **benefits** (time, labor, income, assets) associated with the technology are distributed between household members.

- Does the technology shift men and women's **labor patterns**?
- Does this shift men and women's **income**?
- To what extent do women or men have access/ control over to the **income derived** from the sales of targeted crop or product?

Benefits from
technology

Right to
benefit
(fructus)

Right to take
away from
another
(alienation)

Case of drip-irrigation in Ethiopia

“Targeting women with technology alone is unlikely to confer full rights over the technology to women since the rules of the household often override any norms or expectations promoted by projects, and historically men have been adept at interceding to appropriate a technology or economic activity once it is shown to be profitable”

- Mechanized irrigation technologies were largely applied on men’s plots, where men controlled most rights, and women held only use rights to these technologies as “helpers” to their husbands
- Women preferred solar pumps located near the household where women had more control over information and production
- Women owned “management and fructus” rights on small-scale horticulture plots, but when technology earned more money, men took control of it.



Photo credit: Appropriate scale mechanization consortium

Activity sheet

<https://bit.ly/3TlkQsR>

1. Choose one technology / innovation / mechanization that your group will focus on for today's session
2. Answer questions for each section during the specific activity time slots
3. Purpose of the activity is to reinforce principles learned during the workshop through thoughtful discussion.



Innovative methods

Reach, Benefit, Empower Framework

REACH

Are we intentionally including women in program activities?

BENEFIT

Do our programs increase women farmers' access to inputs, finance and extension services, digital services and technology?

EMPOWER

Are we strengthening their ability to make strategic life choices and to put those choices into action?

To expand the **benefits of mechanization** to more people both women and men, consideration of gendered needs and implications is required

Benefiting without being direct users

Ensure that women can benefit from it

- **Access to service providers**
- Start individual service provision business (**entrepreneurship**)
- **Women's groups owning machines and offering services to other farmers**



Photo credit: Maria Jones

Case of reaper-harvester service provision in Bangladesh

Women benefit from managing and sometimes owning machinery services (CSISA project)

- 90% of reaper service providers registered by CSISA are men, their wives often assist in running the business.
- Women's contribution included advertising the reaper to other farmers through their social networks, bringing fuel for the machine and food and water for the reaper operator while in the field, and cleaning and maintaining the machine when it is in storage, accounting and keeping track of prospective clients when the husband is not at home.
- **Challenges women faced as service providers:** learning about the machine, investing in the machine (\$1000-2000), operating the machine (social norms), family support
- **Suggested approaches:** joint ownership, expand client basis, targeted subsidies, leveraging credit, mobile payments, sensitize men to women's contributions

Case of reaper-harvester service provision in Bangladesh

Gender differences also arise in farmers' ability to rent and hire machinery

- **Challenges in hiring machinery services:** unequal opportunities to learn about services, restrictions in contacting service providers, not prioritized by service providers
- **Suggested approaches:** joint learning, lowering costs of service provision, advertising to women's groups and promoting collective hiring



Photo credit: Maria Jones

Farmer groups & cooperatives

Women's groups can help governments and NGOs to target training, information and resources, including agricultural inputs,

- In Burkina Faso, **WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) project**, multiple women-only groups were created where female farmers received targeted resources related to crop production, marketing, and access to credit.
- UPPA-Houet played a critical role in enabling adoption through its provision of training, credit for purchasing technologies and connecting farmers to markets.
- UPPA also promotes new technologies by housing equipment, testing the innovation, and letting farmers try out the equipment.



Photo credit: Maria Jones



“Ensuring gender equity in interventions adds time and complexity. But it cannot remain standard practice to ignore how policies affect people differently”

Thanks!

Any questions?

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