Mainstreaming Gender in LIVES Value Chain Development Interventions

Ephrem Tesema (PhD) Social Anthropologist and LIVES Gender Expert, Presented at Agri-Hub Ethiopia Gender Working Group Consultation Meeting, Addis Ababa, May 9, 2013
Outline

• The Rational for Gender Mainstreaming

• Introducing LIVES Objectives, Scope, Target and VC Interventions

• Concerns on Gender in Agricultural VC

• LIVES Gender Strategy

• Directives

• Possible areas of Gender Interventions

• Gender in C. Building and K. Management

• Engendering research in Value chain Development intervention
The Rational for Gender Mainstreaming

- Social Justice
- Business
- Poverty Alleviation and Pro-poor VCI
Introducing LIVES Objectives, Scope, Target and VC Interventions

**Ultimate Outcome** - Improved income for male and female smallholder producers and other value chain actors for key irrigated crop and livestock products in a minimum of 30 districts in 10 target zones in the region of Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, and SNNPR – 20% increase in income

**Intermediate Outcome:**

- **Value chain development** of selected high value Livestock and Irrigated Commodities
- **Capacity development** targeting value chain actors, Service Providers and Educational/Research Institutions
- **Knowledge management** by capturing, storing and sharing knowledge through various interventions to fuel the value chain development process
- **Engage in Research** mainly focusing on Diagnosis, Action and Impact Research activities
- **Promotion** of the knowledge generated for scaling out beyond the project areas
LIVES Commodities

- **Commodities:**
  - Livestock
    - Dairy,
    - Beef,
    - Small ruminants,
    - Poultry,
    - Apiculture) and
  - High value Irrigated crops
    - Vegetables
    - Fruits
    - Fodder

- **Geographical** - Ten (10) zones with clusters of Districts producing selected commodities
LIVES Geographic Locations

LIVES Project Zones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Region name</th>
<th>Zone name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Amhara</td>
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<td>Amhara</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Oromia</td>
<td>Jimma</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>West Shewa</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>SNPP</td>
<td>Gamo Gofa</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>SNPP</td>
<td>Sidama</td>
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LIVES Commodities Across Targeted Zones in Ethiopia

**TABLE: Priority commodity value chains and their zonal locations selected by the four Regional States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Zone</th>
<th>Beef/live animals</th>
<th>Chicken meat/eggs</th>
<th>Honey &amp; bee wax</th>
<th>Milk</th>
<th>SR meat/live animals</th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Vegatables</th>
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<td>- Sidama**</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: N – North, S – South, E – East, W – West; *growth corridor   ** Hawassa milkshed
Concerns Gender on Agricultural VC

- Strange Bedfellows?
- A buzz word and a lip Service?
- Difficult but achievable?
- Focusing on high value commodities may encourage the bypassing of women?

Implications for the Agricultural Sector

It affects the long term sustainability of the envisioned growth and transformation objective of the Agricultural Sector
LIVES Gender Strategy

- Capitalize on IPMS findings and Lessons
- Findings documented during LIVES PIP
- LIVES Baseline Survey
- Guided by and adhering to LIVES Logic Model
- Capitalize on CIDA funded project experiences
A Gender Lens in commodity/Enterprise Development

- Commodities and value chain nodes traditionally dominated by women
- Commodities and value chain nodes conventionally involve men and women
- Commodities and value chain nodes conventionally dominated by men only.
Directives for Successful Gender Sensitive Interventions in LIVES

• Set specific Gender targets for LIVES Intervention that captures the imagination of staff and partners and facilitate support for its successful achievements.

• Learn from and share the experience of successful gender sensitive VC Governance

• Present evidence and facts to raise the awareness of project partners regarding the Importance of gender in value chain development initiative. Do not preach!!

• Prepare a gender action plan and scan the plan and all project activities with gender lens, share with partners and project staff
Directives for Successful Gender Sensitive Interventions in LIVES

• Learn and share gender analytical tools and approaches for successful delivery

• Work in partnership with the respective Women’s Affair Offices and other gender sensitive public and private service delivery organizations

• Understanding the gender context of the priority commodity/value chains through diagnostic process and by making continues follow up studies

• Collecting and analyzing site and priority value chain specific information on gender differences in division of labor in producing and marketing priority commodities
Directives for Successful Gender Sensitive Interventions in LIVES

• Identify the extent of access to and control over resources and benefits accrued to men and women from specific commodities and value chain nodes

• Gender participation in decision making capacity needs to be engaged in priority commodity value chain development

• Developing strategies to address gender issues in commodity chains with partners

• Identifying opportunities and implementing strategies to enable women and men to have equal opportunities in the project activities

• Identifying constraints and opportunities for women’s participation in the selected value chains
Possible Areas of Interventions

• Targeting women from female-headed households who have land for vegetable production

• Targeting women to engage in input supply systems like fruit tree nurseries, pullet production, feed block preparation

• Involving women and women groups in value addition/processing (e.g. juice and honey processing)

• Giving more focus and support to women in women-dominated enterprises (e.g. dairy and poultry)

• Adapting enterprises to more effectively engage and increase benefits to women, e.g., honey production in modern beehives
Possible Areas Cont’d

• Supporting women to identify and develop joint enterprises like small ruminant fattening

• Facilitate linkage to micro-finance institutions and other financial sources to enhance access to credit and market linkages for women to better Increase the participation of women in value chain development

• Evaluating these approaches to understand which strategies work, where and under what conditions

• Engaging women water-users’ associations to increase access to irrigation technologies and enhance decision making role in tapping the resources

• Using participatory technology adaptation and evaluation approaches that enhance women’s participation such as farmer participatory research, Field days,
Capacity Building and Knowledge Management

• Involve women from FHH& MHH

• Sex disaggregated data (E.g. on LIVES Graduates)

• Gender Disaggregated Outcomes (Research Topics)

• Gender sensitive approach on CB and KM for LIVES
Engendering research in Value chain Development intervention

• Major areas of focus
  - Participatory Process/involve key stakeholders
  - Use a format to capture key research agendas, set time frame, responsible stakeholders and the expected outcome
  - Opt for the types of research that suites the specific project objectives (Diagnostic, Action Research, Using the result for rectifying problems, Monitoring, Impact evaluation and Learning etc.)
Approaches (Setting Realistic Objectives)

• To *increase equity of gender roles in value chain nodes* and chain governance of high value livestock commodities and irrigated crops

• To *increase gender sensitive knowledge management and capacity building interventions* in high value livestock commodities and irrigated crops

• To *ensure whether gender sensitive approaches* are used by LIVES’s research and development partners

• Monitoring, Impact/outcome Evaluation and Action Learning
Gender Sensitive Research Steps in Value Chain Development

• Map Gender Roles & Relationships along the VC
• Identify gender constraints along the VC
• Assess the consequences of the gender constraints
• Identify and implement actions to overcome constraints
• Carry out Action Research to measure Outcomes/impacts
• Measure outcomes of implementations
Integrating Gender in Agricultural VC

1. Mapping Gender Roles and Relations along the VC
2. Moving from Gender inequality to Constraints
3. Assessing the Consequences of Constraints
4. Taking Action
5. Action Research
6. Measuring Outcomes
Gender sensitive knowledge management and capacity building research approach

• Identify formal/informal **institutions** involved in brokering knowledge and capacity development

• Identify knowledge and capacity development **methods** used by different institutions

• Identify knowledge management/capacity building institutions and methods that ensure access for **men and women**

• Identify constraints, opportunities and its implications on gender

• Propose gender sensitive knowledge/capacity development intervention
  • Action Research

• Measuring the outcomes of the intervention/action
Gender sensitive Knowledge Management and capacity building

Research outputs/outcomes

- Examples of diagnostic research output
  - Role of informal institutions/farmer to farmer in knowledge sharing by and for women
  - Couples training
  - Involvement of young family members in FHH
- Action research To Verify the proposed interventions resulted from the Diagnostic proposal
- Impact Research (Measuring the outcomes)
Learning and Sharing: Knowledge Dissemination and Capacity Enhancement by innovative Female Farmer In Ada’a District Oromia

W/ro Elfinesh Bermeji, a female smallholder in Ada’a district in Oromia, share her experiences on backyard beekeeping for AGP trainees, Photo by Ephrem Tesema, Nov. 18, 2011
Thank You!

Together We Can!!

www.lives-ethiopia.org