

Identifying socioeconomic constraints to and incentives for faster technology adoption: Pathways to sustainable intensification in Eastern and Southern Africa (Adoption Pathways)

Gender Integration and Analytical Tools in Agricultural Research Training, Addis Ababa, Jan 8-12, 2013



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1. Introduction

Understanding the role of gender in agricultural development is on the agenda of national governments and international development community. Gender inequalities and lack of attention to gender in agricultural development contribute to lower productivity, higher levels of poverty, as well as under-nutrition (World Bank, FAO and IFAD, 2009; FAO 2011). The 2012 World Development report dedicated to *Gender Equality and Development* warns that the failure to recognize the roles, differences and inequities between men and women poses a serious threat to the effectiveness of agricultural development strategies (World Bank, 2012).

It is because of this and other development objectives that the Australian government through the Australian International Food Security Center (AIFSC) has approved the Adoption Pathways project where gender is a key component to understand the role of gender in agricultural development including technology adoption, agricultural productivity and food security through establishing long-term gender disaggregated data. To contribute to the achievement of this objective, training on gender integration and analytical tools in agricultural research and designing gender disaggregated survey instruments was organized by IFPRI and CIMMYT from 8-12 January 2013, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The training was attended by over 20 participants from five countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Malawi). The SIMLESA partners attended only the first day of the training. Topics covered during the training include gender concept and assessment, the need for gendered agricultural research, gender livelihood conceptual framework, qualitative methods, the relationship between Gender, Agriculture and Assets, and developing Women's Empowerment Agricultural Index (WEAI). The training was supported with case studies based on IFPRI's projects such as GAAP (Gender, Agriculture, and Asset project) and others.

For the Adoption Pathways participants, other objectives of the meeting apart from attending the training included:

- i. Designing and refining a gender disaggregated survey instrument for the Adoption Pathways project on the basis of the training and the SIMLESA survey instrument.
- ii. Discussing Adoption Pathways project management and logistics.

2. Outcomes

2.1 Training Outcomes

The training provided knowledge on the concept of Gender, the need for gender agricultural research, and on the relationship between Gender, Agriculture and Asset, and developing Women's Empowerment Agricultural Index (WEAI). It also provided concrete advice and feedback on how to analyse gender disaggregated data. The training was supported with case studies based on IFPRI's projects such as GAAP (Gender, Agriculture, and Asset project) and others. In addition, participants learnt about needs and opportunities for dissemination and outreach, including ways to share results across projects and plans to synthesize lessons learned. Finally, the training enabled the participants to identify plans for next steps including updating and refining the SIMLESA survey instrument, outreach, and dissemination.

2.2 Survey Instrument Outcomes

Based on the training, the Adoption Pathways team was able to achieve the following:

- Reviewing the SIMLESA survey instrument for familiarization
- Refining production and asset ownership to include gender disaggregated dimensions
- Making thorough planning to include gender disaggregated time risk preferences and consumption
- Identifying the next steps namely finalizing the gender disaggregated survey instrument and survey instrument in each country.
- Agreed on the provision of tablets for computer assisted data collection and entry to speed up data collection and improve the quality of collected data

3. Adoption Pathway Project Management and Logistics

Under project management and logistics, the team achieved the following:

- Informed and agreed on financial management rules including budget operationalization and provision of funds for county partner institutions as described/indicated in each country's Subgrant agreement
- Initiated discussion on the Adoption Pathways logo and the template for Pathways power point slide presentations (to include partner/institution logos)
- Discussed on the possible provision of appropriate analytical softwares

- Further emphasized the need to provide tablets for computer assisted data collection and entry to speed up data collection and improve the quality of collected data

4. Wayforward

- Identify key persons to finalize and fine tune the survey instrument
- Share the fine-tuned survey instrument with country coordinators from Pathways project and SIMLESA projects, and other key stakeholders for additional input/corrections
- Run a pilot of the survey instrument
- Make additional refinement and adjust implementation budget for each country.
- Implement the survey, possibly in two rounds taking into account the specificities of the agricultural seasons of each country.
- Given that the survey includes Adoption Pathways and SIMLESA components, it was strongly recommended that the survey be implemented in more than one round using resources from both SIMLESA and Adoption Pathways project
- The venue for the next meeting will be in Arusha for the Adoption Pathways and Chimoyo for SIMLESA program Annual meeting.

5. References

Annex. List of Participants

No.	Names of the Participants	Country	Organization & Title
1	Ruth Madulu	Tanzania	Ilong Agricultural Research Institute,
2	Theresia Gregory	Tanzania	Selian Agricultural Research Institute
3	Fulgence J. Mishili	Tanzania	Sokoine University of Agriculture
4	Martins Odendo	Kenya	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)
5	James Ouma	Kenya	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)
6	Gideon Obare	Kenya	Egerton University, Kenya
7	Julius Mangisoni	Malawi	University of Malawi, Bunda College, Malawi
8	Peterman Amber r	USA	IFPRI
9	Nicholas Magnan	USA	Univeristy of Georgia/IFPRI
10	Abby More	USA	Univeristy of Georgia/IFPRI
11	Emilio Tostao	Mozambique	Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique
12	Isabel Cachomba	Mozambique	Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM)
13	Chilot Yirga	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Insitute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) – Holleta research center
14	Adam Bekele	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Insitute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)-Melkassa research center
15	Yalew Mazengia	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Insitute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)-Pawe research center
16	Menale Kassie	Kenya	CIMMYT
17	Moti Jaleta	Ethiopia	CIMMYT
18	Chalmers Mulwa	Kenya	CIMMYT
19	Munyaradzi Mutenje	Zimbabwe	CIMMYT
20	Debrah Maleni	Zimbabwe	CIMMYT
21	Alemu Tolemariam	Ethiopia	CIMMYT