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Dryland Systems

Food security and better livelihoods for rural dryland communities

Gender – Inclusion – Systems

Systemic Gender Approach to Research

Gender & Youth Dryland Systems

August/September 2015

www.drylandsystems.cgiar.org

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Gender ?!?

Definition of the issues: jointly below with cartoons

Definition of terms: gender self-test

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Gender equality?!

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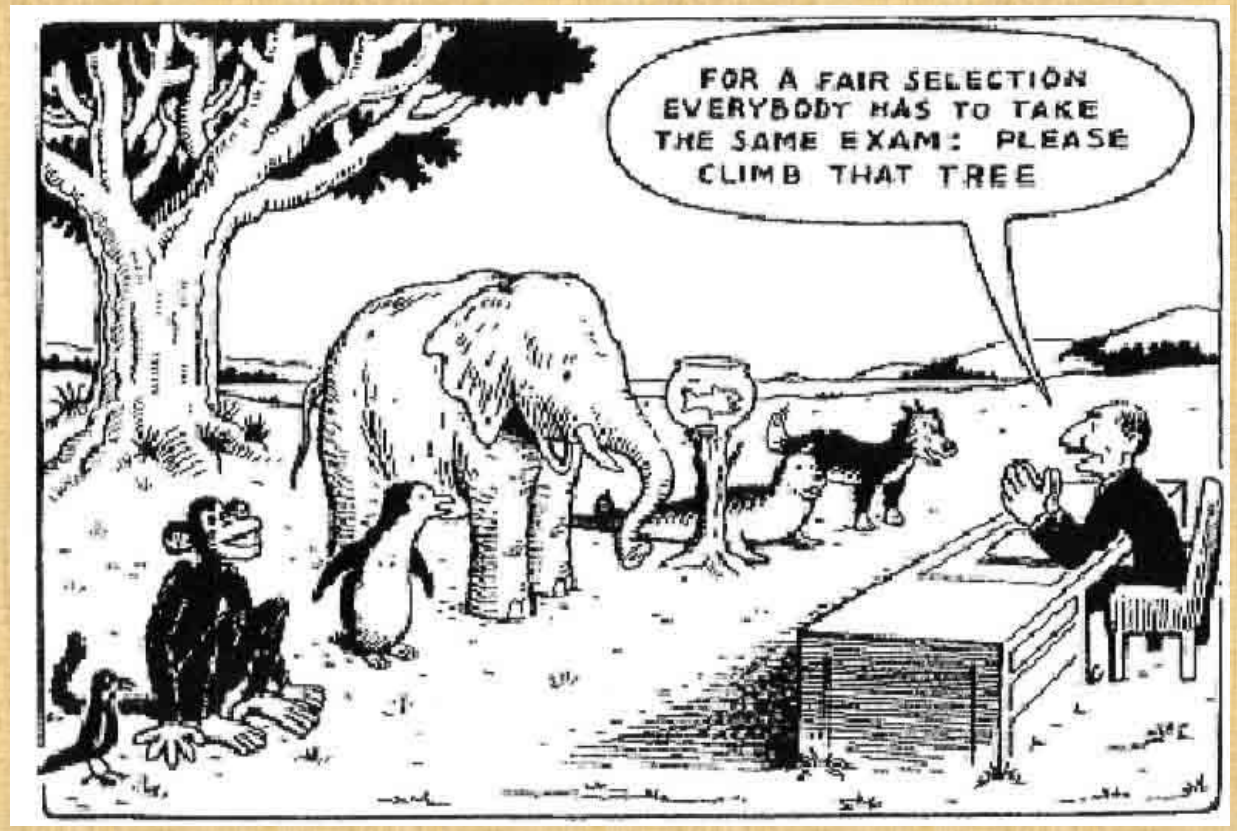
Gender equity - Equal access?



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Equal opportunities?

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Equal participation?

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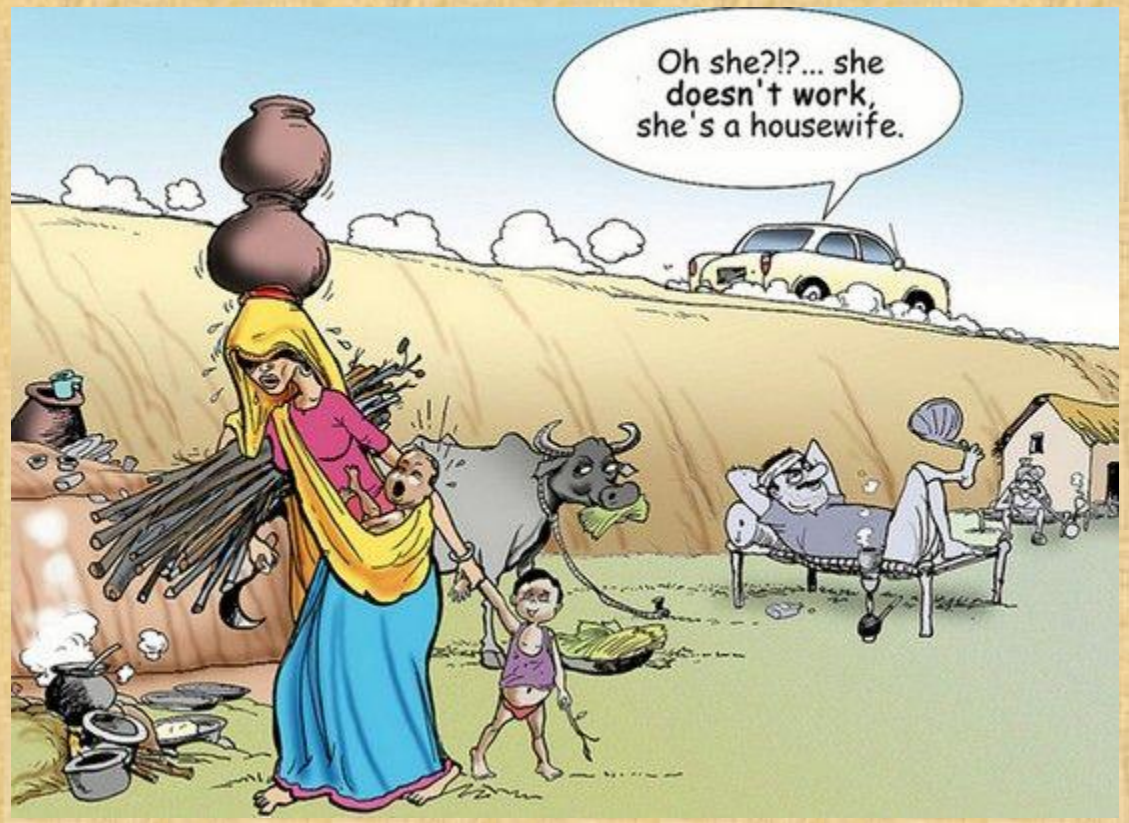
„Oh she!?! She doesn‘t work, she‘s a housewife.“



Criteria and indicators of ALS performance

Viabilty criteria for systems (based on Stafford Beer‘s viable systems model) applied to agricultural livelihood systems

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ALS Performance: how to measure?

Effectiveness

- A continuous high output of the ALS with products and services of stable or improving quality achieving a wide outreach (wide dissemination, distribution) is assessed as good effectiveness.

Indicators

- Amount and quality of results achieved (equitable nutritious food distribution, GDP contribution, employment contribution) of the ALS
- Amount and quality of the outputs (yield, sales) of the ALS
- Drivers of which other systems?

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ALS Performance: how to measure?

Efficiency

- Higher productivity and a smaller ratio of direct production costs, overheads plus costed transactions and eco-services over sales or yield or assets is rated as good efficiency.

Indicators

- The costs of inputs, transactions (e.g. labour, networking) and ecological services is stable or diminishes, especially as a ratio of income from sales and labour unit over sales unit.

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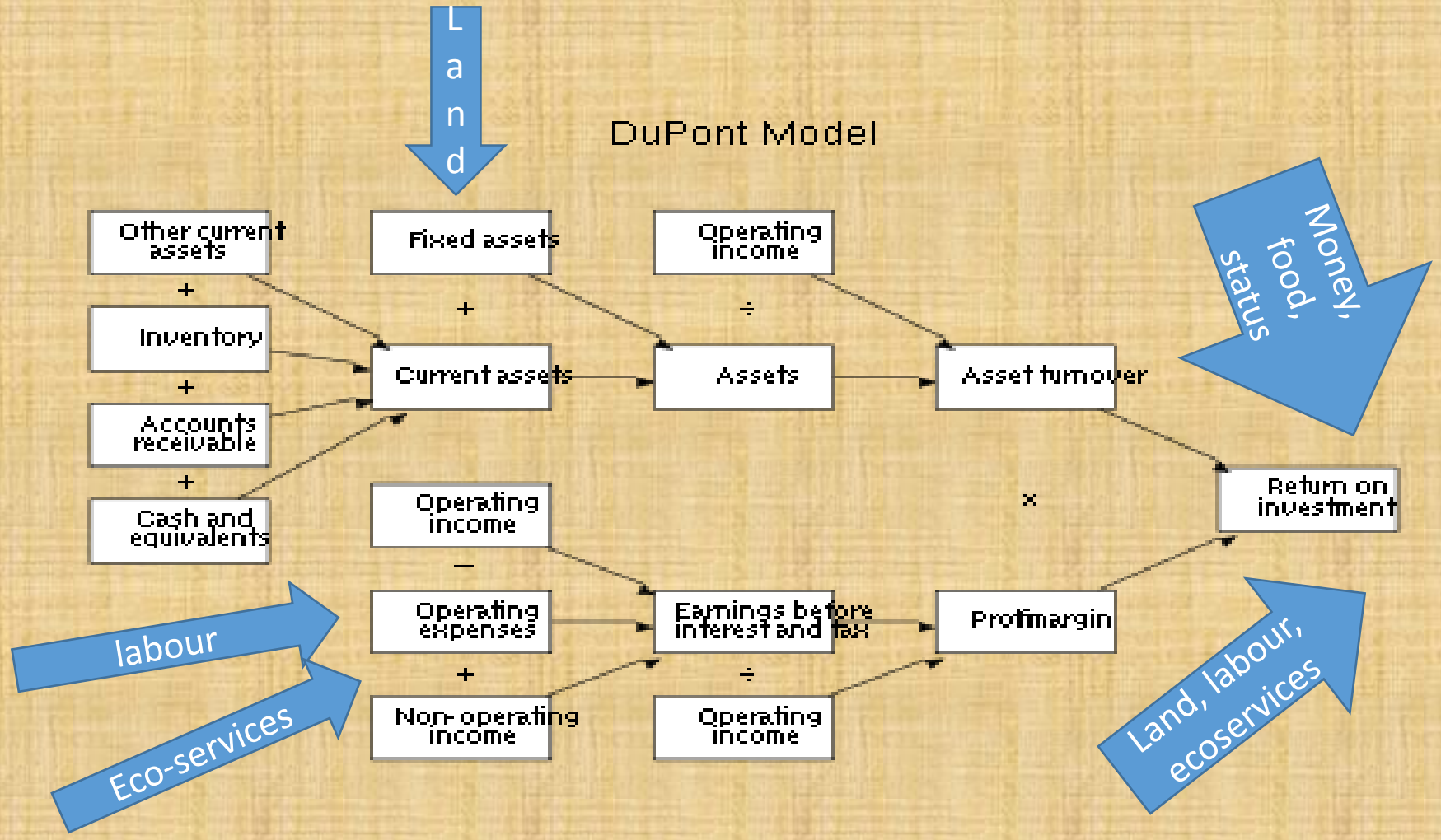
Sustainable efficiency: how to measure?



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ALS Performance: how to measure?

Flexibility - adaptiveness

- The flexibility of an ALS is rated as good, when agents in the system can successfully seize new opportunities or overcome new constraints (when they can adapt).

Systems analysis

Indicators

- Assess, how quickly and successfully (human) agents in an ALS can adapt to changing
  - demands and preferences of clients and consumers,
  - technology
  - competition and supply markets
  - ecological environment governance
  - socio-cultural environment (media)

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ALS Performance: how to measure?

Controllability

- The agents' ability to control interrelations, feedbacks and changes. E.g. farmers know and manage transaction costs, cost and use of production inputs, natural resources (biodiversity, soil, water), selling, wastage, and timing – and (externally driven) change of all these factors.

survey

Indicators

- bookkeeping is in place separating private consumption from marketed produce
- farmers can discuss (external) drivers such as financial pitfalls in the value chain
- farmers able to follow-up the key cost incl. labour and income points
- Farmers can report on ecological changes (weather, soil, biodiversity) regarding their ALS
- Systems feedback – key for controlling

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ALS Performance: how to measure?

Robustness - connectivity

- The ALS, its social and cultural system is robust, when the social organisation of transactions in the ALS and the cultural norms and values support the achievement of the 'purpose' of the agricultural system.

survey

Indicators

- values regarding agriculture or the ecological environment are shared;
- interest and enthusiasm of human agents for their products and services or the utility they provide to consumers is promoted by the socio-cultural system
- cooperation in the system between all agents is resilient and sustainable

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Gender aspect in viability criteria

- Effectiveness: equitable share in results – income, nutritious food?
- Efficiency: gender-differentiated transaction costs?
- Flexibility: adaptation of the society/community to changes in social and economic power?
- Controllability: is amount of input into productive work estimated correctly for women and men on the farm? Is it known, who benefits how much individually from farm?
- Robustness: is relationship men and women cooperative?

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Contribution to viability

Mechanisms helps to	Strengthen joint values	Be more effective	Work more efficiently	Adapt more flexibly	Control more easily (system-wide)
90% PA, Donors and partners agree on gender mainstreaming strategies and objectives in specific sectors	2	2	2	1	2
90% = Sector wide approach would be best for aid effectiveness; (EU)	2	2	1	2	2
90% Joint studies on different sectors decision from above to have studies made and discussed and auctioned on; most important place to start; (MoH) identify problem – when you identify, then you find solution; (MoPAD Group) GIZ made conference, and after review will put in gender mainstreaming in the multi-donor (7 donors) Local Gov programme (WB)	2	2	2	1	2 (common baseline)
80% You have to instigate it, before it is there; if women are not systematically brought in, they will disappear from the screen; (NDC)	1	2	2	2	1
50% Have several mainstreaming subjects dealt with at the same time: Discuss it in context of human rights and social determinacy (WHO),	0	1	2	-	1
100% = identify problem – when you identify, then you find solution; (MoPADGroup)	2	2	2	2	2
80% Studies should also be disseminated in Arabic to the communities; (GIZ)	1	2	1	2	2

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how to use?

- Preparatory research determines sensitive elements of the system, on different scales (household, community) for different human agents (e.g. typology on social roles)
- To be included in systems model
- To be tested in scenarios

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Group Work

- How would you research the performance or viablity of a specific ALS?
- What methods are most relevant to understand system's dynamics regarding different ALS performance/viability criteria?
- How would you ensure differentiation regarding gender and age in your research?

Identification of research questions and causal hypotheses based on integrated systems analysis

Formulating gender-responsive, inter-disciplinary research questions and hypotheses

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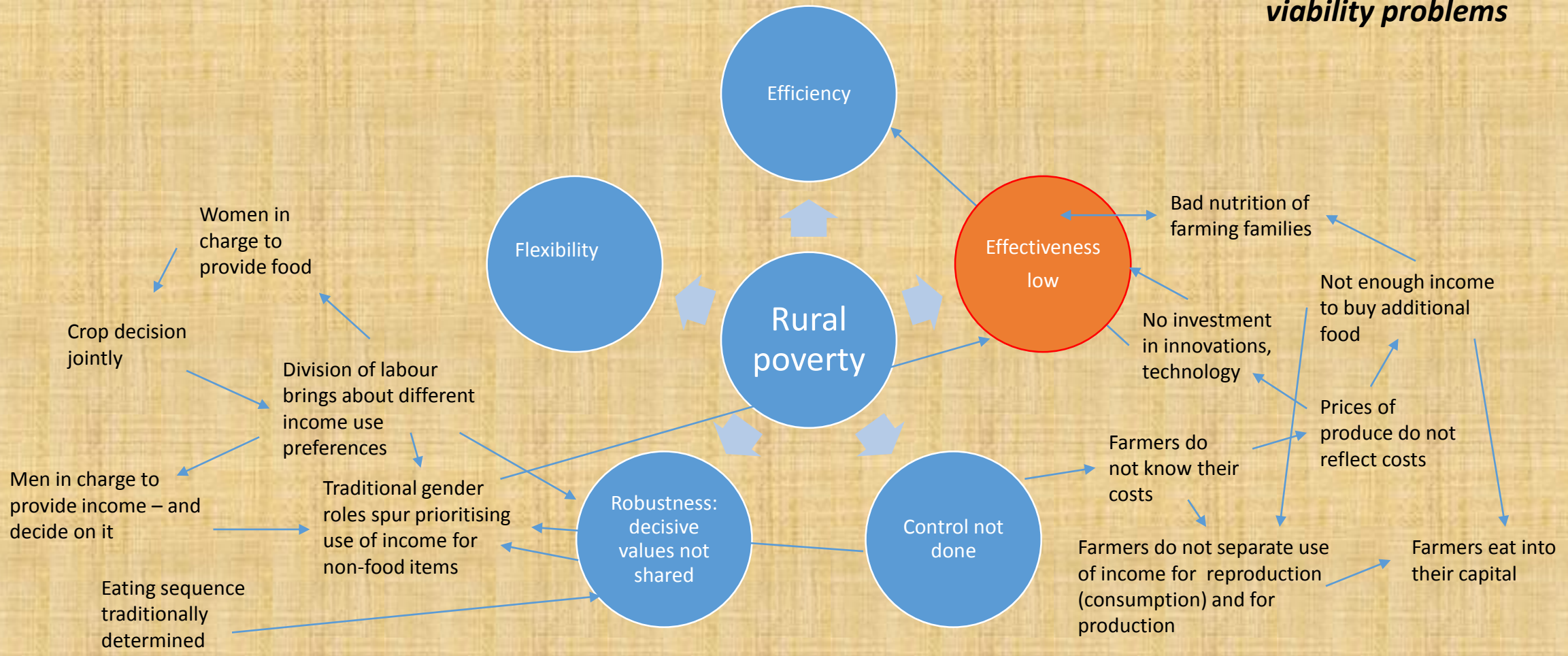
Identification of research questions

Mind-map analysis of viability problems



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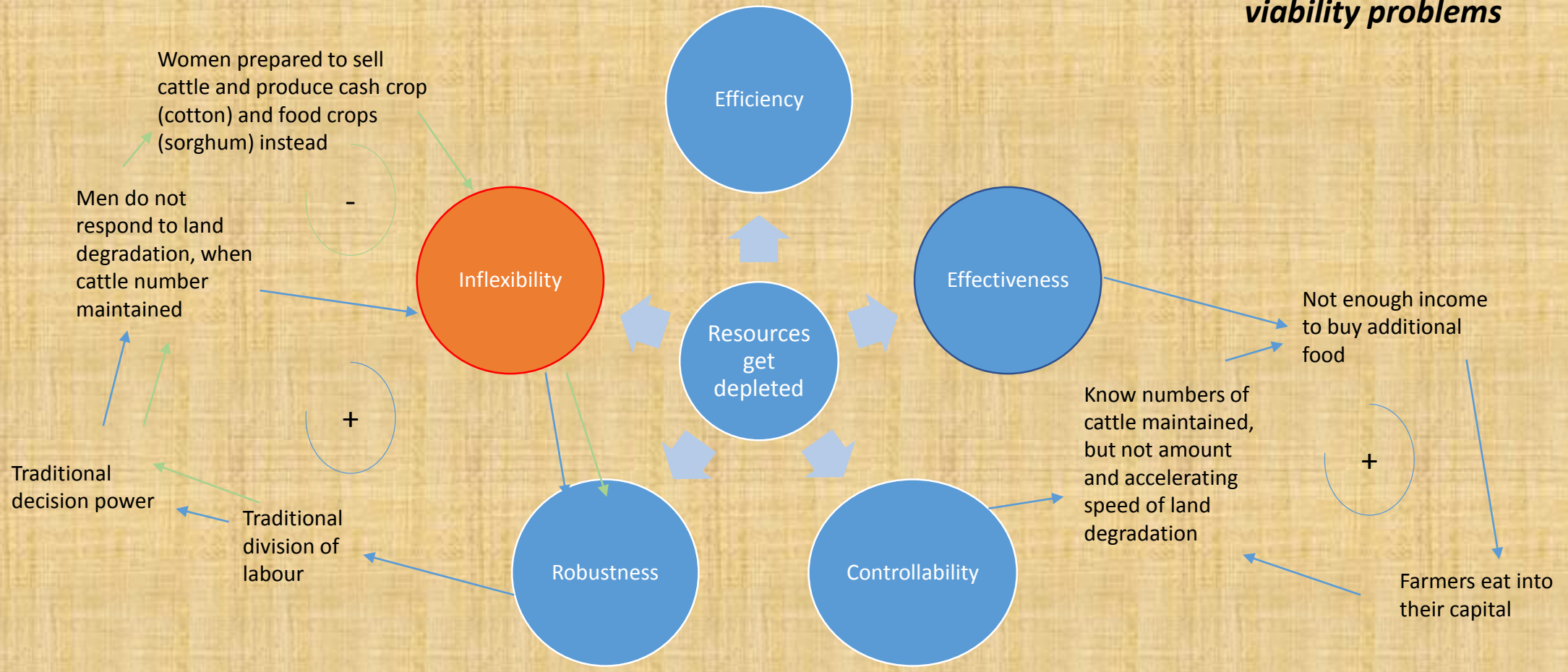
Identification of research questions

Mind-map analysis of viability problems



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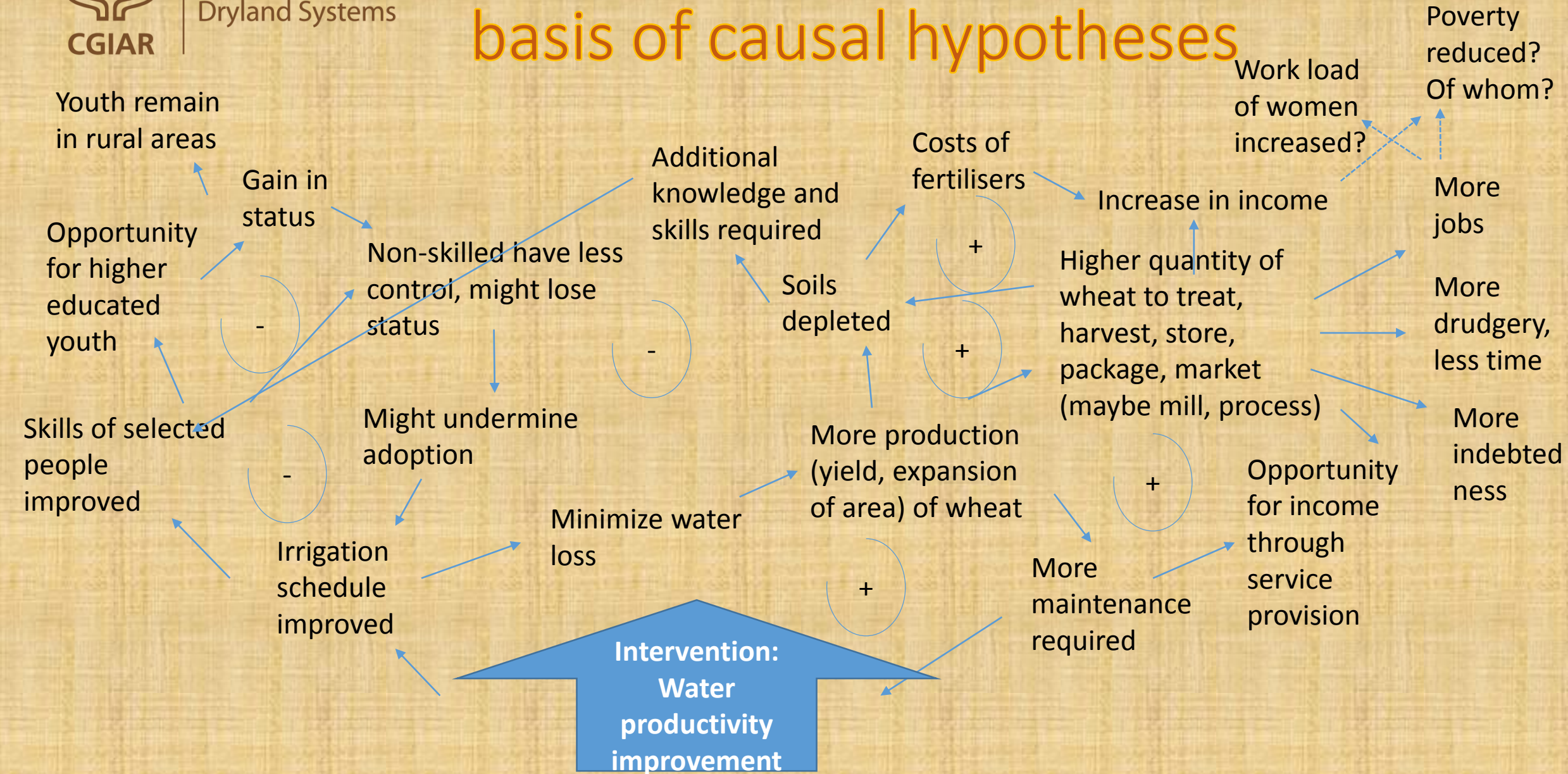
Hypotheses on feedback loops as basis of causal hypotheses



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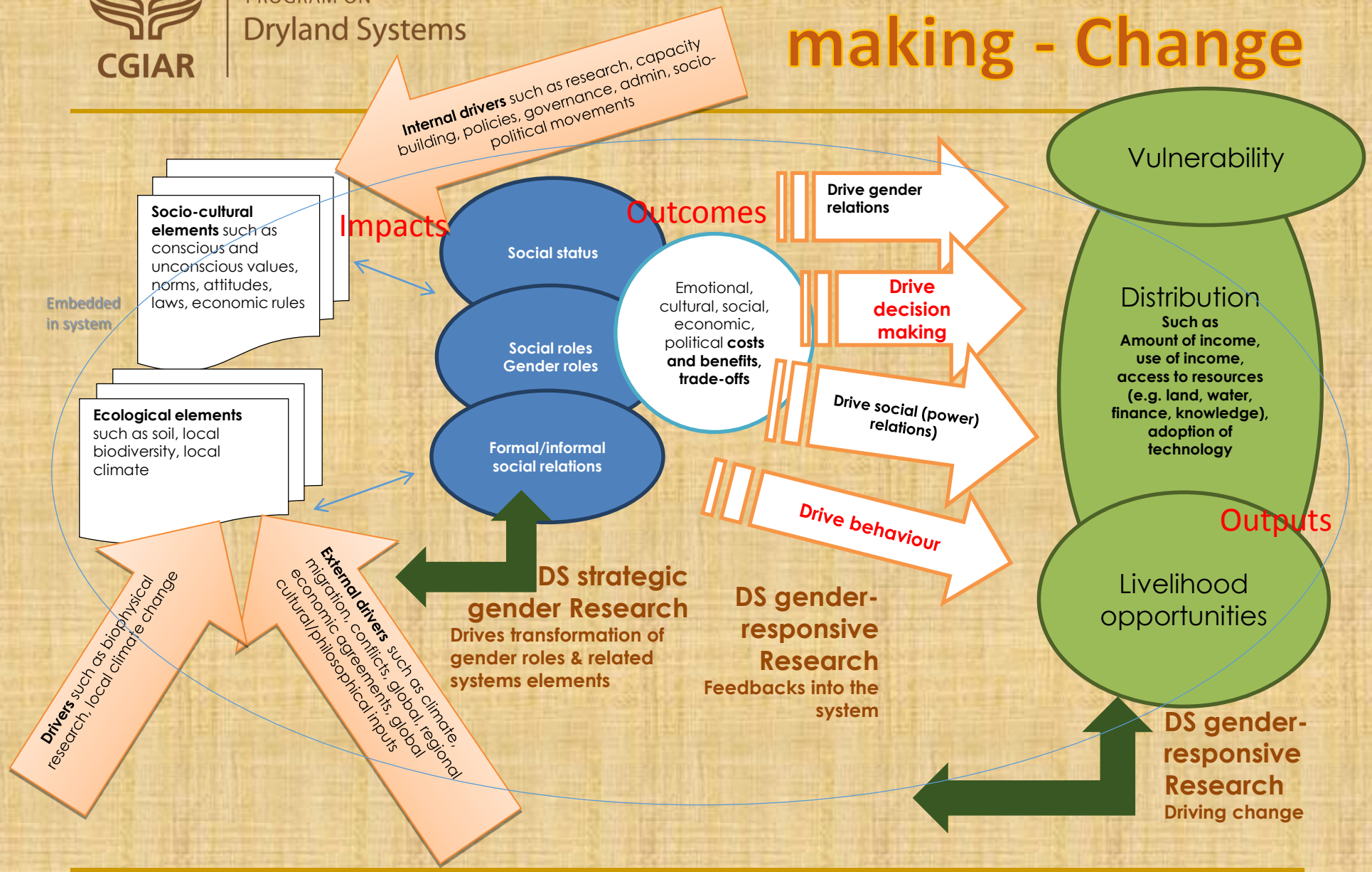
Group Work: Formulate hypotheses

- Group work: Is productivity decisive for poverty reduction (as an entry point to higher earnings and to a more stable and less vulnerable livelihood) or being able to sell produce?
- Formulate feedback loops for an introduction of a technology or innovation in an ALS you know/researched on?

Social dimension in HES: Relevance of a specific system's analysis approach to gender or youth

Social roles - Decision making - Change



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Why gender responsive systems approach?

1. Identify interrelations and feedback loops between ecological and economic, socio-cultural (re youth, gender, ethno-social class) elements
2. Understand the ecological and economic, socio-cultural change dynamics in the system
3. Discover tacit trade-offs and synergies linked to social roles, status, networks
4. To open new entry points for gender-responsive sustainable agricultural development

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Relevant to viability

- Social exclusion factors, often embedded in culture, norms and institutional organization (in system), are not well understood and considered in innovation deployment processes.
- This can lead to interventions excluding certain social groups,
- Adoption of innovation not taking place

- Innovation
- Adoption
- Social cohesion
- (flexibility, robustness, effectiveness, efficiency)

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Relevant to viability

- Agricultural innovations are changing the balance of power in gender relations within households and whole communities.
- Participation in value chain development is often contingent on power and social or political connectedness that usually women and youth do not have.
- These obstacles to inclusion are particularly pronounced in remote communities, in which connections are difficult to establish and often poorly developed.

- Innovation
- Power
- Value chain
- Social cohesion
- (effectiveness, robustness, flexibility, efficiency)

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Relevant to viability

- Social roles in different systemic contexts and social interactions determine.
- Social roles are determined by culture, norms, institutional and other system elements.
- Social and other transaction costs & benefits, and trade-off calculations in decision making of agents in different social roles are not well known.

- Social roles
- Systemic contexts
- Socio-cultural, financial, economic (incl. ecological), transaction costs & benefits
- Trade-off calculations
- (effectiveness, efficiency flexibility, controllability, robustness,)

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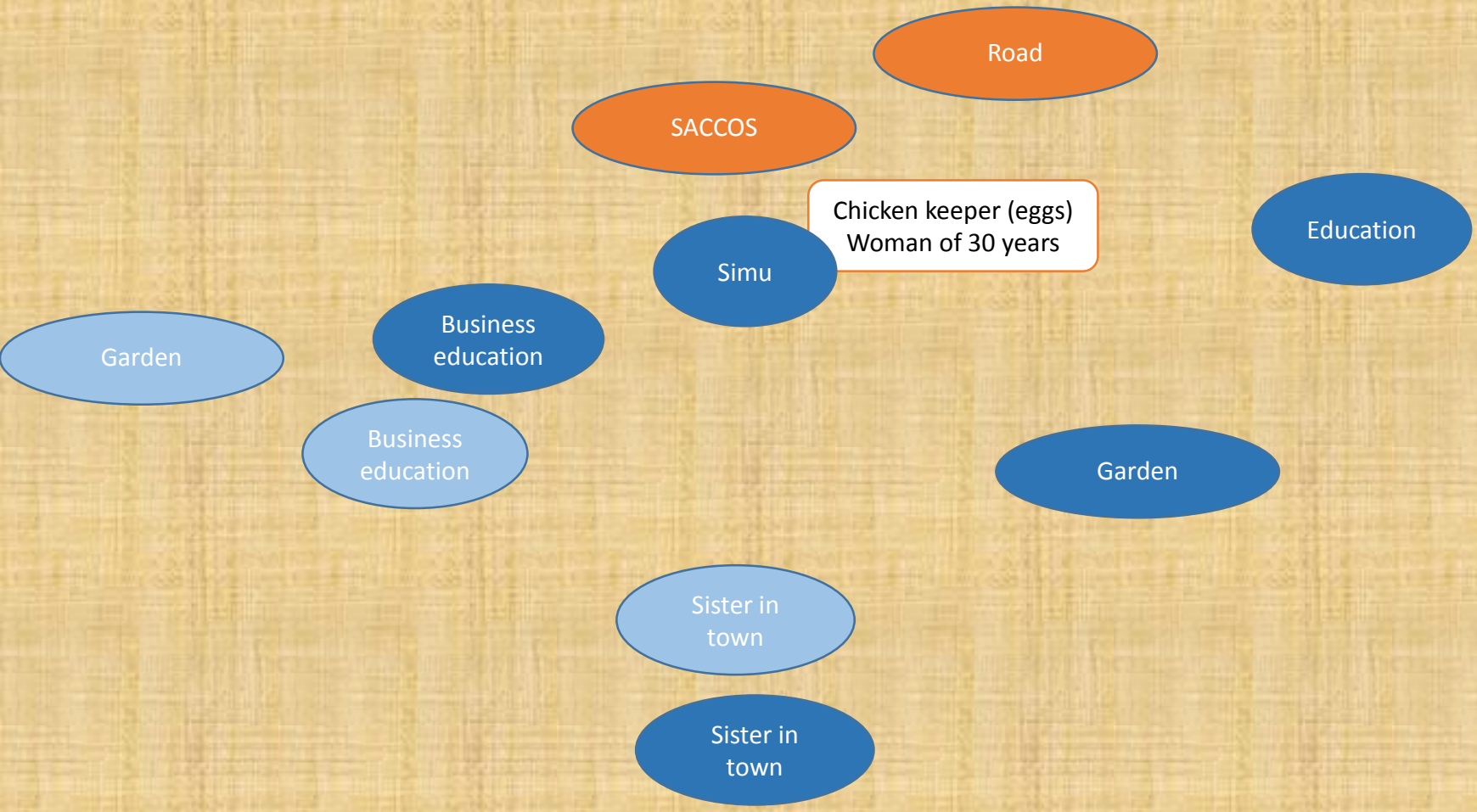
Example: Decision making - Interrelations, trade-offs



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Example: Decision making - Trade-offs

Analysis of trade-offs regarding re-investing into the capital and asset basis of your income generation or handing over money to your husband, when he demands it:

Trade-offs: Re-investing profits
Business must grow (with experience growing)
Act responsibly towards your basis of income generation
Not a good women
Mistrust from husband
He thinks, you do not respect him
Women don’t trust their own judgement (themselves)

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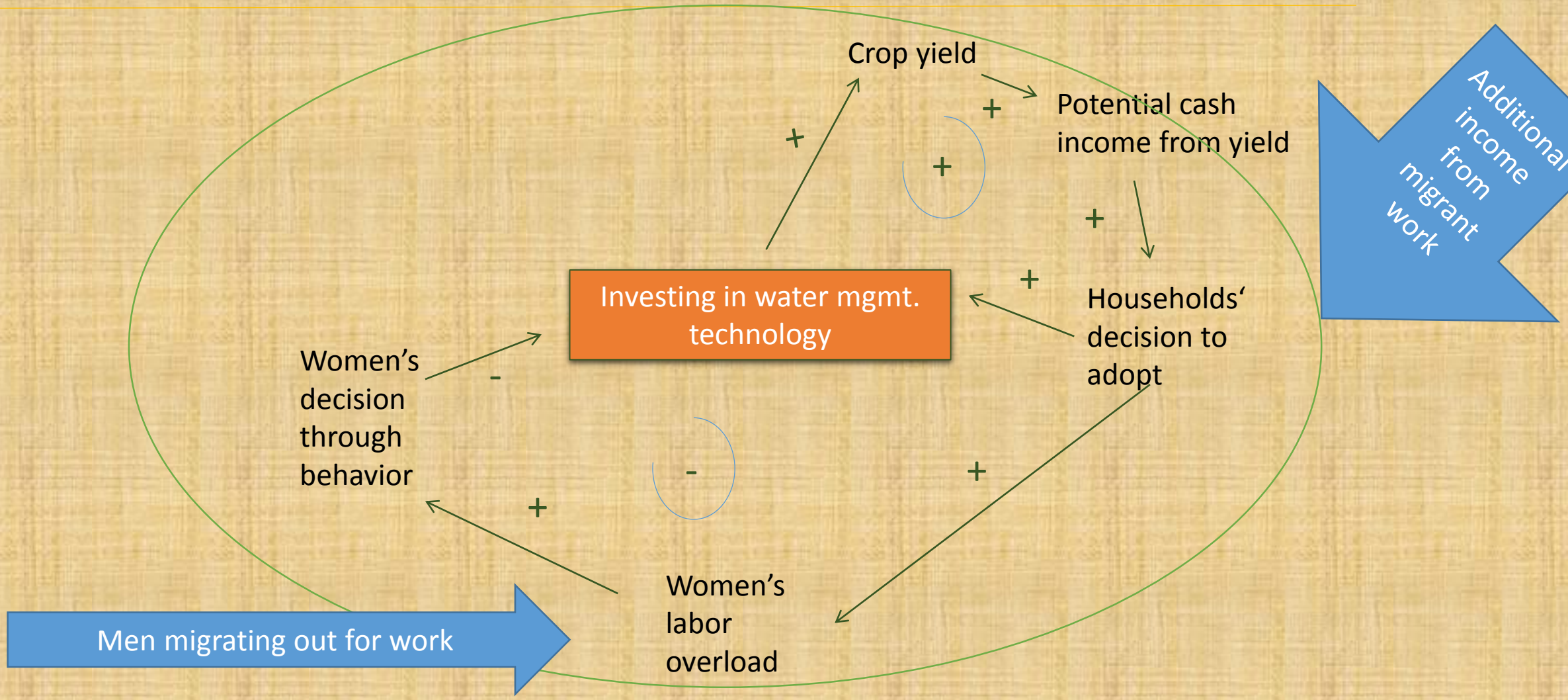
Decision making - Interrelations, Trade-offs



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Group work

A. How do socio-cultural norms and social dynamics pertaining to gender or youth influence agricultural production (yield, efficiency, value chain professionalization, benefit distribution) in different contexts (ALS)?

B. How are socio-cultural elements and drivers as well as social interrelations, which drive, influence and determine social roles integrated in HES?

C. How can decision making dynamics of different agents/different social roles be modeled?

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Sources

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- Reinprecht, Karin, Stoisser, Hans: *A viable structure for the Alfred Nzo District Municipality*, 2009, SWISSCONTACT and ECOTEC
- Grace B. Villamor, P. Afiavi Dah-gbeto, Andrew Bell, Ujjwal Pradhan, Meine van Noordwijk: *Gender-specific spatial perspectives and scenario building approaches for understanding gender equity and sustainability in climate-smart landscape*, Chapter 15 from Climate Smart Landscapes: Multifunctionality in Practice, ICRAF, Nairobi, 2015