

Integrating Gender into the Use of Conservation Agriculture in Crop-Livestock Systems (CLCA) Project in Algeria and Tunisia
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# Some Key Concepts

- Gender is a social category distinct from sex. A person's sex is their biological attributes as a man or a woman. "Gender" is a social construct, referring to social roles and relationships between women and men (FAO 2011).
  - Gender is not the only socially constructed category that influences a person's position or activity; other social differences, such as class, age, ethnicity, and occupation also influence social outcomes and interact with gender in complex ways (Bezner Kerr 2011).
- Important to understand because of having significant impacts on opportunities available to different groups of women and men.
- Adopted gender mainstreaming to make the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities, so that both women and men benefit contributing more efficiently to poverty alleviation and technology adoption and NRM conservation.

# Our Related Objectives and Outcomes

**Objective**: To develop in participation with smallholder crop-livestock producers contextually relevant and **gender** sensitive processes for enhancing the broad uptake of CA within integrated crop livestock systems in drylands in LAC and NEN regions.

#### Outcomes:

Outcome 1: 3,000 smallholder farmers reached (at least 40% women and 20% youth below 35 years) and 2100 have directly adopted CLCA farming systems (in 4 target countries) with increased production and improved cost-benefits that are optimized by filling research and development gaps;

## Our Approach

**Tackling stereotypes** related to women not being interested, farmers/workers when they contribute to 80% of livestock work and many are increasingly getting involved in farming.

Improve access to extension services for women

Use of **sex-disaggregated** data to:

Address **both** women's and men's **needs** in integrated CLCA-Livestock system

Implementation processes favoring gender equity

 Understand better gender-specific roles in farming (agriculture and livestock), gender-specific decision-making in technology adoption, and gender-specific needs as the basis for the content and dissemination of the specific CLCA products.

## **Indicators**

Number of women and men beneficiaries directly benefiting from the project to be 40% women and 20% youth (boys and girls)

- **Number of <u>trainings</u>** (value addition, product hygiene, etc.) done on specific topics targeting women and men
  - Number of women and men participants in trainings
- Number of mixed of women-only associations targeted
- Number of women and men hosting CA
- Number of women and men adopters of technologies
- Number of women and men students involved in the project
- Number of women and men <u>staff</u> involved in the project (especially at field level)
- Number of gender progressive NGOs
- Number of gender-inclusive SMS

# Content of Interventions in Algeria

- Targeting women farmers (spread to other women as well)
- Livestock disease/health training and awareness
- raising on identification and mitigation measures
- Feeding issues/balanced diets
- **Ghee** (*dhan*) production
- Frikeh (trademark of setif) production, couscous, bread.
- Cheese making potential
- Microcredit opportunities for the youth
- (women and men)



### Interventions in Tunisia

#### **Need for:**

**Extension** program on CA and machinery experts

• SMSA (Siliana) deemed useful for access to CA extension and inputs

Access to improved wheat varieties

Training in **livestock production** for women and youth

#### Impact:

Increase in **confidence** through training and networking

Alfa Alfa مثل نبتة الفصة (OEP) مثل نبتة الفصة

Feed cultivation leading to increase in milk production

(purchase of milking machine and dough maker) قرط القرفالة (Vetch

Preventing land degradation

Reduced weeding

#### **Drawbacks:**

Grazing areas more **distant** now icarda.org

Lost feed





## How to Implement Our Activities to be More Inclusive

- IFAD household methodology (involves both husbands and wives as well as youth)
- Training in houses or in groups (sex-segregated or gender mixed) (existing women or gender-mixed groups)
- Use of leader women (chaperones) to recruit other women for technical trainings
  - Target entrepreneurial women, female trainers, female SMSA members
- **Involve men** (leaders in local community, households, and Ministry of Agriculture)
- Trainings conducted inside the community (training at the community level, e.g., through SMSA)

Radio, SMS (timing, access, and topics)

# Cont'd Implementation and Improvement Niches

- Sex-segregated data collection and reporting
  - Youth (women and men)
  - Trainees
  - Adopters
- Activities related to feeding and dairy
  - Consider access to women in the communities in place
- Scaling approach based also on female champion farmers
- Value addition activities
- Tunisia work with women in a new GFDA Oud Sbeihiya
- For youth in Tunisia work with many SMSA
- Algeria work with youth microcredit to involve female too
- In Siliana and South capitalize on IFAD projects in value chains (PROFITS, PRODSUD)

# What Have We Done So Far?: 2019 Workplans

In each country work plan, teams have designed the following activities to target women with the aim of reaching 100 women beneficiary/each of 3 sites, 300 per country (flexibility in distribution):

- Capacity building of women farmers in a-prophylaxie and b-feeding (+++)
- Involvement of women farmers in on farm trials on CA and community based forage seed production (+)
- Leadership support to women (along with involvement of young women and men) by working with women champions in the scaling roadmap (e.g., through encouraging women to join SMSA and GDA in Tunisia along with working with these groups for scaling purposes) (+)
- Youth as students are to be involved in the project and as participants in above activities (so far 21 mostly women) (++)

## IFAD Feedback

"The outcome 1 target is that 40% of the farmers reached by the project should be women and 20% should be youth. According to the progress report only 17% women have been reached so far in the case of Tunisia (no reported figures from the other countries and there is no reporting on youth). This indicates that when moving into the second project year more needs to be done for reaching those two groups. The effort to mainstream gender is appreciated. Could it be clarified here, what are the specific strategies which have been identified based on the focus group discussions and which the project will be using for increasing involvement and benefits to women in year 2? Some strategies for youth involvement should also be included."

# Based on IFAD and Identified Niches: Workplan 2020

List the activities and the respective objectives, approaches, stakeholders involved, location and indicators.

Integrated	What do you	How it	Who	Who is	Obstacles	Location	Indicators
livestock-	want to	will be	should be	responsible	you for see		(sex
CA	achieve	achieved	involved		and how		disaggreg
activities	(+number of				will you		ated)
	beneficiaries)				surmount		
					it		