

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

Dina Najjar, Gender Scientist, ICARDA

CLCA Coordination Meeting

Hammamet, Tunisia, April 25-26, 2019

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 farmers/workers when they contribute to 80% of livestock work.
- **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 trainings** (value addition, product hygiene, etc.) done on specific topics targeting women and men
 - **Number of women and men participants in trainings**
 - **Number of women and men adopters of technologies**
 - **Number of women and men students** involved in the project
 - **Number of women and men staff** involved in the project (especially at field level)

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
- **Forage seeds** for planting (OEP) مثل نبتة الفصة Alfa Alfa
- 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
- **Lost feed**
icarda.org
- **Intercropping** with olives



How to Implement our Activities to become 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, extension agents, 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)

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 and men in Fahs (Melyen) Société Mutuelle des Services Agricoles-**SMSA**
- Algeria work with **youth microcredit to involve female too)**
- In Siliana how can we **capitalize on IFAD** project in value chains and what inclusive approaches are they using?

Workplan

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

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