

### Evidences

#### Study #4387

**Contributing Projects:**

- P878 - Gender?Responsive Researchers Equipped for Agricultural Transformation (GREAT)
- P854 - Understanding gender in wheat-based livelihoods for enhanced WHEAT R4D impact in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Ethiopia
- P1336 - Building Gender and Social Inclusion portfolio in WHEAT AFS, including strategic gender research and inter-CRP collaboration
- P1338 - Synthesis of Gender case studies in WHEAT AFS
- P1337 - Thematic gender study in WHEAT AFS
- P1490 - Gender perspectives on male outmigration and adoption of wheat innovations and varieties

**Part I: Public communications**

**Type:** OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

**Status:** Completed

**Year:** 2021

**Title:** Strategic gender research contributes to policy change in North and Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia with potential livelihood improvements for smallholder farmers in those regions.

**Short outcome/impact statement:**

MAIZE and WHEAT researchers, together with colleagues from within and outside the CGIAR, contributed to two important policy impacts and practices (Morocco) and published findings with clear policy implications (3 countries in S. Asia, Ethiopia, Malawi, Tanzania), based on gender-transformative research and methods. Researchers are also able to influence policy change with potentially longer-term social change impacts (Nepal, Zambia). From a CGIAR-internal perspective, researchers expanded the reach of gender-transformative research.

### **Outcome story for communications use:**

MAIZE and WHEAT researchers, together with CGIAR and non-CGIAR colleagues, have been applying gender-transformative research and methods to unravel the complex dynamics of gender and social norms that play a part in agricultural innovation pathways. Much of that was informed by the GENNOVATE (Enabling Gender Equality in Agricultural and Environmental Innovation) initiative (2014-2018), which received major funding support from WHEAT and MAIZE. GENNOVATE researchers had engaged over 7,500 women and men from 137 agricultural communities in 26 countries and resulted in 29 peer-reviewed publications (and growing), 16 research reports, and 16 tools and resources by engaging 27 partner organizations.

2021 reporting and 2020-21 publications document significant outcomes of gender research uptake (1: Lopez et al. 2021), as well as how such research is being used to inform policy changes.

Research found that when observing zero zero-tillage users and subsequent herbicide applications in the Eastern Gangetic Plains of Bangladesh, India, and Nepal, scientists observed that zero-tillage does not reinforce or deepen existing inequalities within households (4: Brown et al. 2021). Meanwhile, Gartaula (7: 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-020-02941-w>) proposed policy options to promote climate-smart technologies in India that have the potential to mitigate GHG emissions and reduce women's labour drudgery.

MAIZE & WHEAT researchers provided policy recommendations to the Nepalese and Zambian governments, underlining the significant gender gaps in the agricultural technologies' adoption. For example, Paudel (5: 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2020.101250>) estimated that with similar access to production resources, women are much more likely to adopt mini tillers in Nepal.

The 'Gendered wage workers in Morocco' study (8: Najjar et al. 2018a; 9: Najjar et al. 2018b), contributed to two important policy impacts: A collective bargaining agreement between workers in wheat-based systems and the Government of Morocco, and a new project, which aims to integrate gender interventions into conservation agriculture in crop-livestock systems in Tunisia (10: Najjar et al. 2021).

In Southern Ethiopia, Gebre et al. (6: 2021) called for policies that not only ensure equal levels of productive production resources, but also help households to build their capacity - to improve both transitory and chronically food-insecure situations.

Based on a representative Zambian household study, Simtowe and De Groote (11: 2021) recommended policies that promote equitable access to production resources, such as land, to reduce the gaps in market participation between men and women - and for them to take advantage of the inter-seasonal maize price movements.

**Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:**

- <https://repo.mel.cgiar.org/handle/20.500.11766/12773>
- <https://repo.mel.cgiar.org/handle/20.500.11766/8915>
- <https://repo.mel.cgiar.org/handle/20.500.11766/8916>
- <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-020-02941-w>
- <https://gender.cgiar.org/news-events/gennovate-20-taking-it-further>
- <https://doi.org/10.1177/00307270211013823>
- <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-020-01106-y>
- <https://www.fao.org/3/cb1331en/cb1331en-15.pdf>
- <https://gennovate.org/>

**Part II: CGIAR system level reporting**

**Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies :** No

**Stage of maturity of change reported:** Stage 1

**Links to the Strategic Results Framework:**

Sub-IDs:

- Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources
- Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes

SRF 2022/2030 targets:

- # of people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty

Description of activity / study: <Not Defined>

**Geographic scope:**

- Regional

Region(s):

- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Southern Asia
- Northern Africa

Comments: <Not Defined>

**Key Contributors:**

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- Gender - Gender Platform
- CCAFS - Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
- Wheat - Wheat
- Maize - Maize
- Fish - Fish

Contributing Flagships:

- FP4: Sustainable intensification of wheat-based farming systems
- FP1: Inclusive and profitable wheat opportunities

Contributing Regional programs: <Not Defined>

Contributing external partners:

- SAA - Sasakawa Africa Association
- Thünen Institute - Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute
- UCT - University of Cape Town
- McGill University
- Kyushu University
- WUR - Wageningen University and Research Centre
- NMBU - Norwegian University of Life Sciences
- INRA - Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (Morocco)
- IDRC - International Development Research Centre
- Western University
- HarvestPlus
- Hawassa University

**CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:**

GENNOVATE methodology applied to household surveys and policy analysis

**Innovations:** <Not Defined>

### **Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:**

2018-2021 reporting and publications point to significant first-user outcomes, namely policy-maker consideration of findings and farming communities' uptake of gender research (1: Lopez et al. 2021):

The 'Gendered wage workers in Morocco' study explored gender norms, working conditions and pay in wheat-based systems (2 & 3), which led to The Solidarity Center NA and ICRW (Washington DC) drafting a collective bargaining agreement between farm workers and the Government of Morocco; and to a new project on gender in crop-livestock systems in Tunisia (4: Najjar et al. 2021).

In Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, researchers (5: 2021) observed significant challenges in adoption of technologies, such as metal maize storage silos; adoption may switch storage ownership and associated benefits attached to men, because women have less scope for bargaining over their rights. In Zambia, MAIZE scientists (6: 2021) recommended policies that promote equitable access to production resources (e.g. land) to reduce gender gaps in market participation - and take greater advantage of inter-seasonal maize price movements. Another group of researchers argued for more targeted policy interventions to address the unique needs of single women in Malawi and poorer women in Tanzania, who have different capacities to participate and realize benefits (7: 2021). Such policy recommendations are based on a holistic approach, rather than simple sectoral interventions (8: 2021).

For Southern Ethiopia, MAIZE and WHEAT scientists (9: 2021) called for policies that not only ensure equal levels of productive resources, but also help households to build their capacity to deal with food-insecure situations. Going beyond the dichotomy of male vs. female-headed households in Ethiopia, gender researchers looked at married women within male-headed households and women heading their own households, observing that customary norms often hamper women's effective use of productive resources and their ability to innovate (10: 2020).

In South Asia (Eastern Gangetic Plains of Bangladesh, India and Nepal), scientists observed that zero tillage does not reinforce or deepen existing inequalities within households (11: 2021). WHEAT and partner researchers provided policy recommendations to those governments, underlining the significant gender gaps in adoption. Collaborating scientists (12: 2020) estimated that with similar access to productive resources as men, women would much more likely adopt mini-tillers in Nepal. In a related study in India, scientists (13: 2020) proposed policy options to promote climate-smart, GHG emission-reducing technologies that could reduce women's labour drudgery, whilst cautioning about possible negative implications for specific vulnerable groups.

### References cited:

- [1] Najjar, D., Baruah, B., Aw-Hassan, A.A., Abderrahim, B., and Kassie, G. (2018). Women, work, and wage equity in agricultural labour in Saiss, Morocco. Canada: Institute for the Study of International Development. (<https://repo.mel.cgiar.org/handle/20.500.11766/8916>)
- [2] Najjar, D., Baruah, B., Aw-Hassan, A.A., Abderrahim, B., and Kassie, G. (2018). Gendered Inequity in Wages and Working Conditions for Landless Agricultural Labourers in Morocco. Canada: Institute for the Study of International Development. (<https://repo.mel.cgiar.org/handle/20.500.11766/8915>)
- [3] Badstue, L., Petesch, P., Farnworth, C. R., Roeven, L., & Hailemariam, M. (2020). Women farmers and agricultural innovation: Marital status and normative expectations in rural Ethiopia. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(23), 1–22 (<https://doi.org/10.3390/su12239847>)
- [4] Gebre, G. G., Isoda, H., Amekawa, Y., Rahut, D. B., Nomura, H., & Watanabe, T. (2021). What explains gender gaps in household food security? Evidence from maize farm households in southern Ethiopia. *Social Indicators Research*, 155(1), 281–314. (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-020-02600-8>)
- [5] Makate, C., & Mutenje, M. (2021). Discriminatory effects of gender disparities in improved seed and fertilizer use at the plot-level in Malawi and Tanzania. *World Development Perspectives*, 23, 100344 (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2021.100344>)
- [6] Adam, R. I., David, S., Cairns, J. E., & Olsen, M. (2021). A review of the literature on gender and chemical fertiliser use in maize production in sub-saharan Africa. *Journal of Agriculture and Rural Development in the Tropics and Subtropics*, 122(1), 91–102. (<https://doi.org/10.17170/kobra-202104133655>)
- [7] Najjar, D., Idoudi, Z., Oueslati, D., and M'hamed, H.C. (2021). Integrating Gender into the Use of Conservation Agriculture in Crop-Livestock Systems (CLCA) Project in Tunisia. Beirut, Lebanon: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA). (<https://repo.mel.cgiar.org/handle/20.500.11766/12773>)
- [8] Farnworth, C. R., Badstue, L. B., de Groote, H., & Gitonga, Z. (2021). Do metal grain silos benefit women in Kenya, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe? *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 93, 101734 (<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jspr.2020.101734>)
- [9] Lopez, D.E., Farnworth, C.R., Rietveld, A. and Gartaula, H. (2021). GENNOVATE-taking it further. Cultivating Gender Equality Conference. Infographic. Wageningen University & Research, the Netherlands. (<https://gender.cgiar.org/news-events/gennovate-20-taking-it-further>)
- [10] Simtowe, F., & De Groote, H. (2021). Seasonal participation in maize markets in Zambia: Do agricultural input subsidies and gender matter? *Food Security*, 13(1), 141–155. (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-020-01106-y>)

**Quantification:** <Not Defined>

**Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:**

**Gender relevance:** 2 - Principal

Main achievements with specific **Gender** relevance: this is a gender OICR. see above

**Youth relevance:** 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **Youth** relevance: Gender analysis of wages in Morocco; CLCA project (Tunisia) advanced towards commitment of reaching 40 percent women and 20 percent youth as part of the target group; youth out-migration Zambia study; Innovative Financing for Sustainable Mechanization in Ethiopia (IFFSMIE) project: Youth & service providers for 2-wheel tractor mechanization

**CapDev relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Climate Change relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Other cross-cutting dimensions:** Yes

**Other cross-cutting dimensions description:** <Not Defined>

**Outcome Impact Case Report link:** [Study #4387](#)

**Contact person:**

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