

Bundling Social and Technical Innovations for Agri-food System Transformation

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Outline



Need for the agri-food system (AFS) transformation



- Shocks and stresses (weather, environmental, diseases, conflict, economic, political) appear to be rising in frequency and/or intensity, and commonly cascade, with one triggering another.
- Today's agri-food systems fail to ensure healthy diets for all - a necessary condition for food security.
- AFSs do not provide equitable and inclusive livelihoods for about half of the world's labor force → 1.3 billion people - who work in agri-food value chains.



Key features of the AFS in the changing context

decentralized individual and collective **human (H)** agency that drives systemic change

the intrinsic **heterogeneity (H)** of AFSs locally and globally

pervasive **spillover (S)** effects

essential role of **scientific (S)** research.

AFS objectives in the long-run (2045-70)



healthy (H) and nutritious diets

equitable (E) and inclusive value chains

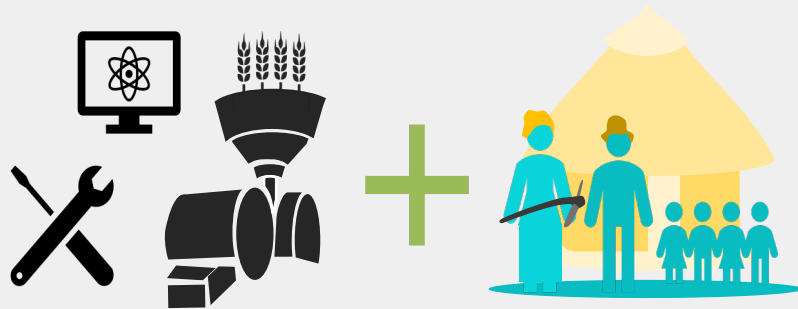
resilience (R) to shocks and stressors, and

climate and environmental sustainability (S)



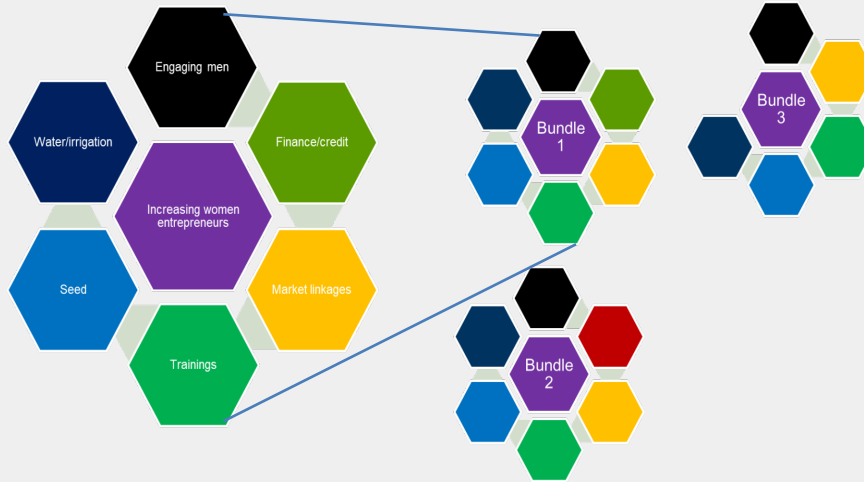
Why Bundling?

...identifying and bundling the right innovations for the right contexts is an intrinsically social process, one that demands cooperation that is in shorter supply than are brilliant scientific insights.



‘The key point is that **science and engineering can design and adapt the raw materials**, but ultimately **stakeholders must work together to assemble the right bits** into fit-for-purpose combinatorial innovations.’

What are STIBs?



‘The right combination for one specific objective - in the enlarged case of bundle 1, increasing women entrepreneurs in agricultural value chains will differ from the bundle needed in other cases (like bundle 2, 3).’

Research questions



- To what extent are the social, technical and technological innovations documented in the literature as bundles?
- How does the existing literature take into consideration the issues of women's empowerment and resilience in agri-food systems in terms of socio-technical bundling?
- How could we be better equipped to identify, prioritize and bundle the social, technical, and technological innovations leading to women's empowerment and resilience?



Method: Literature review

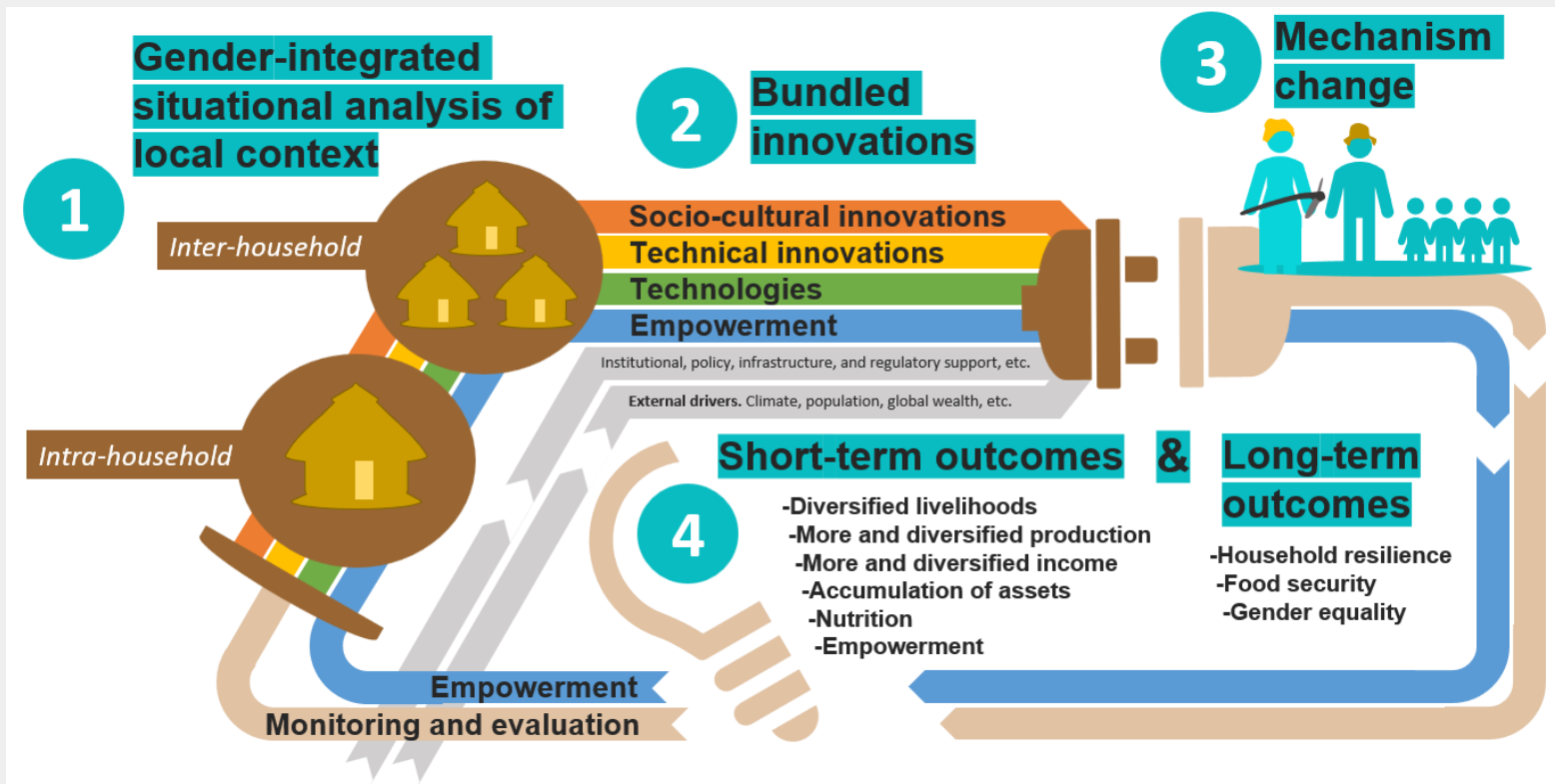
- Applied a systematized sampling technique to Google Scholar, Scopus, and ResearchGate
- Approximately 600 abstracts reviewed
- Around 122 documents with following criteria:
 - Gender and women
 - Gender and technology relationship
 - Are there outcomes? Positive or negative?
 - Supplementary set – without gender specified
 - Tech and outcomes
- 11 example studies with clear mechanisms or outcomes



Findings

Literature country, year, title	Bundled interventions and/or contextual drivers [planned and unplanned]	Mechanism- cognitive triggers and processes within people's minds that are changed by engaging with interventions	Outcome(s)
Vietnam, 2017 Incorporating gender into low-emission development: A case study from Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Agricultural trainings—including 'alternative wetting and drying' (2) Reduction in farm input costs (3) Intermediary that can challenge deep gender norms and reduce barriers (4) Women saw trusted neighbours benefitting and attended trainings themselves (5) Information sharing through informal networks 	A trusted intermediary (Women's Union) implemented agricultural trainings that also challenged deep seated gender norms, which instilled confidence into women; other women saw their neighbours benefitting, this increased their confidence and pushed themselves to join the trainings, which changed know-how and shifted gender norms in agriculture, which made space for women's agency. Sharing through informal networks bolstered confidence.	Productivity; Income; Profit; Household resilience.
Tanzania, 2020 Home gardening improves dietary diversity, a cluster-randomized controlled trial among Tanzanian women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Agricultural training and inputs to promote home gardens and diversifying diets—including farmer field schools (FFS). (2) Nutrition and public health counselling from agricultural extension workers and community health workers (3) Peer sharing between women in the FFS 	A combination of access to nutritious vegetable seeds with integrated health advice changed understanding of nutrition; additional agricultural extension support changed know-how and practices building confidence in women to grow home gardens, while peer sharing disseminated knowledge through trusted network and reinforced that confidence.	Nutrition; Diet diversity; Health; Limited effect on food security
Guatemala, 2020 Sustainability of agroecological interventions in small scale farming systems in the Western Highlands of Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Agricultural trainings including promotion of gender equity (2) Deteriorating land quality and decreasing yields (2) More women involved in promoting agroecological practices within the implementing orgs 	Women extension officers implemented trainings in agroecological principles, which instilled confidence in women farmers.	Productivity; Food security; Gender equity.
Kenya, 2021 Onto the farm, into the home: How intrahousehold gender dynamics shape land restoration in Eastern Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Training on tree planting and planting basins (2) Outmigration of men can give agency to women 	An intra-household approach (engaging both men and women) to restoration can increase Women's confidence and agency implementing tree planting and planting basins schemes on their farms.	Empowerment;

Framework for STIBs application



Conclusion & Recommendations



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STIBs approach can be a way forward for more inclusive, resilient and sustainable AFS transformation

Trial the practical framework to formulate STIBs in the projects and programs

Develop guidelines and staff specialism in gender integrated situational analysis

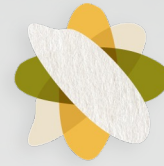
Layer STIBs technologies and interventions within wider set of local planning initiatives for the agri-food system

Develop monitoring, evaluation, and learning process for women, youth and marginal groups with respect to what works and what does not of STIBs

Systematically develop and implement longitudinal studies to build the evidence base

Build on the local, indigenous adaptive capacity, and demand-driven opportunity for ownership and lasting solutions





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