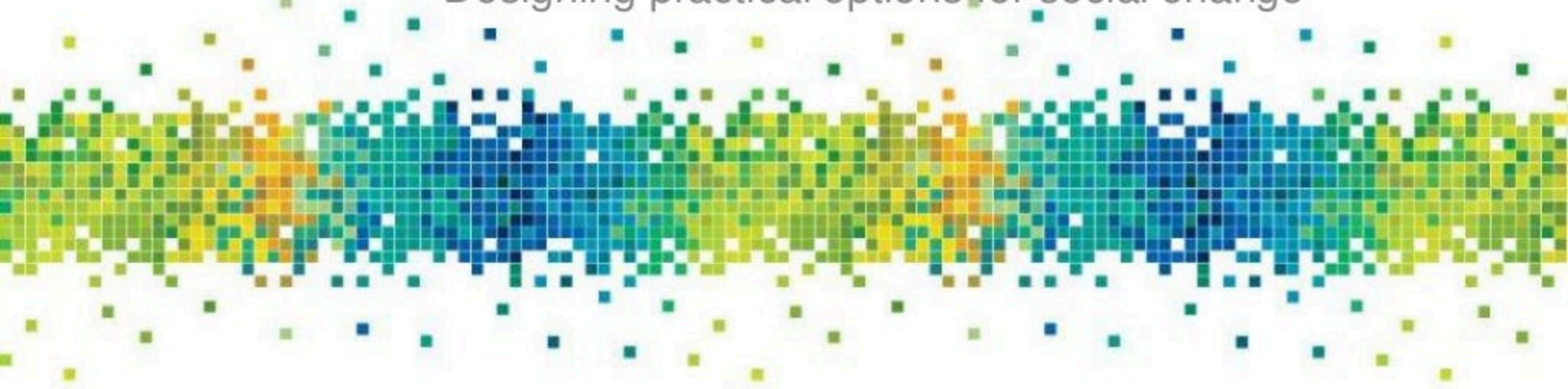




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Designing practical options for social change



**DESIGNING OPTIONS TO NARROW GENDER GAPS IN AGRICULTURAL
VALUE CHAINS USING A RESILIENCE LENS:
EVIDENCE FROM THE TAHOUA REGION OF NIGER**

**April 4, 2019
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Canberra, Australia**

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CP finds it is necessary to understand the **incentives, motivations, and needs of individuals**, both men and women, and at the same time, to **analyze the institutional structures that shape people's choices.**



Objectives

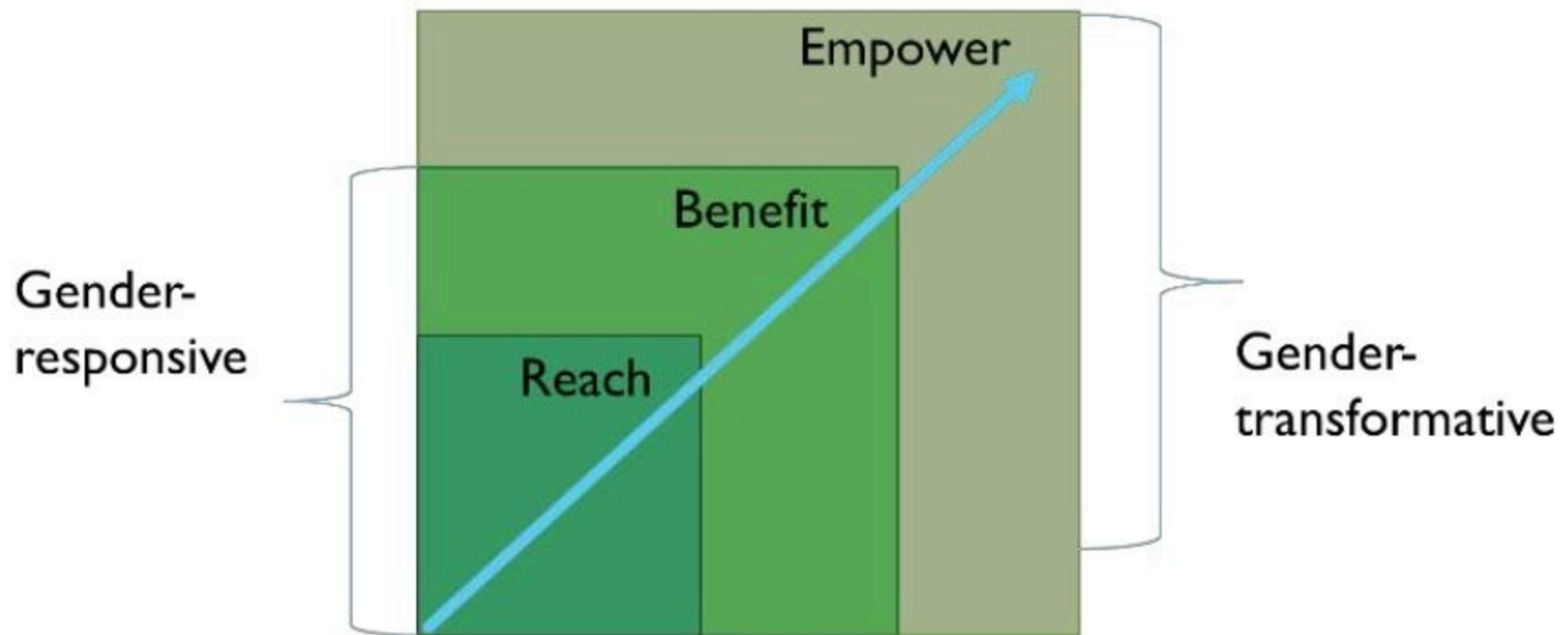


- Overview of challenges women and men experience in complex contexts affected by multiple shocks and stresses
- Relationship between gender issues and resilience, conceptual to practical
- Evidence from gender and AVC assessment in Niger



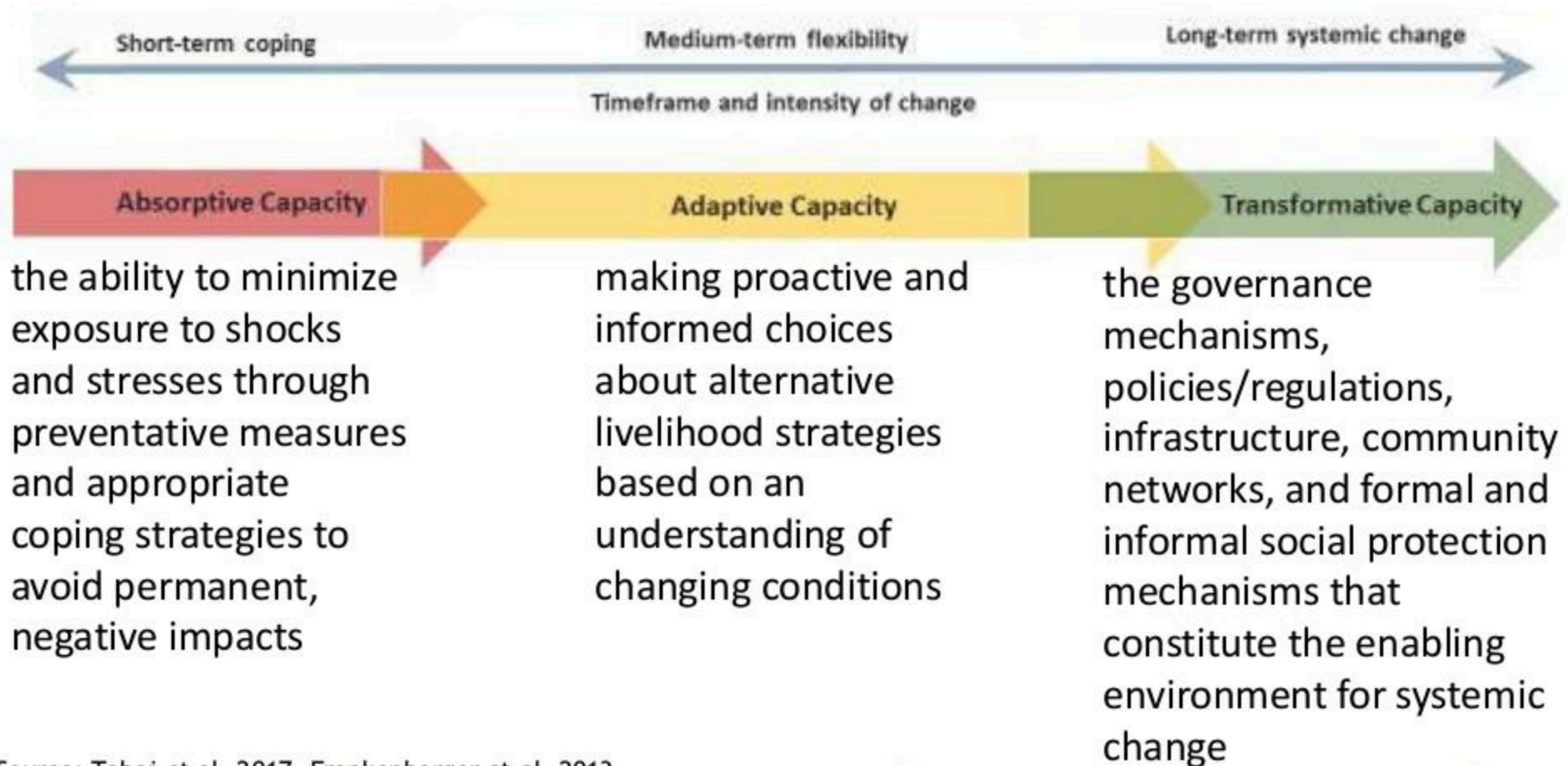
- Contexts with diverse and sensitive environmental and political “fault lines” are sites of development interventions
- Women and men have different:
 - vulnerability and exposure to disturbances
 - access to and use of resources
 - abilities to make strategic choices prepare for and respond to disturbances
- Friction between disturbances and gender relations

Gender-responsive and Transformative Strategies



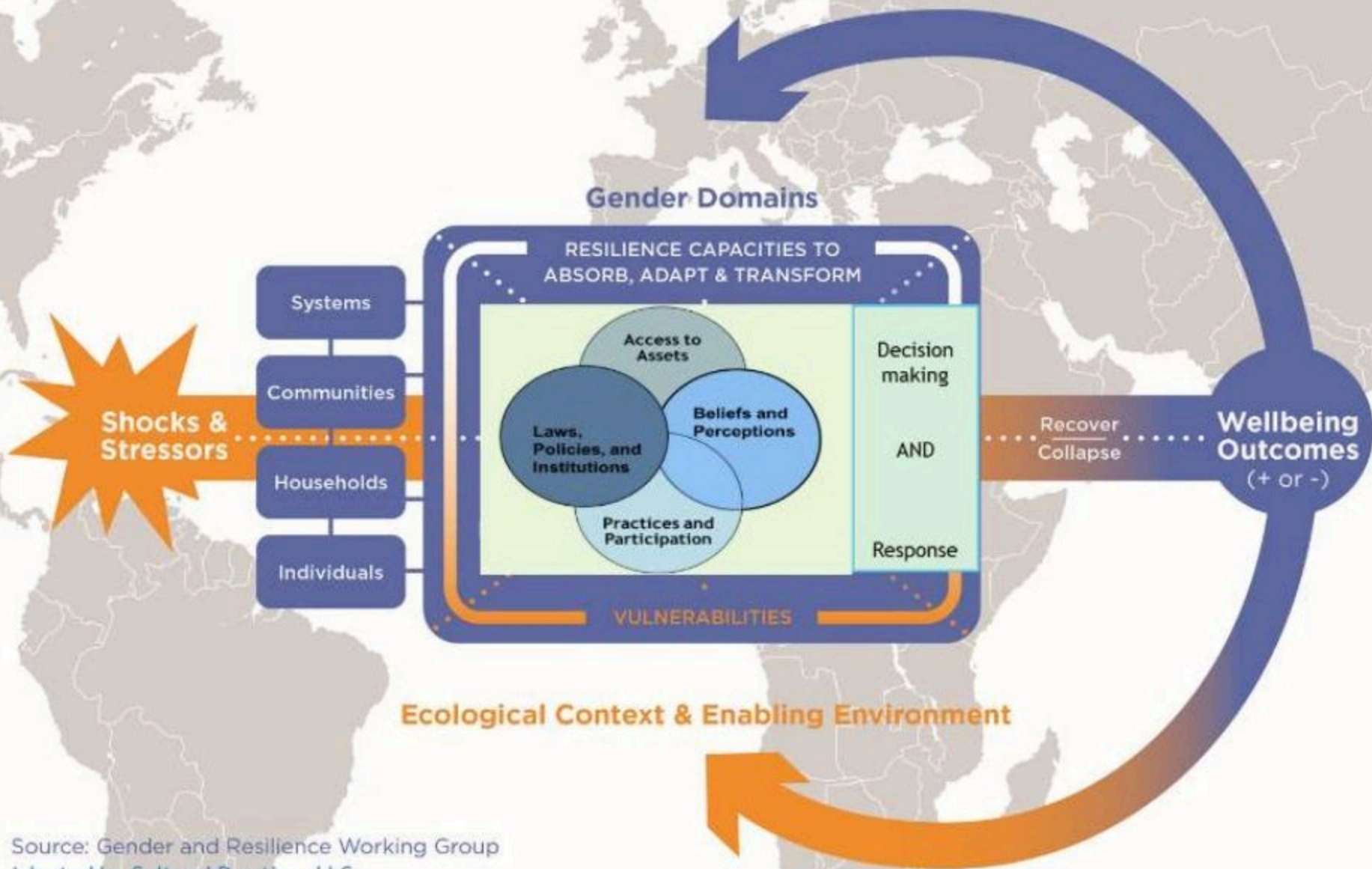
Source: The reach, benefit, empower framework was developed by IFPRI. See Johnson et al. 2017.
<https://www.ifpri.org/cdmref/p15738coll2/id/131074/filename/131285.pdf>. This graphic was developed by Cultural Practice, LLC.

Resilience Building Approach



Source: Tabaj et al. 2017, Frankenberger et al. 2013

GENDER & RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK



Source: Gender and Resilience Working Group
Adapted by Cultural Practice, LLC

Conceptual Links between Gender and Resilience

Gender Integration in Existing Resilience Frameworks (Semi-linear)

E.g., Bryan et al. 2017, Tabaj et al. 2017, Gender and Resilience Working Group 2018



Gender Equality and Resilience (Reciprocal)

E.g., Masson et al. n.d., Nordehn and Rubin 2017



Empowerment and Resilience as Inter-related Iterative Process (Iterative Spiral)

E.g., Brodsky and Cattaneo 2013





12/12 Alliance Resilience Program in Niger

Strengthen year-round resilience for of 12,760 households and 102,080 people, including Tahoua and Maradi regions (50% women and girls)

- Diversify agricultural actors' livelihood strategies through crop diversification and transform the enabling environment
- Expansion of value chains with both government and private sector investment
- Increasing farmer association capacity to sustainably meet members' needs

Gender and Value Chain Assessment

- Onion, cowpea, millet, wheat, and sheep VCs
- *Integrating Gender Issues into Agricultural Value Chains (INGIA-VC)* approach (Rubin, Manfre, and Nichols Barrett 2009)
- Gender-based constraints: Participation, Performance, and Benefits

Overarching gender-based constraint linked to participation, performance, and benefits

Women participated in nearly all the tasks in onion, millet, cowpea, and sheep production.

In Konni, of the over 4,000 members of the agricultural union, through which members access technical assistance, technology, marketing opportunities, only 3 percent were women.


Women were constrained from joining the unions because they were not perceived to be “real farmers” and were discouraged from forming farming groups.



Bundle of Cross-cutting Gender-Based Constraints, Bundle of Responses

- 
- ❖ Sizeable and quality land
 - ❖ Income/savings
 - ❖ Labor
 - ❖ Technology
 - ❖ Mobility (sale of products/purchases)
 - ❖ Income decision making

Enabling Environment

- 
1. Strengthen women's access and control over key productive resources **to participate** in VCs
 2. Improve women's ability to become members of the unions and access to services and inputs that allow them to **participate** and **enhance their performance** in VCs
 3. Increase women's **control over income** from the sale of agricultural products to enable them to make strategic decisions to cope and prepare for shocks and ongoing stresses.

Sources: Buvinic, M. and M. O'Donnell 2016; Nordehn 2017

Relationship between gender-responsive and transformative activities and resilience capacities

Activities	Participation	Performance	Benefits
Bonding and Bridging Social Capital Forming women into groups: <i>Learn from existing women's groups</i> <i>Join unions</i> <i>Exchange labor</i> <i>Pool savings</i>	Adaptive	Adaptive	Adaptive Absorptive
Bonding and Linking Social Capital Work with existing women's groups: <i>Invest in PH enterprises</i> <i>Credit/Financial literacy</i> <i>Marketing</i>	Adaptive	Adaptive	Adaptive Absorptive
Bonding Social Capital Work with men leaders of unions: <i>Sensitization, women's rights</i> <i>Delivering inclusive services</i> <i>Review and change bylaws</i> <i>Model behavior</i>	Adaptive	Adaptive	Adaptive Absorptive Transformative
Bonding Social Capital Work with women and men at HH level: <i>Participation in groups/unions</i> <i>Agricultural practices</i> <i>Financial decision making/planning</i> <i>Shock preparedness</i>	Adaptive	Adaptive	Adaptive Absorptive Transformative

Key Takeaways

From the field

- Building social capital to close gender gaps in VCs and build resilience
- Integrate GT activities into planned activities/meetings

From the frameworks

- Key Areas of Inquiry for gender analysis
- Theory of change
- Learning questions on sequence of resilience strengthening and empowerment, goal revision

Going forward

- Increased dialogue among gender experts (across disciplines), resilience and climate change experts, and donors
- Consider “seeds of Change” in dynamic environments and communities constantly in flux



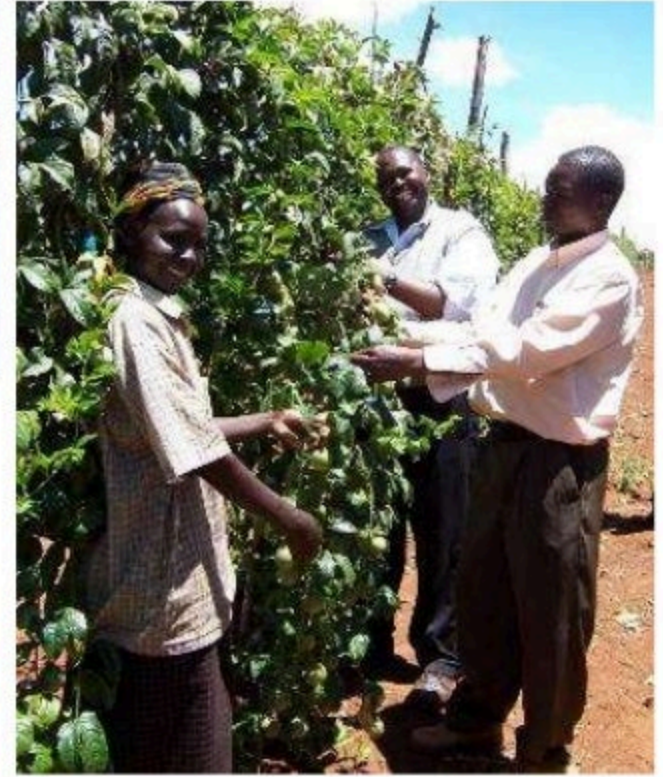
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