
Gender Dynamics in non-Hybrid Cereals and Legumes in Ethiopia and Uganda

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Background to the study

- A call through the Gender Platform – coordinated by KIT on behalf of CRP PIM Flagship 6.
- 5 out of many applicants
- USD 40,000 by the platform (prefinanced by ICRISAT)
- USD 44,668 co financed by the Tropical Legumes Program III

THE PROCESS

Five Flagship Programs deliver into two impact pathways

FP1: Priority setting, impact acceleration

FP2: Transforming Agri-Food Systems

FP3: Farm, household management

FP4: Variety/ hybrid development

FP5: Pre-breeding & Trait Discovery

Integrated technological, institutional and policy solutions

- M&E with key indicators
- Prioritize women and youth



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Transform Agri-Food Systems





Some myths

Myth 5: formal seed systems are well organized and efficient

Myth 4: informal seed systems can (should) be commercialized

Myth 1: making more and more seed available leads to more adoption

Hypothesis:

1. Rural women in smallholder agriculture are the 'key decision makers' on use of non-hybrid seeds
2. Rural women in smallholder agriculture are the are not reached by information about improved seeds
3. Rural women in smallholder have developed and sustained an efficient systems of seed management and distribution for non-hybrid seeds
4. Rural women in smallholder agriculture are rational, with demonstrated genetic gains they can use improved non-hybrid seeds



Objective in GeDISS

1. What is the status of non-hybrid seed systems of sorghum, groundnuts, beans and chickpeas in Ethiopia and Uganda from a gendered perspective? What role do women play in the non-hybrid seed systems from production, to saving and postharvest management, to replanting and/or seed trade

2. What factors enhance/constrain women's participation in non-hybrid seed systems in Ethiopia and Uganda (empowerment, decision-making, access and control of resources, capacities, gender norms); What factors cause engagement with non-hybrid seed marketing systems based on hybrid seed systems models difficult for women?

Objective in GeDISS

3. What gender-smart-non-hybrid-seed-models have the potential of transforming the predominant informal seed exchange/sourcing mechanism so that women enhance practice/frequency of seed and varietal replacement for non-hybrid improved material (communication and behaviour change) in response to the varieties released by research systems?
4. What are the conditions necessary for scaling the gender smart non-hybrid seeds systems with highest potential from local contexts to regional/international scale?



Why Uganda, Ethiopia?

North Uganda (Sorghum, groundnuts)

- Emerging from conflict – disruption of norms, relief interventions, dynamics in seeds unique?

Ethiopia (beans, chickpea)

- Rapid transformation of the agricultural sector, Ethiopian commodity exchange, policy change, export markets



Partners meeting on engagement

Meeting between ICRISAT at CBCC in November 2017

- Modalities for engagement discussed
- Harmonization of process

Meeting with Uganda national partners

- Scheduled for Dec 11-12, 2017.



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Thank you



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