



What is possible in women's economic empowerment at the research business interface: the story of innovation in agricultural systems in Indonesia

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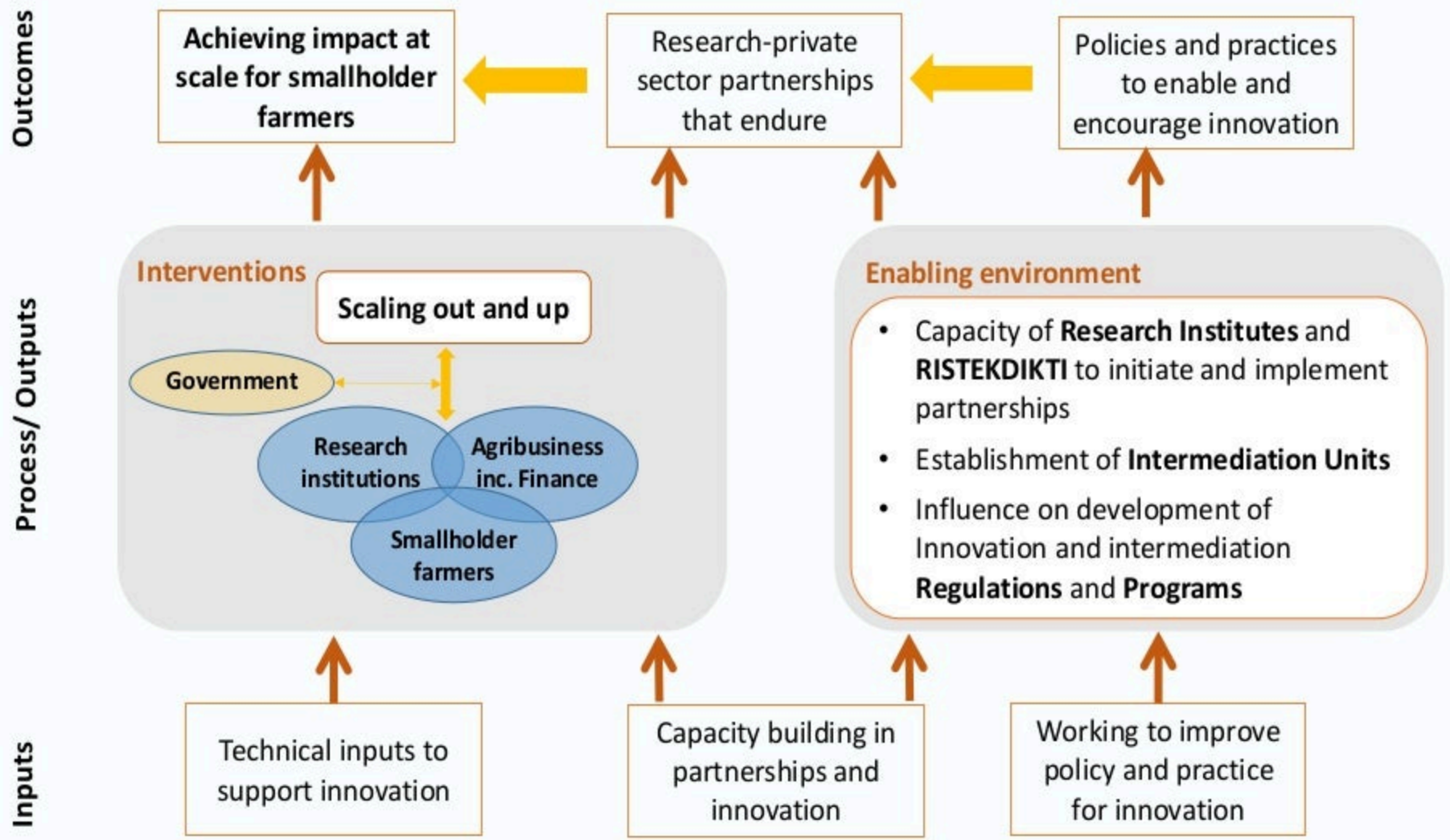


ARISA Objectives

- Support collaboration between research institutions and private firms to accelerate uptake of new technologies to improve net incomes of smallholder farmers;
 - Achieve a 30% increase in the incomes of at least 10,000 smallholder farmers in East Java, NTT, and NTB by the end of 2018
- Strengthen the ability of research institutions to engage with the private sector and accelerate the benefits of innovation.
- Engage with and influence policy to enhance Indonesia's ability to mobilise science and technology and entrepreneurship for wider social and economic impacts

Commencement: January 2015

Completion: March 2019



The five domains of the Women's Economic Empowerment Framework

Overall Objective - Economic advancement

- Increased incomes and return on labour

Stronger agency

- Decision-making authority and influence in different spheres, including household finances and trade relations
- Manageable workloads for women

Improved access

- Access to opportunities and life chances such as skills development or job openings
- Access to assets, services and needed supports to advance economically.

Adapted from: Linda Jones (2012)

Approach

- Do no harm
- Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Operational Guide
- Gender awareness and integration training to researchers, extension staff and some Companies
- Worked with gender experts in universities
- Baseline FDGs to identify opportunities and challenges
- Actively inviting women to trainings
- Ongoing gender awareness discussions with researchers and to lesser extent business
- Adaptive learning approach

Results

Intervention	No of households	Percentage of female farmers
Beef	2,667	33%
Maize	2,735	50%
Cassava	483	60%
Dairy	2,571	32%
Sugar	406	44%
IPM	2,276	56%
Total	11,138	46%

Case Study 1: Maize – Mungbean intercropping

- Women's participation – 50%
- Partners: Syngenta, University of Mataram and Bank NTB
- Training Centre
- UNRAM team and SAFIRA worked closely with Bank NTB to provide loans to women Total: 708 loans 231 to women (32%).
- Worked with female retailers and traders
- Income increases for households: 45%
- Decision-making: Women increased involvement in crop choice and household decisions on income expenditure.



Systemic change: Maize cluster

- *Crowding in: banks & seed companies*
- *Loans to women*
- *Inputs supply to women*

Case Study 2: Beef & Dairy: Feed & animal husbandry

Beef

- Increase in women's involvement to 33%
- Results:
 - Increased participation of Sumbawese women in rearing of cattle as a result of the training, plus animals being housed close to homestead (not free roaming).
 - Improvement in animal health and therefore are engaging
 - Decrease in labour in some cases
 - Income increases: 39%
 - Decision-making: increased knowledge on feed composition, feeding practices, variety of feeds and marketing skills around negotiation skills and sales price



Dairy

- Increased female participation and engagement 32%
- Results:
 - Women involved in dissemination on odot farming, animal husbandry and financial literacy with men
 - Increased milk production & income: 37%
 - Nestle shift: increasingly regards gender as important and a key for the success – female extension officers
 - Decision-making: Changes depend on area but some shifts. Women influencing feeding & care practices, plus sales.

Case 3: Post harvest opportunities

Cassava

- 230 women employed in post-harvest peeling
- 100 women trained in mocaf (cassava flour) product production



Sugarcane

- 100 women trained in brown sugar production



Lessons Learnt

- Upfront gender awareness of researchers and companies
- Actively involve women in capacity building around technologies either through company (Syngenta, Nestle) or government extension (beef)
- Household /community value add is an area where women can generate incomes (e.g. sugar and cassava) but this is often not explored
- Access to credit stimulates women's engagement & is crucial
- For value chains which are traditionally men it takes longer (e.g. beef)
- Ensuring additional labour for women is off set by additional income to make it worthwhile for them to engage (e.g. beef & dairy)

Lessons Learnt

- Actively look for entrepreneurial women to support (traders, input suppliers)
- Companies need to explore the gender balance in their sector to deliver message (e.g farm best practice, marketing materials etc) to their potential buyers.
- Understanding the impact of women's involvement can create the business case for companies (e.g. Nestle involves women as increased milk production)
- University can be an agent to catalyze the process of understanding the gender balance in the local contexts or to pilot.

Thank you

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