Sustainable Development Goals, gender and food security
500 million smallholder farmers supply food for over 2 billion people in Africa and Asia

Women represent 43% of total agricultural workforce

It is vital to consider the roles they play that differ to men’s in the agricultural value chain

Women in rural areas in low income countries have less access to land, quality seed, fertilisers, pesticides, credit, insurance, education and rural advisory services
Rural advisory services
Gender focused efforts in agricultural information access place much emphasis on short-term solutions.

Most efforts tend to overlook transformative and empowerment processes that come from ethnological activities, responsible for long term integrated improvements in gender equal information access.

Approaches usually developed to satisfy international or multilateral donors through time delineated projects, rather than participatory ones.
The research question

How can gendered interactions at a formal and informal level be investigated to contribute to transformative change on a country’s rural advisory network?
Perceptions and change

Aims

● To provide comprehensive picture of public RAS from a gender perspective at the national/local/individual end user level

● To triangulate specific individual perceptions that delineate potential solutions in order to institutionalise gender-responsive activities/policies

● To assess a specific international development initiative on its influences on public RAS activities from a gender perspective
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Role of International Development?

Public sector bodies

Gender at work system

Public rural advisory system

Individual farmers

Public agricultural system

Individual extension workers

Individual change

People's consciousness and capabilities

Access to opportunity and resource

Informal

Cultural norms and exclusionary practices

Formal

Laws, rules and policies

Systemic change
The Pakistan case study

Study location
- Jhang and Bahawalpur – 2015/16
- Chosen because of agro-climatic and economic similarities

Study were conducted utilising:
- Focus group discussions
- National and local stakeholder analyses
- Key informant interviews
- Household questionnaires
- Extension worker questionnaires
Findings at the individual level

Women in farm households:

- access information less often and from less sources
- feel more comfortable in spiritual and informal settings

Men in farm households:

- Access information more often than women, but still in relatively small quantities
- Feel at ease in many different environments, but prefer official/administrative locations

Lamontagne-Godwin et al, 2018 JAEE
Findings at the individual level

Literacy is important to increase women’s access to information, but only part of the solution

- Need to look into where they physically access information and on what topics
- It is not enough to focus only on the source, we must consider the pathway

ICTs have a role to play?

- Radio and mobile phones not mentioned once by female smallholders
- Important to ask ourselves when/where/how women feel they can access ICTs, and on what topics

Lamontagne-Godwin et al, 2018 JAEE
An example of institutionalising approaches

Triangulating perceptions between extension workers and farmers of both genders show that lead female farmers could be a very useful tool for women farmers

ICTs still do not feature prominently – shows that whilst we may be focusing on face to face communication, more research needs to be conducted on media technologies

Is the problem broader?
Male extension workers understand male and female farm holders’ unequal access to information, but are they actually aware of the problems this unequal access causes?

Lamontagne-Godwin et al, 2018 in submission
What does this mean for the SDGs?

Hunger (food security) and gender equality SGD are linked.

Developing systemic gender-responsive processes are harder to achieve but more effective in the long term to achieve gender parity and food security.

Understanding individual perceptions are key to developing effective and appropriate systems of knowledge.

Monitoring and evaluation of these systems must not be an afterthought – it has to be embedded into the R&D.
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References available upon request
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