

Integrating gender analysis into the Sustainable Intensification Assessment Framework

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Challenges for Gender Analysis in AR

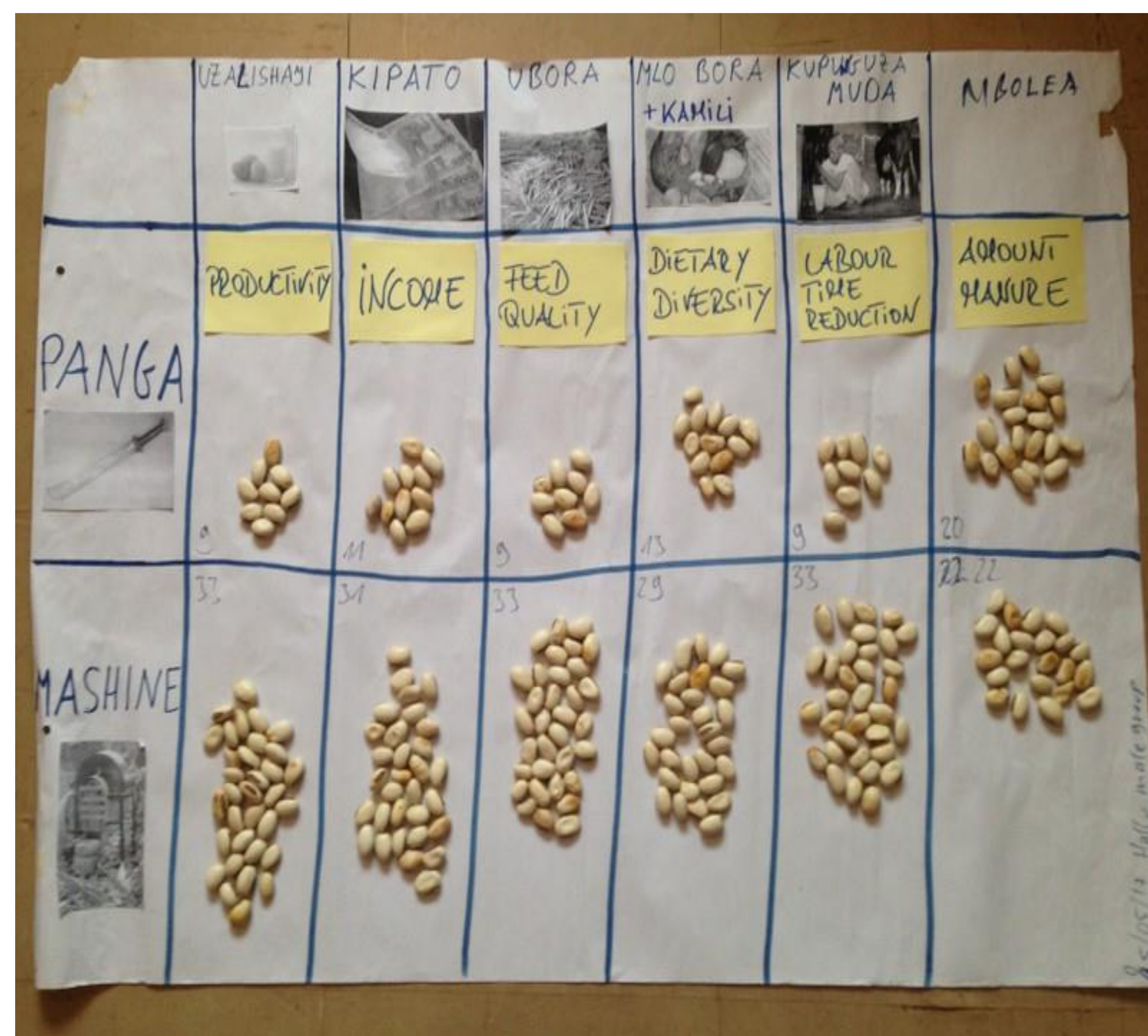
- ✓ Gender analysis as situation analysis or technology focused?
- ✓ Focus on component technologies versus technology packages?
- ✓ Gender analysis as a complex topic: Where are the entry points? Where are the limits?
- ✓ No systematic approach that could guide researchers?
- ✓ One framework to allow for comparison of gender results (e.g. same package and indicators; different locations)?
- ✓ Data collection and analysis: interdisciplinary versus multidisciplinary cooperation?

Advantages of SI Assessment Framework for Gender Analysis in AR

- Equity a core issue in the social domain
- Technology as central point of analysis
- Demarcated domains provide entry points, support systematic evaluation and the establishment of linkages
- Framework for comparison of gender results
- Holistic approach requires interdisciplinary cooperation

Domains of SI Assessment Framework

- **Productivity**
- **Economic Domain**
- **Environment Domain**
- **Human Condition Domain**
- **Social Domain**
 - Gender Equity: Income, Nutrition, Market Participation, Labor, Rating of Technologies
 - Equity
 - Social Cohesion
 - Collective Action



Participatory Matrix Scoring Exercise in Swahili Based on SI Indicator Framework, Tanzania 2017 (Translations in Yellow, Photo Credit: Gundula Fischer)

Suggested Application

- Integration of gender analysis questions into each domain in order to combine biophysical and social science results. Strengthens interdisciplinary cooperation.
- In addition to surveys, data collection through qualitative or participatory methods (why-questions, triangulation, cost-efficiency).

Example for Integration of Gender Analysis into Domains

Africa RISING forage chopper study in Babati, Tanzania

Productivity	Economic	Environment	Human	Social
Crop residue efficiency for feed and animal productivity: How do men and women assess productivity changes?	Labor: Who does what? How does the division of labor change through the technology? Income: Who receives income from what? Are there changes in income allocation?	Feed quality (proxy for greenhouse gas emissions): How do men and women assess the feed quality? (Soil fertility management)	Household consumption patterns: Who consumes the produce? Capacity to experiment: Who has the capacity to experiment? How does capacity relate to technology access?	Collective action: What are the gender proportions in farmers' groups (membership, leadership)? Whose interests are pursued?