



International Center for Tropical Agriculture  
*Since 1967 Science to cultivate change*

# Through a Gender and Social Inclusion Lens

11-13 September 2019

Vanya Slavchevska, Ph.D.

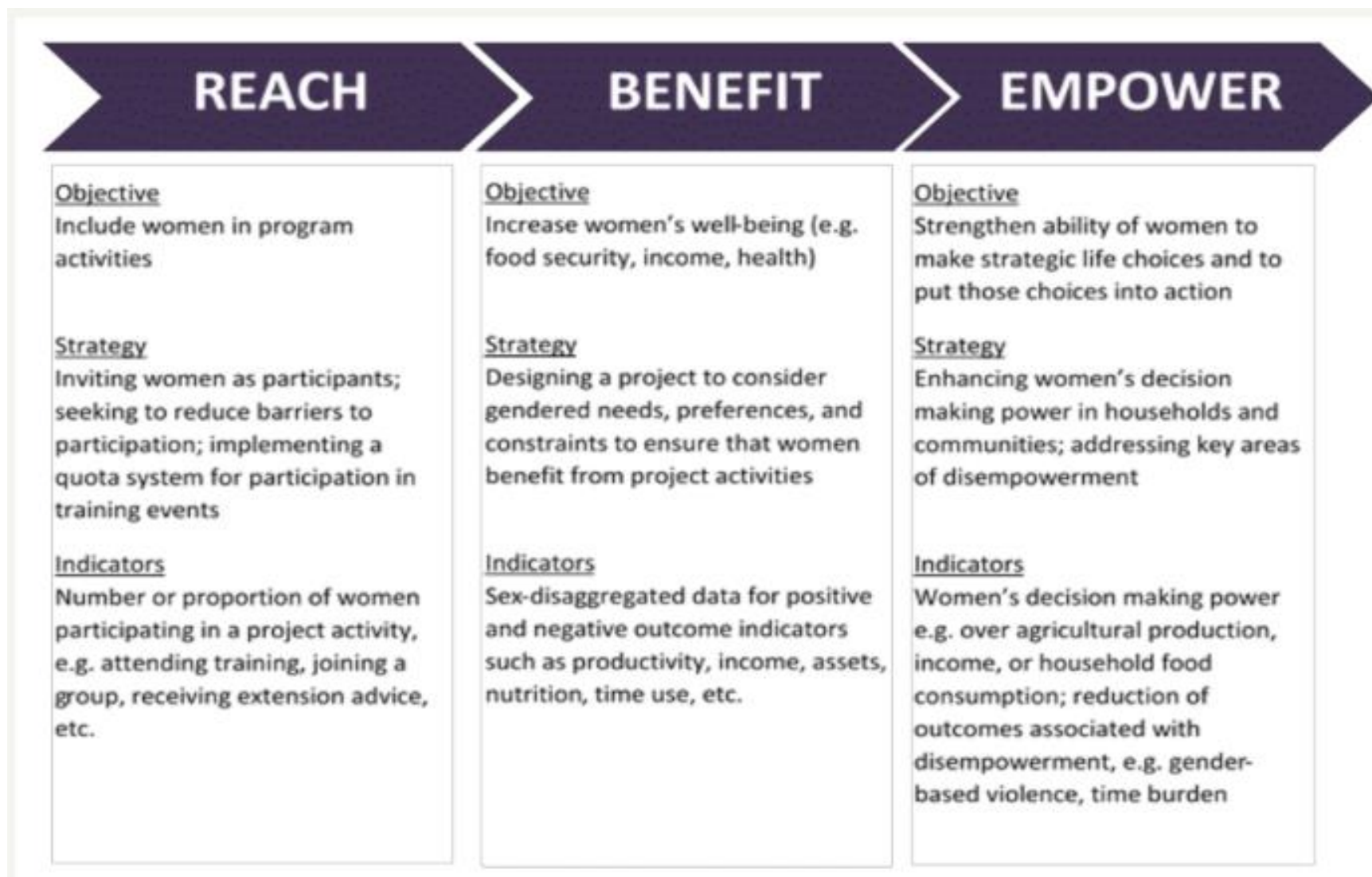
Economist, Gender and Social Inclusion

[v.slavchevska@cgiar.org](mailto:v.slavchevska@cgiar.org)



CGIAR  
CIAT is a CGIAR Research Center

# Reach, Benefit, Empower: Clarifying Gender Approaches



Source: Johnson et al. 2018

## A Gender and Social Inclusion Lens in the Project

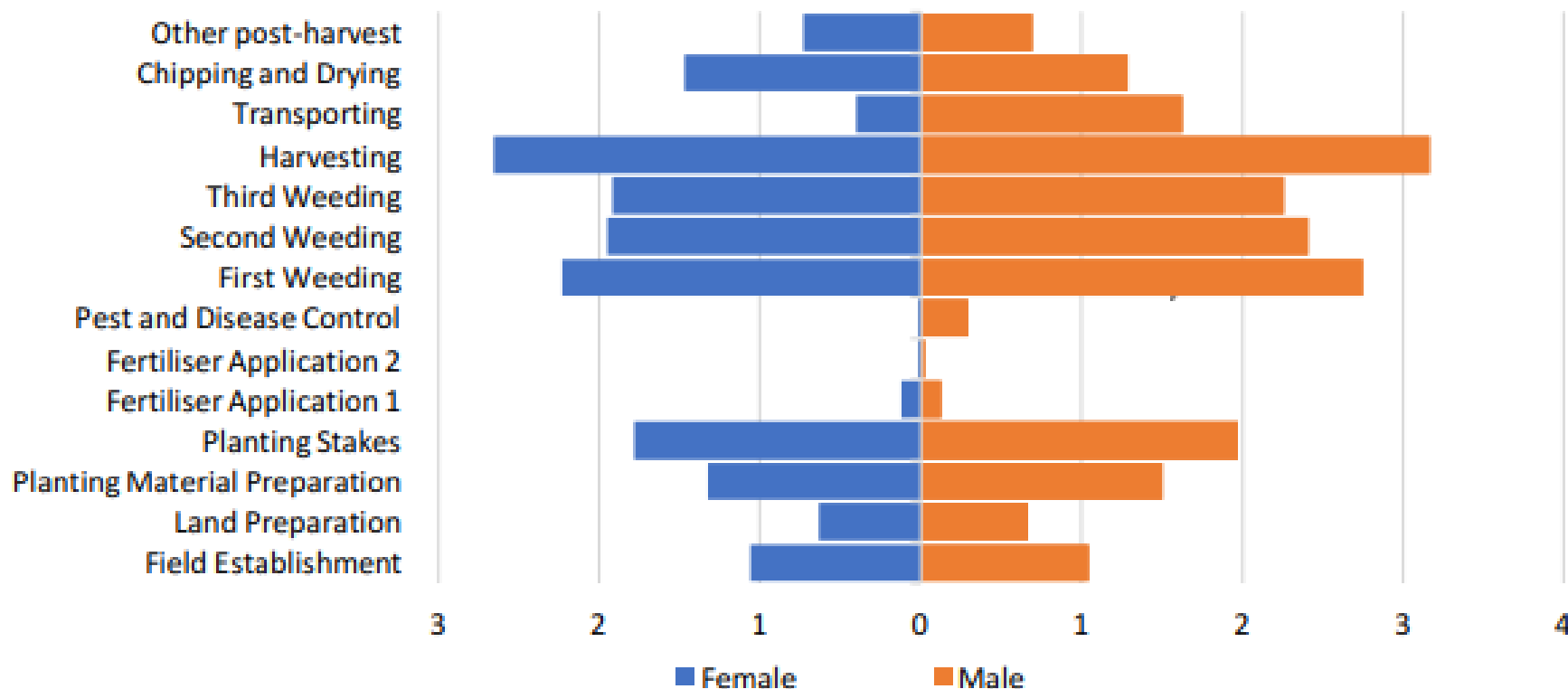
- The overall project aim is **to enhance smallholder livelihoods and economic development in mainland SEA** by improving the resilience of cassava production systems and value chains by addressing the rapidly evolving disease constraints
- How do we do it in a way that is gender and social inclusive?
- How do we ensure that men and women cassava farmers benefit from the interventions?
- What are the opportunities to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment (SDG 5) through gender-responsible cassava value chains interventions?
- What are the opportunities for youth agri-entrepreneurship in cassava value chains?



# Outline

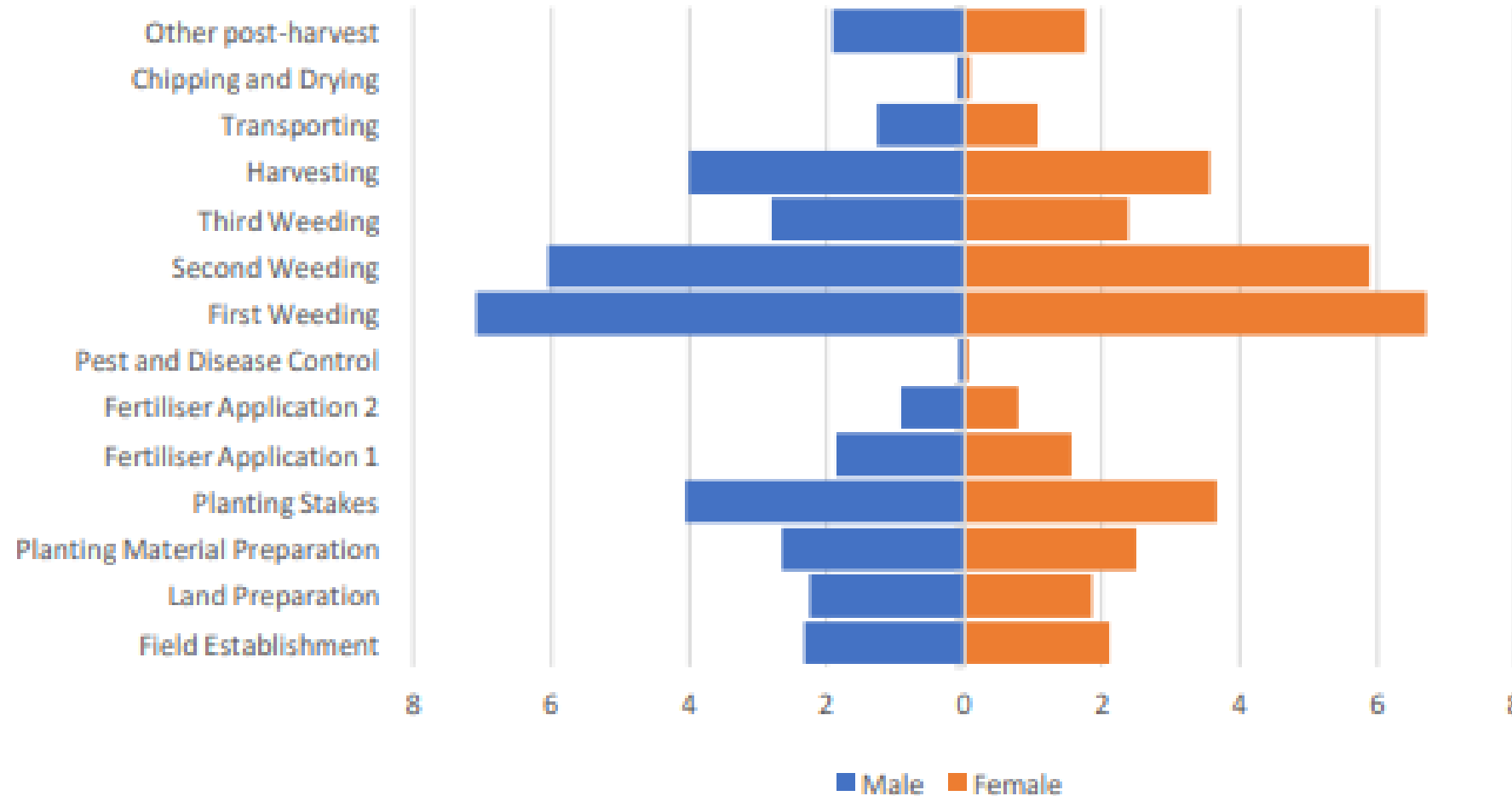
- 1. What has been done so far?**
- 2. Key evidence gaps**
- 3. What's next?**

# Labour by activity in cassava and gender, Cambodia



Source: Sareth et al (2018)

# Labour by activity in cassava and gender, Lao PDR



Manivong et al. (2018)

## Cambodia – sex of respondent versus decision-making regarding planting material

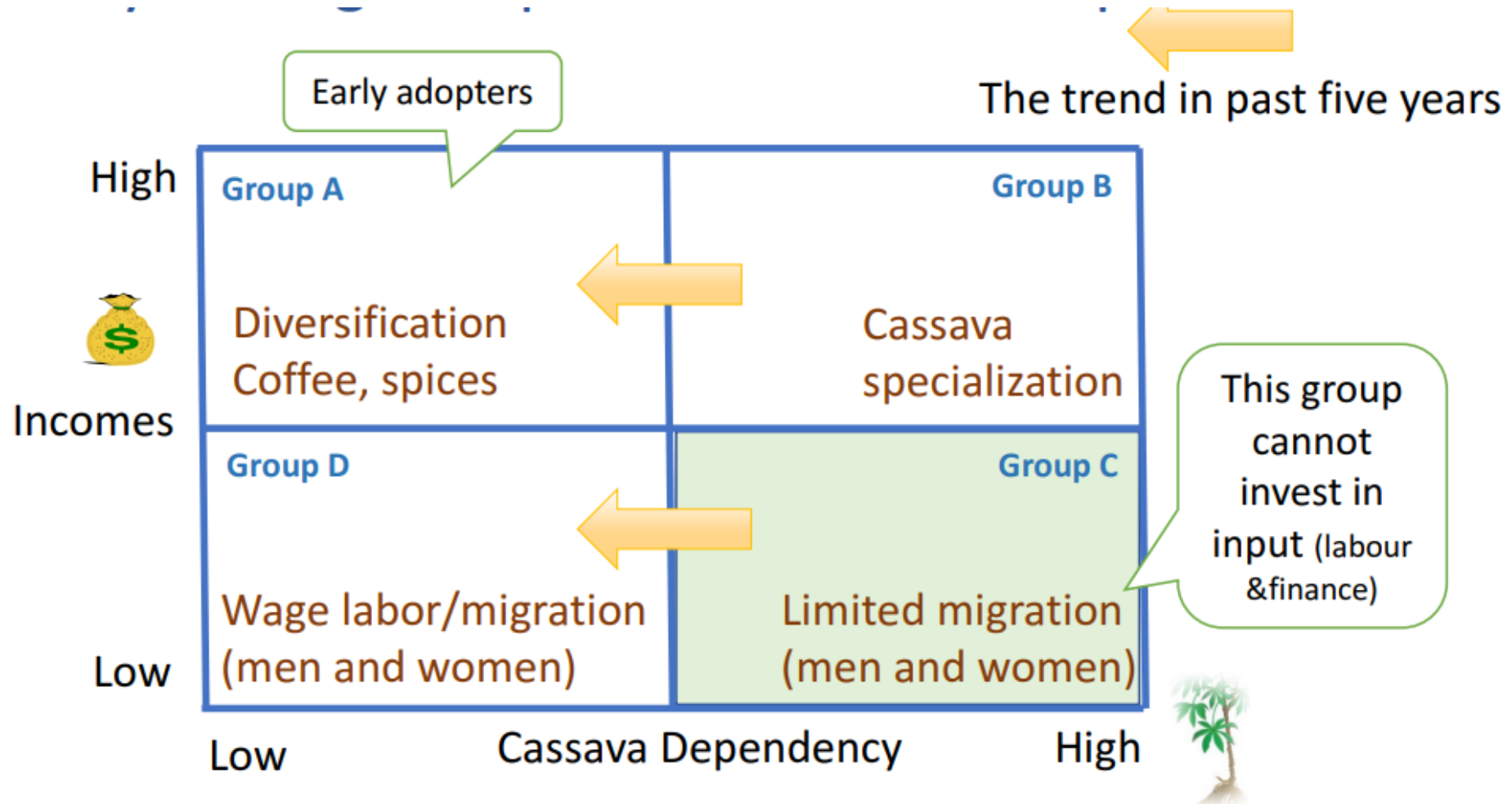
Respondent	Decision-making regarding planting material (%)			
	Male head	Female head	Joint decisions	Total
Male HH Head	60.14	12.59	27.27	100
Female HH Head	32.22	30	37.78	100
Spouse of HH Head	49.28	14.49	36.23	100
Other Family	44.44	0	55.56	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>17.68</b>	<b>33.12</b>	<b>100</b>
Obs	153	55	103	311

## Lao PDR – sex of respondent versus decision-making regarding planting material

Respondent	Decision-making regarding planting material (%)			
	Male head	Female head	Joint decisions	Total
Male HH Head	63.29	18.36	18.36	100
Female HH Head	56.67	23.33	20	100
Spouse of HH Head	45.88	36.47	17.65	100
Other Family	67.65	14.71	17.65	100
Total	58.99	22.75	18.26	100
Obs	210	81	65	356



# Agrarian transition and social differentiation: A case study in Son La and Dak Lak in Vietnam



Source: Kawarazuka and Newby, 2018

# Gaps in Evidence on Gender and Social Inclusion

- Very little rigorous evidence
- A minority of studies on gender gaps and issues are from Southeast Asia (Akter et al., 2017)
  - geographical bias (Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia)
  - crop bias – mostly from rice-based systems if from SEA



## Stylized facts from other regions and crops

- Women make significant contributions in agriculture and cassava in particular
- We face significant constraints accessing quality inputs, including fertilizer, seeds
  - >>> lower yields and productivity
- Pervasive male bias in the provision of extension service and technology transfer
  - Assumption: HH head == primary-decision maker.
  - Assumption: newly introduced information is freely shared among members within smallholder farm households

## Under objective 4, key questions relate to:

- Understanding gendered **constraints, aspirations, entrepreneurial attitudes and opportunities** in cassava value chains.
- Understanding the factors that influence men and women's **access to, participation and distribution of benefits in both local and upgraded cassava value chains**, centring on the input segment of the value chains.
- Understanding factors that influence men and women's **access to and participation in seed value chains** for both local and upgraded markets and gender relations therein.
- How can **farmer differentiation/segmentation** improve targeting of technology transfer, adoption and longer-term scaling strategies?



# Methods

- HH surveys— a common baseline across project countries:
  - Collect sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant information regarding cassava farmers – roles, work, input in decision-making and control over income; access to resources, credit, technologies and information.
  - livelihoods diversification strategies, attitudes, aspirations; etc.
  - Separate interviews with youth (in Vietnam) on attitudes and aspirations – phone-based
- Gender-sensitive value chain analysis approaches, focusing on the input segment and seed value chains:
  - gender-sensitive value chain actor mapping, including for seed value chains;
  - in-depth interviews with key value chain actors
- Economic experiments:
  - to elicit farmer preferences for varietal traits, seed quality traits, and willingness to pay for these traits, e.g. best-worst scaling (BWS) and auction experiments (e.g., full bidding experimental auctions known as the Becker-DeGroot-Marschak or BDM experiments, the Vickrey Second-Price (SP) auction, etc.

# Collaborations

- A transdisciplinary team
- cross-centre
- cross-CRP
- cross-crop
- **In addition to ACIAR, University of Queensland, and National Partners, key collaborators for gender research are:**



Collaborative  
Platform for  
Gender Research



# Thank you!



International Center for Tropical Agriculture  
*Since 1967 Science to cultivate change*

WE'RE PROUD TO  
HAVE CELEBRATED 50 YEARS  
OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH  
FOR DEVELOPMENT

**International Center for Tropical Agriculture - CIAT**  
Regional Office for Asia

c/o Agricultural Genetics Institute (AGI)  
Km2, Pham Van Dong Street, Bac Tu Liem District, Hanoi, Vietnam

+84 24 37576969

[ciat.cgiar.org](http://ciat.cgiar.org)



CIAT is a CGIAR Research Center