



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Water, Land and
Ecosystems



Opportunities and Constraints to Uptake of SSI in Ethiopia, Ghana and Tanzania

Claudia Ringler

Photo credit: Chris Magomba//Sokoine U.



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Sustainably reduce global poverty and hunger

Inclusive agricultural sector growth

Improved nutritional status

Improved agricultural productivity

Increased investment in agriculture & nutrition related activities

Increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households

Improved access to diverse and quality foods

1 Identification of improved SSI for reduced poverty/better nutrition

2 Impacts, tradeoffs and synergies of SSI technologies and practices

3 Constraints and opportunities for up-scaling and improved access

4 Capacity development, partnerships and engagement

Review of previous interventions in relation to productivity, gender and nutrition

Implement and analyze quantitative and qualitative instruments

Assess biophysical and socioeconomic/institutional uptake constraints

Graduate training program

Identification of candidate interventions

Ex-ante intervention assessment

Impacts of uptake on FtF/country level productivity, nutrition

Short and long training courses

Preparation of field interventions

Cost-benefit assessment & impacts for productivity, gender and nutrition

Stakeholder engagement

National/international conferences

Number of hectares/farmers/interventions/technologies

Number of water resource sustainability assessments
Women's dietary diversity, poverty, WEAI, stunting, technologies

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Women's dietary diversity, poverty, WEAI, stunting, technologies

Number of trainings, graduates, dissemination events

Outputs

Activities

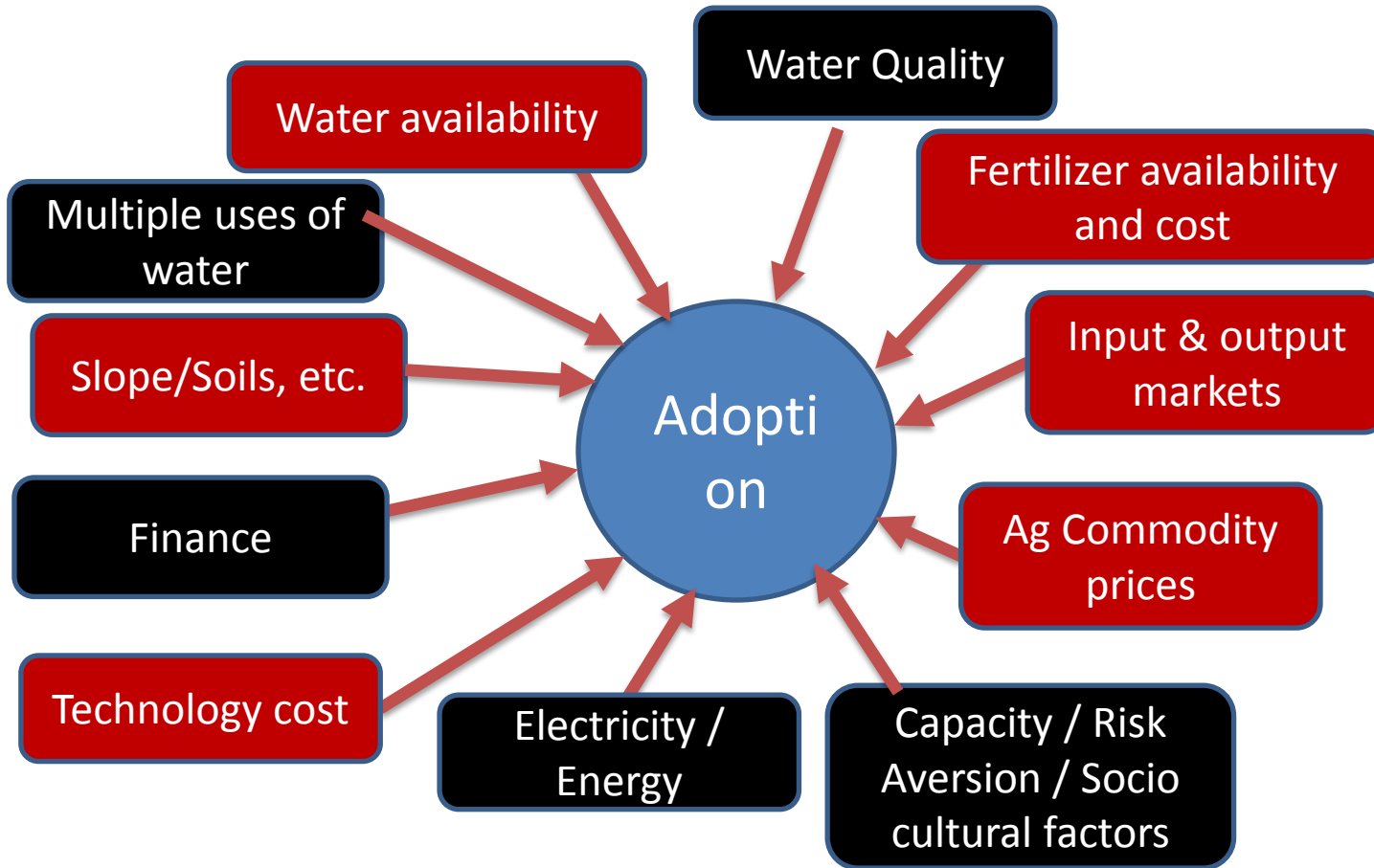
Indicators

FtF Results Framework

SSI Innovations



Opportunities & Constraints to SSI Adoption

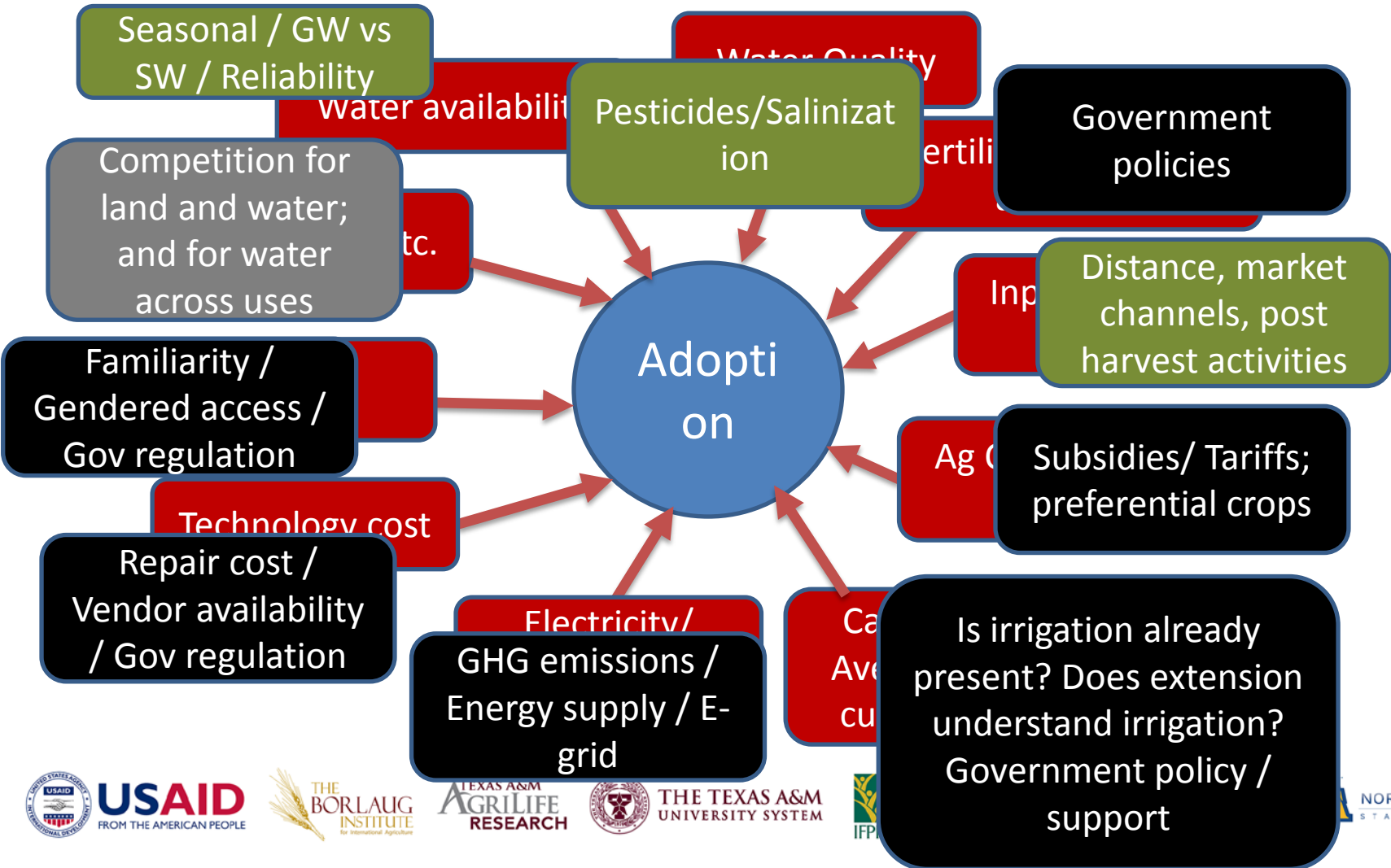


Black background
Indicates gaps





Opportunities & Constraints to SSI Adoption





Opportunities and constraints to the adoption of gender-equitable SSI for enhanced nutrition

1. Improved maternal and child nutrition through increased diversity and quantity foods (what is grown, grown in dry season?)
2. Improved maternal and child nutrition through increased household incomes (profitability?)
3. Improved environmental conditions for better maternal and child health outcomes (use of irrigation water for WASH)
4. Improved income generation and decision-making power for women (women's decision-making over plot/technology/sale of product/income from sale of product)
5. Increased time availability for women (labor saving/ less/no need to collect dom water)





Opportunities and **constraints** to the adoption of gender-equitable SSI for enhanced nutrition

1. Malaria and other water-borne diseases (complementary health interventions / environmental management)
2. Water pollution (pesticides/ fertilizer)
3. Water depletion for domestic uses (f.ex. BAN irrigation wells depleted close-by domestic wells and reduced water access to poorer farmers who could not afford deeper wells)
4. If women get involved in irrigated plots w/o control over technology/crops/sale or income from sale, the gender asset gap might increase and nutritional outcomes might or not worsen
5. No. 4. could also adversely affect time availability



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Does irrigation adversely affect domestic uses or sanitation? Is there competition, potential for contamination, potential for adverse health impacts from disease?

How far is the plot from the homestead; how easy is the technology to use; how culturally appropriate is the crop / animal for women to manage or sell, or own income over

Who takes decision over the technology, the crops grown, labor use on irrigated plots, takes decisions on products (crops or milk/meat), sells and owns income from sales

Water Quality
Acid/Salinization

Is technology really labor saving and/or reduces time to collect water

Are gendered preferences for irrigation technologies considered from the beginning?

Adoption

Is information on technology and training on technology and related fertilizer, seed, and agronomic practices made equally available to women and men, i.e. taken account of women's more myriad time constraints? Do men support women's control over assets and income related to irrigation?

Do communities support women's involvement in irrigation or managing of products, such as milk related to irrigation? water

Do governments, NGOs & private sector actively supported gender-equitable, culturally appropriate approaches related to irrigation?



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THANK YOU!



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