

CONCEPTS

- ▶ **Gender** refers to the socially constructed roles and status of women and men, girls and boys. It is a set of culturally specific characteristics defining the social behavior of women and men, and the relationship between them.
- ▶ **Gender equity** is the process of being fair to women and men. To ensure fairness, measures are often needed to compensate for historical and social disadvantages that might have prevented women and men from having access to a level playing field. Equity is a precondition to equality.
- ▶ **Gender equality** is the condition when women and men enjoy the same status. Gender equality means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and potential to contribute to national, political, economic, social and cultural development, and to benefit from the results.

CONCEPTS

- ▶ **Gender analysis** is a tool to better understand the different social, economic, cultural and political realities of women and men, girls and boys. It focuses on **social relations, economic/livelihood activities, access and control** over assets, resources, **well-being in terms of needs and aspirations (practical and strategic)**
- ▶ **Gender mainstreaming**, by definition, involves integrating a gender perspective and gender analysis into *all stages of designing, implementing and evaluating projects, policies and programmes.*

Why is it important to take account of Men and Women's Concerns in ARD?

Feminization of Agriculture

- ▶ Traditionally, women have provided the majority of food production in many developing countries
- ▶ In South East Asia, women provide up to 90 percent of labor in rice cultivation
- ▶ In Pakistan, 80 percent of livestock is managed by women and two-thirds of women are employed in agriculture
- ▶ In Kenya, women are 75-89 percent of the agricultural labor force.
- ▶ In Tanzania, women are 80 percent of unpaid family labor in agriculture.
- ▶ The primary focus on a gender strategy in Africa has to be on women.

Challenges Facing Poor Rural Women

- ▶ Women and assets: Although about 70% of smallholder farmers are women, they lack secure rights to production resources (land, labor, capital), lower educational levels
- ▶ Land rights: Women can only access land through their male relatives
- ▶ Access to Financial Services: Women are more likely to be 'unserved' by formal systems than men
- ▶ The extent of market participation by women is lower than that their male counterparts
- ▶ Adoption rates for new technology innovation among women is lower than for me

What do we know from literature?

- Financial and human capital in the hands of wives can lower gender inequality within households by elevating the wives' marital bargaining power and strengthening her "voice" within the household decision-making
- ▶ New connections are being established between women's ownership of assets and reduction in domestic violence.
- ▶ Women's assets are more at risk when there are shocks – Illness (HIV/AIDS), weddings, etc. So securing women's assets is crucial
- ▶ There is evidence that income under the control of women is more likely to be used to improve family welfare (family food consumption, education, child nutrition etc)
 - Women spend up to 90% of their income on their families, while men spend 30-40%

Within ARD what differences between men and women are important?

1. Men and women have different preferences for selecting technology options

Women

- ▶ Taste
- ▶ Color of sauce
- ▶ Cooking time
- ▶ Ease of processing
- ▶ Ease of weeding
- ▶ Ex. Uganda Banana

Men

- ▶ Yield
- ▶ Marketability

The gendered nature of markets

- ▶ Women and men have different enterprises and products
- ▶ Within a value chain men and women may perform specific tasks
- ▶ They have gender specific knowledge related to the specific value chain activities
- ▶ They may have access to different markets (Dairy sector in Kenya)
- ▶ They will have different skills, capacities and knowledge depending on their roles in the chain
- ▶ They have different constraints



Men and women are likely to prioritize different innovations

Women

- ▶ Food security – multiple uses technology
- ▶ Collective innovations
- ▶ Technology innovation with continuous returns (eggs)
- ▶ Investments required to enter are low

Men

- ▶ Market
- ▶ Individual innovations
- ▶ Technology innovation with higher cash outlay (Exotic chicken men prefer broilers)
- ▶ Higher income returns

Impacts of Technology Innovation by men and women

- Local indicators differ
- Invest income in different areas
- Benefits differ by men and women

Local Indicators for change: Men and women are impacted differently by technology

Increased income	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•New income generating activities initiated•Men not drinking traditional beer•<i>Men marrying a second wife</i>•Iron sheet roofed houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Children going to secondary school•Good food (breakfast, good quality tea)•Women going to market weekly•Better clothing -- <i>women wearing new khangas, kodokodo,</i>•Women having Bank accounts in their own names

Men and women invest additional income in different ways

Women

- ▶ Household nutrition
- ▶ Home improvement – beds, crockery, cutlery, clothes
- ▶ Girl's education
- ▶ Savings in their groups

Men

- ▶ Shelter – Iron sheet roofs
- ▶ Bicycles/ radios
- ▶ Their own clothes -- *combat*

Men and women within a project are impacted differently (Davis, D. 2001)

Impact of K132 by a mixed group of farmers, Nabongo Parish,

Uganda (redrawn from original diagram)

