

Gender Dimensions Framework Application

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Objectives

- To provide an introduction to the Gender Dimensions Framework
- To discuss applications of the GDF in agricultural development work



Gender Analysis

- Socio-economic methodologies that identify and interpret the consequences of gender differences and relations for achieving development objectives as well as the implications of development interventions for changing relations of power between women and men. It describes the process of collecting sex-disaggregated data and other qualitative and quantitative information on gender issues, including access to and control over assets (tangible and intangible), as well as beliefs, practices, and legal frameworks, and analyzing that data. An examination of gender disparities, differences, and relationships cannot be isolated from the broader social context.

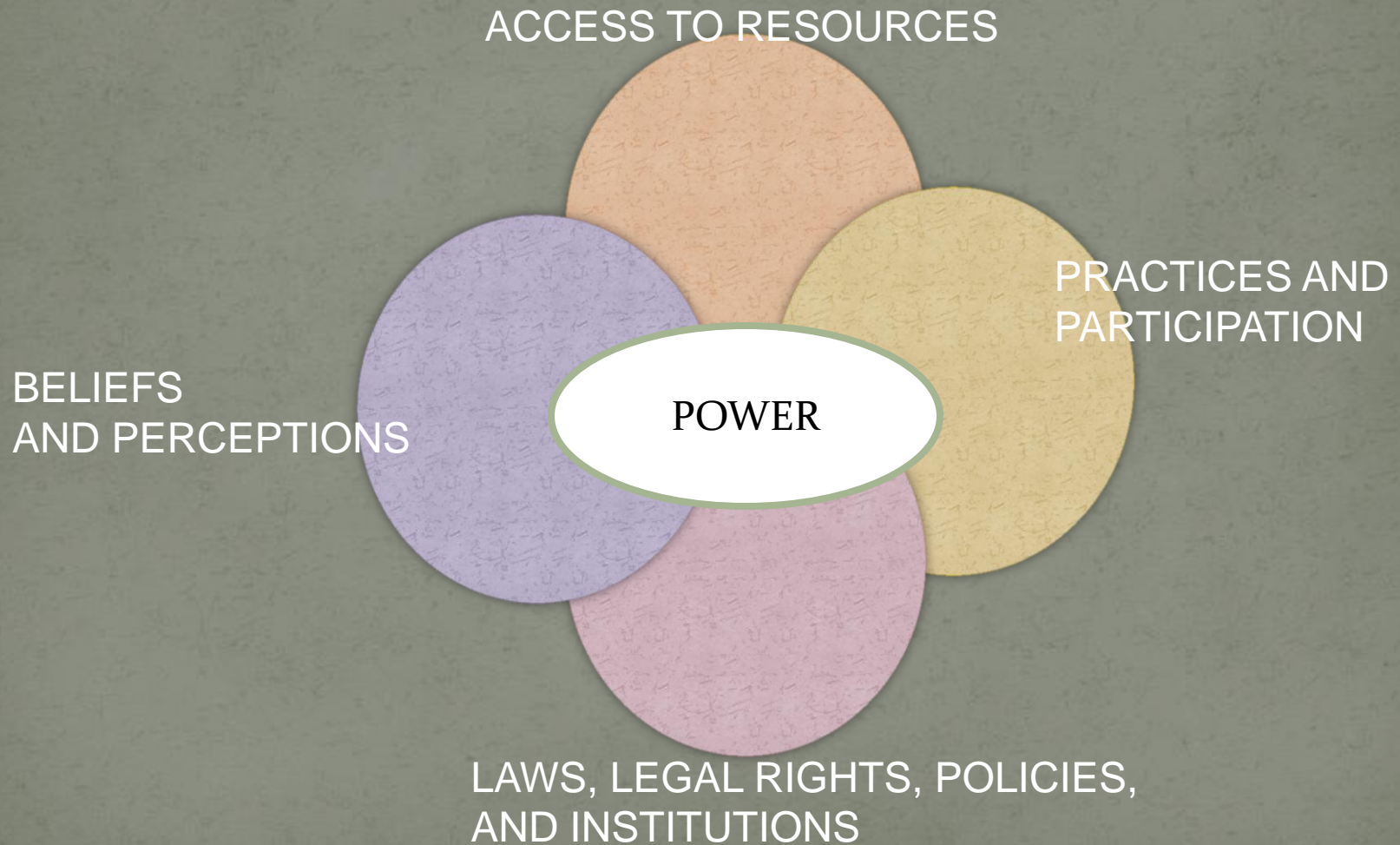
A Framework for Gender Analysis

Gender Dimensions

- Access to Resources
- Beliefs and Perceptions
- Practices and Participation
- Laws, Legal Rights, Policies, and Institutions

Power relations are expressed within each dimension.

Power and the Four Dimensions



Access to Resources

The capacity to use the resources necessary to be a fully active and productive (socially, economically, and politically) participant in society.

Access to:

- Knowledge (who knows what)
- Natural and Productive Resources
- Income
- Services
- Employment
- Information
- Benefits



Beliefs and Perceptions

- **Beliefs** that shape gender identities and behavior, and how men and women and boys and girls conduct their daily lives
- **Perceptions** that guide how people interpret aspects of their lives differently depending on their gender identity.



Practices and Participation

Gender structures people's behaviors and actions—what they do—and the way they engage in development activities.

Participation in:

- Activities
- Meetings
- Political Process
- Services
- Training Courses



Practices and Participation



Laws, Legal Rights, Policies, and Institutions

Refers to how gender affects the way people are regarded and treated by both customary law and the formal legal code and judicial system.

Rights to:

- Ownership and Inheritance
 - Legal Documents
 - Identity cards
 - Property titles
 - Voter registration
 - Reproductive Choice
 - Representation
 - Due Process
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Power

Power is the ability to have control over material, human, intellectual, and financial resources.

Gender norms and relationships influence people's access to power.

Power affects one's ability to exercise decisions over:

- One's body
- Children
- Affairs of the household, community, municipality, and state
- The use of individual economic resources and income
- Choice of employment
- Voting, running for office, and legislating
- Entering into legal contracts
- Moving about and associating with others

Gender-based Constraints and Opportunities



Gender-based constraints are factors that inhibit men's or women's access to resources, behavior and participation, time use, mobility, rights, and exercise of power based on their gender identity.

Gender-based opportunities are structural and institutional factors that facilitate women's and men's equitable access to resources, behavior and participation, time use, mobility, rights, and exercise of power.

Sex-Disaggregated Data

Important to, but not the same as, a gender analysis...

To move to a gender analysis:

1. Examine sex-disaggregated quantitative data to identify notable issues and patterns;
2. Identify the principal practices that are producing the issues; and
3. Analyze the gender relations that shape these practices.

Sources of Data

Primary

- Interviews—individual and group
- Participatory research
- Surveys

Secondary

- Gender assessments—country or topic
- Local organizations and partners
- International grey literature
- Published articles
- Experience of those most affected and their advocates



GENDER RELATIONS AND AGRICULTURE



THE GENDERED CONSEQUENCES OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural development impacts on the rural poor through both direct and indirect pathways:

- by increasing agricultural incomes and
 - creating multiplier effects in off-farm enterprise development
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- Will greater sales of agricultural produce increase incomes for women and men? Who will have control of farm enterprise income?
 - Will both women and men have more opportunities for employment? At what levels?

WHAT CHALLENGES DO WOMEN AND MEN FACE?

The GOT has identified the following constraints on women's economic empowerment:

- Lack of access to and knowledge about credit
- Lack of rights to property
- Discriminatory or prejudicial attitudes towards women's entry into certain occupations
- Heavy work loads
- Lack of education, especially in management, business development, and technology, and
- Lack of access to improved technologies.

Gender Disparities In Mainland Tanzanian Agriculture

Access to assets:

Item owned	Male-headed hhs	Female-headed hhs
Radio	60%	30%
Bicycle	48%	30%
Iron	31%	13%

Women in HHs headed by women are more likely to own land, reflecting established gender roles and gender relations.

Land:

- Of the 11,889,780 hectares directly available to agricultural households on Tanzania Mainland, 87% are managed by men who are heads of HHs and 13% are managed by women who are HHs.
- Average land size in HHs headed by men is 2.7 ha; it is 1/3 less in HHs headed by women, 1.6 ha.

AND SOME AREAS OF EQUALITY

- Most smallholders are poor. Men's and women's sources of income are similar, the highest incomes coming from crop production.
- Neither men nor women report using improved seeds in any significant quantity, primarily because the prices are perceived as high and they lack cash.
- Neither men nor women have good access to credit.

GENDER ISSUES IN AGRICULTURE ARE NOT JUST FOR WOMEN



- Gender integration means looking beyond women's role as farm laborers towards increasing their participation as farmer-entrepreneurs

- Providing more equitable access to all factors of production: land, labor, water, credit, and information for both women and men



Activities	Assumptions	Project objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings conducted for field agents • Trainings conducted for producer groups • Help producer groups by improved seed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and women have enough time to work in the fields to producer a greater amount of grain with the improved seed • Income received from the increased production will benefit all the members of the household • Trainers have experience working and communicating with both men and women • Training sessions will lead to an increased use of improved seed • Training messages will be communicated to both men and women • Access to improved seeds is a major constraint to productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased production and productivity of cereals • Increased incomes for the household

CONTEXT: Initial Conditions

- Adult men are the land owners
- Men control the income from the sale of cereals and the products of cereal production
- Men and women work in the cereal plots (sorghum and millet)
- Women pay to grind the grain at the mill or are themselves responsible for grinding it by hand
- Women are very busy with domestic responsibilities
- Most women are illiterate
- Women, in general, do not speak up in public when men are also present

CONSTRAINTS AND SOLUTIONS

Identifying Gender-based constraints	Actions to eliminate or reduce the GBC
<p>Access to assets: Women have little or no control over land or the income from grain sales which limits their incentives to increase production</p>	<p>The 20 percent solution</p>
<p>Practices and participation: Women are limited in their ability to attend trainings or because of their responsibilities for the children and household</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify new technologies to reduce the time it takes to perform household tasks• Intercropping• Organize young men to help with child care
<p>Beliefs and perceptions: 1. Active participation of women is limited by social beliefs 2. Women are constrained by social beliefs that men should control income in the household</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct awareness efforts to increase men's participation in domestic work• Train trainers in best practices for training with women

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