

Why Gender Matters in Ethio-SHEP

The Project for Smallholder Horticulture Farmer
Empowerment Through Promotion of Market-
oriented Agriculture in Ethiopia

13 June 2019

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2. Why are the gender perspectives important in agriculture?
3. What does Ethio-SHEP expect to achieve by integrating gender perspectives into the project activities?
4. How can Ethio-SHEP tackle with gender issues?

1. Women in Ethiopia

*Let's understand women's situation in Ethiopia
by answering quiz!*

<Education>

Overall in Ethiopia, 63% of adult men are able to read and write. How many % of adult women are able to read and write?

A: 37% B: 47% C: 57%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ethiopia. 2017. *Gender Equality Strategy for Ethiopia's Agriculture Sector*.

<Time Use >

In the highlands, men spend an average of 12 hours a day working during peak farm seasons. What about women?

A: 8 hours B: 12 hours C: 16 hours

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ethiopia. 2017. *Gender Equality Strategy for Ethiopia's Agriculture Sector*.

<Agriculture: Labour Force >

In Ethiopia, over 80% of the total labour force is in the rural areas and largely dependent on farming. How many % of rural labour force do women occupy?

A: 37% B: 47% C: 67%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ethiopia, UN Women, UNDP and UN Environment. 2018. *The Cost of the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia*.

< **Agriculture: Horticulture** >

How many % of horticultural operations are done by women?

A: 45%

B: 60%

C: 75%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ethiopia. 2017. *Gender Equality Strategy for Ethiopia's Agriculture Sector*.

< **Agriculture: Household Food Production** >

How many % of household food production is produced by women?

A: 50%

B: 70%

C: 85%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ethiopia, UN Women, UNDP and UN Environment. 2018. *The Cost of the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia*.

< Agriculture: Access to Extension Services >

64% of MHH have access to extension services. What about FHH ?

A: 33%

B: 51%

C: 64%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ethiopia. 2017. *Gender Equality Strategy for Ethiopia's Agriculture Sector*.

<Agriculture: Land Ownership>

How many % of women hold their own land ownership?

A: 19%

B: 29%

C: 39%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia. 2011. *Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in Agricultural Sector*.

<Agriculture: Land Size>

What is the average land holding size for FHH?

A: 0.6ha B: 0.9ha C: 1.3ha

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ethiopia, UN Women, UNDP and UN Environment. 2018. *The Cost of the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia*.

<Family Decision-making>

*Need to find data

2. Why Gender in Agriculture

According to a joint study conducted by Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, UN Women, UNDP and UN Environment, closing 10.6% of gender gap in agricultural productivity in Ethiopia could result in increase of total GDP, along with other positive development outcomes, such as reduced poverty and greater food security, as shown on the figure.

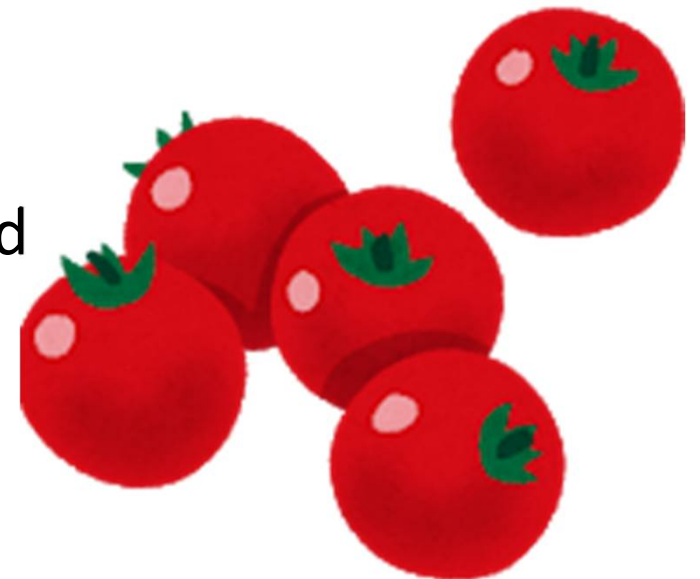


Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ethiopia, UN Women, UNDP and UN Environment. 2018. *The Cost of the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia*.

A story of a husband in a farming household

One day I left home in the morning to look for a market for my tomatoes which were ready for harvesting. While I was away busy looking for a market, a buyer visited my home and found my wife. He asked if she could sell the tomatoes to him but since she had no authority whatsoever to make decisions and never knew my plans, she declined.

My search for a market was unsuccessful so I headed home where my wife reported to me the events of the day. I really felt bad and my tomatoes got spoiled since I couldn't find a place to sell them.

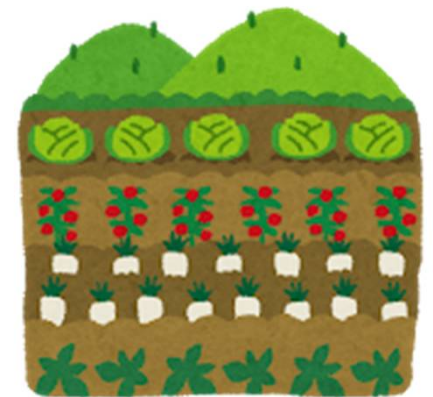


A story of a wife in a farming household

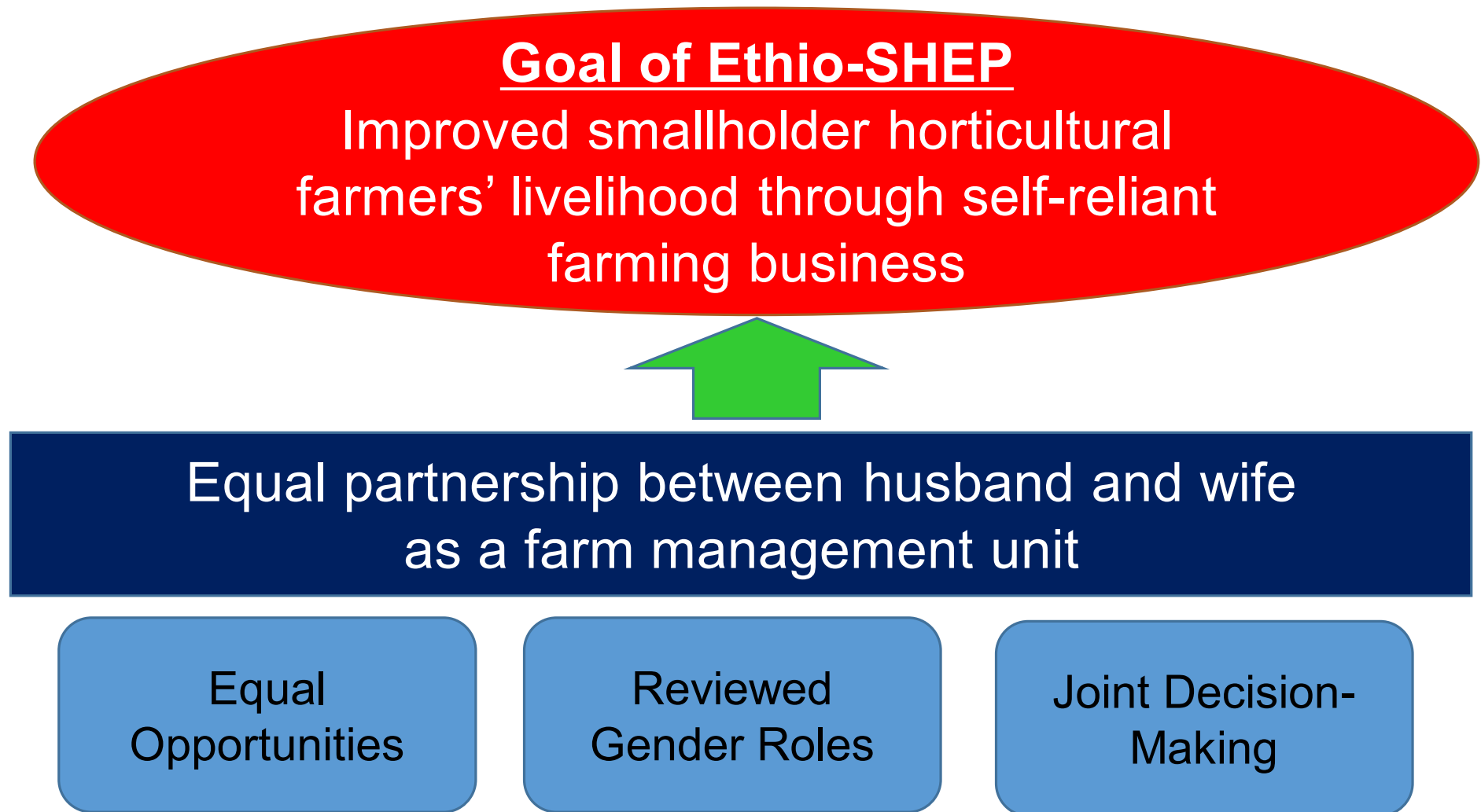


My husband told me “I’ve heard cauliflower is profitable. Let’s plant cauliflower on all of our land”. I opposed to him by saying “Yes, but just on half of our land, not entire land” because I saw many other farmers had planted cauliflower already and heard many people saying they wanted to plant cauliflower. I knew by the time we harvest it, the price would go down.

My husband did not listen to me and did what he wanted. We made a huge loss at the end of the season. After this bitter experience, however, my husband started to ask me “What crop do you think is good for this season?”



3. What Ethio-SHEP to Achieve with Gender Perspectives?



Examples...

Equal Opportunities

- Trainings
- Extension Services
- Market Information



Reviewed Gender Roles

- Farming Activity
- Household Activity



Joint Decision-Making

- Farming Activity
- Marketing
- Family Issues and Finance



Photos:

(Right and Left) JICA. 2018. *SHEP Handbook for Extension Staff: A Practical Guide to the Implementation of the SHEP Approach*.

(Middle) from Aya Yamaguchi

Success in Kenya with Gender Perspectives: *SHEP and SHEP UP*

Source: JICA. 2014. *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*.

Equal Opportunities

- ◆ Wives started participating in the technical trainings. Then their family income from horticultural farming increased through working hand in hand with their husbands.
- ◆ Husbands then started to listen to the opinions of their wives on farm management, which means that wives started to take part in the decision-making in farming and act as co-managers of farming.

Reviewed Gender Roles

- ◆ Husbands realized the advantage of working together with their wives to improve productivity and incomes. Then they gradually began to pay attention to the heavy workload of wives, and started to help wives with domestic duties and childrearing.
- ◆ Wives could then allocate more time to farming activities due to the mitigation of their heavy workload.

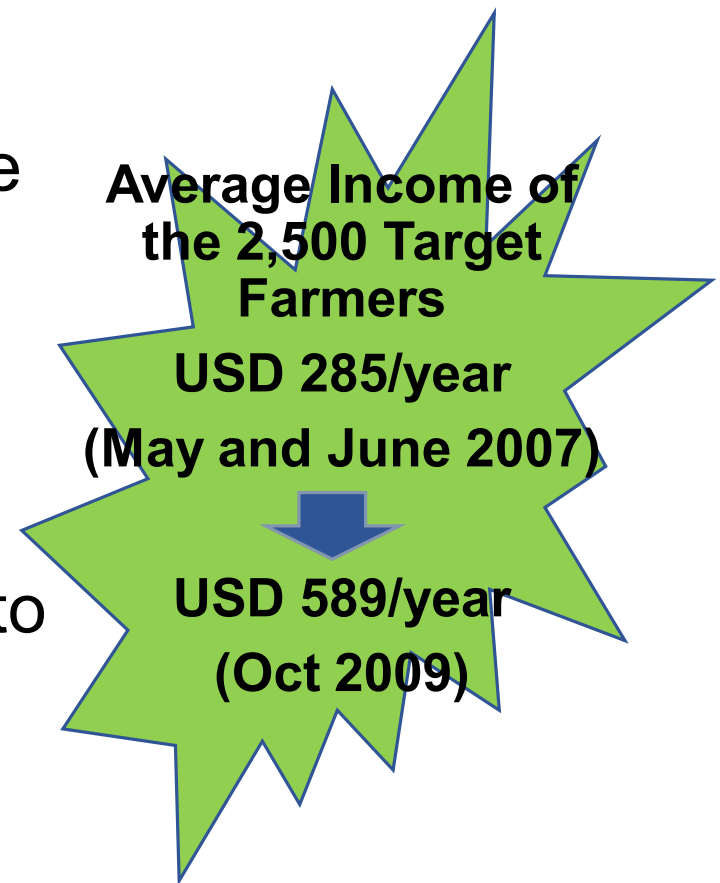
Joint Decision-Making

- ◆ Husbands used to control incomes. So wives' motivation for engaging in productive work declined.
- ◆ But wives started to act as co-managers of farming and took part in family finance, which enhanced their motivation toward the improvement in productivity.

Success in Kenya with Gender Perspectives: SHEP and SHEP UP (cont')

As a result...

- ◆ Male and female farmers could increase their incomes because they managed farming activities effectively with a long-term vision.
- ◆ The growing sense of men and women as co-managers in farming contributed to building trust between a husband and a wife, and improving their relationship.



Voice of a male farmer

Previously, I used to count my money in the toilet to avoid being watched over by my wife. After attending the SHEP trainings on gender, I started valuing the role my wife played and started to include her in the management of our income. We are all happy since we now respect each other and also because our livelihood has actually improved a lot from horticultural farming.

Voice of a female farmer

I didn't know what I worked for. But now I know that I play an important role in increasing our income from farming. I can work with my husband more positively since the more I work, the more I earn an income.



Success in Tanzania with Gender Perspectives: TANRICE2

1. Women in Rice Farming in Tanzania



Women's contribution to rice farming is significant!



But they have limited opportunities for trainings!



In addition to rice farming, they are responsible for household chores and child rearing!



They do not have a right to decide how to use income from rice farming, and it is not always used for welfare of family!

2. Gender Activities of TANRICE2

Equal Opportunities

- Training Participation and Presentation



Reviewed Gender Roles

- Rice Farming Activity
- Household Activity



Joint Decision-making

- Rice Farming Activity
- Family Issues and Finance



Increase of rice yield and happiness of family

3. Impacts of Gender Activities

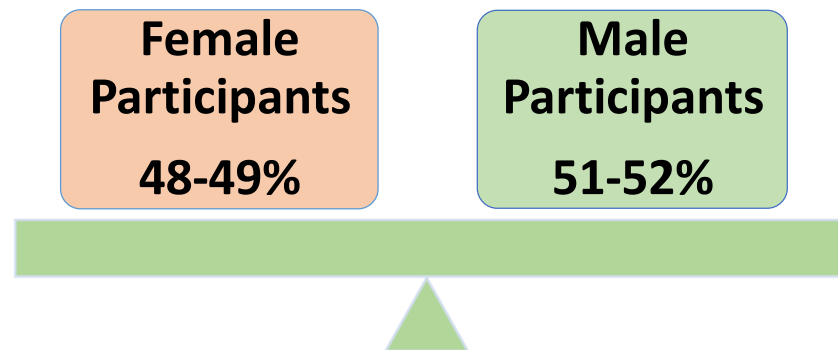
Equal Opportunities

- Training Participation and Presentation



<Result>

Improvement of women's skills and knowledge through training participation



<Impact>

- Increased rice yield
- Improved confidence of women

Rice Farming Training Courses

50:50 ratio of male and female participation in training courses



Reviewed Gender Roles

- Rice Farming Activity
- Household Activity



<Result>

Men



Women



<Impact>

- **Increased rice yield**
- **Strengthened cooperation among family members**

Improvement of Transplanting and Weeding





Key farmer under KATI

Family Members: Wife and 3 Children

TANRICE2 Training:

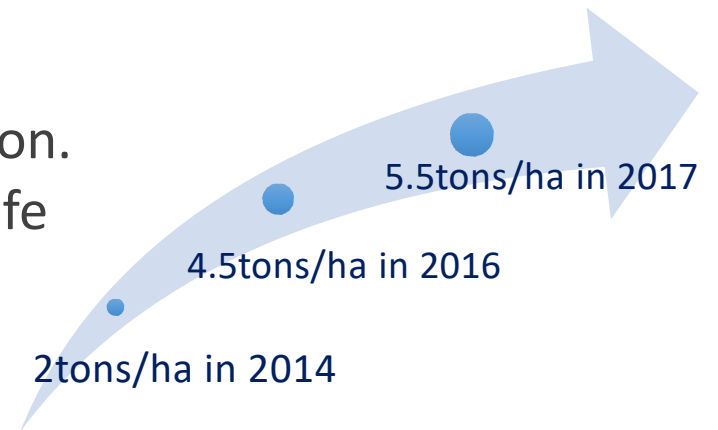
ST (2014), Post Harvest SMT (2015), Gender SMT (2016) and Marketing SMT (2016)

Before

“Weeding, fetching water and collecting firewood are women’s work, not men’s work.”

After

- He obtained knowledge and skills of rice production.
- He started helping his wife in “women’s work”.
- Wife started helped him in “men’s work”.



“Cooperation between male and female in rice production is a key to success.”



Key Farmer under KATI

Family Members: Husband and 5 Children

TANRICE2 Training:

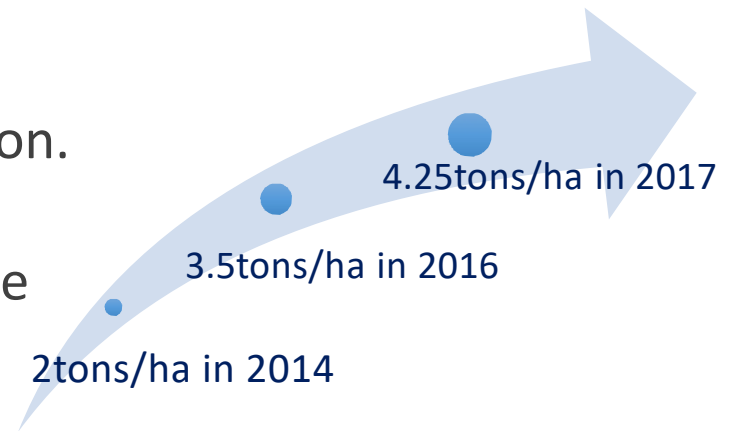
ST (2014), Gender SMT (2016) and Marketing SMT (2016)

Before

“No cooperation among family members in rice farming and household chores”

After

- She obtained knowledge and skills of rice production.
- She persuaded husband and children to participate in rice farming and household chores.



“Now all family members collaborate both in rice farming and household chores .”

Joint Decision-making

- Rice Farming Activity
- Family Issues and Finance



<Result>

- Realization of appropriate management of and effective investment in rice farming
- Increased opportunities for couples to discuss farming and family issues
- Increased opportunities for women to take part in decision-making -> Increased women's motivation in farming activities



<Impact>

- **Increased rice yield**
- **Developed trust and understanding among family members**



Intermediate Farmer under KATC

Family Members: Husband and 5 Children

TANRICE2 Training:

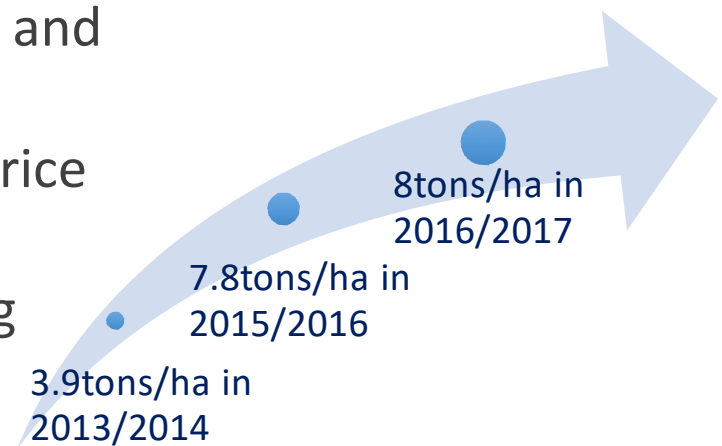
MST (2014) and Gender SMT (2015)

Before

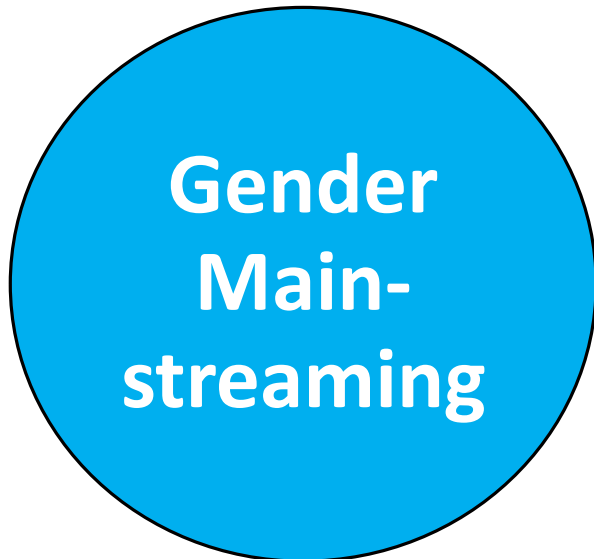
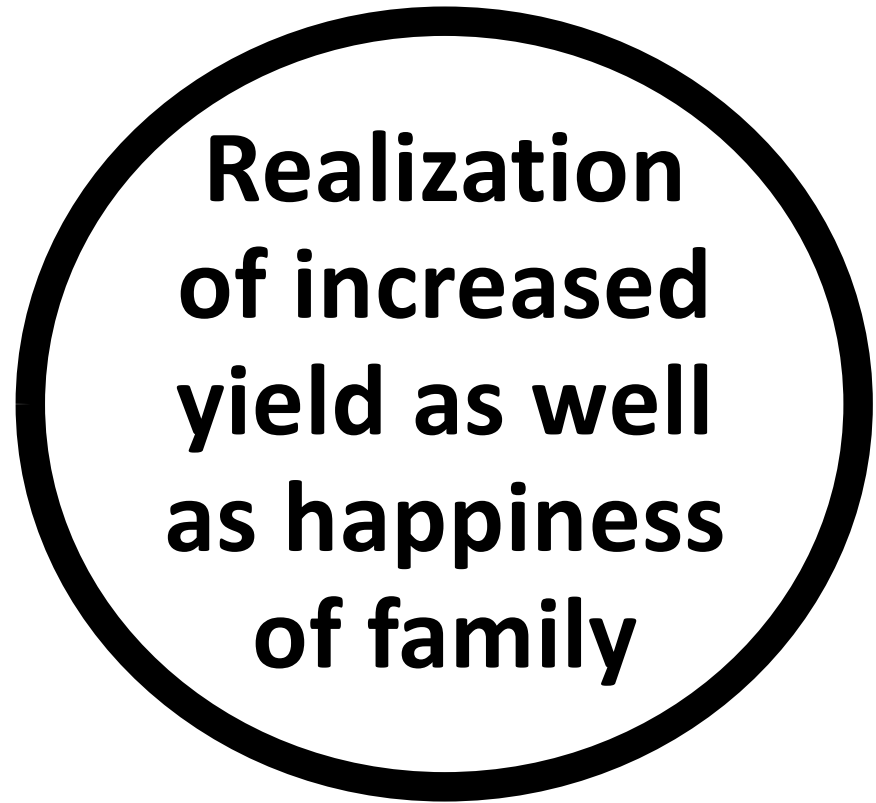
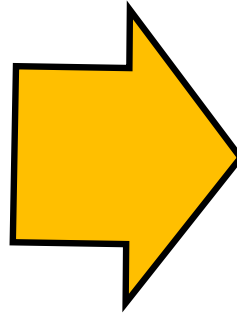
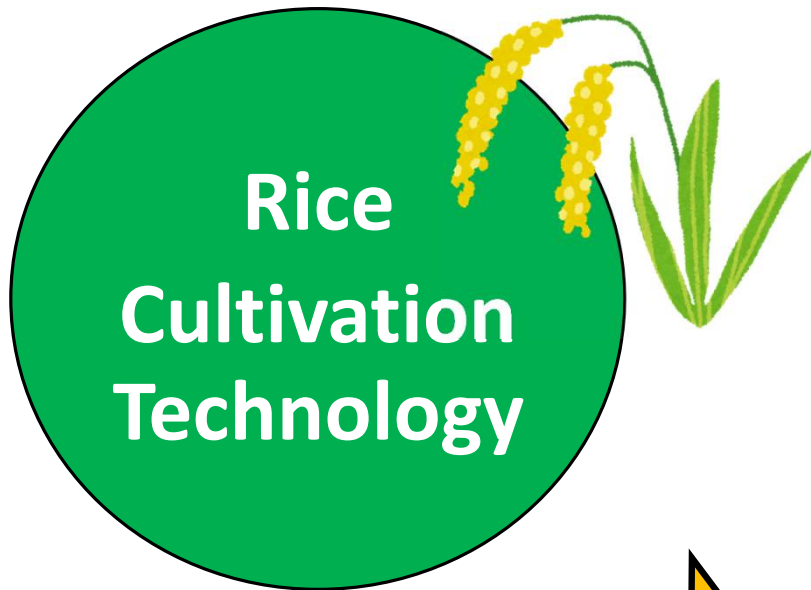
“No sharing of rice farming activities, and no discussion and budget plan for expenditures”

After

- She obtained knowledge and skills of rice production.
- Couples started sharing rice farming activities.
- Couples started planning rice farming and expenditures together.



“Knowledge from gender training, especially family budgeting contributed to increased rice productivity and brought transparency and peace in family.”



4. How Ethio-SHEP tackles with Gender Issues ?

<Question>

1. What are the gender issues in your community related to:

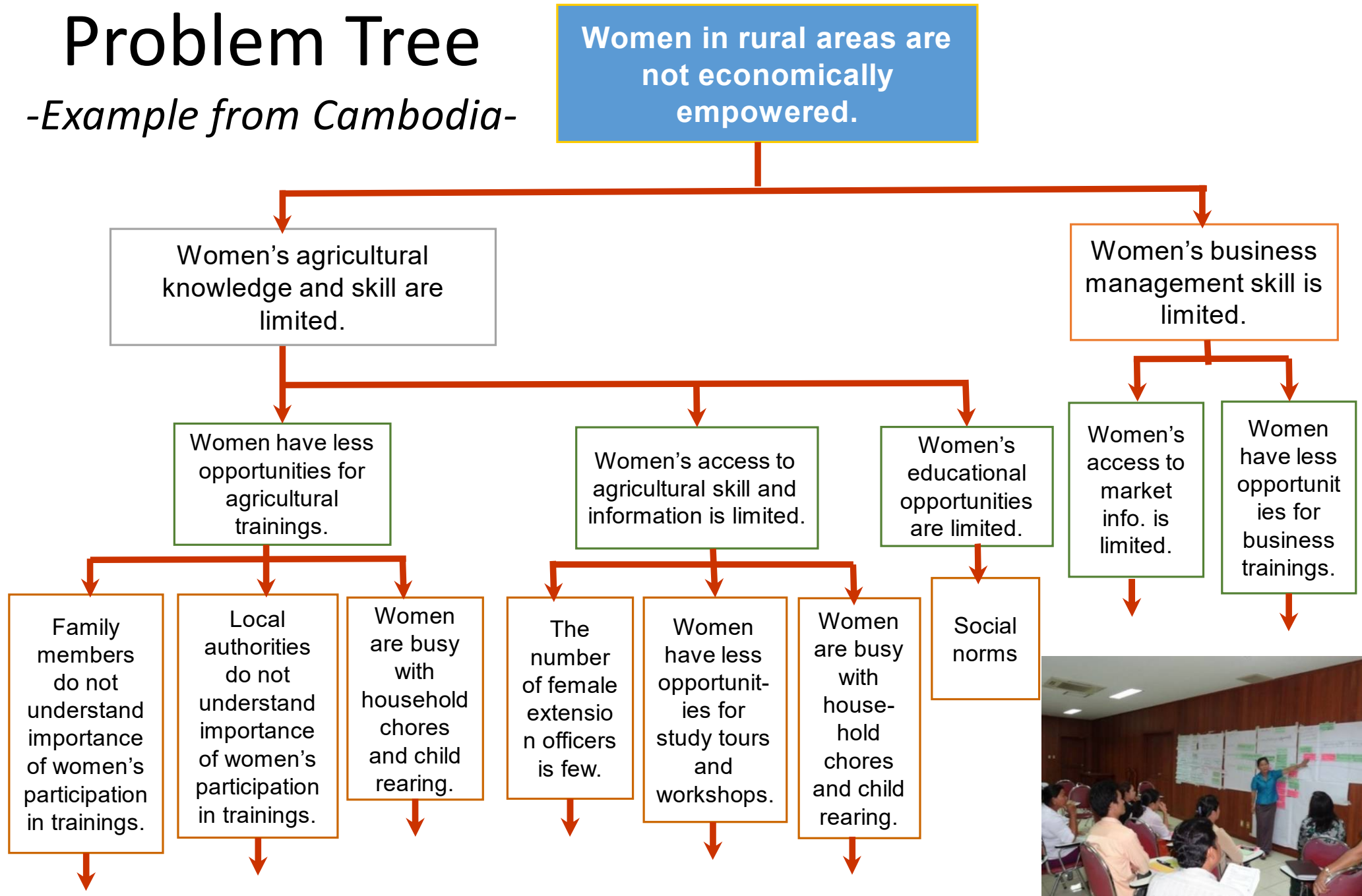
- ✓ Opportunities
- ✓ Gender roles
- ✓ Decision-making

2. What are the causes of the gender issues?

3. What do you think you can do to solve the gender issues in Ethio-SHEP?

Problem Tree

-Example from Cambodia-



Thank you for your attention!