

Addressing gender inequalities in Ethiopia's agricultural sector to reduce poverty

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Presentation outline

- Introduction
- Conceptual framework
- Gender equalities and inequalities
- Addressing the gaps

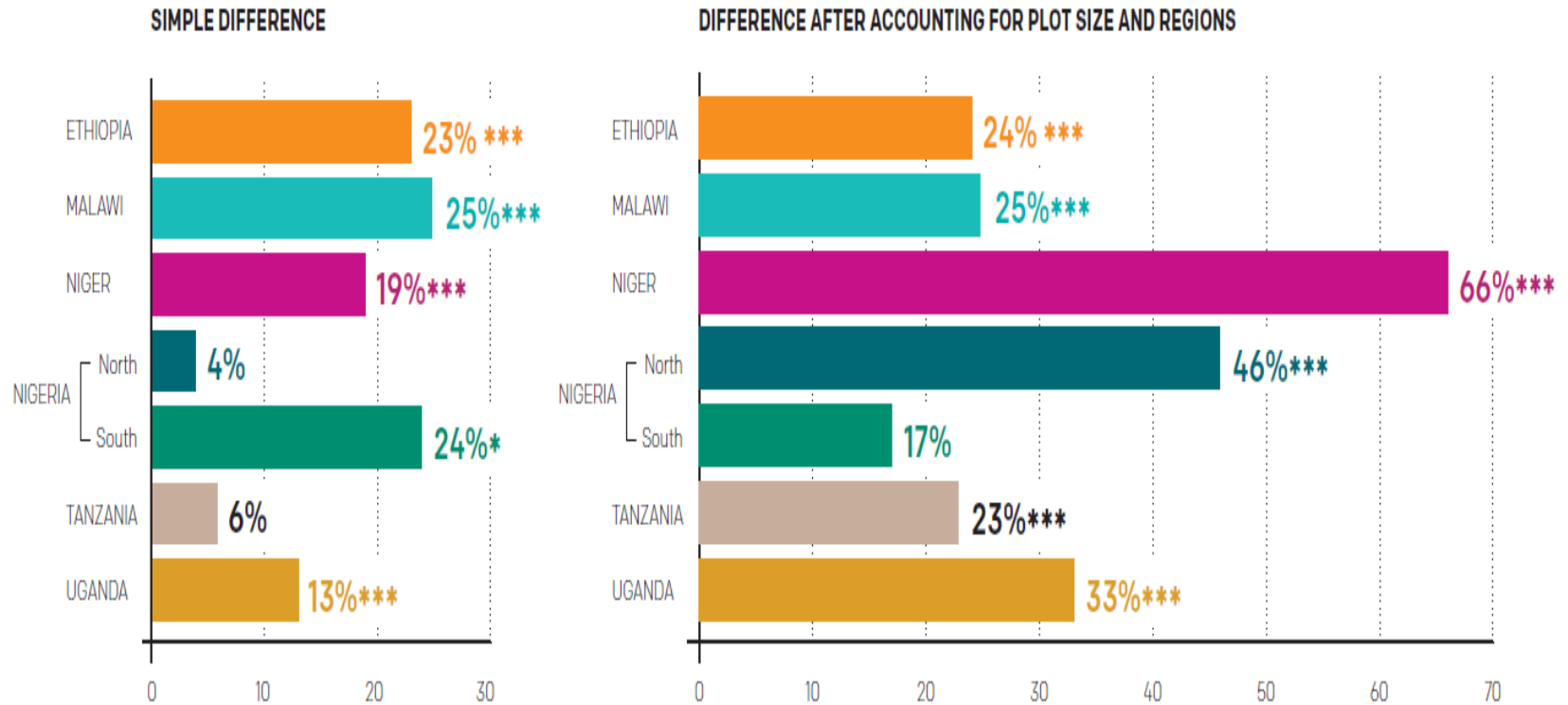
Introduction

- Potential of agriculture to spur growth, reduce poverty and transform livelihoods.
- The sector is underperforming in many rural areas in part due to the constraints which affect the productivity of women.
- Equal access to productive resources as men could increase yields on women's farms by 20–30% (FAO 2011)

Introduction...

- Agriculture one of the major sectors in GTP II
- Women and youth empowerment, participation and equity one of the GTP II pillar strategies

Productivity



Note: The symbols */**/** denote statistical significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively.

Source: World Bank 2014

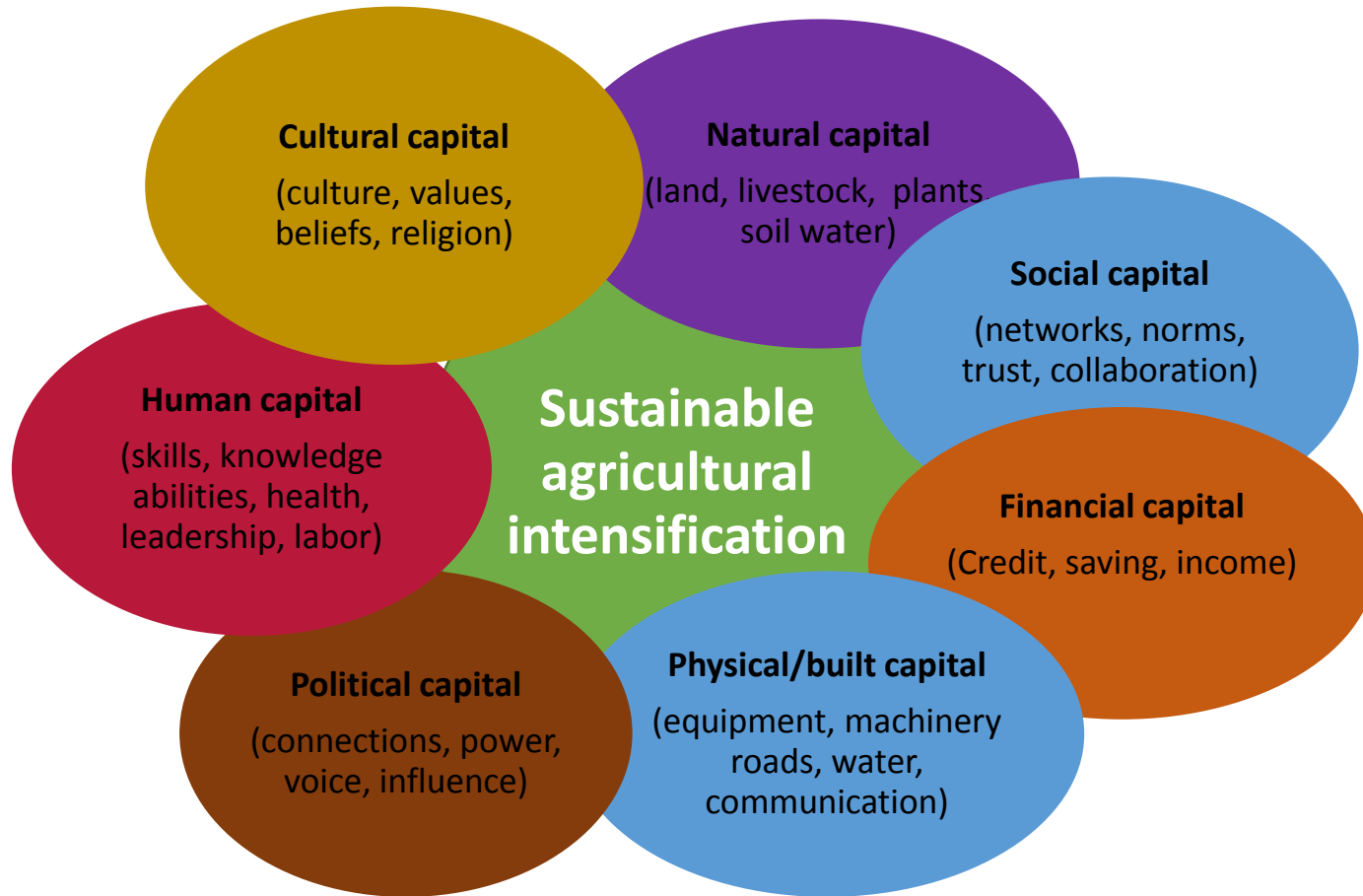
Productivity

- Effort to reduce the gender gap can be enhanced by a better understanding of which factors matter and how they matter in different contexts.

Community Capitals Framework

- ‘Capital’ is any type of resource which can be invested in to create new resources
- The stock and flow of capitals influence access to resources and benefits
- Interaction between the capitals spurs the momentum to adopt new technologies and improve livelihoods
- A holistic rather than reductionist perspective to identify actions to reduce gender inequalities

Community Capitals Framework...



Approach

- Systematic literature review (1999-2014)
- Validation of literature
 - ‘Africa Research in Sustainable Intensification for the Next Generation project’ sites
 - Basona worena (Amhara region), Lemo (SNNP region), Endamehonei (Tigray) and Baale Sinana (Oromia region); 2 kebeles per woreda
 - 16 separate FGDs with men and women

Where does gender equality and inequality exist in the Ethiopian Agricultural sector?

Natural Capital

Natural capital

- The stock of assets available in a particular location - farmland, biodiversity of plants and animals, water, soil and climate.
- Ethiopia's diverse agro-ecological environment
- The state owns all land, with user rights allocated by local peasant associations

Gendered Land ownership in Ethiopia

Authors (year published)	Year data collected	Sample size	Type of land surveyed	Indicator	women	Men	Joint	Other	Data source
Rafasa et al. (2012)	2011	7,530 households, 31,450 plots	Agricultural	% of plots owned/managed by women/men	23	54	23	NR	CSA
Holden and Tefera (2008)	2007	608 households	Any land	% of men and women land owners or managers	37.5 before land reform	NR	NA	NA	Norwegian University of Life Sciences
					38.1 after land reform	NR	NA	NA	
Deininger et al. (2007)	2006	2,300 households	Any land	% of plots owned (certificates held)	11.12	35.68	51.68	1.52 (I don't know)	Ethiopian Economic Association/ World Bank
Teklu (2005)	Amhara (2004)	1,978 landholdings	Any land	% of plots owned (privately registered land held)	28.9	32.5	38.6	NR	Amhara Region Natural Resource and Land Administration Bureau

Source: Doss et al. 2013

Land ownership across different countries

Country (year)	Household		Women			men		
	Sample size HHs	% of HH owning any agric. land	Sample size women	Own any land (sole or joint)	Own any land (sole only)	Sample size men	Own any land (sole or joint)	Own any land (sole only)
Burundi (2010)	8,589	86	9,372	54	11	4,280	64	50
Ethiopia (2011)	16,693	73	16,503	50	12	14,107	54	28
Lesotho (2009)	9,385	53	7,624	38	7	3,317	34	9
Malawi (2010)	24,818	80	15,399	48	23	NA	NA	NA
Rwanda (2010)	12,540	81	13,666	54	13	6,328	55	25
Senegal (2010–2011)	7,902	47	15,688	11	5	4,929	28	22
Tanzania (2010)	9,592	77	10,137	30	8	NA	NA	NA
Uganda (2011)	9,029	72	8,667	39	14	2,292	60	46

Land...

- Ethiopia has comparatively gender-equitable levels of land ownership
- Gap is much smaller for jointly managed land
- % of women owning any land (sole and joint) is more than double the % of women owning land alone
- The land tenure reform
 - Increased land access and modest decision making power over land by women (Tefera 2013)

Livestock

- Men possess more livestock species than women and the average number of livestock held is greater
- Chickens mostly raised by women
- Female divorcees have more livestock than widowed and married women



Human capital

Human capital

- Includes formal and informal education, health status, and leadership skills, amount and quality of labor available and the ability to command labor.
- It enables individuals to strengthen their understanding, identify promising technologies and practices, and obtain information to mobilize other resources.

Technical information and knowledge

- Ragassa 2012:
 - About 20% of female heads and 30% of male heads had been visited by an extension agent in the past 12 months
 - 46% of male heads and 34% of female heads were visited by DAs in the last five years
- Women have less access to information and knowledge attuned to their needs
- Low women involvement in all stages of research or innovation



Division of labor

- Gender division of roles and responsibilities (small vs heavy tasks)
- Nationwide it is estimated that rural women work between 13-17 hours a day, in many cases more than twice that of men.
- Women farmers have a smaller pool of household labor
- Women have to depend - to a large extent- on male labor and/or rented traction power
- Effect on decisions to adopt labor intensive practices

Health and Nutrition

- Labor burden on women affects their health
- Risk of zoonotic disease transmission
- Undernutrition accounts for 28% of all child mortality (CSA, 2014).
- Micronutrient deficiencies (vitamin A, zinc and iron) are prevalent mostly amongst pregnant women and children under five.

Financial Capital

Financial capital

- Monetary resources available for investment e.g. credit, savings and income
- For monetary resources to become capital, they must be invested to create new resources

Credit

- Importance of credit to investment in agric.
- Agriculture credit requires some form of guarantee of repayment
- Low women's access to credit
- Validation of literature:
 - there is equal opportunity to access credit by men and women
 - Men take more credit compared to women
 - Restriction in terms of the conditions for credit acquisition and objectives

Cultural capital

Cultural capital

- The way people perceive the world around them, how they live their lives, their traditions, values and language.
- Cultural capital helps to determine who is allowed to utilize specific resources within a given community
- Cultural capital helps to determine how creativity, innovation, and influence emerge and are nurtured

Gender stereotypes, norms and values

- A farmer is a 'man'
- Preconditions for ox ownership or 'cultivation capacity' are observed
- Women considered weak farmers
- Women forbidden from using the plow
- Identification of a woman as a head of household



Social Capital

Social capital

- The networks, norms of reciprocity, and mutual trust that exist among and within groups and communities
- Social capital assists individuals and groups to secure access to the resources that they need for developing their livelihoods

Membership to cooperatives and groups

- Membership in cooperatives
 - 20% women membership in cooperatives
 - 18% in management positions
 - Membership of women HH higher than married women
- Membership in informal groups
 - more women participation in *Wobera* and *Idri* groups

Social capital...

- Effect on bonding, bridging and linking social capital



Physical capital

Physical capital

- Includes infrastructure that supports other capitals such as processing equipment, roads, health centers, water systems, and electronic communication
- Reduces the cost of production

Rural Infrastructure

- women serve as 'living infrastructure' carrying out reproductive and productive roles without labor saving technologies.
- Availability of good roads enhances access to markets by both men and women.



Rural infrastructure...

- Mechanization increases labor efficiency and effectiveness
- Irrigation systems
- Limited literature on Infrastructural factors



Political capital

Political capital

- Political capital is based on organizations, connections, voice, power and ability to influence the way resources are distributed.



Decision making/power relations

- In Ethiopia, the household head, regardless of their gender, enjoys almost all decision-making power
- Despite overwhelmingly joint ownership, the right to sell livestock and keep the proceeds is the sole prerogative of the household head.

Political capital...

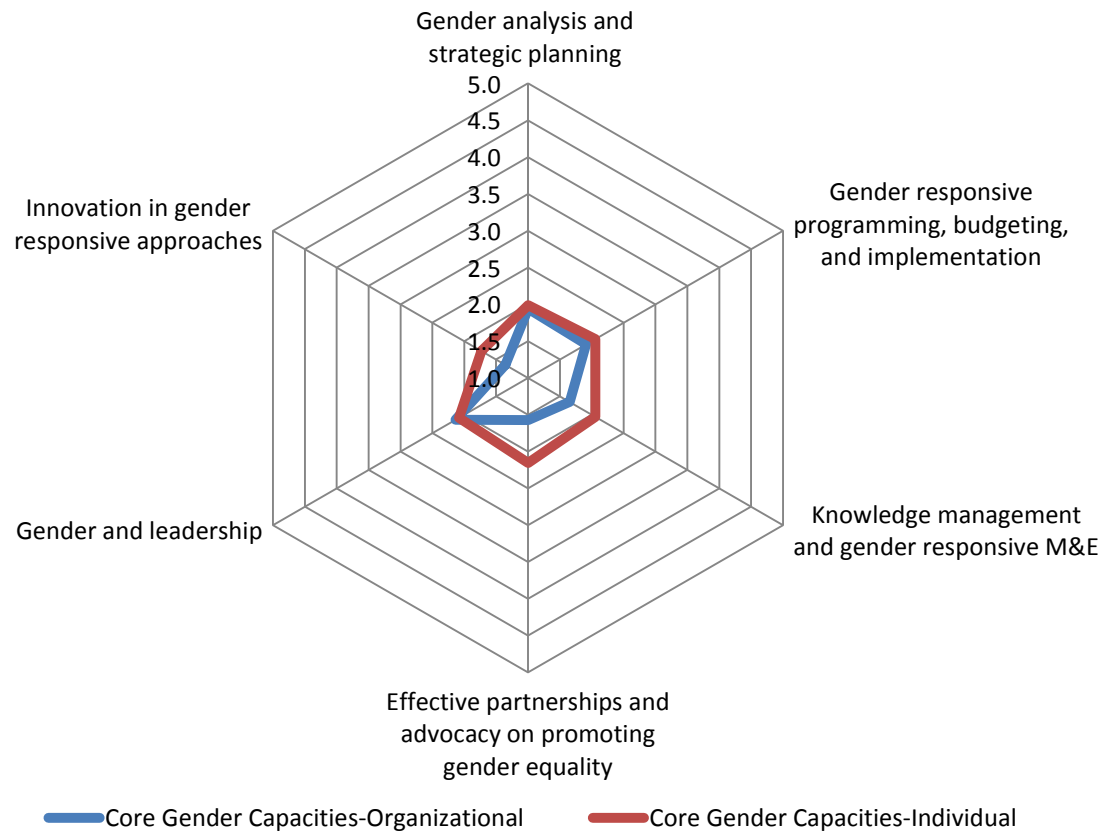
- Women control income generated from dairy products such as milk, butter and cheese.
- Improvement in land related decision making and asset control amongst women not accompanied with control of self-earned income and political participation.

Enabling environment

- Agricultural development a top priority issue of the Ethiopian government (GTP II).
- Gender equity one of the main pillars
- Substantial investment made in road infrastructure and agric. extension services
- Improvement in farmers' access to technologies with potential to narrow the yield gap

Gender capacity

Limited gender capacity of development and research staff



Way forward to address gender gaps

- Enhance gender capacity of staff doing research and development
- Develop and mobilize women and men's social capital
- Disaggregate data beyond household headship - men and women
- Conduct gender analysis to inform policy, research and extension
- Invest in research and education systems capable of integrating information from multiple sectors

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