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INTEGRATING GENDER INTO AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS (INGIA-VC): Experiences from Tanzania and Kenya

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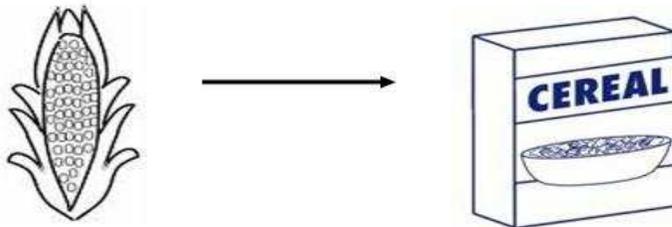
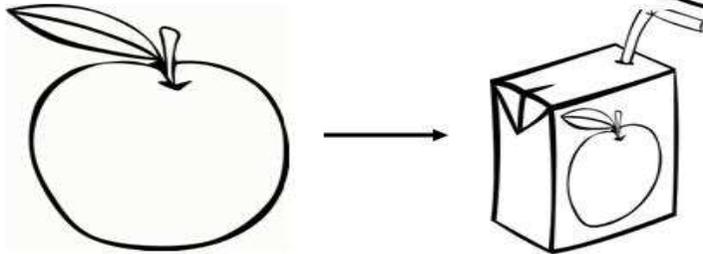
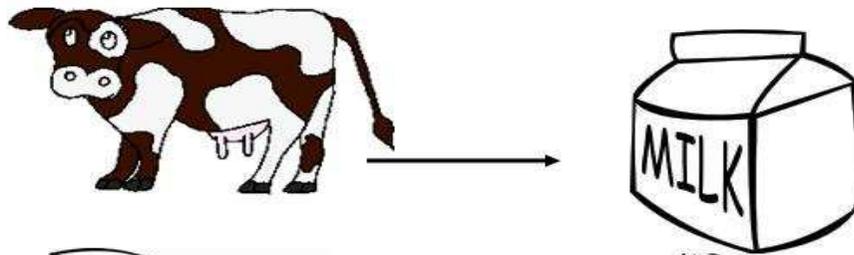
Greater Access to Trade Expansion (GATE) Project

- Funded by USAID Office of Women in Development in the Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade Bureau in Washington, DC
- Primary country sites: Albania, Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Kenya, Nigeria, Peru, and South Africa
 - Additional Training in Tanzania
- GATE activities enhance existing USAID trade and economic growth activities by helping Missions to address gender considerations in their programming and implementation efforts



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Common Approach to Addressing Gender in Value Chains



“add women”

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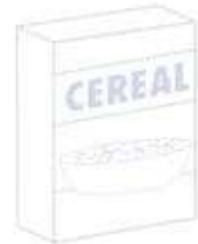
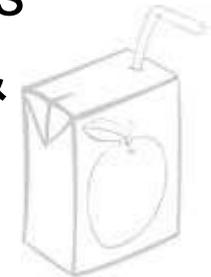
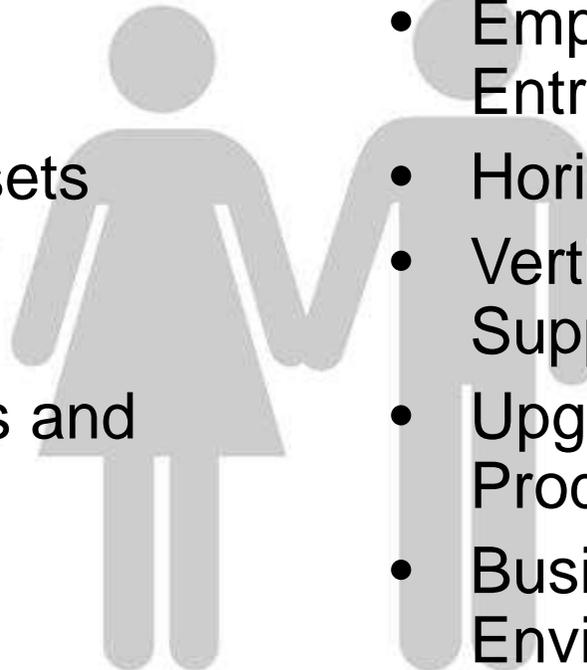
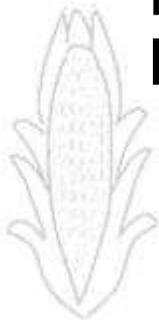
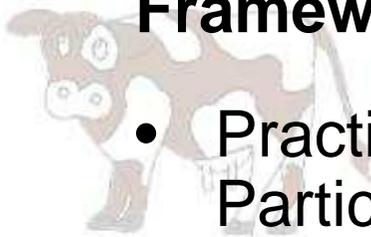
Integrating Gender into Agricultural Value Chains

Gender Dimensions Framework

- Practices & Participation
- Access to Assets
- Beliefs & Perceptions
- Laws, Policies and Regulatory Institutions

Engendered Components of Value Chain

- Employment & Entrepreneurship
- Horizontal Linkages
- Vertical Linkages & Support Services
- Upgrading & Productivity
- Business Enabling Environment





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GATE Capacity Building Program

Provide a combined technical assistance and training program that builds staff capacity to:

- understand gender issues in agricultural value chains
- learn to apply gender analysis to address issues in value chain development activities
- identify gender-based constraints and appropriate actions to these constraints





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The Workshops

Scope of Workshops

- Class Work
- Field Work
- Synthesis

Participants

- Kenya Maize Development Program (KMDP)
- Kenya Dairy Sector Competitiveness Program (KDSCP)
- Kenya Horticulture Development Program (KHDP)
- Smallholder Horticulture Outgrower Program (SHOP) Project
- Sustainable Environmental Management through Mariculture Activities (SEMMA) Project



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INGIA-VC Process

1. Map the Gender Value Chain
2. Identify Gender-based Constraints (GbCs)
3. Assess the consequences of GbCs
4. Evaluate actions to remove GbCs and/or promote opportunities
5. Measure the success of actions





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Kenya Horticulture Development Program

Married women lack access to and control over proceeds from high value horticulture crops.

Consequences of GbC:

- Reduced women's incentives to maintain or increase production
- Reduced regular supply of African Bird's Eye chili
- Increased risk of processing plant not meeting demand

Solution to Remove Constraint:

- Buyer developed alternative benefits-distribution mechanism (e.g. sugar)



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Kenya Maize Development Program

Married women have relatively less access to and control over land and farm income.

- Evidence supporting GbC:
 - Men and women agree that ordinarily the senior man of the household controls major decisions about land use
 - “We will talk about it, but if [the wife] doesn’t agree, they will argue”...and the men will win.
 - Both women and men agreed that the man has greater control of the proceeds from maize sales
 - Yet, women are physically responsible for guarding the cash



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Kenya Maize Development Program

Consequences of Constraint:

- Reduces married women's incentives to increase productivity
- Limits efficient allocation of household resources by limiting women's income
- Reinforces fiction that maize farming is a man's activity
- Denies women's essential role in cultivation, harvesting and storage



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Kenya Maize Development Program

Potential Actions to Remove GbC:

- Assist buyers to develop alternative benefits-distribution mechanisms
- Support gender equality goals in associations and cooperatives
- Require joint household bank accounts for farming families
- Ensure “Farming as a Family Business” schemes use gender-inclusive language and images
- Include family budgeting and decision-making modules in family business training



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Sustainable Environmental Management through Mariculture Activities

Women do not get elected to senior leadership positions in the producer associations.

- Evidence supporting GbC:
 - Social perceptions govern view of women and men's capacity to lead
 - “It's better to have a man as a Chairperson...Women are shy. The Chairperson needs to talk.”
 - “Women can't decide quickly, need to permission to go to far away meetings, have more responsibilities.”
 - Impromptu meetings rarely held
 - “Women have a quality of standing for an issue.”



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SEMMA

Consequences of GbC:

- Limits achievement of program objective to strengthen associations
- Fails to support Tanzanian and USG gender equality goals
- Reinforces existing inequitable gender responsibilities

Potential Actions:

- Provide appropriate training to associations and executive boards
- Institute quota for women leaders in associations
- Promote gender equality goals in association
- Create incentives for associations to promote gender equality goals



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Findings



- Program staff encounter gender issues regularly
- Program staff need greater ability to address them
- Fear of ‘changing culture’ can be challenged
- Outliers are now commonplace
- Opportunities exist to ‘upgrade’ women’s participation in chain
- Creative actions to GbC are easily identifiable and manageable



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THANK YOU!

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for seminar presentations and papers

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