



Gender in value chains – Concepts and approaches

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Gender and social differentiation

Social differentiation



Gender intersects other identity features; social differentiation shapes livelihoods

Gendered livelihoods

Gender-differentiated:

- Roles & responsibilities (production, household (HH) 'reproduction' (cooking, cleaning, caring for HH members))
- Access to & control of natural resources and assets
- Use, knowledge, skills related to ag. & nat. resources
- Access to information, education
- Decision-making in HH and community
- Participation in value chains (VCs)
- Access to benefits
- Interests and priorities



Basic concepts

Gender: What it means to be a woman or a man at a given time, in a given society

Gender equality:

- = rights, responsibilities, opportunities of women and men and girls and boys (UN).
- = participation in decision-making, = ability to exercise human rights, = access to and control of resources and benefits, = opportunities in employment and in all other aspects of their livelihoods (FAO)

Social inclusion:

- improving the ability, opportunity and dignity of people disadvantaged on the basis of their identity to take part in society.
- achieved through increasing opportunities, voice and decision-making as well as = access to assets and services and to social, political and physical spaces (World Bank 2013).

Empowerment

Increased ability to make decisions about strategic life choices and to act upon them (Kabeer 1999)

- process
- options
- capacity to decide and act



Domains and indicators of women's empowerment

Category	Indicator (s)	Quant or Qual	Indicator Reference
1	Access to income.	Additional net income accrued to an individual as a result of the programme per year.	Quant Revised DCED Standard Universal Indicator (individual unit of analysis).
		Perception of increase in income as a result of the programme per year.	Qual M4C.
2	Decision-making regarding income, productive assets, investments, and expenditures.	% of recent household expenditure decisions in which women have participated over the previous X weeks.	Quant USAID. Women's Empowerment Agricultural Index (WEAI); World Bank. Gender in Agriculture; ALCP.
		Ability to make decisions regarding programme-relevant household expenditures.	Qual CIDA. Gender Sensitive Indicator Guide; ALCP.
3	Division of labour, time, responsibilities.	Number of hours per day saved due to intervention.	Quant Author and ALCP.
		Number of hours spent on domestic chores per day	Quant Women's Empowerment Agricultural Index (WEAI); ALCP.
		Satisfaction of available leisure time.	Qual Women's Empowerment Agricultural Index (WEAI)
		Ability to make decisions regarding use of time.	Qual Author and ALCP.
4	Freedom/restriction of mobility.	Access to programme-relevant services, within and outside their residential locality, as compared to community norms.	Quant or Qual CIDA. Gender Sensitive Indicator Guide; author; ALCP; M4C.
		Changes in attitudes towards women and their mobility.	Qual ICRW.

Domains and indicators of women's empowerment

5	Changes in domestic violence and household conflict/tension.	Number of known incidences of domestic violence in the community.	Qual	World Health Organization (WHO).
		Changes in attitudes towards violence against women.	Qual	WHO; ICRW.
6	Gender norms, and men's and women's attitudes toward gender roles.	Changes in attitudes towards women and programme-relevant work.	Quant or Qual	ICRW; ALCP.
		Changes in attitudes towards women and access to programme-relevant services (mobility).	Quant or Qual	
7	Women's and men's sense of self-worth or confidence.	Perceptions of self-worth, and/or confidence.	Qual	CARE International; Oxfam International; M4C; ALCP.

Source: Erin Markel, 2014.



Gender in value chains

Linking gender and value chains

- Gendered economy
- Sex-segmentation
 - In VCs
 - Women at 'bottom' of VCs
 - In farming systems
 - Crop production, processing, marketing
 - activities, types of crops, value of crops, markets supplied
 - Household maintenance ('reproductive sphere')
 - Assets
 - land, financial, human capital, ...



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Gender-responsive value chain analysis

Analyze and address **gender-based constraints** and opportunities to:

- Participate in VCs:
 - Gender roles across VC, relationships; access and control over assets, decision-making, labour; making the invisible visible (e.g. unpaid work)
- Benefit from VCs:
 - tangible and intangible (e.g. new skills, social capital, empowerment)
 - Costs, risks or repercussions

Goal: To create win-win situations, synergies among women's and men's activities that lead to improved well-being (of individuals and households) and empowerment; according to aspirations, interests of women and men

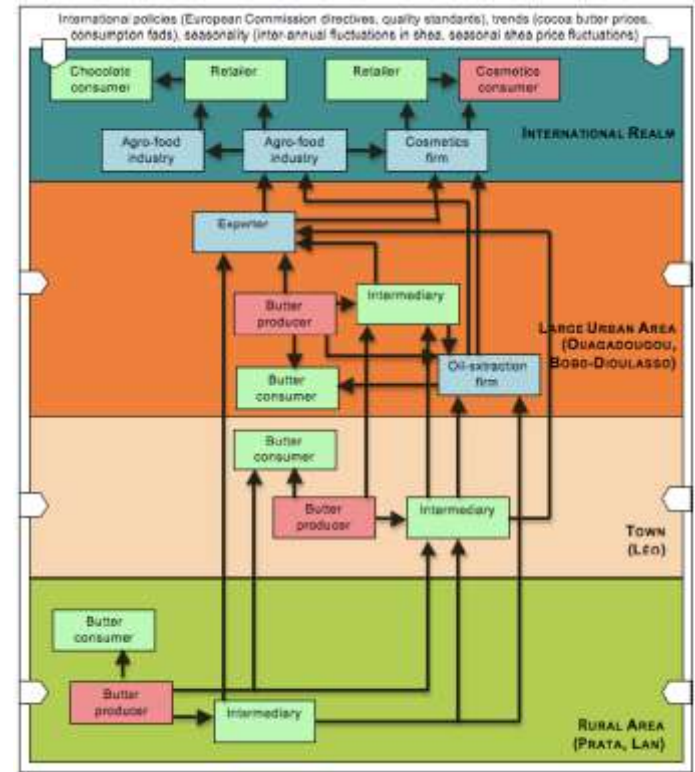
Key issues – Macro to micro (Stoian et al)

- 1) Gender-specific participation in VC nodes
 - 2) Gender norms
 - 3) Enabling environment
 - 4) Engagement in collective enterprises
 - 5) Gender division of labour
 - 6) Access to assets and intra-HH distribution of benefits
- » Theory of change on women's and men's empowerment through VCD

1) Participation across VC nodes

Gender-specific participation and returns to labour across VC nodes

- Women often lack visibility (home-based, informal, part-time employment)
- Concentration in certain (low return?) activities and nodes
- What opportunities for upgrading?



Shea butter value chain originating in Burkina Faso: colours indicate whether nodes are dominated by women (red), men (blue) or both (green)

Exercise 1 – Value chain mapping (10 mins)

- Map out your VC
- Indicate the main actors and their gender
- Indicate the main service providers and the services they provide, to whom
- If multiple strands of the VC exist, please map

2) Enabling environment

Laws, regulations, formal institutions

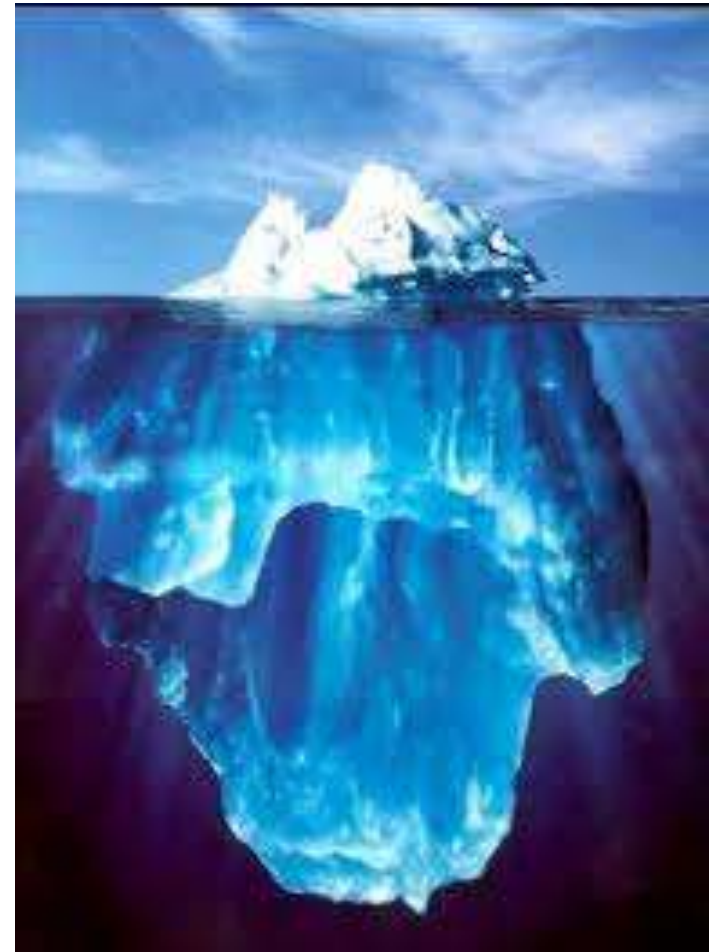
- Across sectors/domains
- E.g. land ownership, labor codes, financial products to women
- May be gender specific or not



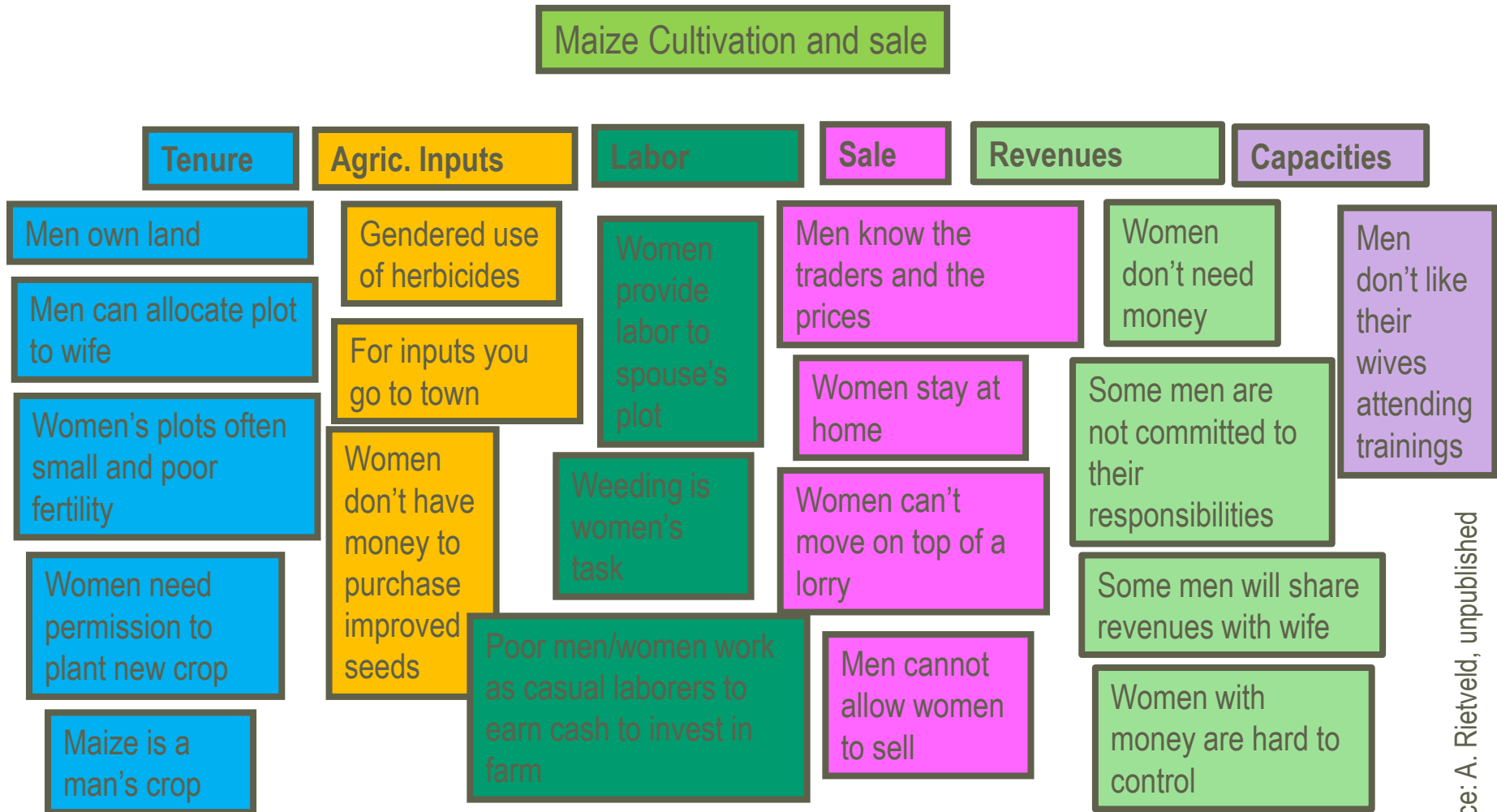
3) Gender norms

Social (gender) norms

- “The do’s and don’ts of individual everyday conduct” (Portes 2006)
- Operate across scales
- Influence opportunities, constraints, aspirations
- E.g. mobility constraints, ‘appropriateness’ of work, stigmas around women market traders, ...
- VCD can reproduce or challenge norms



Gender norms affecting women's participation in maize production and trade in Uganda



Perceptions of gender norms, institutions and practices around maize cultivation and trade

Source: A. Rietveld, unpublished

4) Engagement in collective enterprises

Participation (and constraints to participation)

- As members
 - Access to information, trainings, financing, revenues, social capital, etc.
- As leaders
 - Skills, influence over decisions

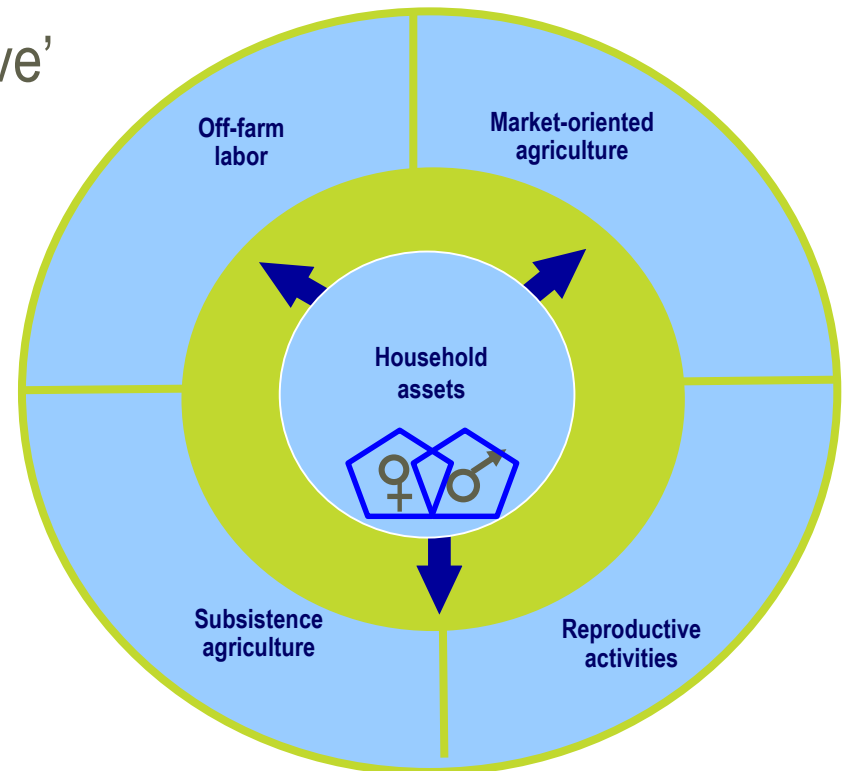


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5) Gender division of labour

Across 'productive' and 'reproductive' spheres

- Time poverty



6) Intra-HH access to assets, decision-making, benefits

Access and control over assets

- Distinct, shared and complementary
- Unequal
- Influences negotiating power and decision-making ability



Exercise 2 – Mapping gender based constraints (GBCs) and opportunities (25 mins)

- Using a different coloured markers, map out GBCs and opportunities in:
 - Enabling environment (formal)
 - Gender norms (informal)
 - Focus on collective enterprise and producer nodes

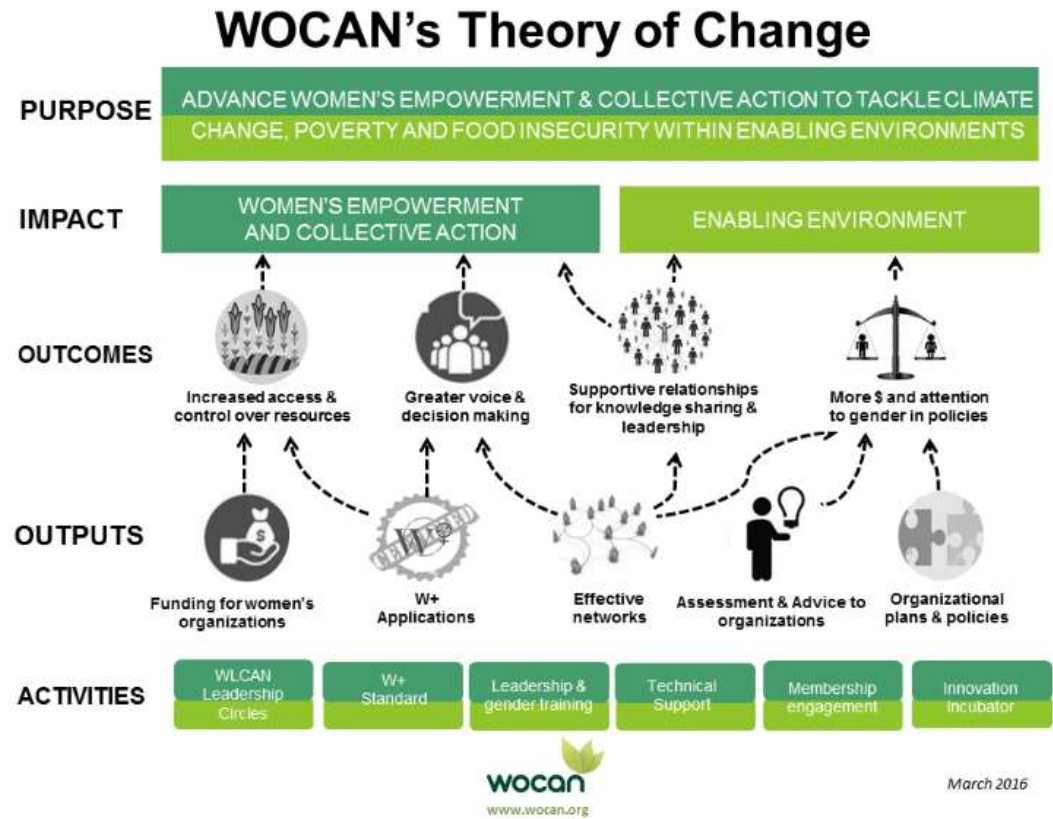
Consider

- Gender division of labour
- Access to assets
- Decision-making
- Distribution of benefits

Theory of change or impact pathway

Theory of how VCD can transform gender relations and empower women and men

- Pathways linking interventions to outcomes
- E.g. Increased social capital, income, skills, confidence; improved intra-household gender relations; decreased workload, ...
- Risks and repercussions



Example of gender-responsive VC development

- Oil palm in Papua, New Guinea
 - Low remuneration of women's labour by husbands creates discentive for their participation
 - Intervention initiated by a processing company
 - Women paid separately for labour on plots, directly into their bank account
 - Employment of female extension workers by company for producer technical support
 - Women smallholders joined growers' committee
 - » Overall household income increased by 5%
 - » Women upgraded from 'household helpers' to producers in their own right

Source: Coles and Mitchell 2011

Exercise 3 – Identifying entry points for gender-responsive VCD (25 mins)

- Using different coloured markers, identify possible interventions to lift GBCs and create opportunities for empowerment:
 - Identify how these lead to your desired outcomes and impacts
 - Identify risks and possible unintended consequences



Thank you

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