



Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international

Commodity Gender Fact Sheets

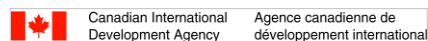
Apiculture

Goma, Oromia



Bee colony holding	<i>HH type</i>	<i>No. of hives</i>	
		Modern	Traditional
	<i>Rich</i>	More than 10	None
	<i>Middle</i>	1-10	1-5
	<i>Poor</i>	none	1-2
Market orientation	<i>HH type</i>	<i>Proportion of holdings sold (%)</i>	
	<i>Rich</i>	25-90	
	<i>Middle</i>	70-95	
	<i>Poor</i>	99-100	
Technology development	Introduction of modern beehives		
Gender division of labour	Men: Rearing, housing and hygiene management Women: Storing honey Both: Feeding, hygiene, day to day management		
Labour peaks and coping strategies	During honey harvesting time, demand does not exceed availability of family labour		
Bee colony preference	No particular preference, they rear what they can obtain from the forest		
Source of stock	Locally trapped from the forest		
Source of feed	Forest flora mainly, provide water and flour as supplementary feed		
Source of credit		<i>Source</i>	
	<i>All households</i>	OoARD/Micro-finance	
Source of knowledge, skills, training	<i>All households</i>	<i>Source</i>	
	<i>Women</i>	Husband and other farmers	
	<i>Men</i>	MOA and other farmers	

Gender analysis of marketing		Men
	Quantity sold per annum	Rich: 40-300Kg Middle: 20-200Kg Poor: 10-20Kg
	Frequency of sales	Depending on the harvesting time and cash needs of the household
	Income control	100% men
	Mode of transport	On foot
	Sale outlet	Agaro, Sokoru , Limu Shay and Bulbullo Sold to traders and consumers
*Women do not sell any honey		
Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even though apiculture is taken up as an enterprise by all wealth categories, the Rich have larger number of hives and have shifted to modern hives. Poor do not own any modern hives and still depend on traditional hives. • Farmers produce honey mainly for market • It is considered a man's activity • All production activities are mainly taken up by men. Women participate in storing honey , feeding, hygiene and, day to day management • Women do not sell honey or have any access to the income thereof. 	
Opportunities for improving gender equity in market-oriented apiculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and expansion of the improved or transitional bee hives to increase honey production • Promotion of improved bee forage on homesteads and farms. • Bee colony splitting or hive-making as in income generating activity for women and Female headed households can be promoted. • Assist the poor, FHH and women to engage in honey production through provision of skill training and credit services • Linkages with processing units and markets will give fillip to market oriented production • Organisation of small producers to enhance bargaining power is another option 	



Commodity Gender Fact Sheets

Avocado

Goma, Oromia



No. of trees per household		<i>Average cultivated area (ha)</i>	<i>Avocado trees per HH</i>	
	<i>Rich</i>	0.75-2.5	2-5 trees	
	<i>Middle</i>	0.5-0.75	2-5 trees	
	<i>Poor</i>	0.25-0.5	2-5 trees	
Market orientation	<i>HH type</i>	<i>Proportion of produce sold (%)</i>		
	<i>Rich</i>	30-95		
	<i>Middle</i>	50-95		
	<i>Poor</i>	70-95		
Technology development	Avocado is a new introduction to the area			
Gender division of labour	<i>Men:</i> Watering <i>Women:</i> Weeding and ripening <i>Both:</i> Nursery, watering, soil conservation and, day to day management			
Labour peaks and coping strategies	During the dry season for watering Use family labour, particularly women and children			
Varietal preference	Men and women don't have any specific varietal preferences			
Source of seedling	<i>Source</i>	<i>Rich</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Poor</i>
	<i>OoARD</i>	20-40%	20-60%	0-10%
	<i>Local market/Neighbourhood</i>	60-80%	40-80%	90-100%
Source of fertiliser	Not used			
Credit	Not used			
Source of knowledge, skills, training	<i>Men</i> : MoA through DAs, indigenous knowledge, neighbours <i>Women</i> : Husband, indigenous knowledge, neighbours No training for men or women			

Gender analysis of marketing		<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
	<i>Volume of sales per season (kg)</i>	Rich: 10 kg Middle: 12-50Kg Poor: 10-20 Kg All in 2-3 market visits	Rich: 8 qt Middle: 6 qt Poor: 1-5qt In bulk once
	<i>Income control</i>	Control 100% where the produce is in small quantities	Control 100% where the production is large
	<i>Mode of transport</i>	On foot	Vehicles at the orchard site
	<i>Sale outlet</i>	Agaro, Limu Shay and Sokoru. Sold to traders and consumers	
Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grown for domestic consumption and market. The Poor HH sell a higher proportion of the produce. • Avocado offers a good opportunity particularly for poor and women to diversify and improve their income • Women participate in all production activities and to a small extent in marketing activities • No improved varieties have been introduced. • Majority of the seedlings are bought from the local market. • No training has been provided to men or women farmers. 		
Opportunities for improving gender equity in market-oriented avocado production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of good quality seedlings and regular technical advise on fruit tree cultivation is necessary • Training of women in fruit production , processing and marketing is essential to make this a viable activity • Facilitation of credit for buying inputs will go a long way in intensification of fruit production • Introduction of processing technologies and facilities will enhance the bargaining power of women and help them make most of this perishable produce, in the absence of reliable transportation infrastructure • Small women and men producers could be organised into processing and marketing groups to enhance their bargaining power 		



Canadian International Development Agency
Agence canadienne de développement international

Commodity Gender Fact Sheets

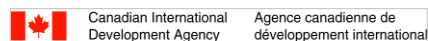
Coffee

Goma, Oromia



No. of trees per household		Average cultivated area (ha)		Proportion of coffee area (%)	
	Rich	0.75-2.5		38-55	
	Middle	0.5-0.75		25-55	
	Poor	0.25-0.5		50-100	
Market orientation	HH type		Proportion of produce sold (%)		
	Rich		80-90		
	Middle		80-95		
	Poor		80-97		
Technology development	CBD resistant varieties introduced				
Gender division of labour	Men: Land clearance, tillage by hand and oxen, nursery, seed selection, pruning, spraying and transporting produce for washing. Both: planting, harvesting, manuring, drying, storage and day to day management				
Labour peaks and coping strategies	During coffee harvesting Poor HH use their own family labour including children Middle HH request reciprocal labour exchange 'Debo'. Rich use reciprocal labour exchange 'Debo' and hired labour				
Varietal preference	Men responsible for seed selection Men prefer improved variety which is resistant to coffee berry disease which the main threat for coffee production in the area				
Source of seedling	Source		Rich	Middle	Poor
	Local market		30-40%	30-60%	100%
	OoARD		60-70%	40-70%	0
Source of fertiliser	No use of inorganic fertiliser, Goma is an organic coffee growing area				
Credit	Rich HH: not needed Middle and Poor HH: loans from rich farmers and traders in town				

Source of knowledge, skills, training	Men : OoARD through DAs, indigenous knowledge, neighbours Women : Husband, indigenous knowledge, neighbours No training for men or women		
Gender analysis of marketing			
		Women	Men
	Amount sold per annum	Rich HH : 2qt Middle HH : 1qt Poor HH : 50kg Small amounts sold to meet HH cash needs in several market visits	Rich HH : 20-30 qt Middle HH : 7-20qt Poor HH : 1-3 qt Sell in bulk in 1 or 2 market visits Rich HH hold on to the product until the market price rises.
	Income control	Rich : 7-10% Middle : 5-14% Poor : 17-50 %	Rich : 90-93% Middle : 86-95% Poor : 50-83%
	Mode of transport	Traders collect the produce from the field and use mules and vehicles for this purpose.	
	Sale outlet	Agaro, Limushay, Sokoru and Bulbullo. Sold to traders, cooperatives and consumers.	
Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The middle wealth and poor households allocate larger proportions of their land holding for coffee production and is grown primarily for the market.• Women engage in coffee production and marketing on their own, but on a smaller scale• CBD resistant varieties have been introduced and adopted widely.• The poor access their seedlings mainly from the market.• Middle wealth and poor HH avail credit from non-institutional sources.• No training has been offered to men or women farmers.• Men mainly control the income from coffee.		
Opportunities for improving gender equity in market-oriented coffee production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Availability of good quality seedlings and regular technical advise on coffee cultivation is necessary• Training of women in coffee production , processing and marketing is essential to make this a viable activity• Facilitation of credit, especially for the poor households, for buying inputs will go a long way in intensification of coffee production• Small women and men producers could be organised into production, processing and marketing groups to enhance their bargaining power		



Commodity Gender Fact Sheets

Mango

Goma, Oromiya Region



No. of trees per household		Average cultivated area (ha)		Avocado trees per HH	
	Rich	0.75-2.5		1-6 trees	
	Middle	0.5-0.75		1-6 trees	
	Poor	0.25-0.5		1-6 trees	
Market orientation	HH type		Proportion of produce sold (%)		
	Rich		30-80		
	Middle		45-80		
	Poor		45-85		
* 40-50% of the production is destroyed by monkey attacks					
Technology development	Mango is a new introduction to the area				
Gender division of labour	Men: land clearance, purchasing seedlings , planting and harvesting Women: Weeding and ripening Children :Nursery, watering, and day to day management Both: Soil conservation, day to day management and watering				
Labour peaks and coping strategies	During the dry season for watering. Family labour is used, particularly women and children				
Varietal preference	Women and men farmers do not have any specific preferences as they have no knowledge of other options.				
Source of seedling	Source		Rich	Middle	Poor
	OoARD		30%	10-30%	0-30
	Local market/ Neighbourhoods		70%	70-90%	70-100%
Source of fertiliser	Not used				
Credit	Not needed				

Source of knowledge, skills, training	Men : MoA through DAs, indigenous knowledge, neighbours Women : Husbands, indigenous knowledge, neighbours No training for men or women		
Gender analysis of marketing		Women	Men
	Volume of sales per season (kg)	Rich HH: 30-35 kg Middle HH: 20-35Kg Poor HH: 10-30 Kg All in 2-3 market visits	Rich HH: 1 qt Middle HH: 34 Kg Poor HH: 17 Kg In bulk once
	Frequency of sales	Depends on the readiness of the produce for sale	
	Income control	Control 100% where the amount produced and sold is small	Control 100% where the production is large
	Mode of transport	On foot	Vehicles at the orchard site
	Sale outlet	Trader from Agaro buy the fruit from the farm from men, but women sell in small quantities directly to consumers and traders in several visits to Bulbullo, Limu Shay and Sokoru.	
Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grown primarily for market• Major part of the produce is destroyed by monkey attacks• Mango offers a good opportunity particularly for poor and women to diversify and improve their income• Women participate in all production activities, children are engaged in nursery raising• The major source of seedlings is the market• No training has been imparted to men or women farmers in mango production.		
Opportunities for improving gender equity in market-oriented mango production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction of improved varieties for higher productivity and production.• Measures to prevent attacks by monkeys or other wildlife.• Availability of good quality seedlings and regular technical advise on mango cultivation is necessary• Training of women in seedling production, fruit production , processing, marketing is essential to make this a viable activity• Facilitation of credit for buying inputs for seedling production will go a long way in intensification of mango production, while developing a sustainable local seedling supply system.• Processing technologies and facilities will make the bargaining power of women stronger and help them make most of this perishable produce, in the absence of reliable transportation infrastructure• small women and men producers could be organised into nursery raising, processing and marketing groups to enhance their bargaining power		

Canadian International
Development AgencyAgence canadienne de
développement international

Commodity Gender Fact Sheets

Poultry

Goma, Oromiya



Poultry holding	<i>HH type</i>	<i>No. of heads</i>		
	<i>Rich</i>	4		
	<i>Middle</i>	5-9		
	<i>Poor</i>	5-15		
Market orientation	<i>HH type</i>	<i>Proportion of holdings sold (%)</i>		
	<i>Rich</i>	30-60		
	<i>Middle</i>	30-90		
	<i>Poor</i>	70-100		
Technology development	Improved chicken have been introduced in 1997 E.C. However, none of the chicken adapted to the locality and died of disease or attacked by wild life.			
Gender division of labour	<i>Women:</i> Breeding, feeding, day to day management <i>Men:</i> Medication <i>Both:</i> Egg collection			
Labour peaks and coping strategies	No labour peaks as the operations are very small scale			
Breed preference	Women and men prefer local due to high disease resistance and less feed requirements			
Source of stock	<i>Source</i>	<i>Rich</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Poor</i>
	<i>Local market</i>	90%	90%	100%
	<i>OoARD</i>	10%	10%	0
Source of feed	<i>Source</i>	<i>All households</i>		
	<i>Grain</i>	50%		
	<i>Natural Vegetation</i>	50%		
Source of drugs	<i>Source</i>	<i>All households</i>		
	<i>OoARD</i>	100%		
Source of Vet services	OoARD			

Source of credit	OoARD for middle wealth households Poor don't tend to take credit																				
Source of knowledge, skills, training	<table><tr><td><i>Source</i></td><td colspan="2"><i>All households</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Women</i></td><td colspan="2">Husband and other farmers</td></tr><tr><td><i>Men</i></td><td colspan="2">Men MOA and other farmers</td></tr></table>			<i>Source</i>	<i>All households</i>		<i>Women</i>	Husband and other farmers		<i>Men</i>	Men MOA and other farmers										
<i>Source</i>	<i>All households</i>																				
<i>Women</i>	Husband and other farmers																				
<i>Men</i>	Men MOA and other farmers																				
Gender analysis of marketing	<table><tr><td></td><td><i>Women</i></td><td><i>Men</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>No. of Chicken</i></td><td>Rich: 2-5 Middle: 4-9 Poor: 5-10</td><td>Don't sell</td></tr><tr><td><i>Frequency of sales</i></td><td>annually in 2 to 3 market visits</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td><i>Income control</i></td><td>100 %</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td><i>Mode of transport</i></td><td colspan="2">On foot</td></tr><tr><td><i>Sale outlet</i></td><td colspan="2">Agaro, Beshaha, Limu Shay, Sokoru and Bulbullo Sold to consumers and traders</td></tr></table>				<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>No. of Chicken</i>	Rich: 2-5 Middle: 4-9 Poor: 5-10	Don't sell	<i>Frequency of sales</i>	annually in 2 to 3 market visits	-	<i>Income control</i>	100 %	0%	<i>Mode of transport</i>	On foot		<i>Sale outlet</i>	Agaro, Beshaha, Limu Shay, Sokoru and Bulbullo Sold to consumers and traders	
	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>																			
<i>No. of Chicken</i>	Rich: 2-5 Middle: 4-9 Poor: 5-10	Don't sell																			
<i>Frequency of sales</i>	annually in 2 to 3 market visits	-																			
<i>Income control</i>	100 %	0%																			
<i>Mode of transport</i>	On foot																				
<i>Sale outlet</i>	Agaro, Beshaha, Limu Shay, Sokoru and Bulbullo Sold to consumers and traders																				
Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is a women's enterprise, particularly women in poor households are more dependant on this activityMiddle and poor HH mainly produce for the marketMost of the production activities are undertaken by womenImproved varieties introduced did not survive due to high disease susceptibilityThe source of stock is mainly from the local marketSome grain is fed, in addition the scavengingThe women sell the chickens accompanied by their husbands and control all the income derived thereofTraining and information about poultry production, however, is given to men. Women are not targeted as a direct beneficiary in provision of inputs, skill and capacity.																				
Opportunities for improving gender equity in market-oriented poultry production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">As women play the major role in poultry production and marketing, they have to be targeted for provision of inputs, training, and services in poultry productionIntroduction and promotion of improved breed that could adapt to the local condition is requiredEnhancing feed availability, introducing improved feed formulations and improved management will enhance production for the marketFacilitation of accessto credit sources and vet services, especially of women and poor, is essentialLinkages with processing units and markets will give fillip to market oriented productionOrganisation of small producers to enhance bargaining power is another option																				



በኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዴሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ
የግብርናና ገበያ ልማት ሚኒስቴር
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT



Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international

Commodity Gender Fact Sheets

Small Ruminants

Goma, Oromiya



Livestock holding	<table><tr><td><i>HH type</i></td><td><i>No. of heads</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Rich</i></td><td>More than 6</td></tr><tr><td><i>Middle</i></td><td>3-6</td></tr><tr><td><i>Poor</i></td><td>Less than 3</td></tr></table>	<i>HH type</i>	<i>No. of heads</i>	<i>Rich</i>	More than 6	<i>Middle</i>	3-6	<i>Poor</i>	Less than 3
	<i>HH type</i>	<i>No. of heads</i>							
	<i>Rich</i>	More than 6							
	<i>Middle</i>	3-6							
<i>Poor</i>	Less than 3								
Market orientation	<table><tr><td><i>HH type</i></td><td><i>Proportion of holdings sold (%)</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Rich</i></td><td>60-90</td></tr><tr><td><i>Middle</i></td><td>80-90</td></tr><tr><td><i>Poor</i></td><td>100</td></tr></table>	<i>HH type</i>	<i>Proportion of holdings sold (%)</i>	<i>Rich</i>	60-90	<i>Middle</i>	80-90	<i>Poor</i>	100
	<i>HH type</i>	<i>Proportion of holdings sold (%)</i>							
	<i>Rich</i>	60-90							
	<i>Middle</i>	80-90							
<i>Poor</i>	100								
Technology development	None								
Gender division of labour	<i>Women:</i> Hygiene, collection of dung <i>Men:</i> Slaughtering and medication <i>Children:</i> Grazing <i>Both:</i> Rearing, feeding and day to day management								
Labour peaks and coping strategies	No specific peak time but grazing in the wet season demands a high amount of labour and children in the neighbourhood jointly herd, taking turns.								
Breed preference	Both men and women prefer local breed. This is the only available breed and they did not report any problems with the breed.								
Source of stock	100% from the local market for all wealth categories.								
Source of feed	<table><tr><td><i>Source</i></td><td><i>All households</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Natural pasture</i></td><td>100%</td></tr></table>	<i>Source</i>	<i>All households</i>	<i>Natural pasture</i>	100%				
	<i>Source</i>	<i>All households</i>							
<i>Natural pasture</i>	100%								
Source of drugs	<table><tr><td><i>Source</i></td><td><i>All households</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Vet clinic, OoARD</i></td><td>100%</td></tr></table>	<i>Source</i>	<i>All households</i>	<i>Vet clinic, OoARD</i>	100%				
	<i>Source</i>	<i>All households</i>							
<i>Vet clinic, OoARD</i>	100%								
Source of vet services	Veterinary Clinic, Office of Agriculture								

Source of credit	No credit available for small ruminant rearing													
Source of knowledge, skills, training	<table><tr><td>Source</td><td>All households</td></tr><tr><td>Women</td><td>Husband and other farmers</td></tr><tr><td>Men</td><td>MOA and other farmers</td></tr></table>		Source	All households	Women	Husband and other farmers	Men	MOA and other farmers						
Source	All households													
Women	Husband and other farmers													
Men	MOA and other farmers													
Gender analysis of marketing	<table><tr><td></td><td>Men</td></tr><tr><td>No. of heads sold per annum</td><td>Rich : 4-6 Middle : 3-4 Poor : 1-4</td></tr><tr><td>Frequency of sales</td><td>1-3 market visits per year</td></tr><tr><td>Income control</td><td>100 % by men</td></tr><tr><td>Mode of transport</td><td>On foot</td></tr><tr><td>Sale outlet</td><td>Agaro, Beshash, Limu Shay, Sokoru and Bulbullo. Sold to traders and consumers</td></tr></table>			Men	No. of heads sold per annum	Rich : 4-6 Middle : 3-4 Poor : 1-4	Frequency of sales	1-3 market visits per year	Income control	100 % by men	Mode of transport	On foot	Sale outlet	Agaro, Beshash, Limu Shay, Sokoru and Bulbullo. Sold to traders and consumers
	Men													
No. of heads sold per annum	Rich : 4-6 Middle : 3-4 Poor : 1-4													
Frequency of sales	1-3 market visits per year													
Income control	100 % by men													
Mode of transport	On foot													
Sale outlet	Agaro, Beshash, Limu Shay, Sokoru and Bulbullo. Sold to traders and consumers													
Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mainly an enterprise of better off farmers until now, for market. But poor sell a higher proportion of their holdings.• Women mainly responsible for hygiene and collection of dung, children take up the responsibility of grazing the animals.• No availability of improved breeds.• No credit is availed for small ruminant rearing.• Marketing is mainly by men and income is also controlled by them.• Women are not involved in training or capacity building activities related to small ruminants.													
Opportunities for improving gender equity in market-oriented small ruminant production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhancing feed availability and improved quality of natural pastures will allow better production for the market.• Facilitation of access to credit sources is required for poor, female headed households and women• Linkages with processing units will give fillip to market oriented production• Organisation of small producers to enhance bargaining power is another option• Women should be targeted for training in housing and hygiene to control disease incidence to a certain extent													