Gendered characteristics of the small ruminant value chain intervention sites in Ethiopian

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Community profiles

• Objectives
  – Understand time and labor allocation amongst men, women, boys and girls
  – Understand access to and control of resources by men and women
  – Understand seasonal events within the respective communities
Community profiles

• Approach

  – Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques
  – Activity clocks (peak and slack season), seasonal calendars, and access to and control over resource profile
  – Eleven PAs of six districts,
  – Separate FGDs with men, women and youth
  – 122 men, 98 women, 101 youth (66 male and 35 female) participated in FGDs
Summary of findings

- Most of the activities are common for all household members and jointly carried out
- Gender specific activities within the communities
- Women engaged in productive, reproductive and community roles and responsibilities.
- Men mostly involved in productive and community development activities
Summary of findings: time allocation

• Variation in labour and time allocation in the different sites

• In drier areas, women and men are busier in the wet season

• Women observed having less sleeping and leisure time as compared to men but this varied across seasons

• Young girls share activities of women whereas young boys share those of men

• Boys most likely to participate in other activities considered feminine e.g. fetching firewood.
Access to and control of resources

• Men control most of the key productive resources
• Women mostly control milk and related products and resources required to carry out their reproductive roles
Recommendations

• Need to take into account these gender based roles and responsibilities of community members within the target sites and their time allocation.

• Detailed gender analysis is essential in order to identify gender based constraints and opportunities of different household types
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