



Participation in and gains from traditional vegetable value chains:

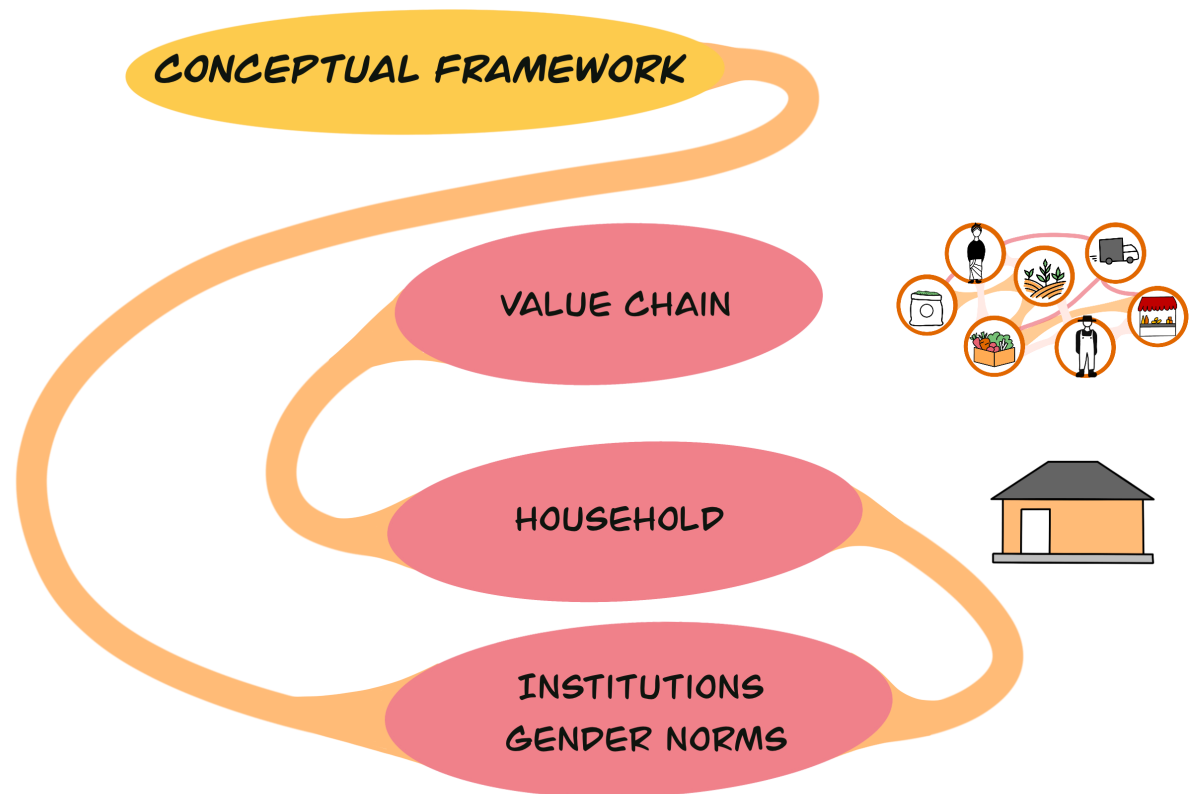
A gendered analysis of perceptions of labour, income and expenditure in producers' and traders' households

Gundula Fischer, Nicolas Patt, Justus Ochieng and Henry Mvungi

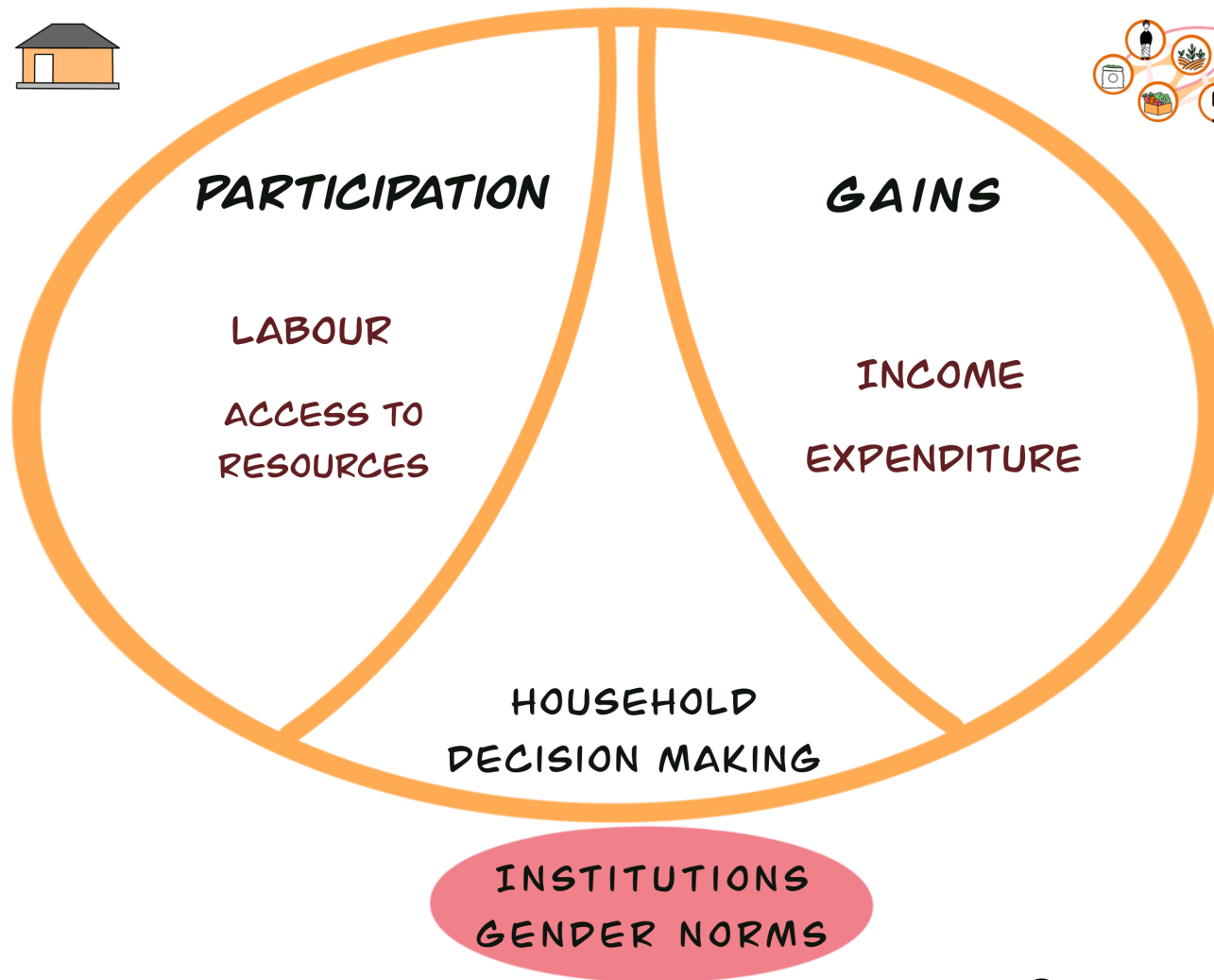
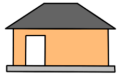
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Africa RISING
World Vegetable Center

Power on Your Plate Conference, January 2021
Arusha, Tanzania

Three levels of gendered value chain analysis



Adapted from Coles and Mitchell (2011)



Comparing women's and men's participation and gains

Sample and methods

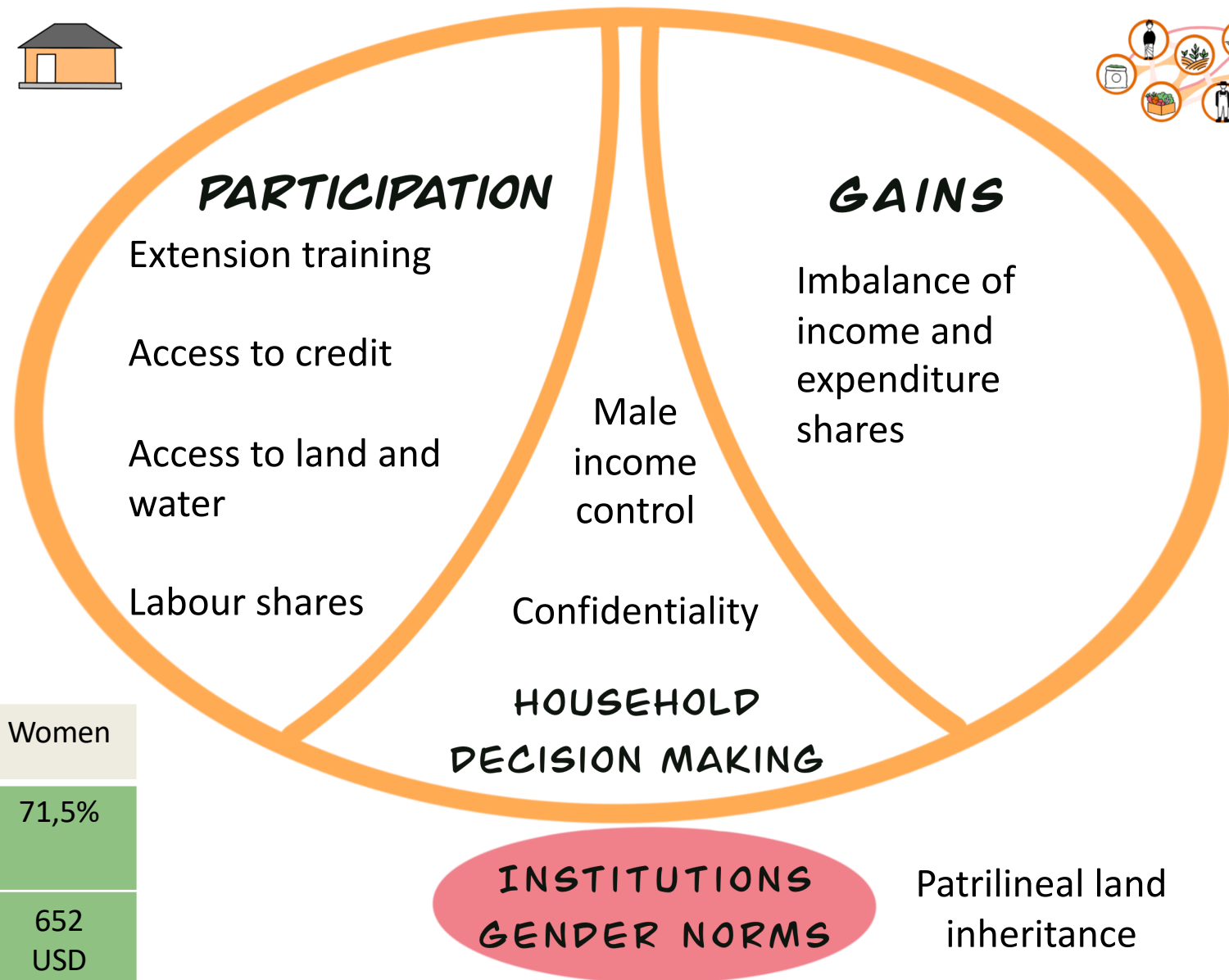
Location: Babati, Kongwa and Kiteto districts, Tanzania

Mixed methods approach: survey, focus groups discussions, semi-structured interviews

	Men	Women
Producers	200	178
Traders	35	81
Focus group discussions	22	24
Semi-structured interviews	7	17
Total	264	300

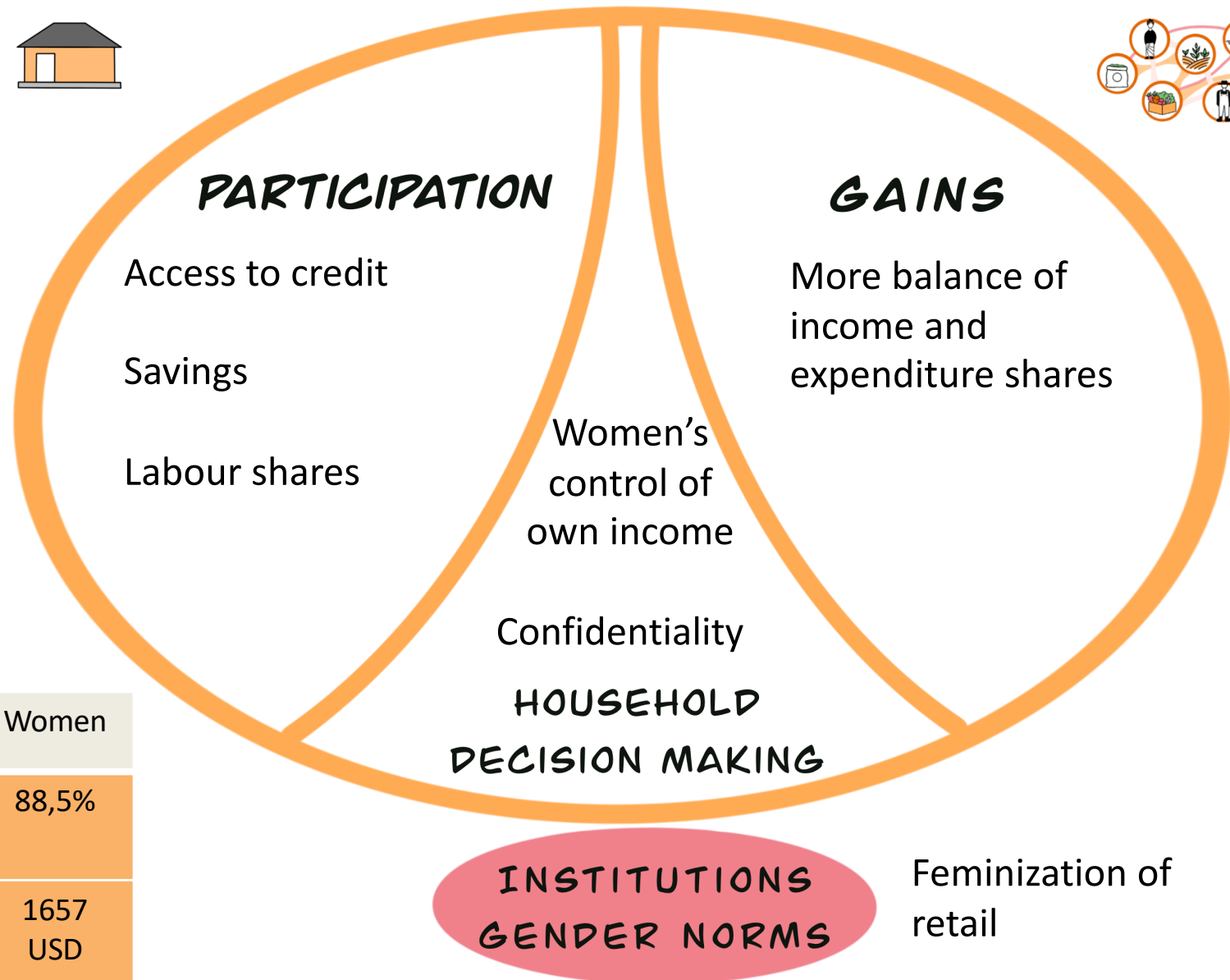
Limitations: one respondent per household, perceived labor, income and expenditure

Producers



MHHs	Men	Women
Labour Share	59,5%	71,5%
HH Income Annual	915 USD	652 USD

Traders



MHHs	Men	Women
Labour Share	71,0%	88,5%
HH Income Annual	1567 USD	1657 USD

Comparing producers and traders (MHHs only)

Perception Own Share	Labour Men	Labour Women
Producers	59,5%	71,5%
Traders	71,0%	88,5%

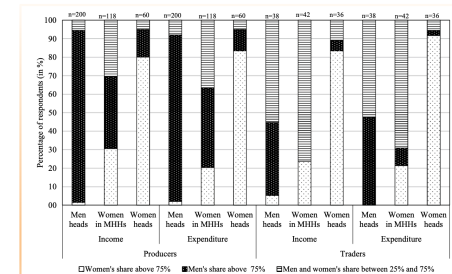
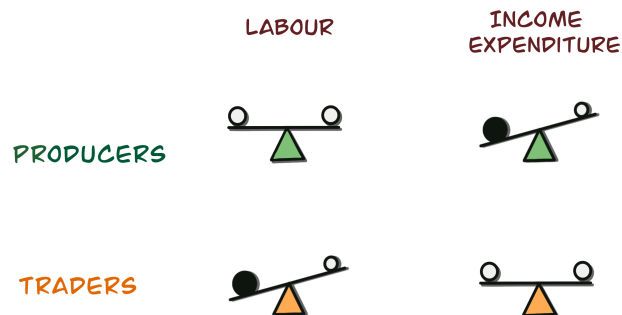


Fig. 1 Perceived income and expenditure shares by percentage of respondents

Producers: Men's share of income and expenditure above 75%

Traders: Shares of husbands and wives between 25% and 75%

More or less balance?



Only tendencies (limitations of survey data)!

Further research needed on

- Joint and individual labour investments
- Resulting income shares and income control
- Typologies of households

Institutional level

Further research needed on differential norms that underlie participation and gains of producers versus traders.

Multiple norms of labor and income sharing co-exist. Respondents describe deviant cases.

“Homes that lack participation, these are the homes that we say are still based on patriarchy (*mfumo dume*). Even when you look at their level of development, they haven’t reached far. Because if the mother cannot advise the father, he is likely to do whatever he thinks is right, even if it is not”.

(Man in a FGD in Babati, Tanzania)

Conclusions

1. Importance of integrating **household methodologies** into agricultural development interventions to transform inequitable decision-making at the household level.
2. Key role of community leaders in facilitating gender transformation. Raising **community leaders' gender awareness** and their support for women's economic activities.

Thank you!

References

Coles, C., and J. Mitchell 2011. Gender and Agricultural Value Chains: A Review of Current Knowledge and Practice and Their Policy Implications. ESA Working Paper 11 (5): 1–29.

Fischer, G., Patt, N., Ochieng, J., and H. Mvungi 2020. Participation in and Gains from Traditional Vegetable Value Chains: a Gendered Analysis of Perceptions of Labor, Income and Expenditure in Producers' and Traders' Households. European Journal of Development Research 32: 1080-1104.

Contact: [g.fischer\(at\)cgiar\(dot\)org](mailto:g.fischer(at)cgiar(dot)org)