Gendered relationship in Agriculture: Descriptive data from RALS

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FtF: Gender and Food Security

- **Hypothesis:**
  - Including the poorer and more economically vulnerable populations in agricultural economic growth strategies will have a transformative effect on regional economies
  - reducing gender inequality and empowering women in agriculture is critical to reducing poverty and hunger.
FtF: Gender and Food Security

- M&E system tracks gender impact through 3 approaches:
  1. Engendered performance monitoring
  2. Gender-focused impact evaluations
  3. Development and utilization of Women’s Empowerment in Ag. Index
Engendered performance monitoring

- Commitment to rigorous measurement of the direct impact Feed the Future programs have on beneficiary populations, with a critical focus placed on women.
- FtF will track the impacts of investments on women and men and measure the progress of women’s achievements as compared to men’s
Engendered performance monitoring

- **Disaggregation of HH-level data:**
  - Gendered Household Type (GHT) using question on Primary and Secondary Decision Maker
    1. HH with male and female adults,
    2. HH with male adult, no female adult
    3. HH with female adult, no male adult
    4. Child-headed, no adult

- **GHT seeks to move away from biases inherent in standard male vs. female headed HH**
## Population

### Percent households, by gendered household type, and sex of head Eastern Province, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By gendered-household type:</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male &amp; female adults</td>
<td>81.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female adult(s) only</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male adult(s) only</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-headed</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of head</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male headed</td>
<td>77.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female headed</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eastern Province**

100.0%

### Total Pop Eastern Province (2010 Census):

- **1.5 million**
- **87.4% rural**
- **51.2% female**
## Poverty

### Prevalence of poverty: percent of smallholder households living on per capita income of less than $1.25/day, Province, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By gendered-household type:</th>
<th>% poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male &amp; female adults</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female adult(s) only</td>
<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>% poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chadiza</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipata</td>
<td>75.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katete</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lundazi</td>
<td>76.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mambwe</td>
<td>73.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyimba</td>
<td>91.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petauke</td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Province</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Poverty is widespread in the Province
- HH with Female Adults only are on average poorer than the Provincial average and Male/Female Adult HHs.
Production in Eastern Province as a percentage of the total production in Zambia, 2011

- Maize: 22.9%
- Sunflower: 74.3%
- Groundnuts: 27.0%
- Soybeans: 34.4%
- Seed Cotton: 57.8%
- Virginia Tobacco: 31.5%
- Burley Tobacco: 84.7%
- Mixed Beans: 4.7%
- Sweet Potato - white or yellow-fleshed: 2.5%
- Sweet Potato - orange-fleshed: 23.0%
Average Quantity harvested (MT) by a household by crop, gendered hh type, FtF Zone, 2012
Average area cultivated (ha) by crop, gendered HH type, FtF Zone 2012

Note: Average area under crop reported for HH growing crop. Does not include non-producer
Average yield (MT/Ha) by crop by GHT, FtF zone, 2012
Percent households by gendered type maize seed type, FTF Zone, Eastern Province, 2012

Note: Will sum to greater than 100 due to multiple seed types use by HH
Percent households that used fertiliser for maize, GHT, poverty FtF Zone, district, 2012
Mean total fertilizer use per household (kg/HH), by gendered hhd status, poverty and sex of head, FtF Zone Eastern Province, 2012
Average value of sales (ZMK), actual price, of various crops by gendered hh type, Eastern Province, 2012
Average % of maize harvested that is retained by the HH, by GHT and poverty status, FtF Zone, 2011
Gross margins by crop by gendered household type, poverty status, and sex of head, FTF zone, Eastern Province, 2012 (US$/ha)
Intra-Household Crop Decision-Making: Male and Female Adult HH Composition percent distribution of decision to sell by sex of decision maker, Eastern Province, 2011
Summary

- Poverty-levels in Female-only GHT are substantially higher than M/F GHT and higher than Provincial average.
  - For most metrics and for most crops HHs with female-adults only are structurally worse off than the average poor HH in Eastern Province
Summary

- There are clear gendered differences between GHT in terms of agricultural production and yield:
  - These appear primarily related to issues of land and input access
  - Under conditions of lower intensity production (i.e., lower input use) female-only GHT achieve similar gross margins as M/F GHT
  - Given increased access to inputs likely to achieve comparable yields.
Summary

- **Within M/F GHT**
  - Women exercise limited control over crop marketing decisions
  - Higher levels of control over oilseeds and sweet potato, less over more commercial crops such as maize
  - Future research will look at effects of oilseed commercialization on female control
Thank You