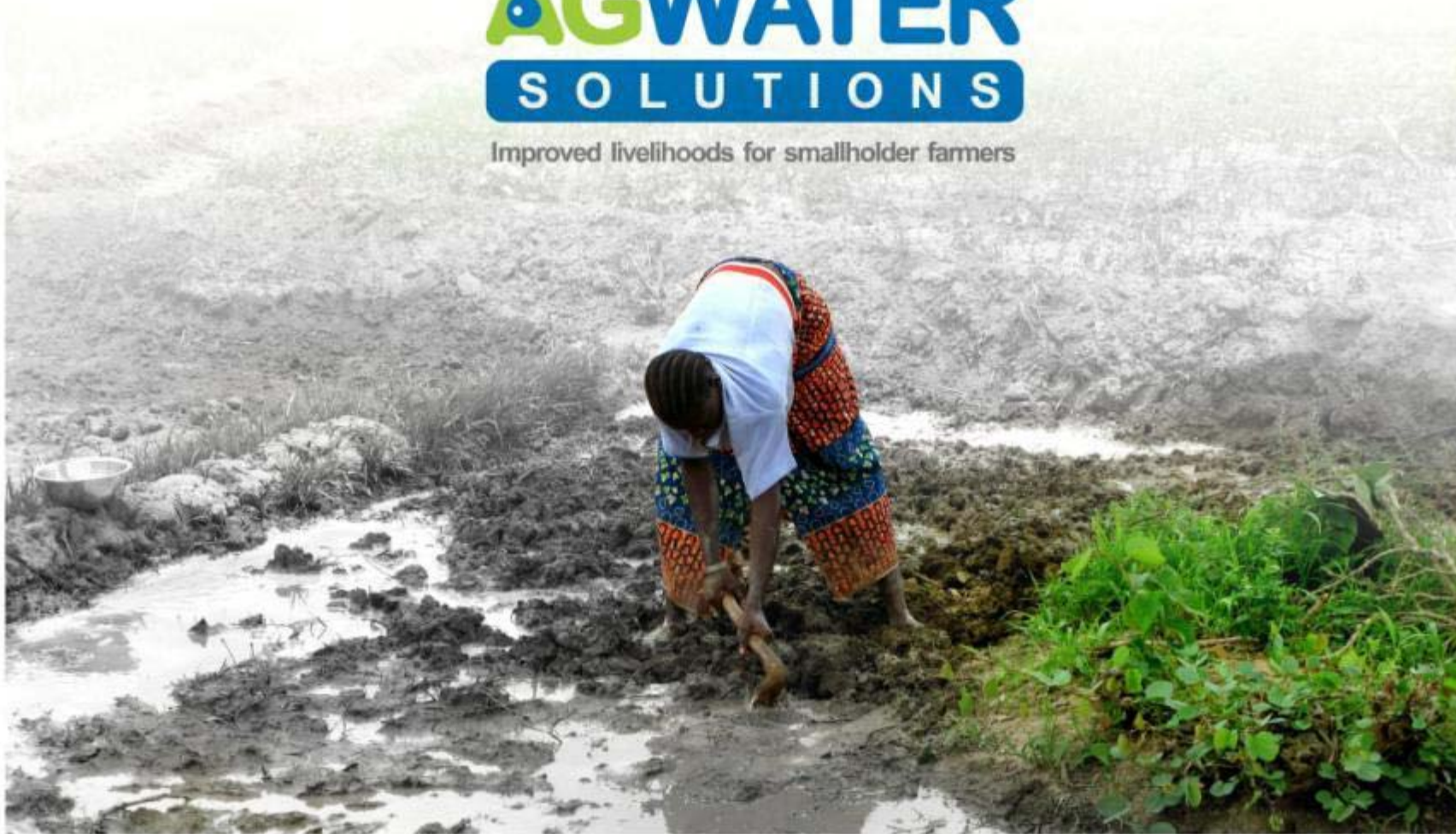


AGWATER SOLUTIONS

Improved livelihoods for smallholder farmers



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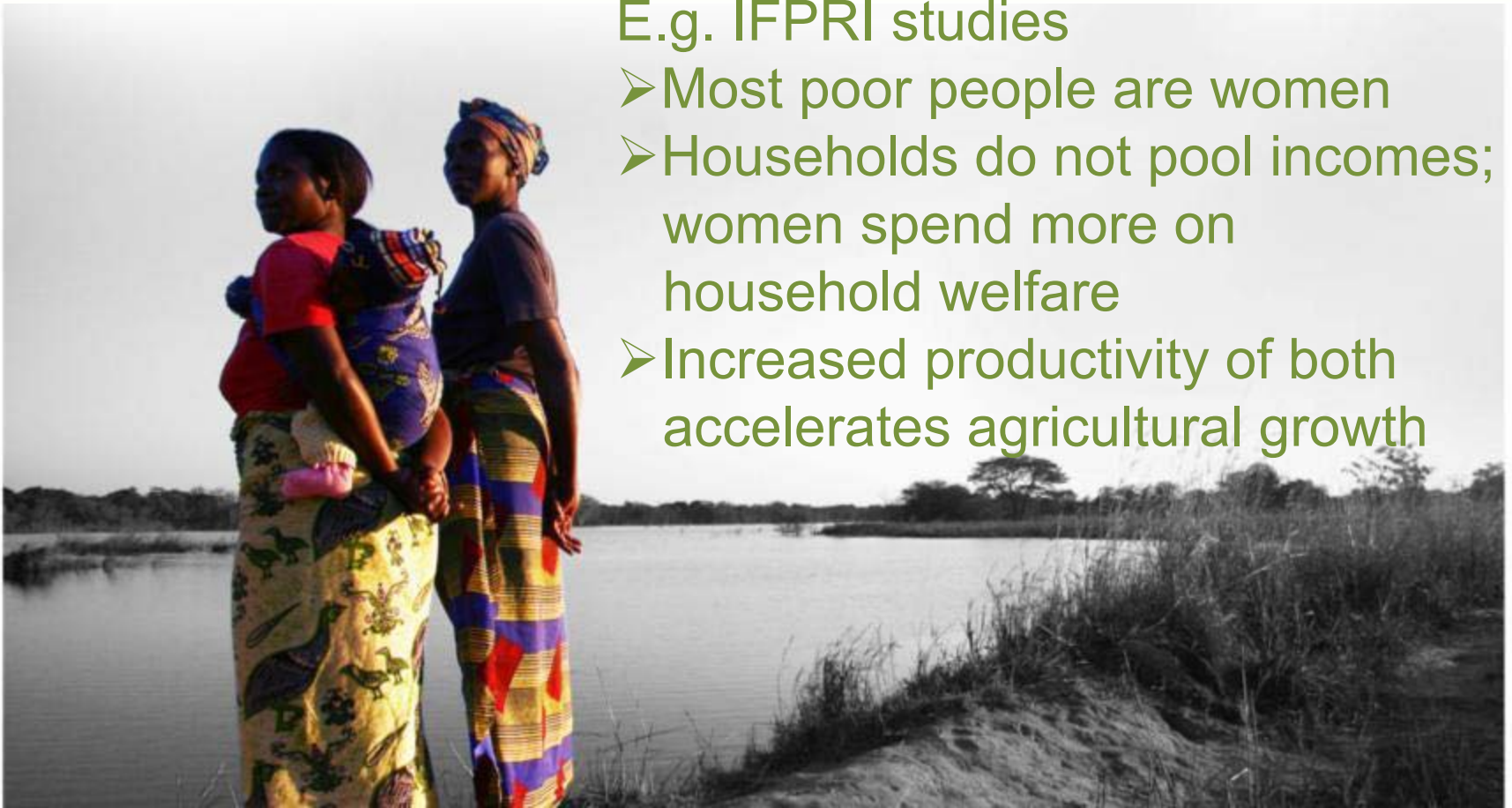
Gender Mapping

Men + Women + Water



**Greater poverty fighting
benefits**

Why gender?



E.g. IFPRI studies

- Most poor people are women
- Households do not pool incomes; women spend more on household welfare
- Increased productivity of both accelerates agricultural growth

Why gender mapping?

- Synthesizing decades of empirical evidence on the gendered organization of smallholder farming – a living map
- Acknowledging local diversity
- Moving from the stereotype that all farming systems are male to three evidence-based categories: male, female, or separately male/female farming systems
- Explaining past performance of agricultural (water) investment policies and programs, and informing future ones

Farm household concept for gender mapping

- key variable: intra-household decision-making over production process with related investment decisions, and income gained
- farm household consists of ‘intra-household production sub-units’, that are
 - ‘female-managed’
so target women on their own account
 - ‘male-managed, often with major women’s contributions’
so target both and promote more equitable co-entrepreneurship
 - does ‘joint (=equitable)’ management of production sub-units exist?

- ‘farm decision-maker’ is NOT ‘household head’
 - in male-headed households: assess male- and female-managed production sub-units (e.g. own crops, polygamous, homesteads)
 - in female-headed households: assume that all production-unit(s) are female-managed

- ‘farm decision-maker’ is NOT ‘primary land title holder’
 - unpack the complex relationship between customary land tenure and farm decision-making, including long-term investments (e.g. matrilineal/local vs patrilineal/local)

Gender mapping: dominant pattern at area level

male farming system

- most production sub-units are male-managed (often with major women's contributions)

female

- most production sub-units are female-managed (whether in MHHs or FHHs)

separate male/female

- rather similar proportions of male- and female-managed production sub-units (whether in MHHs or FHHs)

Gender mapping for main gender strategies

**male farming
system**

- target both together; avoid widening the gender gap

female

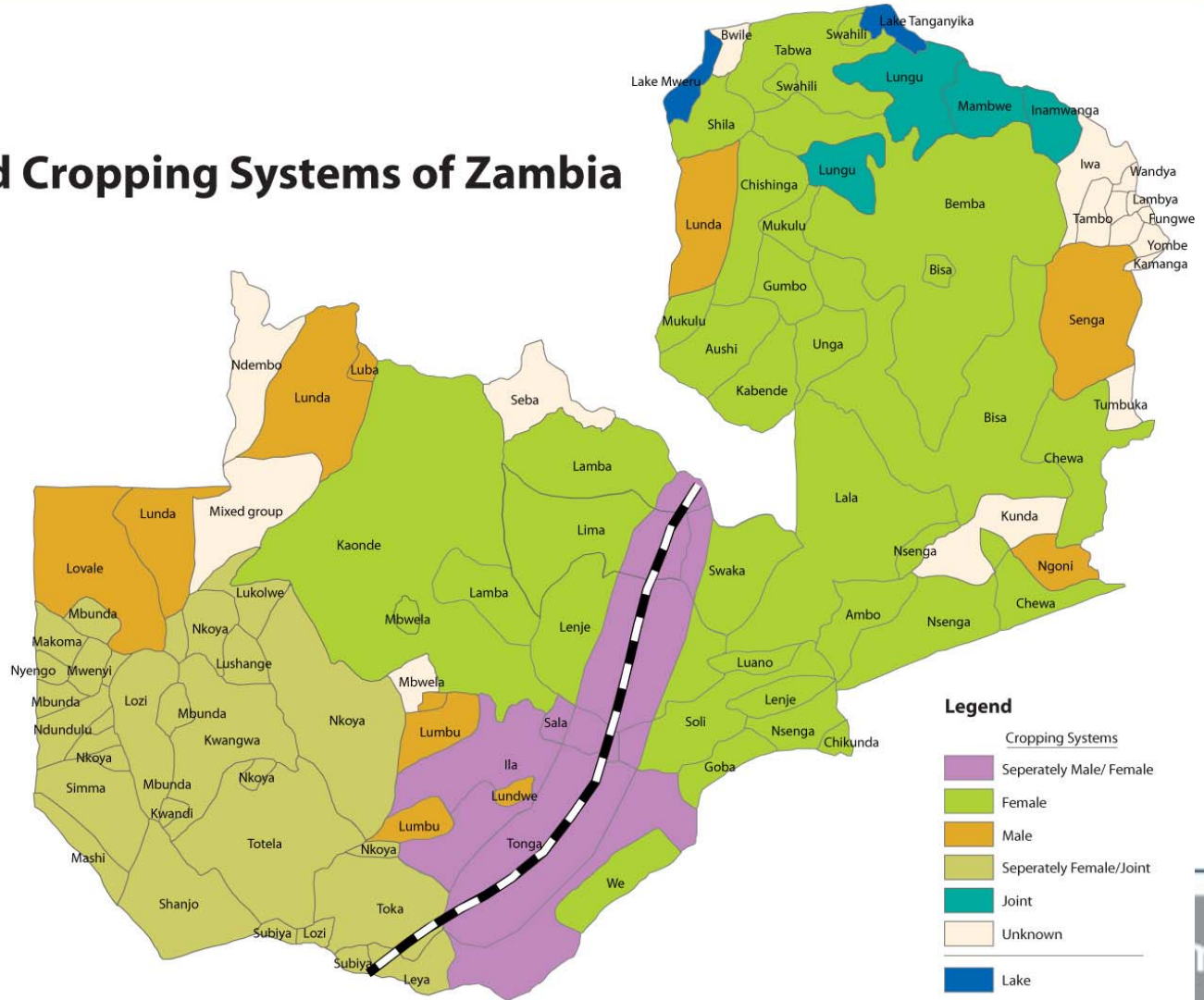
- target primarily women on own account

**separate
male/female**

- target both on own account

Example gender map Zambia – May version

Gendered Cropping Systems of Zambia



- Legend**
- Cropping Systems
 - Separately Male/ Female
 - Female
 - Male
 - Separately Female/Joint
 - Joint
 - Unknown
 - Lake
 - Ethnic Groups
 - Rail Line

- How can we classify the crop farming systems in an area ?
- What are the related best-practice gender strategies ?

Possible questions

- How is land tenure related to farm decision-making in matrilineal/local and patrilineal/local groups, where?
- Male-headed households
 - What are women's production sub-units (e.g. crops, polygamous, homesteads, etc) and where?
 - How to avoid widening the gender gap?
- Female-headed households:
 - Feminization of agriculture? What is prevalence of de jure and de facto FHHs in particular areas? How does that affect farm decision-making?
- Trends: feminization of agriculture, further market-orientation, public-private investments in water?



**Thank you for your
attention**