

**MADE Gender Based Analysis (GBA) of Market Development and ESIP Sectors**

<b>Value Chain</b>	<b>Value chain activity</b>	<b>Gender Issues</b>	<b>Measures of equity</b>	<b>Support to partners</b>
<b>Agricultural Inputs</b>	Input supply	Agricultural input companies/suppliers largely deal on bulky cash/economic crops with little regard to women focused (food) crops.	Identification and suggestion of women focused crops and making a business case for input companies to invest in supply of inputs that helps women increase their productivity.	Conduct research and share findings with input companies.
	Production	Due to women's reproductive roles and cultural norms that restrict women from participating in certain outdoor activities, women have limited access to extension services, information on good agronomic practices (GAP) and input (i.e. improved seeds, CPP, fertilizer).	Ensure co-facilitators schedule demo activities at convenient times to accommodate women's reproductive roles. In addition, ensure lead firms integrate gender sensitivity in information and extension packages.	Build the capacity of lead firms and co-facilitators to provide gender sensitive GAP/demo services.
		Reproductive health complications for women due to exposure to toxic chemicals restrict women from performing the role of spray service providers. Rather, they are users of spray services provided by men.	Spraying service providers need to target women	Support input companies to build capacity of spraying service provide, including the need to be sensitive to the needs of women (e.g. considering women's priority crops).
	Post-harvest /processing	Most women lack access to information and equipment for post-harvest handling of crop produce (especially vegetables). This is as a result of their poor information network and low education status.	Ensure lead firms/service providers and aggregators target women for GAP/demos that equally cover post-harvest handling.	Capacity building of service providers to educate women on post-harvest handling.
	Marketing	Access to high earn markets is a challenge for most women farmers because they lack access to strategic market information and knowledge of best practices that drive market demand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure aggregators target women to off-take their produce as well as provide them with relevant and timely market information.</li> </ul>	Encourage BMOs to disseminate market information to their members who also belong to cooperatives.
	Distributors/Retailers	Distribution of agricultural inputs requires high volume of stock/bulk purchase; hence the high capital/ investment. This puts most women at disadvantage position due to their poor social networks and lack of access to credit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target women inclusion by ensuring lead firms establish distribution channels that include 50% women as agro-retailers of inputs.</li> <li>Mobilize women to join viable cooperative groups where they can network as well as access capital through their contributions (<i>Esusu</i>) to invest as distributors and retailers of Ag. Inputs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support partners to build capacity of women as support service providers (agro-retailers) thereby increasing demand for their services.</li> <li>Focus Gender Talk Group (GTG) facilitation on networking and support system for agribusiness.</li> </ul>
	End-buyers/users	Women's use of essential inputs is relatively low compared to men. This is likely due to their low economic status that limits their affordability.	Ensure lead firms and service providers target 50% women for GAP demos, increase access to improved variety of seeds e.g cassava stems, vegetable seeds, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilize women to attend GAP through women BMOs and GTG.</li> <li>Production of gender sensitive IEC Materials showing where to access productive resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Palm Oil</b>	Input supply	Women's access to input (i.e. quality variety of oil palm seedling -Tenera, and fertilizer is limited by women's lack of knowledge of GAP, poor social networks and their low economic status. Also, extension services are mostly male mostly dominated and biased towards male farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilize women to attend GAP/demo activities and to join farmers' groups where they can access information and input.</li> <li>Ensure lead firms improve input distribution network to include women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen capacity of lead firms to equip service providers with relevant technical and marketing skills.</li> <li>Provide IEC materials</li> </ul>
	Harvesting technology	Most women rely on men for harvesting of fresh fruit bunches (FFBs) as hired/paid labour that use improved technology (Malaysian Knife /Mechanical Adjustable Harvester) as they are restricted by socio-cultural perception that technology is the exclusive preserve of men.	Ensure distributors of harvesting technology target women for demos and include women in the distribution channel of Malaysian Knife /Mechanical Adjustable Harvester.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the GTG to sensitize women on the benefits of using improved harvesting technology.</li> </ul>
	Plantation owners/leasers	Men dominate the ownership of palm plantations because they have control of land based on patriarchal systems and norms. In very few cases where women own plantations, the size of their farms are average of 2.3	Advocate for change in customary systems/socio-cultural norms that restrict women's ownership of land through traditional institutions using the Gender Talk Group (GTG)	Strengthen capacity of GTG facilitators/ NGO partners to equip women with basic advocacy skills for influencing socio-cultural norms and institutions through the GTG.

		ha compared to men who own on average 3.1 ha.		
	Processing (mill owners)	Improved oil palm processing techniques/equipment (SSPEs) are capital intensive to procure and require some level of technical skills to operate the equipment. Fewer women own SSPEs when compared to men. This is due their lack of access to credit and socio-cultural perception that women cannot engage in tasks that require exerting physical energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure fabricators train women in the operation and maintenance of SSPEs.</li> <li>▪ Support establishment of women self-help groups like cooperatives through the GTG. This is to enable women harness resources to own individual or group processing mills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mobilize women to attend SSPEs demos</li> <li>▪ Focus GTG on motivating women's involvement in agro-processing and provide gender sensitive IEC materials to raise awareness on benefits of SSPEs.</li> </ul>
	Wholesale/Retail	Men dominate as wholesalers compared to most women due to lack of access to credit limits them to retail palm oil in small quantities - bottles and jerry cans on table-tops in daily markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support establishment of women self-help groups like cooperatives and build their capacity to become aggregators and wholesalers as a group through group contributions and local credit.</li> <li>▪ Link women to high earn markets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use the GTG to motivate women for collective action.</li> </ul>
<b>Cassava</b>	Input Supply	Women's access to input (i.e. quality variety of Pro Vitamin – A fortified cassava stems, CPP and fertilizer is limited by women's lack of knowledge of GAP, poor social networks and their low economic status. Also, extension services are mostly male dominated and biased towards male farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mobilize women to attend GAP/demo activities and to join farmers' groups where they can access information and input.</li> <li>▪ Increase women access to improved stems by ensuring lead firms include women in their improved input distribution channels as VLDs/VSEs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen capacity of lead firms to equip service providers with relevant technical and marketing skills.</li> <li>▪ Produce gender sensitive IEC materials to raise awareness and provide information about demo locations, time for demos and where to access improved stem variety and CPPs.</li> </ul>
	Production (Land ownership/lease)	Most women engage in cassava production compared to men largely because it is a food crop grown for subsistence. However, most of the cultivation is done on leased land with insecure tenor/limited access given by spouses/landlords who by customary systems control land based on rights of inheritance.	Use the GTG to address underlying gender imbalances that limit women's access to land by involving men and women in GTG and sensitization meetings to address men's fears.	Strengthen capacity of GTG facilitators/ NGO partners to equip women with basic advocacy skills for influencing socio-cultural norms and institutions through the GTG.
	Processing for food market (peeling and grating into wet cake)	Generally, women process cassava using household utensils such as knives for peeling. This process is time-consuming and extremely laborious which lowers their productivity.	Encourage shared responsibility in the household through the GTG by involving men and women in sensitization meetings. This will help lighten the burden of time for the women and increase their productivity.	Focus GTG facilitation on building support systems in agribusinesses.
	Marketing (wholesale and retailing)	Women's low economic status limits them from engaging in wholesale of cassava and its by-products (especially garri and starch) as compared to men who dominate in bulk buying of (truckloads/several tons of processed and unprocessed cassava) for sale in high earn markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support establishment of women self-help groups like cooperatives and build their capacity to become aggregators and wholesalers as a group through group contributions and local credit.</li> <li>▪ Link women to high earn markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create market linkages</li> </ul>
<b>Aquaculture</b>	Primary Production	Men are more likely to practice aquaculture/pond development because men greater access to land and financial resources than their female counterpart.	Given the challenge with accessing credit, support establishment of women self-help groups like cooperatives through the GTG. This is to enable women harness resources (contribution) to lease land for establishment of their fish ponds.	Strengthen capacity of GTG facilitators/ NGO partners to equip women with basic advocacy skills for influencing socio-cultural norms and institutions through the GTG.
		Limited technical expertise among women can be a barrier to entry for women in aquaculture. This is likely because of women's limited access to information, historical disadvantages, stereotype and societal expectations.	Ensure MASPs target women for pond management training/demos.	Mobilization of women to attend demos and pond management training.
	Input Supply	Women's access to input (i.e. quality fingerlings and vaccines), as well as appropriate administration of vaccines is limited by their lack of knowledge and their low economic status as most women are not able to afford aquaculture training fees.	Ensure MASPs target 50% women for training/demos with women friendly fee payment plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use the GTG to mobilize women enable women see the value in participating in training/demos.</li> </ul>

	Wholesalers/Retailers	Engaging in wholesale of fish (dried or cold chain) entails bulk buying/aggregation of fish from other fisher folk. This requires high capital and a strong network of operators which most women cannot afford. Hence, more men control the wholesale market while women are mostly retailers of fish (dried and/or fresh) in local markets and table-tops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support establishment of women self-help groups like cooperatives and build their capacity to become aggregators and wholesalers as a group through group contributions and local credit.</li> <li>▪ Link women to high earn markets</li> </ul>	Facilitate access to low interest rate credit
	Processing	Most women engage in post-harvest/ processing of fish into dried/smoked fish through traditional smoking methods - more like a supportive role to their spouses or as their own business. However, most women lack the knowledge and access to improved processing technologies.	Ensure co-facilitators and kiln fabricators target women for demos and awareness raising on the benefits of using improved technology (smoking kiln).	Use GTG and women BMOs to mobilize women for smoking kiln demos.
		Traditional fish smoking methods are laborious and take long processing time with low output and exposes women to respiratory health risks from smoke inhalation. However, the low economic status of women limits them from ownership of improved technology (smoking kilns).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote access to and the use of improved fish processing techniques/equipment (smoking kilns) for efficient fish processing through awareness creation through co-facilitators and service providers.</li> <li>▪ Support establishment of women self-help groups like cooperatives through the GTG. This is to enable women harness resources to own group smoking kilns for commercial use and by members.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mobilize women through the GTG and women BMOs to attend demos and link fisher folks to kiln fabricators and commercial smoking kilns locations.</li> <li>▪ Produce gender sensitive IEC materials to raise awareness and provide information about demo locations, time for demos and where to access fabricators and commercial smoking kilns.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	Input Supply (Poultry products including vaccination)	Most women poultry farmers have limited access to poultry input. This is because poultry input companies traffic bulk products which most women cannot afford due to their low economic status.	Ensure lead firms and veterinary pharmaceutical companies target women by breaking bulk of poultry products to affordable quantities and doses.	Support veterinary pharmaceutical companies to break bulk
	Poultry farming	Most women often keep small flock size of traditional poultry for subsistence, while men are more likely to engage in large scale poultry farming because they have greater control of land and financial resources compared to women.	Target women by increasing access to improved poultry breed (Noiler) they can raise at their backyards.	Link women to service providers through the GTG and BMOs.
		Due to women's reproductive roles and cultural norms that influence women's availability to participate in programme activities, they have limited access to relevant poultry information (enterprises and technical)/best practices.	Build capacity of women through NAEC and participation in farmers' forum to adopt good poultry keeping practices	Mobilize women to participate in NAEC training and farmers' forum.