



OLLSCOIL NA GAILLIMHE  
UNIVERSITY OF GALWAY

## International Women's Day 2023

**Centre for Global Women's Studies  
Discipline of Gender and Women's Studies  
School of Political Science and Sociology**

**Sustainable Agriculture: Addressing  
Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity in  
Africa**



University  
of Galway.ie



# Sustainable agriculture: Addressing the gender gap in agricultural productivity in Africa

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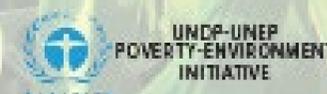
Center for Women's Studies, University of Galway

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# THE COST OF THE **GENDER GAP** IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

**in Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda**



UNDP-UNEP  
POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT  
INITIATIVE



Development  
Administration

TRENT   
IIDS





Closing the **gender gap** in Tanzania



FACTORS DRIVING  
**the Gender Gap**  
IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY: TANZANIA



Poverty-Environment  
Initiative

UN@  
environment

TRENT   
IDS

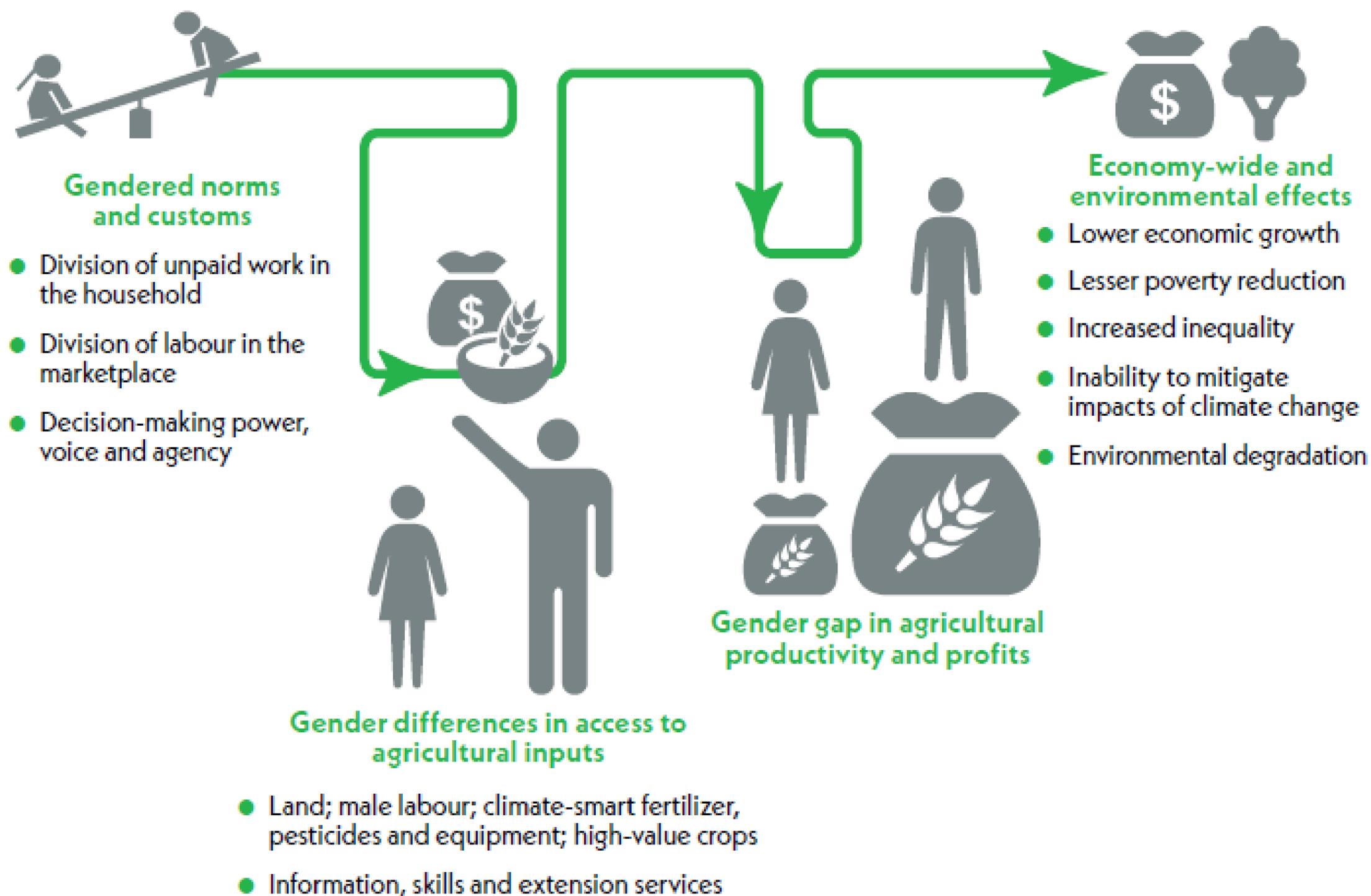


<u>Table 1. Drivers of the gender gap in agricultural productivity</u>	
Total number of villages	19
Total number of HHs	8768
Total number in FGDs	547
Most important first driver	Women's unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities (19 of 19 villages)
Second most important driver	Women's unpaid family farm labour responsibilities (16 of 19 villages)
Third most important driver	Women's responsibilities to provide cash to meet family needs (10 of 17 villages)
Fourth most important third driver	Economic effects of gender-based violence (9 of 17 villages)

Table 2. Reconciling quantitative and qualitative findings

2015 quantitative findings	2017 qualitative findings	Which are a consequence of	Resulting in	Enforced by
Quantity of men's family labour	Husbands manage wives' labour: they do not work on senior wives' plots in polygamous households; in polygamous households they expect senior wives to work on their husband's plots; in monogamous households men control outputs from joint production; and husbands have a shorter working day	Social norms around women's unpaid "family" farm work responsibilities	Time poverty constraining wives' ability to work on their own plots; therefore lesser labour inputs on their own plots; and thus lower agricultural productivity	(the threat of) gender-based violence, which has economic consequences that impact upon agricultural productivity
Men use superior agrarian technologies	Women meet household cash needs	Social norms around women's unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities		

# Path model of the gender gap in agricultural productivity



## Addressing gender gaps

- \* time poverty
- \* lack of cash incomes in light of heavy responsibilities for meeting household maintenance cash requirements
- \* lack of assets controlled independently by women
- \* gender-based violence