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UMBRELLA FACILITY
FOR GENDER EQUALITY



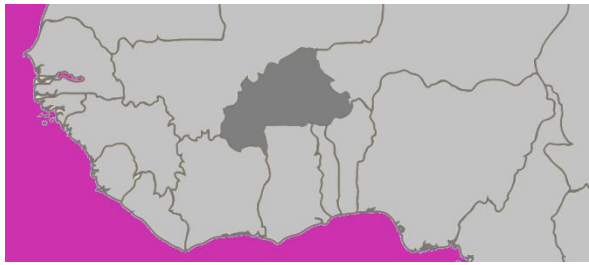


Photo credit: UC Davis

150 MILLION PEOPLE

THE ENTIRE POPULATIONS OF



CHILE, KENYA, TURKEY AND MALAYSIA COMBINED

Image source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

<http://www.fao.org/sofa/gender/en/>



LEVELLING THE FIELD

IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES FOR
WOMEN FARMERS IN AFRICA



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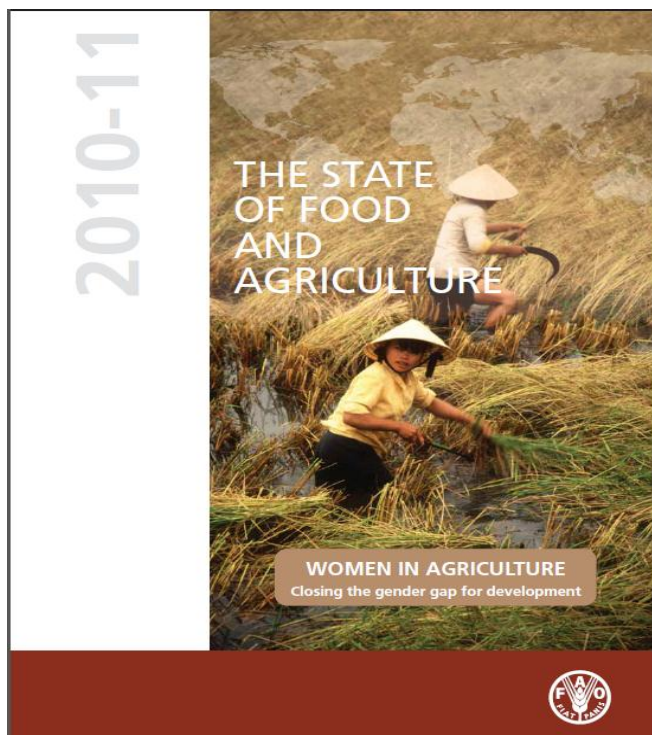
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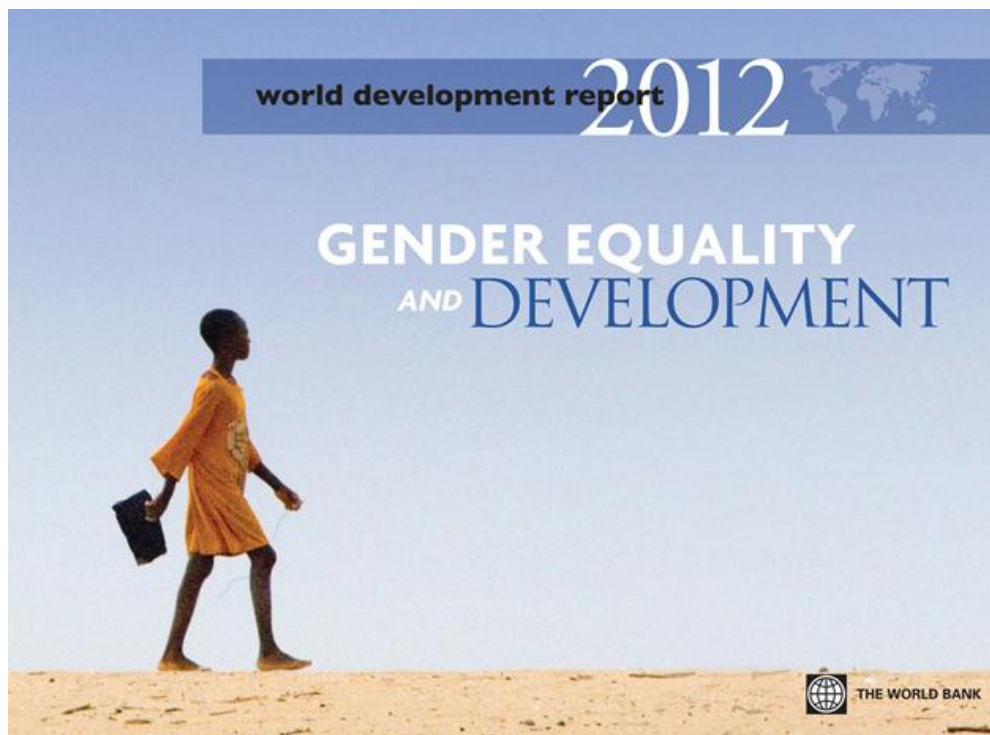


Photo credit: Wikimedia Commons

Is equalizing *access* enough?



“If women had the same access to productive resources as men, they could increase yields...”



“In agriculture, gender differences most always disappear...”

Gaps in returns also matter

1 kg of fertilizer (quantity)

Yield from 1 kg of fertilizer (returns)

Male farmer



after harvesting



Female farmer



after harvesting







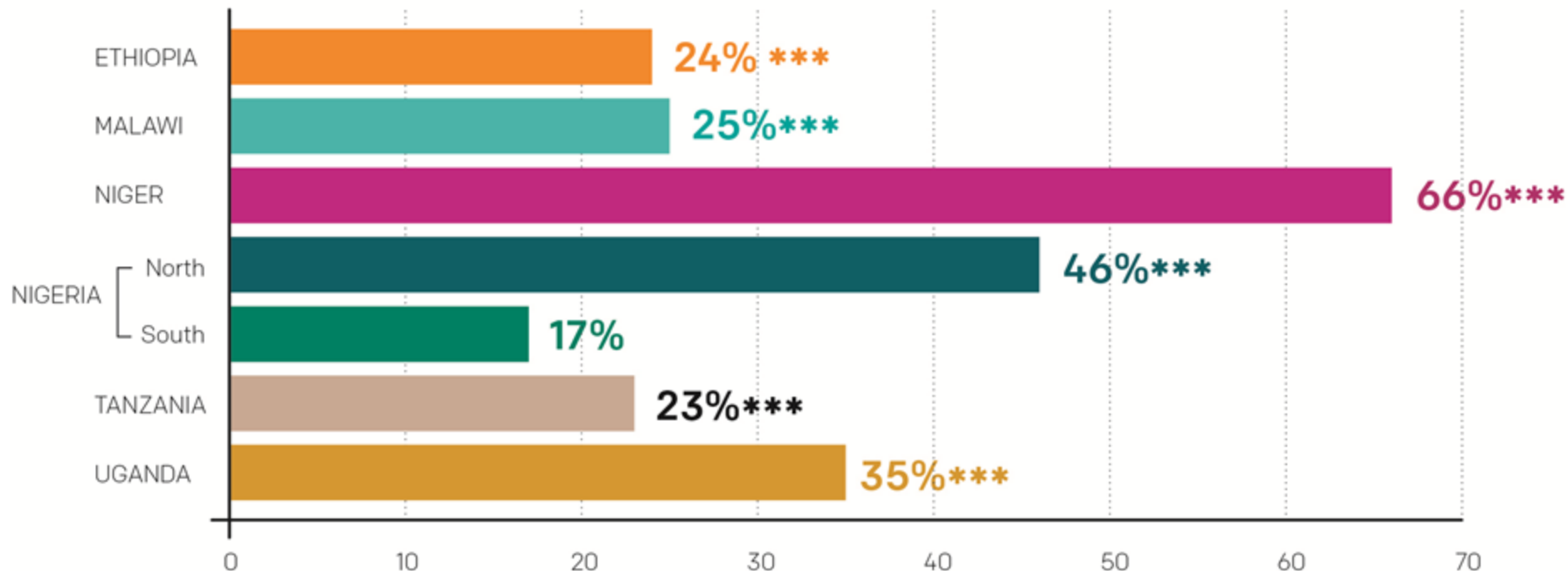




What are the facts?

How much less do women produce per hectare?

DIFFERENCE AFTER ACCOUNTING FOR PLOT SIZE AND REGIONS



Note: The symbols */**/** denote statistical significance at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively.



Quantities (82% of the gap)



House-
hold
male
labor



High-
value
export
crops



Farm
implements



Inorganic
fertilizer

Returns (18% of the gap)



House-
hold
male
labor



Inorganic
fertilizer



Child
dependency
ratio

Source: T. Kilic, A. Palacios-Lopez & M. Goldstein. 2013. "Caught in a Productivity Trap: A Distributional Perspective on Gender Differences in Malawian Agriculture." World Bank Policy Research Working Paper #6381.



Quantities (43% of the gap)



House-
hold
labor

Land
tenancy

Returns (57% of the gap)



Women's
time on
ag
activities

Ag
extension
services

Land
tenancy

Fertilizer

Source: A. Aguilar, E. Carranza, M. Goldstein, T. Kilic, & G. Oseni. 2014. "Decomposition of Gender Differentials in Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia." World Bank Policy Research Working Paper #6764.

What's driving Africa's gender gap?

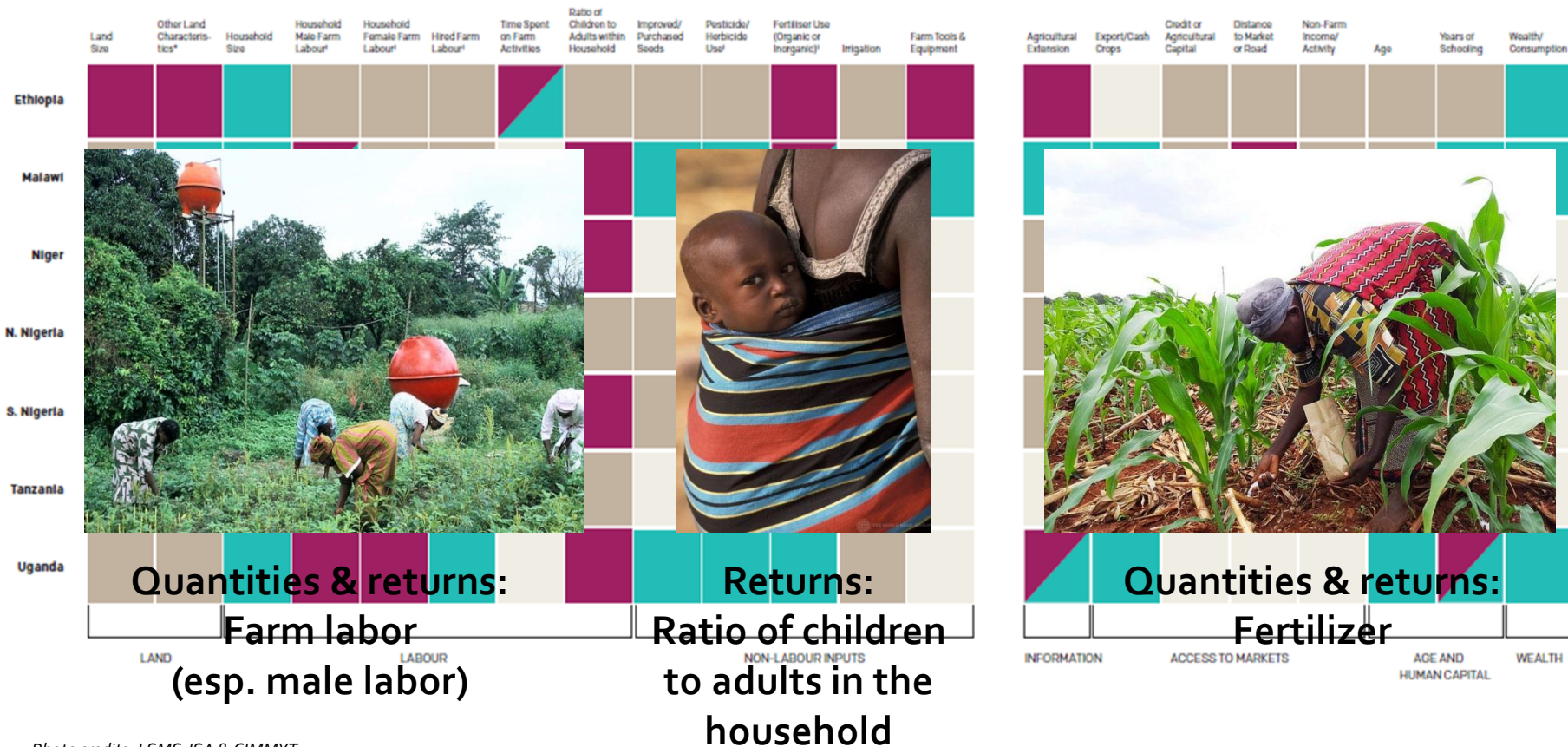


Photo credits: LSMS-ISA & CIMMYT

How do we level the field?

Key Driver		Policy Priority	STATE OF EVIDENCE
LAND		1. Strengthen women's land rights.	PROMISING
		2. Improve women's access to hired labor.	EMERGING
LABOR		3. Enhance women's use of tools & equipment that reduce the amount of labor they require on the farm.	EMERGING
		4. Provide community-based child-care centers.	EMERGING
NON-LABOR INPUTS		5. Encourage women farmers to use more, & higher-quality, fertilizer.	PROMISING
		6. Increase women's use of improved seeds.	EMERGING

Key Driver	Policy Priority	STATE OF EVIDENCE	
INFOR- MATION		7. Tailor extension services to women's needs, and leverage social networks to spread agricultural knowledge.	PROMISING
ACCESS TO MARKETS		8. Promote women's cultivation of high-value/cash crops.	EMERGING
MARKETS		9. Facilitate women's access to & effective participation in markets.	PROMISING
HUMAN CAPITAL		10. Raise education levels of adult female farmers.	PROMISING

Offer financing for farm labor



Photo credit: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Provide community child care centers



Photo credit: UNICEF Uganda

Certify small bags of quality fertilizer



Photo credit: AGRA Malawi

Register women's land rights



Photo credit: Development Alternatives, Inc.

Broader lessons for policy and programs

- Look for complementarities in programming
- Partner with the private sector
- Recognize when to stop a program
- Channel interventions through women's farming groups to deepen impact
- Cash *might* be enough for some farmers

A joint collaboration of the World Bank (Gender Innovation Lab; DEC/LSMS-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture; and Agriculture Global Practice) and the ONE Campaign



LEVELLING THE FIELD

It's not just the right thing to do. It's the smart thing to do.



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