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Deconstructing Leisure, Time and Workload: Case of women bean producers in Kenya

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Outline

- Introduction
- Objective/Conceptual framework
- Methods
- Results/Discussion
- Conclusion

Introduction

- ❑ Leisure is defined differently depending on the place, country and culture
- ❑ Challenges women face in terms of their leisure arise out of, or are shaped by, life contexts
- ❑ On average, men spend more time on leisure compared to their female counterparts
- ❑ Translates to more workload for women than men
- ❑ This gap continues today not only between men and women but also amongst women and men's shrouded in cultural practices

Objective/Conceptualisation

- Deconstruct the leisure myth
- Will reduced workload for women translate to more unpaid/paid, leisure or reproductive activities ?
- What is considered leisure for men and women are embedded in the social fabrics. Leisure provides a way for women or men to embody and/or resist the discourses of gender roles.

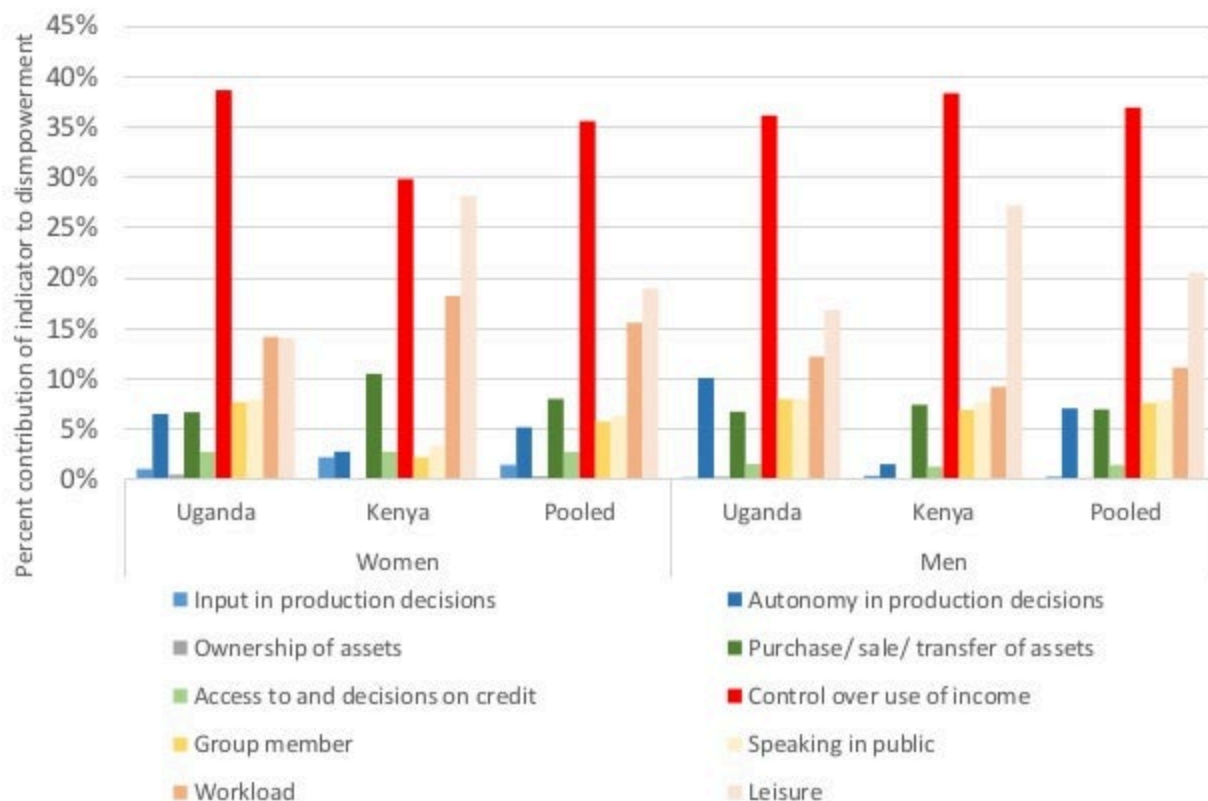
Method

- ❑ Abbreviated WEAI
- ❑ Focus group discussion



Figure 1: Focus group discussion in Narok County, Kenya

Results and discussion



- Results show that 28% of disempowerment (5DE) in women farmers is as a result of lack of time for leisure activities and 18% from being overworked.
- Time indicator accounts for 46% of women disempowerment in Kenya

Results and Discussion Cont'd

□ Women and men have different definitions of leisure

Figure 2: Male's leisure/social activities ranked based on frequency of occurrence

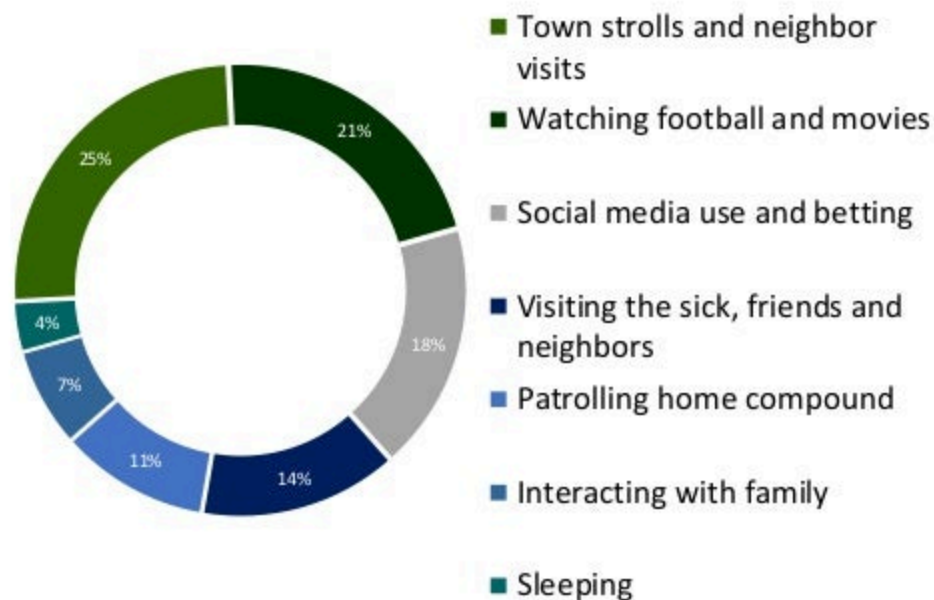
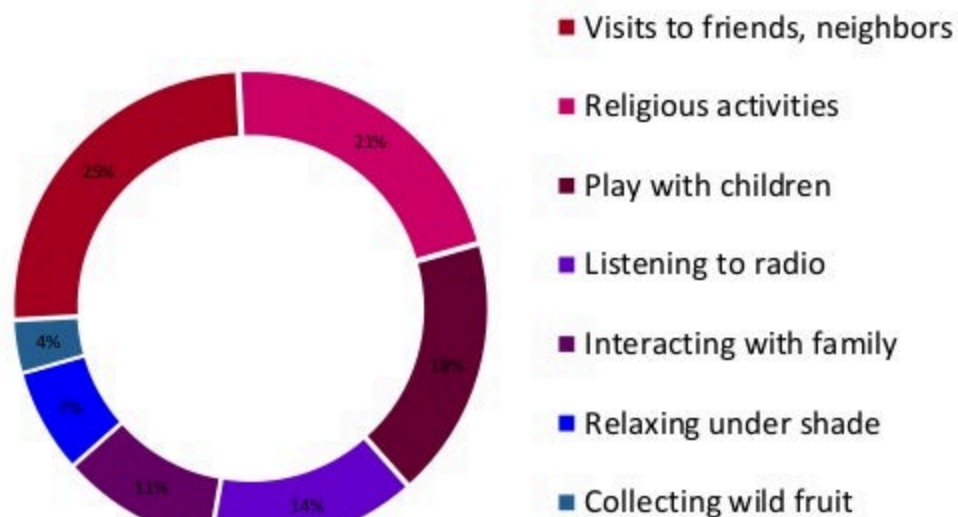


Figure 3: Female's leisure/social activities ranked based on frequency of occurrence



Results and Discussion Cont'd

□ Women and men use their time differently

Figure 4: Average Daily Time (Hrs) Use for Men in Bomet and Narok Counties, Kenya

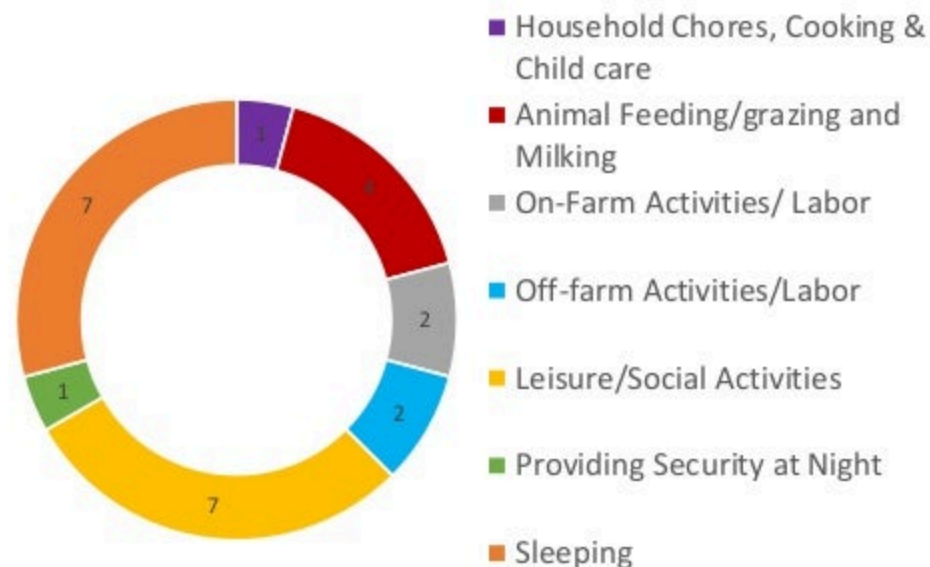
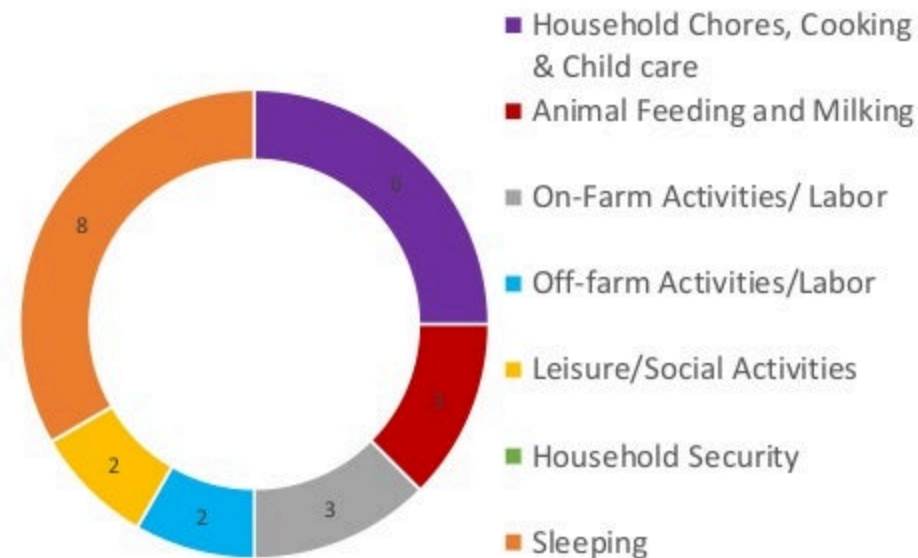


Figure 5: Average Daily Time Use (Hrs) for Women in Bomet and Narok Counties, Kenya



Results and Discussion Cont'd

- ❑ Culture shaped leisure definition and participation in both household and off-farm activities.
- ❑ Time use across sedentary pastoralist (Narok) and farming communities (Bomet) showed no significant changes in time use between women and men, associated with proximity of locations, cross-cultural assimilation and transition of pastoralists to farming
- ❑ Culture used to reinforce gender stereotypes as seen in time use of men and women.

Results and Discussions Cont'd



Figure 6: Solar bubble dryer for women bean farmers

Conclusion

- ❑ Leisure as a tool of resistance
- ❑ Reducing time use means reintroduction of men in activities previously carried out by women, with resulting gender dynamics to be studied.
- ❑ With reduced workload women will spend more time on unpaid/paid, reproductive or leisure activities

Thank you for your kind
attention




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