



Gendered participation in the rice value chain. New insights from Kyela, Tanzania

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Background

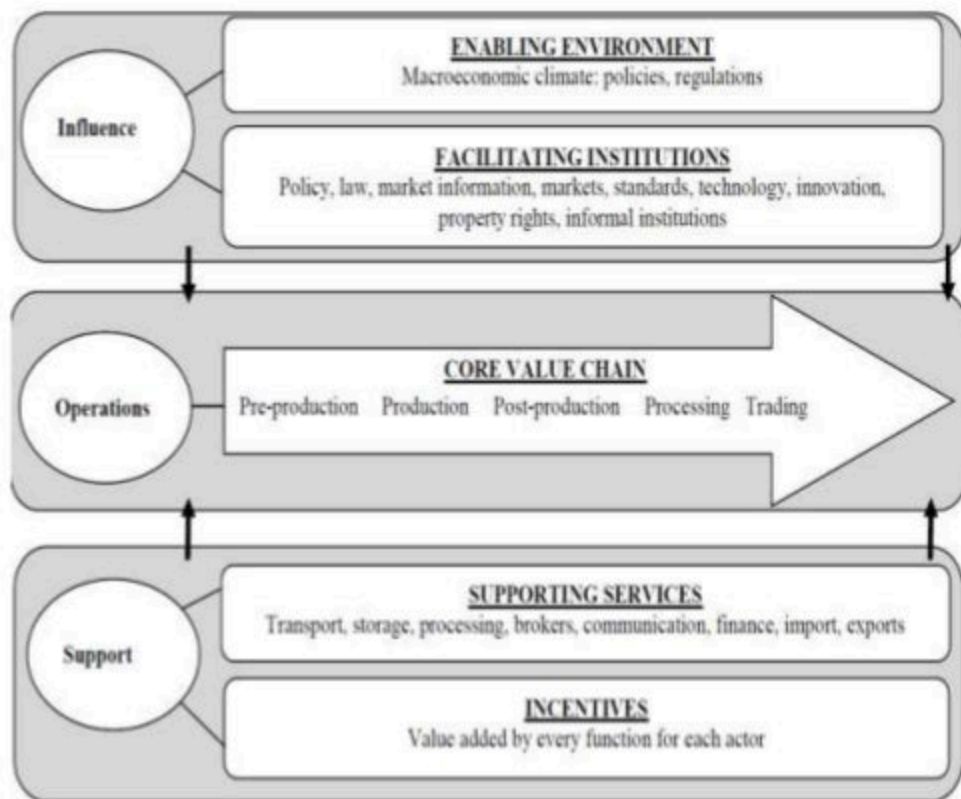


- Motivation
 - Business experience
 - Training women cross border traders
- Agricultural economy in Tanzania
[food (**rice is 3rd**) → cash crop]
 - What do women/men do?
 - Gender (norms)?
- Interest to understand Kyela
 - Rice in Kyela
 - Women and men in business (?)

Objectives of the broad project

- **Examine how participation in RVC is gendered**
- Examine how gender norms and practices influence women and men participation in processing and trading
- Examine how do women and men undo gender by participating in rice processing and trading

Rice Value Chain: General & Specific



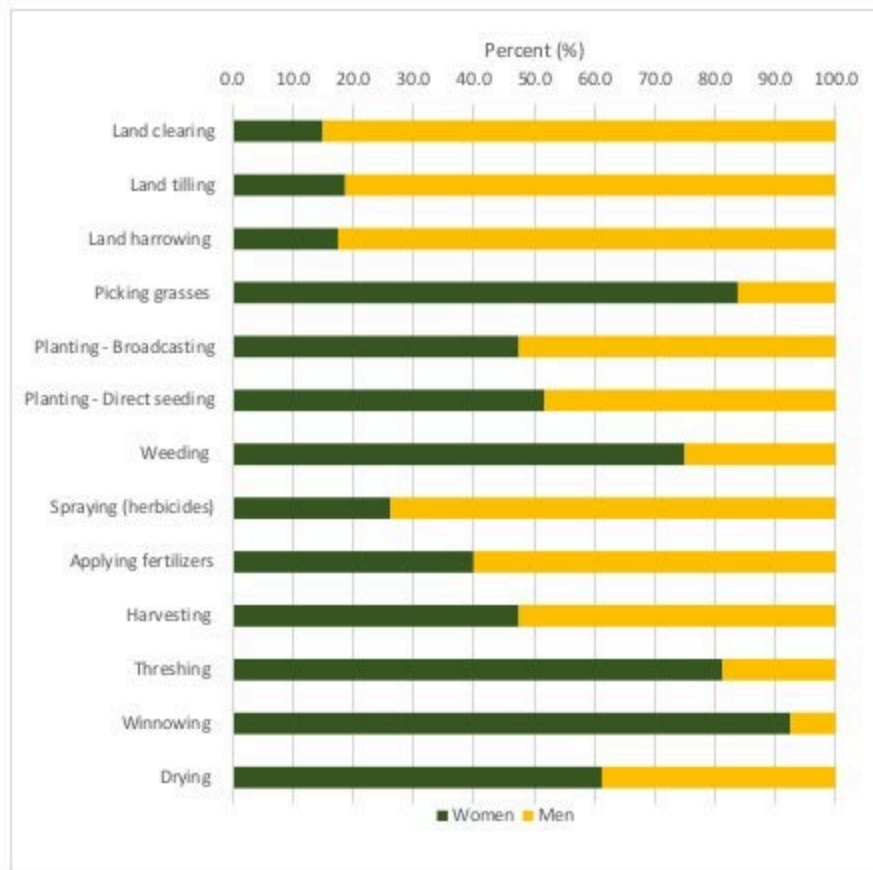
- Rice value chain
 - Focus on the core value chain
- Operations
 - Input supply
 - **Farming**
 - **Processing**
 - **Trading**
- Explores the specific tasks and nodes (not for aggregate)

Source: UNIDO

Literature

- Women and men participation in agricultural (rice) value chain
 - Women dominate production (?)
 - Fewer women in (wholesale) trading (Jeckoniah et al 2013, Anderson et al 2016, ...?)
 - Men dominate processing and trading (?)
- Gender pattern of cropping
 - Women dominate low value products (what does it mean?)
 - Men take control as the products gain value (women do so too?)
 - Men dominate high value products (what does it mean?)
 - Rice?
- Crop farming, processing and trading tasks are complex to permit sound generalization at aggregate level.
- Context and crop matters (within and beyond the country).

Rice farming ... women and men are everywhere



- Men prepares land, except picking grasses
- Women weed, thresh, winow
- Spraying herbicides is predominantly male (?)
- Jointly plant and harvest

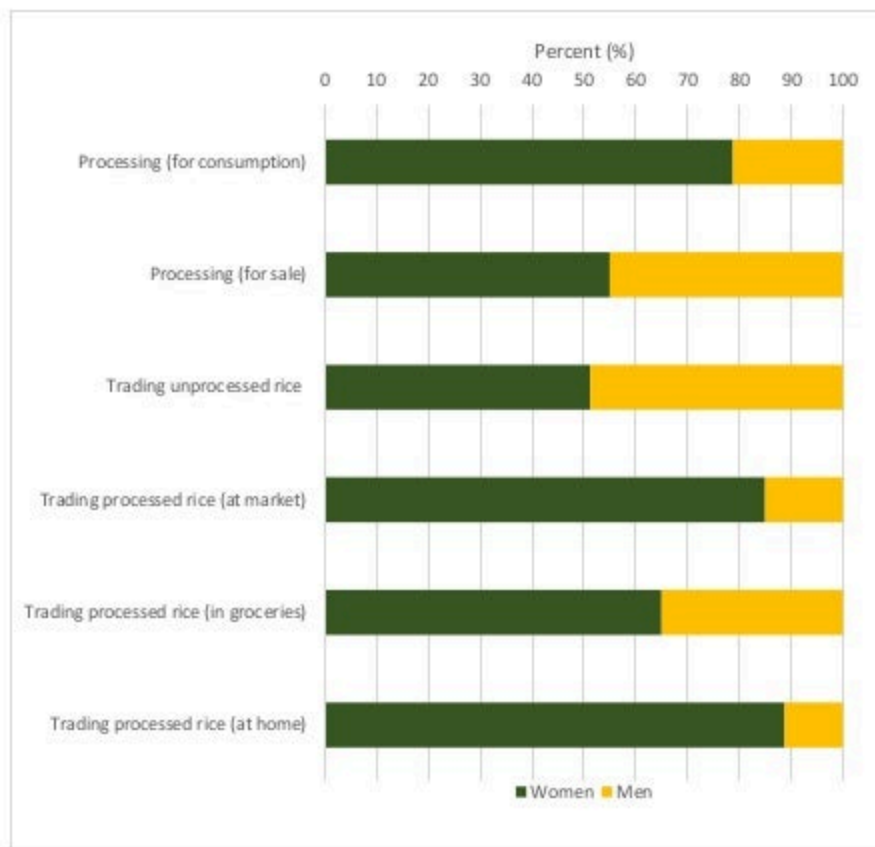
Farmers voice ... farming

- *“Farming is done by men – we wake up at 4 am ... I cannot awake up my wife at that time for farming.”* (man farmer)
- *“...I till land along with my sons, I control oxen **like** men ... I wake up at 5 am and leave for farming, always after the preparation of breakfast.”* (woman farmer)
- *“There is a man to till land ... I cannot till land while he is here ... he also cannot weed in my presence.”* (woman farmer)
- *“Men are only hired for harvesting rice. Who can entrust men in winnowing rice? We, the men are **not knowledgeable** in winnowing rice.”* (man farmer)

Farming gender roles in selected households

HHs. No	Household type (<i>ethnicity</i>)	Wife (Woman)	Husband (Man)	Relatives/paid labour
2	Adult couple (<i>Nyakyusa</i>)	Weeding	Land tilling, weeding	Land tilling, weeding
3	Young couple (<i>Nyakyusa</i>)	Weeding, pick grasses	Land tilling,	Land tilling
9	Elderly couple (<i>Ndali</i>)	Weeding, planting, applying fertilizer	Land tilling, applying fertilizer, planting	Land tilling, Weeding
22	Widow (<i>Nyakyusa</i>)	Land tilling, weeding	-	Land tilling
24	Separated woman (<i>Nyakyusa</i>)	Land tilling, weeding, harvesting	-	Land tilling, weeding, harvesting

Rice processing and trading ... location of the market



- It is more women in processing and trading
- More men in processing rice for sale
- More men trade unprocessed rice//groceries

Women and men participation in rice trading

HH No.	<i>Nature of rice trade</i>	<i>Location of the closest key rice market</i>
2	Wife (Buy and sell processed rice) Husband & Sister (Buy unprocessed rice, store, process and dispose)	Wife (Mpunguti/K (0)) Husband (Kalumbulu(19))
3	Buy unprocessed rice, store, process and dispose	Kalumbulu(24)
5	Wife (Buy unprocessed rice, store, process and sell slowly); husband (buy and sell unprocessed rice)	Wife (Ngyekye(5)) Husband (Makwale (0))
17	Buy unprocessed and sell rice as seeds	Kikusya(0)
21	Buy unprocessed rice, store, process and dispose	Kalumbulu(19)
28	Buy unprocessed rice, store, process and dispose & buy processed rice and sell	Kikusya(0)

Women and men participation in processing and trading

- *“I have never travelled for processing rice. My husband does it. He never proposes that I join him on the trip.” (woman farmer)*
- *“Rice trading is a women job, it takes a lot of sitting ... as I man I cannot do that. I will just dose.” (man farmer)*
- *“Rice is mainly traded by women because rice is seen to be for women. Some men have tried but failed. It is hard for men to do rice business. Most of buyers of rice for consumption are women. They are likely to buy rice from men on credit. Men cannot force payment for rice. It is difficult to tell why women are like that ... imagine, a man deciding to sell rice on credit without receiving anything in return. Women buyers must pay for the rice they borrow from fellow women traders, otherwise the two are likely to fight. ... Women are also trusted by big traders – called ‘wapemba’.” (man farmer)*

Conclusion

- A gendered analysis at task level show the complexity of generalization at node level
- Processing and trading at Kyela is dominated by women (?).
- Reconsider the concept of gender pattern of cropping
 - Difficult to say that rice is for women (even in areas with cocoa)
 - Men joining and dropping rice trading
- Next: what explains their (none)participation? How women and men participation contribute to gender change?

The end

Thank You