



“ACTIONS TO EMPOWER RURAL WOMEN AND GIRLS”

Side Event on 13 March 2018

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Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in the Project for Supporting Rice Industry Development in Tanzania (TANRICE2)

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1. Overview of Gender Issues in Agriculture in Tanzania

- In spite of the fact that the constitution of Tanzania recognizes the right of every citizen to own property and protect that property, women in rural areas do not own resources such as land for farming.
- Women have limited access to credit for development because they do not own resources.
- Women are struggling with heavy workload for both farming (e.g. paddy production) and household activities.
- Women do not have decision-making power on family resources and other properties, including cash income from farming activities, despite their significant contribution to farming activities.



Social, Traditional and Cultural Practices



2. Outline of TANRICE2

- **Type of Assistance**: Technical Cooperation
- **Cooperation Period**: November 2012 – November 2018
- **Implementing Agencies**: Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) for Tanzania Mainland (6 Training Institutes) , and Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries (MANRLF) for Zanzibar (1 Training Institute) in the United Republic of Tanzania
- **Project Purpose**: Rice farming technologies are adopted by farmers in rice production areas.

(Indicator: Adoption of straight row planting of rice by 15,000 farmers and other technologies by 2,400 farmers by 2018)

- **Overall Goal**: Rice production is increased in rice production areas across the country.

(Indicator: Annual paddy production of 2.5 million tons by 2021)

Integration of gender perspectives into all project activities will contribute to increase rice production and improve farmers' livelihood.

3. Gender Mainstreaming Approaches of TANRICE2

3-1: Promotion of gender mainstreaming in training courses on irrigated rice farming, rainfed upland rice farming and rainfed lowland rice farming

- 50:50 ratio of male and female participation in training courses to ensure female farmers' participation;
- Inclusion of gender topics in every training to raise gender awareness among male and female farmers;



Equal Participation



Equal Presentation

- Encouragement of use of simple tools in rice farming to reduce adverse effects of unequal division of labor between male and female farmers (e.g. push weeder, rotary weeder, rake for leveling, thresher, etc.);



- Conduct of surveys before and after trainings to identify gender issues and changes in social behavior of male and female farmers in rice farming communities.

3-2: Implementation of the subject matter training on gender

Five-day Training Course of SMT on Gender

Needs
Finding
Survey

**Gender
Sensitization**

**Family
Budgeting**

HIV/AIDS

Nutrition
and
Sanitation

➤ Benefits of men supporting women

- Importance of joint planning of income and expenditure
- Importance of equitable sharing of income obtained from rice farming

Family Budgeting



3-3: Conduct of gender-responsive surveys

- Various gender-responsive surveys conducted for:
 - ✓ Identifying gender issues;
 - ✓ Developing ideas on how to solve the issues;
 - ✓ Measuring gender-responsive impacts (88 cases collected).

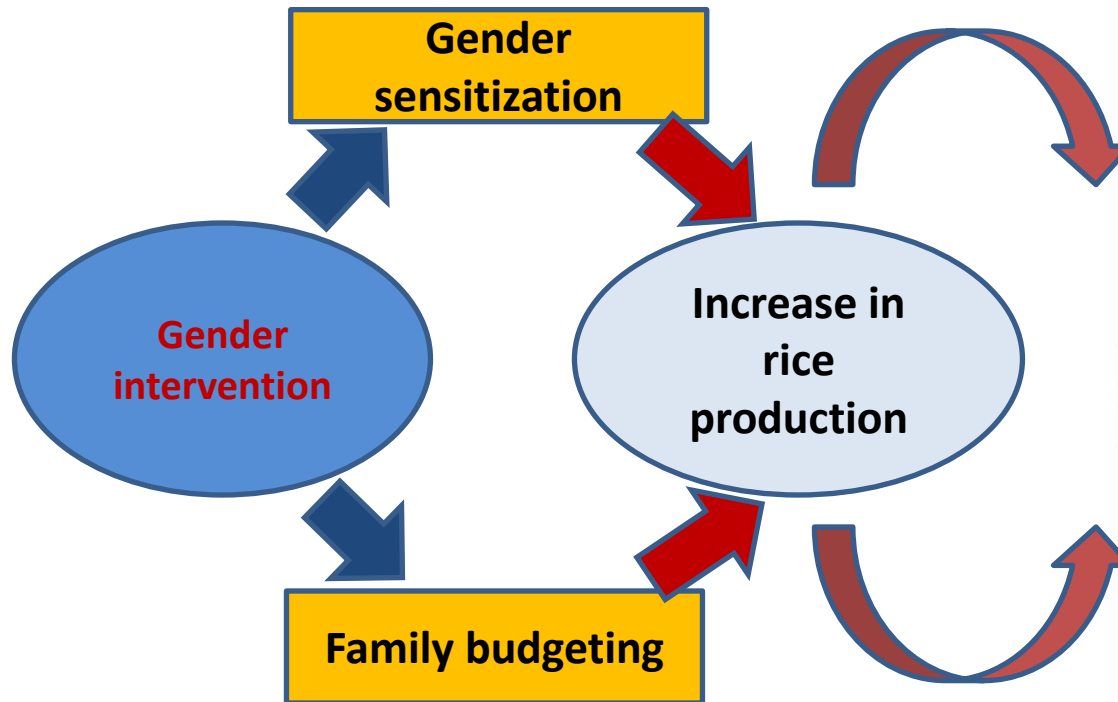


4. Gender-responsive Impacts through TANRICE2

4-1: Improvement of rice productivity

- Paddy yield increased as a direct impact of training on rice farming technologies with gender perspectives.
- Cooperation among family members reduced labor cost, improved quality of work, and increased efficiency of each farming activity.
- Joint family budgeting contributed to efficient planning for rice farming as well as use of income gained from rice farming.

Gender-responsive Impact Case 1



4-2: Change of mindset on roles in rice farming

- Men get involved in weeding, transplanting and harvesting (threshing, winnowing, etc.); these activities were previously considered as work for women.
- Husbands who have alternative sources of income are now paying for hired labor to reduce their wives' workload.
- Women are elected into leadership positions in farmers' organizations.



4-3: Change of mindset on roles in household activities

- Men started to do domestic activities, such as cooking, fetching water and collecting firewood by using bicycles, ox-carts and motorcycles.
- Men started to cooperate with women in looking after children.

4-4: Improvement of family finances

- Family members started to plan spending and saving through family budgeting.
- Transparency in family finances increased through family budgeting, which led to reduction of conflicts on money issues among household members.

Gender-responsive Impact Case 2: Change of Female Farmers' Mindset before and after the Training (Malolo irrigation scheme, Nzega District, Tabora Region)

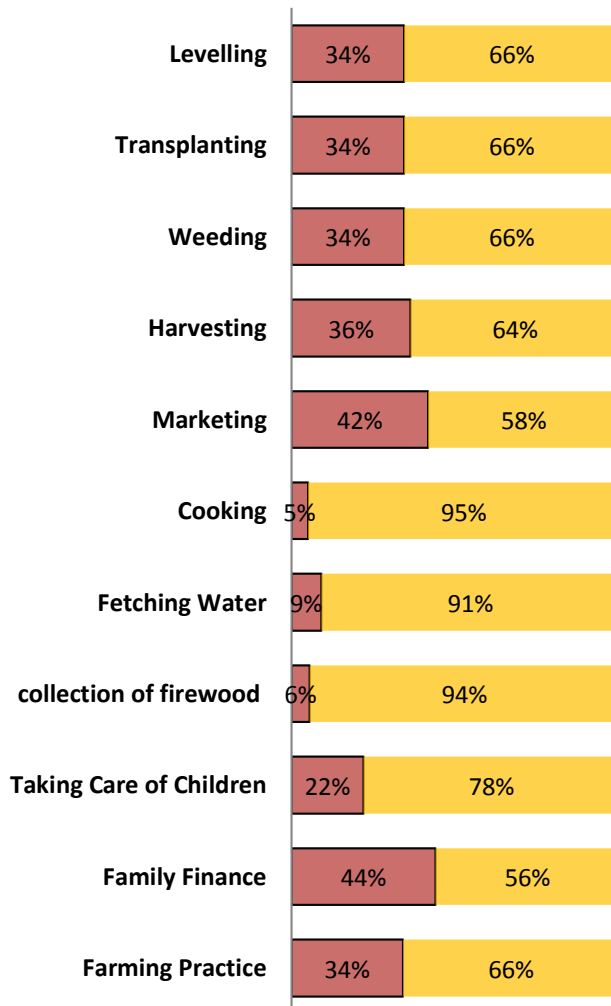
- Cooperation between men and women in paddy production has improved.
- Male involvement in household activities has increased.
- Women get more involved in family decision making.



Peace and harmony have been realized in families.

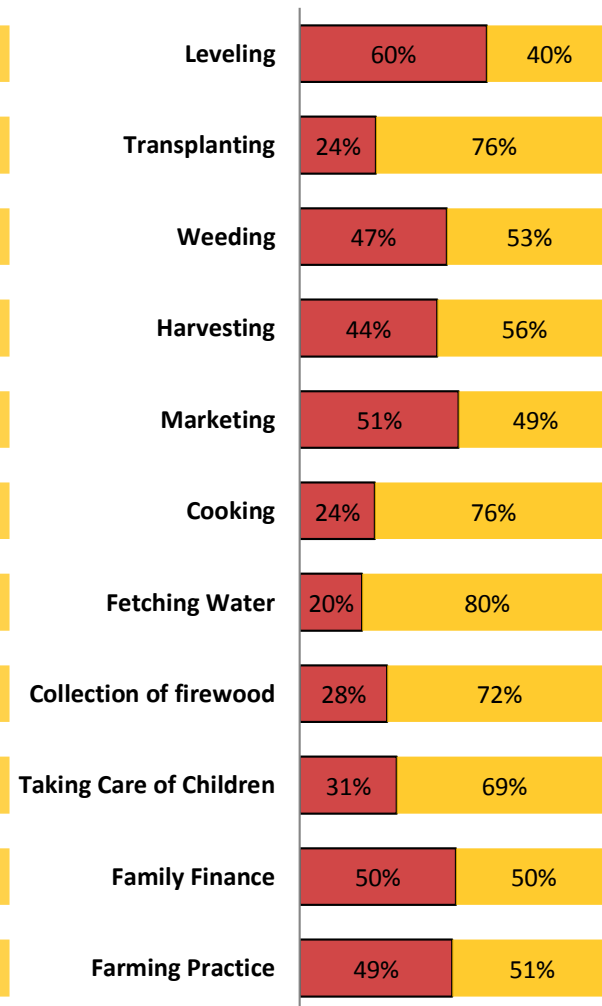
Female Perception- Baseline Survey

MALE FEMALE



Female Perception - after Training

MALE FEMALE

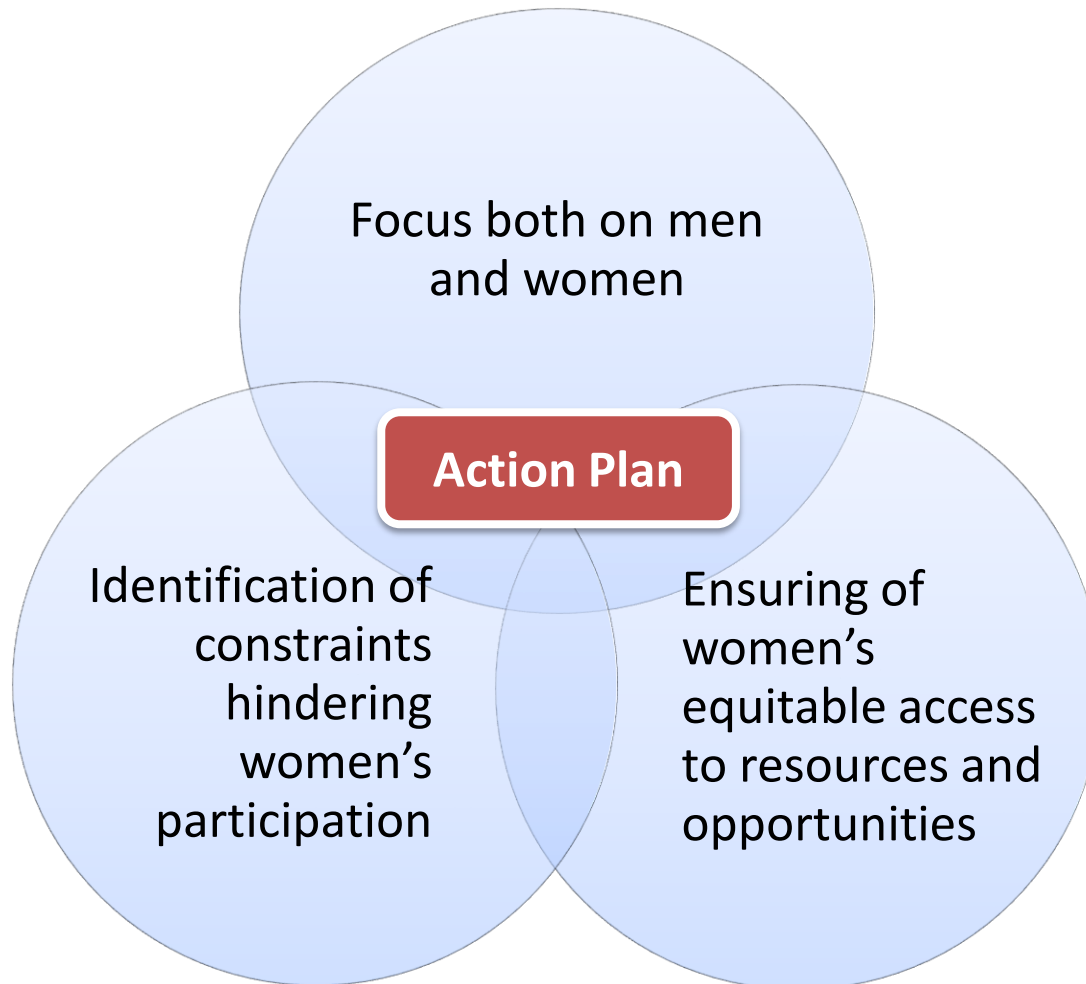


5. Challenges

- Difficulty in attaining 50:50 ratio of male and female participation in the training courses especially infield training
 - ← Limited understanding of leaders/decision-makers in some communities
 - ← Heavy burden of housework on women
- Limitation of realization of gender impacts
 - ← Customs, traditions, believes and social norms in some communities

6. Conclusion

- An action plan to provide strategic direction toward gender equality and empowerment of rural women is essential.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
ASANTENI SANA

