



Photo: WFP/Rein Skallerud

Markets, Gender and Women Empowerment in Burkina Faso

VAM Gender and Markets Study #5

2016-2017

The *Zero Hunger Challenge* emphasizes the importance of strengthening economic empowerment in support of the Sustainable Development Goal 2 to *double small-scale producer incomes and productivity*. The increasing focus on resilient markets can bring important contributions to sustainable food systems and build resilience. Participation in market systems is not only a means for people to secure their livelihood, but it also enables them to exercise agency, maintain dignity, build social capital and increase self-worth. Food security analysis must take into account questions of gender-based violence and discrimination in order to deliver well-tailored assistance to those most in need.

WFP's Nutrition Policy (2017-2021) reconfirms that gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to achieve good nutrition and sustainable and resilient livelihoods, which are based on human rights and justice. This is why gender-sensitive analysis in nutrition programmes is a crucial contribution to achieving the SDGs. The VAM *Gender & Markets Initiative* of the WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa seeks to strengthen WFP and partners' commitment, accountability and capacities for gender-sensitive food security and nutrition analysis in order to design market-based interventions that empower women and vulnerable populations. The series of regional *VAM Gender and Markets Studies* is an effort to build the evidence base and establish a link to SDG 5 which seeks to *achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*.

All rights reserved in all countries
English edition, 2016-2017
Copyright © **World Food Programme**
Regional Bureau Dakar

Author: Paule Elise Henry
Edited by: William Ndiaye

For more information contact:

World Food Programme
Simon Renk (Regional Markets Advisor): simon.renk@wfp.org
Desiree Lwambo (VAM Gender Specialist): desiree.lwambo@wfp.org

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms	4
Table of Figures	6
Acknowledgements	7
Executive Summary	8
INTRODUCTION	10
I. Context of the study	10
II. Methodology	10
1. Roles of women and men on the market	15
1.1 Local agricultural products affected by the WFP markets in Burkina Faso	15
1.2 Division of labor by sex in agriculture	16
1.3 Types of market involving men and women	18
1.4 WFP/P4P markets	19
2. Specific challenges of women in markets	23
2.1 Women challenges upstream and downstream of market chains	23
2.2 Major challenges for women in the marketing of agricultural products	24
3. Gaps in WFP's gender and market analysis	30
3.1 Analysis of WFP/VAM gender strategies	30
3.2 Incentives provided by WFP	32
3.3 Lessons of gender analysis, and P4P and VAM markets	33
3.4 Experiences of other market players	34
4. Gaps and challenges to women's empowerment	37
4.1 Important elements of women's self-empowerment	38
4.2 Analysis of VAM's and support partners' gender tracking mechanism	44
4.3 Analysis of tools developed by P4P	46
4.4 Analysis of gender tracking mechanisms to support partners and FOs	51
4.5 Link with the national women's empowerment strategy	53
5. Possible programmatic solutions	56
5.1 Importance of gender-disaggregated data	56
5.2 Men's and women's needs for better market access	56
5.3 Women's strategic interests for better market access	57
5.4 Conclusion and recommendations	58
Annexes	60
Annex 1: Terms of reference of the study	60
Annex 2: Participating structures	64
Annex 3: Documents reviewed	65
Annex 4: Data collection tools	68
Annex 5: WFP Gender checklist	76
Annex 6: Summary of Planned Activities	77
Annex 7: Gender analysis, empowerment and humanitarian action in West Africa	81

List of Acronyms

AFDR	: Association for the training and development of rural people <i>(Association pour la Formation et le Développement de la Ruralité)</i>
CEDAW	: Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CILSS	: Interstate committee for drought control in the Sahel <i>(Comité Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel)</i>
CIRB	: Interprofessionnal Committee for Rice in Burkina Faso <i>(Comité Interprofessionnel du Riz du Burkina Faso)</i>
CONASUR	: National council for emergency relief and recovery <i>(Conseil National des Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation)</i>
DGESS	: Head office for sectorial studies and statistics <i>(Direction Générale des Etudes et des Statistiques Sectorielles)</i>
DHS	: Demographic Health Survey
DSS	: Department of Sectoral Statistics
ECOWAS	: Economic Community of West African States
FAARF	: Support fund for women's income-generating activities <i>(Fonds d'Appui aux Activités Rémunératrices des Femmes)</i>
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAPE	: Support fund for the promotion of employment <i>(Fonds d'Appui à la Promotion de l'Emploi)</i>
FASI	: Support fund for the informal sector <i>(Fonds d'Appui au Secteur Informel)</i>
FEPAB	: Federation of professional women farmers of Burkina <i>(Fédération des Professionnelles Agricoles du Burkina)</i>
FEWS NET	: Famine Early Warning System Network
FSIS	: Food Security Information System
FNSEWIS	: Food, Nutrition Security and Early Warning Information System
FNZ	: Federation Nian Zwe
GAM	: Global Acute Malnutrition
GTP	: Multidisciplinary Work Group <i>(Groupe de Travail Pluridisciplinaire)</i>
HEA	: Household Economy Analysis
IMSA	: Innovation and mobilization for food security <i>(Innovation et Mobilisation pour la Sécurité Alimentaire)</i>
MAAH	: Ministry of agriculture and water plants <i>(Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques)</i>

MASA	: Ministry of agriculture and food security <i>(Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Sécurité Alimentaire)</i>
MIS	: Market Information System
NGO	: Non-governmental organization
NTFPs	: Non-timber forest products
OASA	: Support operation for food Security <i>(Opération d'Appui à la Sécurité Alimentaire)</i>
OXFAM	: Oxford Committee for Famine relief
P4P	: Purchase for Progress
PNSA	: National Food Security Policy <i>(Politique Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire)</i>
PNSR	: National program for the rural sector <i>(Programme National du Secteur Rural)</i>
RGA	: General census of agriculture <i>(Recensement Général de l'Agriculture)</i>
RVCC	: Monitoring network on cereal marketing <i>(Réseau de Veille sur la Commercialisation des Céréales)</i>
SCFN	: Steering Committee on Food and Nutritional Situation
SONAGESS	: National company for the management of food security stocks <i>(Société Nationale de Gestion du Stock de Sécurité Alimentaire)</i>
UGCPA	: Union of groupings for the trade of agricultural products <i>(Union des Groupements de Commercialisation de Produits Agricoles)</i>
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	: United Nations Fund for People in Agriculture
UPPA	: Provincial union of agricultural professionals <i>(Union Provinciale des Professionnels Agricoles)</i>
UTL	: Dairy processing unit <i>(Unité de Transformation Laitière)</i>
USAID	: United States Agency for International Development
VAM	: Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit
VAMU	: Food vulnerability in urban setting <i>(Vulnérabilité Alimentaire en Milieu Urbain)</i>
WFP	: World Food Programme
ZOME	: Livelihood Zone <i>(Zone de Moyens d'Existence)</i>

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Volumes of grain production and food 2015- 2016.....	16
Figure 2. Distribution of members of the 16 FOs, by men, women, and youth (2015).....	21
Figure 3. Office holders of the 16 FOs, by men, women and youth (2015)	21
Figure 4. Participation to agricultural trade, by men, women and youth.....	21
Figure 5. Contributed quantities by men, women and youth	21
Figure 6. Challenges for women and men to improve marketing	25
Figure 7. The most time-consuming activities, by order of importance.....	27
Figure 9. Who decides most of the time the selling price of products on the market ?	42
Figure 10. Who decides most of the time which supplier to buy from?	42
Figure 11. Who decides most of the time which amounts to give away free of charge?.....	43
Figure 12. Who decides on the amount of income to use for household food consumption?.....	43
Figure 13. What is the primary use of revenues generated by the sale of products?	44

Acknowledgements

The consultant would like to extend her gratitude to all the partners who participated in this study and donated their time, effort, experience, documentation and made themselves available to strengthen the debate.

Special thanks to all those who contributed to the development of guides and questionnaires in response to information needs.

Sincere gratitude to Farmers Organizations (FO) for making themselves available to participate in the study and for the quality of their inputs.

To the market cereal vendors, I wish them much success for the sales of their products.

Special thanks to the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit (VAM) of WFP West Africa Regional Bureau and Burkina Country Office and to Purchase for Progress (P4P) teams for their trust, support and availability that facilitated this assignment.

Finally, many thanks to the support staff who managed our travels and guaranteed our security during field missions.

Executive Summary

The WFP Regional Office for West Africa has commissioned a regional initiative on gender and market-based food assistance under the technical leadership of the regional Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit. The case study in Burkina Faso responds to five major questions. The combined answers to these questions provide the following insights.

The roles of women and men in food markets are gender-based. The quantities of agricultural products placed on the markets by men are far more significant than those from women. Wholesalers and semi-wholesalers are mostly men. Women are mainly retailers and stay in local markets near their place of residence. Unlike men, women are largely aware of the quality of products at the markets.

The specific challenges women face in their economic inclusion to food markets are related to their (i) financial ability to maintain or expand their trade, (ii) limited access to transportation for bringing agricultural products to the market and for collecting products in surrounding villages, (iii) limited access to infrastructure and storage facilities adapted to their needs, (iv) workload and time management between housework and commercial activities, and (v) mobility controlled by men.

The current gender gaps in WFP market-based responses and assessment. Beyond emergency situations and ad hoc assistance, when it comes to gender perspective, behavioural changes, and evolution of social norms and practices require time, appropriate dialogue strategies between stakeholders, and advocacy efforts with policy makers. Gender mainstreaming in the VAM is apparent noticeable through monitoring of the food, nutrition and early warning system. However, additional efforts are needed to refine analyses and data collection tools remain insufficient.

The current gaps and challenges in gauging and tracking women's empowerment in markets. This issue remains minimally visible for WFP. There are no systematic tools in WFP to measure women's empowerment. Reflection is just beginning and the methodologies, monitoring and data collection tools should continue to be refined to meet the objectives of WFP global Gender Policy.

The potential programmatic solutions to address identified challenges and gaps in data collection to improve gender analysis in market-based approaches to humanitarian interventions are: (1) Continue the advocacy role to influence agricultural and food security policy; (2) Continue strengthening the organizational capacity of farmers' organizations (FO) and strategic capacity of women by making more operational WFP gender-based actions; (3) Increase women's access to productive resources, financial capital and markets through innovative incentive measures and initiatives; (4) Support the creation or revitalization of agricultural support services and dynamic gender-based partnerships between stakeholders involved in reducing gender inequalities in the field of agricultural marketing; and (5) Investigate the issue of women's empowerment in markets and fill in missing information



INTRODUCTION

I. Contexte of the study

The WFP Regional Office for West Africa has commissioned a regional initiative on gender and market-based food assistance under the technical leadership of the regional Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit. The project will strengthen links between gender analysis and market assessments, and support WFP and partners in designing and delivering market-based interventions with explicit gender equality goals.

Relevant market studies and references have been conducted internally within WFP and externally on the analysis of commercial trade flow, pricing, supply and demand, food security and availability of cereals, among others. However, these studies tend to be gender blind. Available information is rarely disaggregated by sex and age and does not account for gender specificities. There have been a few studies so far on the role and place of women in agricultural markets, but the theme remains insufficiently documented. It is therefore difficult at present to have a clear idea on the issue. However, from a local initiatives approach, it is interesting to conduct the debate at national level to share key information in order to better account for this issue.

But what is the interest of addressing the gender issue and what are the consequences? In responding to this question, it will be easier and wiser to first increase women's awareness on the enhancement of their role in agricultural value chains; men's awareness on women's "energy-work time" and women's responsibilities in their different roles (productive, reproductive, political); WFP partners' and other decision-makers' awareness for effective strategic decision-making to achieve better social balance and promote women's empowerment.

To better understand the issue of "gender and markets" for this case study, the scope of our research on the concept of markets has been limited. Referring to the WFP-CIRAD study (2012)¹, the market can be seen as an "object" (space, location, and outlet) or as a "process" which refers to a coordination mechanism between several actors to determine product prices. There are at least four types of markets (door to door or farm gate markets, grain exchanges, institutional markets such as the national company for the management of food security stocks (SONAGESS, *Société Nationale de Gestion du Stock de Sécurité alimentaire*), WFP, Achats pour le Progrès (P4P, *Purchase for Progress*), Red Cross, etc., and physical markets), where women and men interact in different ways as part of trade in agricultural products. In these different forms of markets, participation of women is more or less visible (point 2). Similarly, their status as actors in these markets will vary and is subject to binding parameters (point 3). The information needed would likely shed light on this issue and support systems in place should be improved (points 4 and 5). Finally, programmatic solutions to meet the challenges of research questions will be proposed (point 6).

II. Methodology

The proposed methodology is based on the five principal research questions defined in the terms of reference (TOR)².

The five principal research questions

- *What are the roles of women and men in food markets in Burkina Faso, more specifically: What is the place, the size, the weight of these agricultural products in Burkina Faso? The role and place of women and men will be highlighted to understand the level of*

¹ Market study between gender and food security in Burkina Faso, gender blind.

² Cf. Annex 1: ToR of the study.

involvement depending on the type and modes of organization that support major activities in the agricultural commodity markets.

- *What are the specific challenges faced by women for economic inclusion in food markets?* Women will have the opportunity to comment on the major challenges they face in comparison to men, and at the same time share reflections to find solutions.
- *What are the current gender gaps in WFP market-based responses and assessments?* The inclusion of gender-related issues in VAM will be reviewed. VAM and P4P studies/reports on gender and/or markets will serve as background for this analysis.
- *What are the current gaps and challenges in gauging and tracking women's empowerment in agricultural markets?* An analysis of VAM and implementing partners' supporting Farmer Organizations (FOs) will be made with each actor involved. This will help assess the functionality of mechanisms, tools and approaches developed to support women's empowerment.
- *What are the potential programmatic solutions to address the identified challenges and gaps in data collection to improve gender analysis in agricultural market-based interventions?*

Main research stages

At an operational level, four main stages were established to conduct this study.

Stage 1: Scoping and literature review

At this stage, the following main activities were carried out:

- *Meeting with the P4P coordinator and the VAM officer for Burkina Faso* to agree on the terms of

reference, the expectations of constituents, the proposed methodology, the key players to meet and the program documents needed. A list of key partners and resource persons to meet with was agreed upon and the appointment with institutional partners was facilitated by the VAM and P4P teams.

- *A literature review*³ to help refine the methodology and research questions with the support of the VAM unit at the regional level. Further research helped understand the studies, evaluations and observations on the theme with institutional partners and/or identified resource persons.
- *Targeted interviews with WFP teams* (VAM, P4P, C&V, M&E, and Gender Focal Points) were also performed. The experience of P4P was the basis for "gender and market" analysis. VAM indicators were collected and analyzed to identify the challenges facing VAM in collecting, processing and analyzing identified missing data. At the same time, available tools, studies or assessment reports, technical notes on gender and markets, were reviewed.
- Interviews with several institutional partners of VAM and P4P have been conducted to discuss gender strategies developed in connection with women's empowerment issues in the field of agricultural markets.

Stage 2: Field investigation

At this stage, the consultant worked with the regional (Dakar) and country office (Ouagadougou) VAM teams on the following:

- *Methodological refinement and design of information/data collection tools*⁴ to respond to the five research questions and to share with VAM and P4P colleagues. Guides for targeted interviews (individual), guides for focus groups with women and with men and a Market

³ Cf. Annex 2: References

⁴ Cf. Annex 4: List of Tools for data collection.

Questionnaire were developed for the collection of quantitative and qualitative information to illustrate the responses and realities of women and men engaged in the marketing of agricultural products.

- *Field investigations* allowed for the inclusion of different categories of stakeholders:
 - o A sample of four FOs⁵ supported by P4P functioned as an entry point to test the tools and enable data collection of useful information to conduct gender and market analysis. This includes the association for training in rural development (AFDR, *Association Formation Développement Ruralité*) in the north, the Federation Nian Zwe (FNZ) in the Center-west, and the union for agricultural product traders (UGCPA, *Union des Groupements de Commercialisation de Produits Agricoles*) of the Mouhoun loop and UPPA-Houet in the Upper Basins. The selection of persons for the questionnaire was random, aside from the targeted focus groups and female and male vendors in the market areas visited. A questionnaire adapted from the regional VAM questionnaires was tested and administered to sixty participants. The collected data are additional to the information collected from focus groups (with women and with men) to illustrate the realities for women and men in markets and the level of autonomy of women in the marketing of agricultural products;
 - o FO leaders and the monitoring and evaluation supervisors of activities implemented in surveyed FOs were interviewed to discuss tools in place and the specific constraints on data collection relative to the measurement of women's

economic empowerment.

A total of 201 people was consulted⁶ for this study, among which 53% were women.

Stage 3: Analysis of collected information

The data collected in the field was cleaned and allowed for triangulation of information for further analysis. A draft report was then sent to the responsible teams for comments and suggestions. Amendments were used as inputs to improve the content of the final report in step 4.

Stage 4: Production of reports

The main results of the study were shared during the Regional Workshop organized by the WFP Regional Office in Dakar on June 14 and 15, 2016 (program in Annex 7). The theme of the workshop was "Gender Analysis, Empowerment and Humanitarian Action in West Africa" and was moderated by the Gender Office at WFP headquarters in Rome. This workshop brought together forty participants. The experiences of country case studies in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Chad have been presented and discussed.

The final report summarizes all the results and analysis to answer the research questions, including recommendations, and was completed following the workshop in Dakar. Annexes are included in the report.

Limitations of the Study

Given the relatively new theme of "gender and markets" in connection with the issue of economic empowerment of women, the search for information was challenging. In addition, statistics and gender-sensitive data on agricultural commodity markets remain relatively fragmented and recent studies on food security that address market issues

⁵ This FO has been selected to take into account the following criteria: speculation type (corn, beans, sorghum, and rice), scope/weight of women, old/new P4P/WFP partner.

⁶ Cf. Annex 3: List of participants

are gender neutral.

Obtaining data from female and male cereal vendors regarding the quantities in markets and issues in (strategic) decision making on their marketing activities, requires trust and time for individual exchange. This area is very sensitive. The collected information provides a first impression on the reality, but further research should be conducted to identify all related challenges in this regard.

The diversity of local units (dishes, boxes, bags, etc.) used to measure items sold in markets does not easily facilitate the assessment of quantities actually sold on the markets.

Finally, monitoring and evaluation tools, indicators and approaches to measure the level of economic independence of women only begin to be developed through the support of rural partner initiatives in collaboration with policymakers. Reflection remains open on this issue.

This report is organized into five main parts as follows:

- The first part gives an overview of women's and men's roles in markets and trade of agricultural products in Burkina Faso.
- The second part addresses the specific challenges of women in agricultural commodity markets.
- The third part presents weaknesses of Gender and Market analysis.
- The fourth part deals with the gaps and challenges in monitoring women's economic empowerment.
- Finally, the fifth section outlines possible programmatic solutions to meet the challenges of information collection and analysis requirements for such markets.

Annexes complete the report.



1. Roles of women and men in the market

The agricultural population of Burkina Faso was estimated by the General Agriculture Census at 13,098,679 inhabitants in 2008⁷ of which 52% are women. Over 90% of farm households are headed by men. The average age of heads of household is 47 for men and 50 for women. The active agricultural population is very young with nearly 71.5% of people being under 25 years of age.

The Burkinabè economy is based on agriculture and livestock which contributes 37.2% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country. Cattle breeding is more practiced by men (52.8%) than by women. Over 90% of the population living in rural areas derives its livelihood from land use and other environmental natural resources (water, forests, pastures).

The revenue contribution by activity reveals that non-farm activities contribute the most to total income (64% of households). For example, with regard to the total income of women, non-farm activities contribute to 60% versus 40% of farm activities.

The role of women in agriculture is unquestioned. As an essential part of the production process, they are involved in the various chains of production, they contribute to the creation of production stocks and are active in processing and preservation.

1.1 Local agricultural products affected by the WFP markets in Burkina Faso

In this study, the focus has been mainly on the agricultural products affected by WFP markets.

The national production of cereal crops (millet, maize, sorghum, rice and fonio) of the current crop year (2015-2016)⁸ is estimated at 4,189,665 tons. Compared to that of the 2014/2015 crop year estimated at 4,469,300 tons, it is down by 6.26%. Compared to the five-year average, there is also a recorded decline of 6.75%. Analysis by crop shows that this negative development of grain production conceals disparities. By conducting a spatial analysis of grain production, only three (03) regions of the thirteen (13) in the country are experiencing an increase in cereal production compared to last year, these regions are the Upper Basins, the Sahel and the Mouhoun Loop. Indeed, compared to the last crop year, the Upper Basins, Sahel and Mouhoun Loop have an increase in cereal production of respectively 19.28%, 18.25% and 3.06%. The positive changes observed in these three regions are created by an increase in cultivated lands. Indeed, compared to last year, these areas have increased by 126.95%, 28.90% and 12.67% respectively in the Sahel, Upper Basins and Mouhoun Loop. Besides loss in cultivated areas, other factors such as floods, droughts, etc. explain the almost nationwide decline in cereal production.

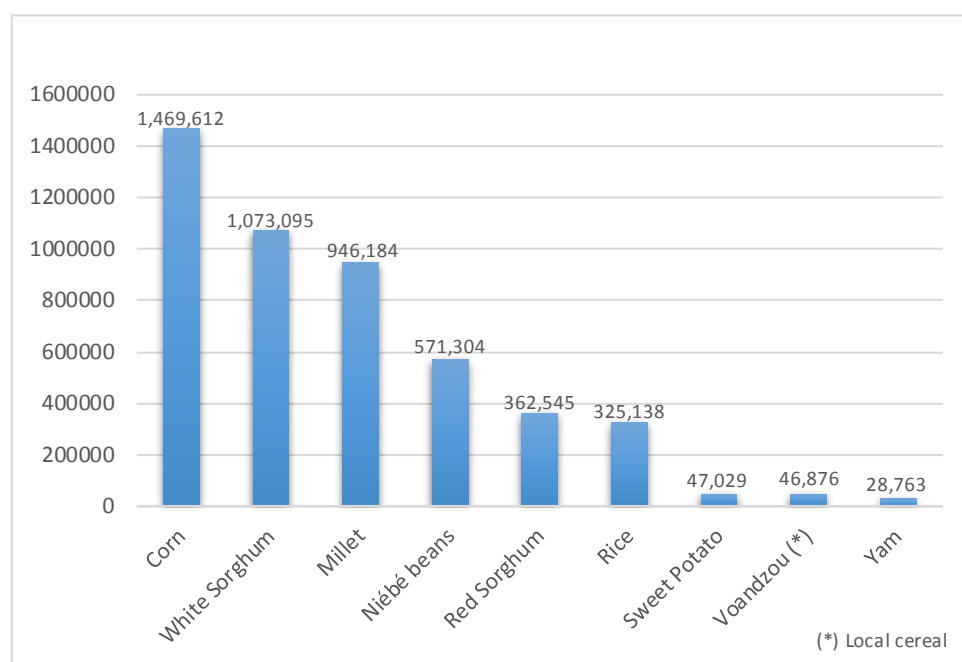
From this analysis, it can be inferred that Burkinabè agriculture remains extensive in the sense that, for most speculative farming, the decline in production is paired with a decrease in cultivated areas. The production of cowpeas and potatoes, respectively estimated at 571,304 tons and 47,029 tons, were up 1.52%, and 24.62% compared to last year. Compared to the past five years average, cowpeas rose by 1%, while potato is down 55.69%. Nationally, the crop most affected by the floods is red sorghum with 17.3% of sorghum plot areas at 53,586.3 ha⁹.

⁷ Burkina Faso estimated population at the 04/30/2016 General Census of Population and Habitat (RGPH) 2006. Growth rate was applied to initial population which allowed a projection for April 2016. By this method, total population by April 30, 2016 is estimated at 18,936,011 inhabitants.

⁸ General Department of Sectoral Statistics (March 2016): Final results of agricultural, food and nutrition campaign 2015/2016.

⁹ Source: DGESS / MAAH, March 2016

Figure 1. Volumes of grain production and food 2015- 2016



Source: DGESS / MASA March 2016: Final results of the crop year and the food and nutrition situation from 2015 to 2016

Sorghum is the first cereal crop in terms of cultivated area in Burkina, followed by millet, maize, rice and fonio. Rice is present in all regions, but its importance is more related to the size of cultivated areas. Regions of the Mouhoun Loop with the Sourou Valley, the Upper Basins with the Kou valley and Banzon perimeter, the Waterfalls with the Karfiguela and Douna perimeters, and the Central East with the Bagré perimeters have the largest rice field areas in Burkina Faso with over 10,000 ha each.

1.2 Division of labor by sex in agriculture

Women play an important role in agriculture. According to figures from the EDS 2010, 98% of women work in a family field, 89.7% have individual fields of small size (0.5 and 1 ha) and 42.7% own livestock. This varies and depends on the ethnic groups, with influence of religion and the economy of the region. This diversity is observed especially at the level of agricultural production and livestock. According to the thematic study RGA¹⁰, the three

main scenarios are:

- **Case 1:** Women perform all the tasks related to the family farm and at the same time they cultivate personal plots of food crops (millet, sorghum, rice, groundnuts, cowpeas, okra). This is the case of the Mossi, Samo, Bwaba, Gourmantché, Gouin, and Turka among others. However, whereas for the first four ethnic groups husbands and other men are decisively present on the property, for Turka and Gouin, after marriage it is mostly women who must work to repay the dowry paid by the husband. Therefore, social gender and women empowerment reports will vary based on men's decision-making power and women's ability to stand up to the authority of the head of household, who is also head of the family farm.
- **Case 2:** Women perform some farm work on the family plot. They also have their personal plots of food crops. We find in this case: Bobo, Gourounsi and some Senufo who perform

¹⁰ Thematic study RGA 2008: "Importance of women contribution in agricultural activities and needs in gender statistics".

planting, maintenance, harvesting but not plowing. Among the Lobi and Dagara, where mound agriculture technique is a man's business, women are involved in planting and harvesting. The introduction of the labor-intensive cotton crop has led to a greater involvement of female Dagara which was made possible by raising awareness during religious services and contact with Mossi migrants.

- **Case 3:** Women are not involved in the family plot. Some have personal plots (Dafing, Bella, Rimaibé, some Fulani), while others do not cultivate at all. Note that some crops such as rice are reserved for women in certain ethnic groups (Bissa, Gouin). Sowing seeds among Lobi and Dagara is only a woman's activity, as is thinning among the Fulani.

Whatever the case, **products from female farms are used in the family diet or sold to support other household expenses** (clothing, condiments...). It is in this female-controlled personal reserve that the constitution of stocks for the marketing of cereals is observed. The surpluses, which may have been collected by women, are entered into the market supply chain. Surplus or not, marketing is a function virtually mandatory for households. Indeed, sometimes farmers, men or women, are forced at difficult periods or for urgent family situations to market part of their production at lower prices. Other agricultural activities carried out by women are the agricultural food processing and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) once solely reserved for women according to tradition, conservation and marketing of agricultural products.

Table 1: Example of activity profile / division of labor in production and family farming

Activities	Women	Men	Girls or Boys	Women Focus FNZ
Harvest / Dig	++	++	+	Whole family
Harvest Labour	+++		+	Labour is required to remove pods from the fields
Remove pods in fields	Labour			Men consume but do not participate in this activity = Lack of time
Threshing rice	++	++	++	
Drying	+++		+	Woman helped by her children
Sorting	+++			Woman helped by her children
Steaming	+++			Woman helped by her children
Conditioning	+++		+	Children help their mother to bag. Small amounts do not require husband's help
Storage	+++			Women store in their home
Trading: search for markets	++			Woman sells if she wants to maintain ownership of her plot; Men sell peanut crops early
Men are involved	+++	++		-Sale of cooking rice controlled by women
Use of revenues	++	++		Income provided to men = loan with no repayment; women contribute part and give to the husband to guarantee the farm. Collaboration to sale at larger scale level
Seed purchase	+++			Purchase seeds, clothing, health

Source: Field survey in May 2016 / Focus-women FNZ

1.3 Types of market involving men and women

Marketing of agricultural products was traditionally reserved for women who traded products directly and on behalf of other family members or on demand. Even when men were involved in the marketing of agricultural products, they solicited the services of women who collected the products which they, themselves, transported to the market, where they again solicited the services of women for selling them. In some parts of the country this is still the case. There are women who go to the market to work for merchants in exchange for payment. Thus, they become "employees" of the merchant. With the evolution of measuring instruments (tine, dishes), women are increasingly being replaced by men. This partly explains why women remain confined to small business for lack of funds, but also because of cultural constraints. They are limited to the village market and its vicinity. Some women pioneers have begun to distinguish themselves with commercial activities across large distances, and women's organizations with other sources of financial support are similarly developing their market activities.

Agricultural products most traded by women and men

Women market agricultural products from their plot.

This production is diverse and varies depending on the location, food habits, cultivated plots, and the application or existence of potential markets. For example, in Yatenga women sell more food crops and oil seeds (cowpea, groundnut, Vouandzou), while in Bobo and Leo, in addition to oil seeds, women sell cereals (maize, sorghum, millet) and vegetables. In Tangaye and, undoubtedly, other villages in Burkina, people scorn women who sell cereals (they could be accused of selling cereals from their husbands' storage). Indeed, the sale of cereals in these markets is reserved for men. Women market their products either at home or to traders on the trading days. This is not the case with Leo, Bobo or Dedougou where women are more engaged in cereal trade. They roam surrounding villages to buy cereals and resell them in larger cities.

Generally, the gender difference in marketed agricultural products lies more in the quantities sold than in the types of speculation. While men sell cereals in bags of 100 kg or tines (wholesalers and semi-wholesalers), women sell small quantities, tin pans (retailers). This is the essential difference between men and women engaged in agricultural market activities. The agricultural products sold primarily by men and by women are presented in the table below based on the survey.

Table 2: Products most sold by men and women, by order of importance

Order of importance	Agricultural products most sold by men	Agricultural products most sold by women
1 st	Corn	Corn
2 nd	Sorghum	Sorghum
3 rd	Millet	Black peas
4 th	Black peas	Peanuts

Source: Gender and Markets survey, May 2016

Value chains dominated by women

The development of value chains in the agricultural sector is relatively recent in Burkina Faso. But it is

praiseworthy to note that the Ministry of Agriculture has developed specific action plans for the most important industries in recent years¹¹. However, the

¹¹ Director General for Economic and Rural Affairs (2012): Development Strategy of agricultural value chains in Burkina Faso: millet, sorghum, corns, beans, rice, onions, sesame, cashews, cotton, cassava, peanut, mango, soy, and hot pepper, etc.

strategy document does not include gender analysis, even though the predominance of women in certain sectors is acknowledged, such as for cowpea, mangoes and cashews. This strategic decision was reaffirmed in the policy statement of the Prime Minister in January 2016, along with the announcement of the forthcoming establishment of an agricultural bank to resolve *the issue of reduction and risk management and the provision of resources for agricultural development, that is to say, investment and seasonal credit loans*.

The steering committee of the monitoring network on cereal marketing (RVCC, Réseau de Veille sur la Commercialisation des Céréales) is a civil society coalition of organizations engaged in monitoring cereal policies and in advocacy on these policies. The RVCC will follow the implementation of these statements to improve the conditions of production, processing and marketing of cereals.

The presence of women in production chains, processing and marketing varies by types of speculation and depending on the environment. However, according to ESD 2010, women participate in 81% of the processing and conservation of agricultural products.

Women in cross-border trade

To date there are no statistics available at the national level. However, empirically, it is recognized that women, like men, engage in regional transactions with surplus, including those from neighboring countries such as Mali, Ghana and Niger. The summary report of raw data analysis collected on cross-border transactions in corridors and markets during the month of April 2014 from the regional markets access support program of the inter-states steering committee for the fight against drought in the Sahel (CILSS, *Comité Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel*) attests to significant transactions of maize, sorghum, cowpea

and steamed rice from Burkina to other countries. However, the level of data is general and not disaggregated by sex to enable a differentiated gender-based analysis.

1.4 WFP/P4P markets

Criteria for selecting products and suppliers

For WFP, the main criteria for choosing products for the constitution of stocks or marketing is linked to the national context. Local speculation and dietary habits of the people dictate the choice of different speculations. Therefore, maize, sorghum, millet, rice and cowpeas are primarily used for speculation. Since 2015, milk is also a product retained by WFP. In fact, yogurt made locally by women with cow milk in milk processing plants is served in school canteens to improve food rations, children's consumption balance and to keep children in school, especially girls. In addition, the option to include milk in the WFP procurement food basket aims to "support the milk sector (production, processing, marketing), modernize dairies in the region to ensure local production of quality, promote market access of different actors and thus support the incomes of small farmers and women processors. Indeed, dairy processing is a female activity; dairy processing units (UTL, *Unités de Transformation Laitières*) are groups of women, and thus, the purchase of yogurt should promote their empowerment."¹²

Regarding P4P, the intervention strategy has targeted a number of mixed FOs to work with on the basis of clearly defined criteria (see Box below). To date (2016), the P4P has 16 FO partners with total members estimated in 2015 at 18,478 men and 21,314 women, which accounts for 54% of women, with approximately 28,752¹³ young people.

¹² WFP innovates by introducing yogurt in school cafeteria in the Sahel, bulletin 01.22.2016 « Milk Project »

¹³ No gender differentiation between boys and girls, therefore the M/F ratio is partial.

A few criteria for choosing FOs

- ✓ *Have advice and support partners in agriculture*
- ✓ *Have the capacity to aggregate at least 50 tons of food*
- ✓ *Be formally registered*
- ✓ *Have marketing experience*
- ✓ *Have a bank account*
- ✓ *Have at least 40% female members in the FO*
- ✓ *Be accessible by road for transportation**

* Site or storage accessibility for transportation of food products

There are different methods of procurement that determine WFP supplier profile needed for products to be delivered annually. Thus, in each category, the participation of women and men is more or less visible. Tenders open to traders (suppliers) are often established for the purchase of large quantities and the award is made to the "lowest bidder". In these circumstances, WFP makes no such distinction and has no control over suppliers apart from the quality and quantity of deliverables. Three contractual terms are used with the FOs to prepare them to bid for calls for tenders, whether from WFP or other commercial structures. These three terms are the direct contract, the term contract and calls for simplified bid:

- The **direct contract** is the first type of educational contract used. It allows WFP to purchase directly from the FO after negotiating the price based on the current market price.
- The second step towards empowerment is the provision of **term contracts**. FOs must first communicate to WFP quantities they can provide for different commodities to a defined scale. Depending on WFP needs and project financing, P4P offers term contracts to FOs with strict rules of quality, quantity, deadlines, etc.
- **Calls for simplified bids** are opened only for FOs

without the monetary guarantee rule of 5% required for merchants. In this case, the contract is awarded to the lowest bidder.

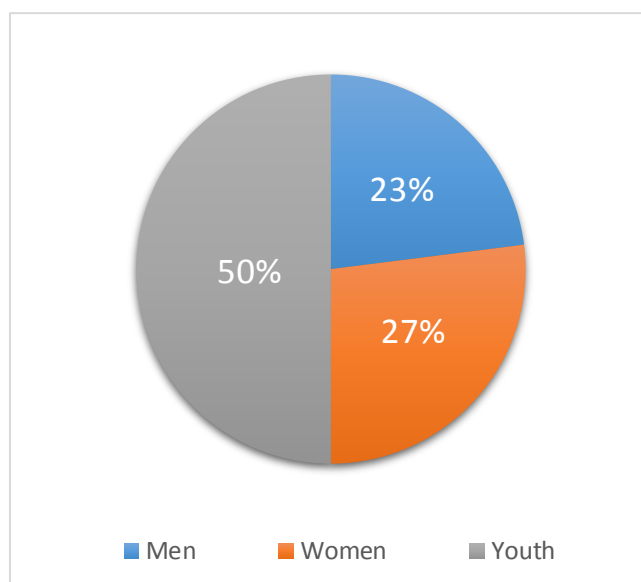
Each contract that WFP gives FOs must follow the WFP procurement rules. The price offered must be competitive both in domestic markets and in the international market, and the products must meet strict quality criteria that take into account the level of aflatoxin in corn. For the first two methods (direct contract or term contract), obtaining a waiver is required by the country office at the headquarters. After several experiences with these contracts, FOs should be able to bid for tenders from other institutions as well.

Quantities and actors involved in the institutional markets and their link to gender

Several categories of actors are involved in WFP procurement, among which are:

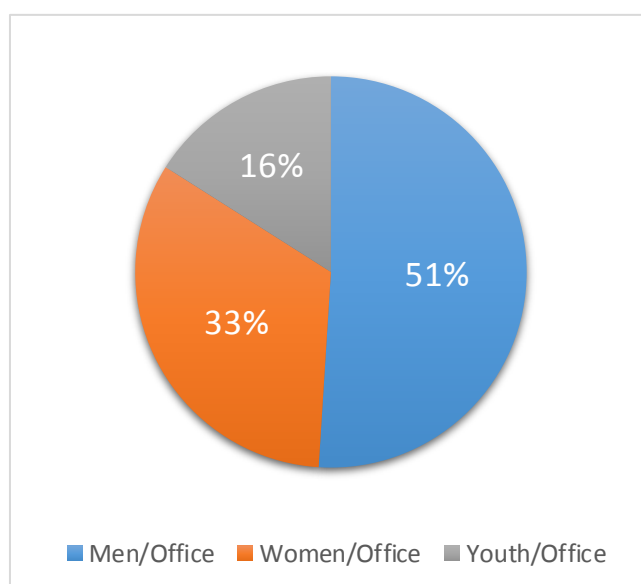
- *The big cereal traders* (wholesalers and semi wholesalers) who sell significant quantities of cereals to WFP or SONAGESS. Very few women are in this group. In 2012, for example, on the list of 61 merchants registered as members of the traders' union of the 45 provinces, there were only 4 registered women traders, or 7%.
- *Farmers' organizations and their members*: for P4P, the figures provided show a strong presence of young people in groups, but this data is not disaggregated by gender. The percentage of women (27%) is slightly higher than that of men (23%) in group membership. The data's lack of breakdown into young girls and young boys creates some bias. With regards to members in FO offices, men (51%) dominate women (33%). In addition to the low percentage of women's presence in FO offices, their positions within such offices are also deplorable (often treasurer, secretary and rarely president, except at the level of GVF).

Figure 2. Distribution of members of the 16 FOs, by men, women, and youth (2015)



Source: Data collected by P4P (Gender and Markets 2015)

Figure 3. Office holders of the 16 FOs, by men, women and youth (2015)



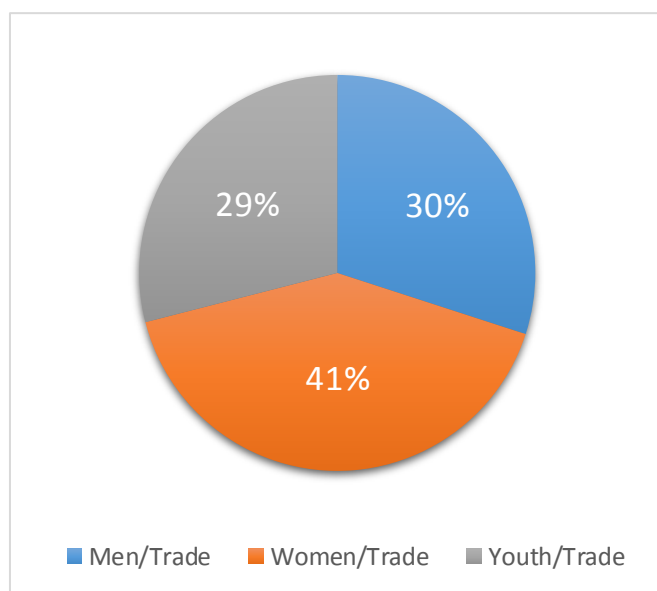
Source: Data collected by P4P (Gender and Markets 2015)

Data available on markets and relation to WFP/VAM needs

The data collected by the P4P project on cereal trade is important and most are gender-sensitive. A

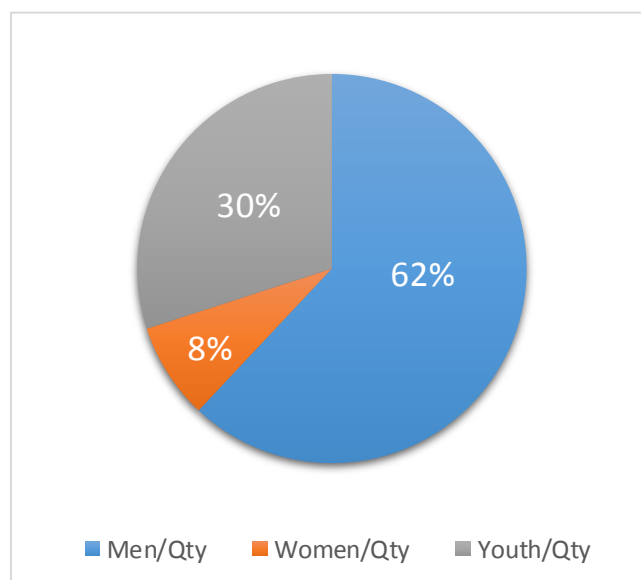
summary of data (below) shows that men dominate the collective marketing of agricultural products both in number (30%) and in quantities delivered (62%). It would be beneficial to disaggregate the percentage of young people by sex (boys or girls).

Figure 4. Participation to agricultural trade, by men, women and youth



Source: Data collected by P4P (Gender and Markets 2015)

Figure 5. Contributed quantities by men, women and youth



Source: Data collected by P4P (Gender and Markets 2015)



2. Specific challenges of women in markets

2.1 Women challenges upstream and downstream of market chains

Challenges related to production

The first challenge for women's upward marketing is the production, including women's ability to produce significant quantities of quality agricultural products. This challenge is far more important since there are sociological factors related to habits and customs (land ownership, head of household role given predominantly to men), but also to the various constraints (access to land, agricultural inputs and equipment, domestic or private labour and to funding sources). Sociocultural factors have the effect of reducing autonomous activities of women within households and communities. Access to land is relatively small, but for women the first limiting factor is the time spent on maintenance of the family plot. Women are forced to develop several strategies (longer workdays, involvement in groups, labour help, etc.) to manage their own production activities.

The financing of agricultural activities remains one of the major barrier for both men and women in production. According to the RGA (2008), lack of credit (45.3% of land managers), lack of credit facilities (24.1% of land managers) and complexity of procedures for obtaining credit (10% for plots) greatly limit their production capacity. Access to modern agricultural equipment by producers is also a real constraint, and is a difficulty faced by almost all women. Indeed, 97.7% of women holding parcels report not being able to purchase modern agricultural equipment (drill, opener, plow, hoe, etc.). This is also the case for 94% of men. This means that, at the national level, less than 10% of producers are equipped with modern agricultural equipment according to the same RGA survey. These factors together contribute to significantly reduced production quantity and quality, and indirectly

market volumes as well.

The second challenge is related to the provider role in the family assigned to women. The roles of men and women are normative. In terms of food, men store grains and distribute them to women when needed. Sometimes some of the grain, however, must be sold to earn cash needed to pay for the education of children or consultations at the health center in case of illness. Women are in charge of sauces, dietary supplements (vegetables, groundnuts, cowpea) and, sometimes also, cereals (especially during the lean season). On their small land plots, women cultivate ingredients for making sauces (peanuts, okra, sorrel). They also grow leaves (baobab) and seeds (for néré, soumbala) to use for cooking. To generate a small income, women develop activities along their domestic activities: they sell some of their production, part of the firewood they cut for cooking, mangoes they pick or dolo, the local beer fermented from sorghum. These activities are physically demanding, and women also need a lot of energy and physical strength for housework. In the absence of home appliances, they have to carry out these tasks on their own.

Women use their scarce resources for daily expenses to prepare meals (condiments, grinder) and household maintenance (washing, fetching water, wood, etc.). Finally, women's working days are long compared to men's. They generally have little time for a break.

Challenges related to processing

Grain processing (porridge, déguè, rice couscous, corn, baby food, biscuits, cakes, etc.) as a business is fairly recent in Burkina Faso. Like any human enterprise in its early stages of development, it fluctuates, and seeks to find its way in an increasingly open market. Processing is an activity traditionally reserved for women. Over 75% of craft production is

done by women who view this activity as an extension of housework, often using the same tools in both domains. Nowadays, however, there are very few women in modern processing.

One of the challenges faced by both women and men in processing is the **supply of raw materials** in adequate quantity and quality. Despite efforts by the supervisory structures, the quality of basic raw materials is not consistent. Season-based price fluctuations are also a problem, and the enterprise must have sufficient storage capacity to ensure price stability.

The second challenge is **the marketing of products with competitive quality**. Processers face not only supply challenges but also lack of standards in production (non-compliance with technical routes of production, phytosanitary treatment standards, etc.), high cost of production inputs, financing difficulties, lack of trained personnel, lack of training in technology, packaging, preservation, and all-out competition (the markets are increasingly open and the consumer has the prerogative of choice).

2.2 Major challenges for women in the marketing of agricultural products

For the majority of women producers, the agricultural products sold are from their plot of land. Of this production, women develop prudent strategies and "social programs" to overcome the difficult times of the year and respond to temporary emergency needs. Thus, female production is divided into three parts: a small amount is sold, a portion is reserved for home consumption and for seeds for the next season and another portion is used as savings for the various needs of the family. According to the report on the agricultural sector in Burkina Faso, for 100 kg of grain produced, it is estimated that only 15 kg are sold in markets. These amounts vary from one province to another as shown in the survey conducted as part of this study. Indeed, for those vendors permanently in the market, the quantities of speculations sold are

relatively low compared to those of men. This is shown by the units of measurement used. While men use bags (50 to 100 kg) or tines (kg) as measuring units for sale, women use pans of 1 and 3 kg (see image below).



Measuring units in the Ouahigouya market



Woman retailer in the Bolmakoté market

Marketing constraints are expressed differently based on speculation. For all crops, the low prices are the major difficulty for producers. This weakness is secondary to the lack of markets, particularly in this period of socio-political crisis, according to traders. People's purchasing power, and notably that of officials in the localities, has declined.

Challenges in local markets

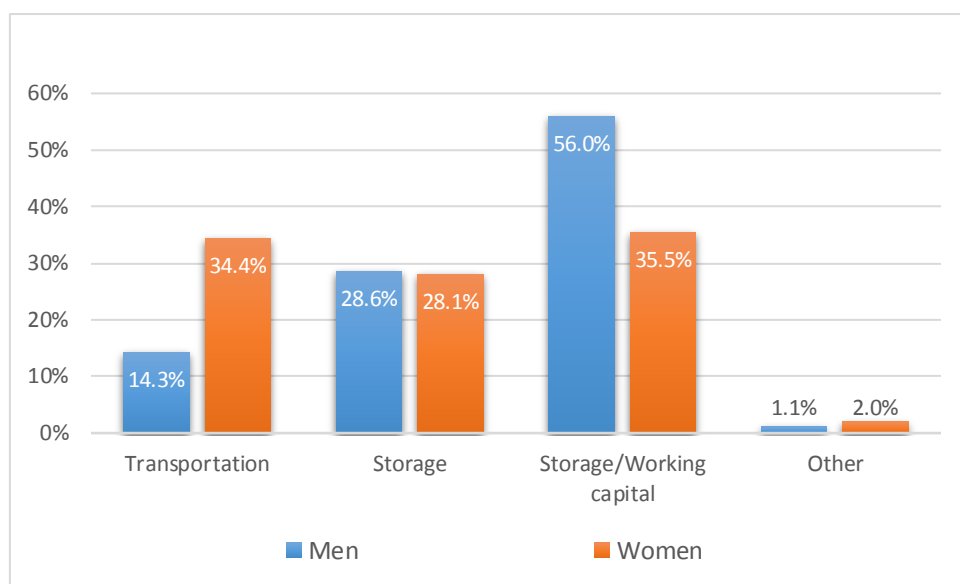
In local markets, low commodity prices, lack of market opportunities and poor quality of products are equally significant challenges faced by many producers. According to the RGA 2008, 55.7% of women responsible of agricultural plots and 46.5% of men reported that the low level of commodity prices is the main barrier to the marketing of their products. Regarding the lack of commercial outlets, it affects both men (12.2%) and women (11.4%).

Similarly, the poor quality of products is mentioned by 10.8% of women against 12.5% of men.

For traders surveyed in this study, the challenges to

expand their business in order of importance are capital, working capital, infrastructure or storage equipment, stocks preservation and transportation.

Figure 6. Challenges for women and men to improve marketing



Source: Field survey, May 2016

From the cross-analysis of data collected from market traders and focus groups the following challenges are identified:

Financing. Lending conditions are difficult for men and more so for women. Micro-finance institutions such as credit unions have become more demanding and require more reliable guarantees (land titles, possession of new or almost new motorcycles, etc.). Yet credit is necessary to increase productive capital, to build up large stocks at harvest time, and to overcome difficult times due to poor sales. According to men and women surveyed, the market is not attractive enough and there are not enough clients.

Transportation. For 34% of women, transport is the second challenge, compared to only 14% of men. For women, means of transportation are used to collect agricultural products in surrounding villages and to transport products to the market (while preserving their quality). Few women have personal means of transportation (bike, motorcycle, tricycle, and wagon) because they lack sufficient resources to

acquire them. They typically have to negotiate, and sometimes rent or hire the services of a community member, to move or to transport their products. In a specific case, eight women traders have rented a shop to store their products in Ouahigouya at night. This is a strategy that shows the importance of pooling inputs in a group, and finding endogenous and sustainable solutions. The physical ability of women to transport and provide customer service (i.e., move goods purchased by customers to the customer vehicle or motorcycle) makes them slower than men. Impatient customers rapidly switch to the merchant next door if he is able to react faster. Women receiving regular assistance from a man in the market are exposing themselves to the risk of being gossiped about. Mutual assistance between male and female traders in the market is virtually invisible. Among women traders surveyed, it is sometimes difficult to get to some villages to aggregate cereals because of distance, insecurity on the roads, and physical or sexual assault. Moreover, morally women feel responsible for everything that

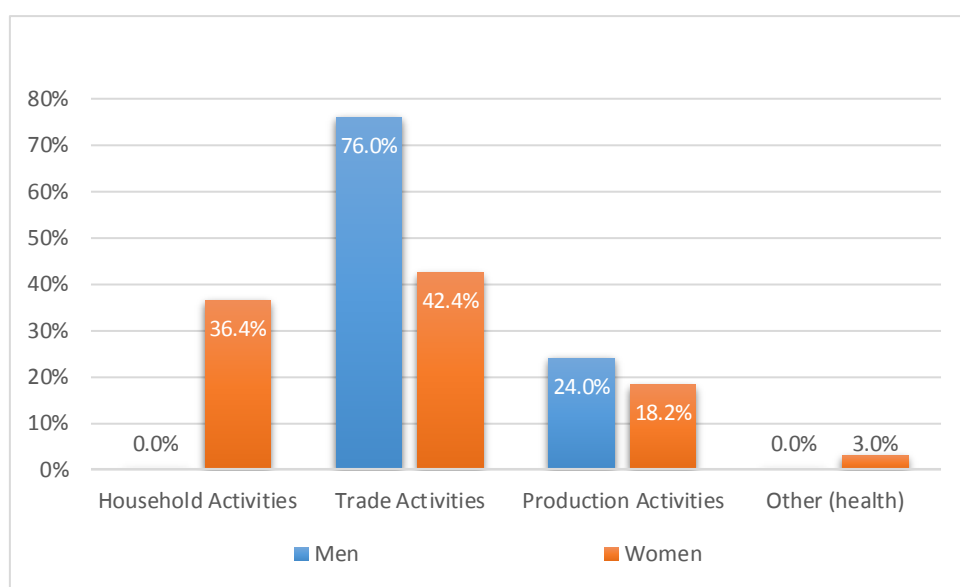
happens in their households and are anxious and afraid that things might go wrong in their absence.

Storage conditions. In addition to funding availability to build substantial stocks at the right time, storage conditions are another challenge for 29% of men and 28% of women. Poor storage conditions are common in view of the small storage rental spaces or classification requirements and availability of pallets due to inadequate, reduced spaced. Also, collectors mix products when packaging them in 100 kg food bags, which causes a mixing of cereals of different qualities, the development of significant impurities, and non-compliance to standards, which are all factors that reduce the quality and affect the sale of products. For men, it is inadequate transport that affect the quality of all products. The road conditions and accessibility especially during the rainy season is a

major barrier for regional or local commercial trade.

Household chores. Household work is time-consuming and pregnancy or breastfeeding makes the collection of cereals from households more difficult for women, than it is for men. It would take a lot of awareness from men to become more involved in the management of household affairs. To maintain permanent trade activities in the market, women are forced to meet their family obligations in the early morning. They sometimes are dozing off in their market stalls. Similarly, the management of young children in the marketplace and the lack of sanitary facilities increase the difficulties faced by women operating in the market. As confirmed by the graphic below, the activity which occupies the largest portion of women's time after commercial activities is housework.

Figure 7. The most time-consuming activities, by order of importance



Source: Field survey, May 2016

Difficulty of access to market spaces. Access to market spaces are very challenging for women. According to a female trader interviewed during the study in the Bobo market of Bolmakoté *"it is important to have someone to help you: when market spaces are attributed, women are not*

informed (it is decided between men)". Women do not have sufficient resources to pay, rent or sublet a good space in the marketplace. Renting a warehouse is about 15,000 CFAF, and a shed between 5,000 and 10,000 CFA F. Women are often located either inside or near market runways, or between spaces, which

does not facilitate good customer traffic, or transport of goods (tricycle traveling carrier, cart, truck), and it is often less safe near the stalls.

Illiteracy. The illiteracy of merchants and traders is a limitation to the proper functioning of the market. According to RGA 2008, 34% of men and 20% of women are part of the active agricultural population. An example is sesame trading and all export-related activities (English, often Indian companies), where clients send specifications that traders cannot read because they do not have a full comprehension of some basic characteristics, which causes a loss in sales.

Involvement in trade. Women have necessary skills and assets to trade agricultural products. However, the challenge lies in the scale of business activities, including: the availability of material and financial resources, motivation, and psychological inclination to engage in marketing. For instance, vegetables are profitable within a short time period. The risk analysis capacity is higher for women than for men, so it is necessary to strengthen the support provided to them.

Challenges for P4P and other institutional markets

For women

The quantities required for sales grouping: having higher volumes, thus higher returns and lower costs. Based on the survey, women deliver higher quality products than men. Sometimes men heads of households take risks that put their families in situations of food insecurity by selling beyond the surplus. The portion reserved for home consumption is thus reduced, putting family nutrition at risk. It is

then up to women to find solutions to meet the food needs of their children and themselves.

Reconciling the immediate needs of the family and participation in growing markets is an important issue. Women report that they deliver one to two thirds of their production. They explain this by arguing that investing in cereals is a safer savings alternative relative to the availability of money that could be used to solve everyday problems. These remaining cereals can also be used to pay for the necessary farm inputs for production.

For men

The pay period between delivery and remuneration is relatively long, according to surveys, even though the payments for WFP / P4P are usually done one month after receiving invoices. Similarly, the time between the order and delivery of cereals is so long that some producers wish to resume production. These delays create inconveniences between agricultural seasons and reimbursement of credit for inputs such as seeds, NPK, and urea. There is no information on returns on sales within certain FOs despite penalties for lateness that have been announced, and it is the producers who suffer the consequences.

The quality of grain delivered: despite the training, awareness campaigns and commitments of each producer, there is sometimes a problem of quality in the deliverables. While warehouses exist and delivery is conducted on site, some producers do not respect mandatory requirements (i.e., not mixing red and white grains when packaging speculations). FOs still try to maintain traceability of packages received to determine responsibility.



3. Gaps in WFP's gender and market analysis

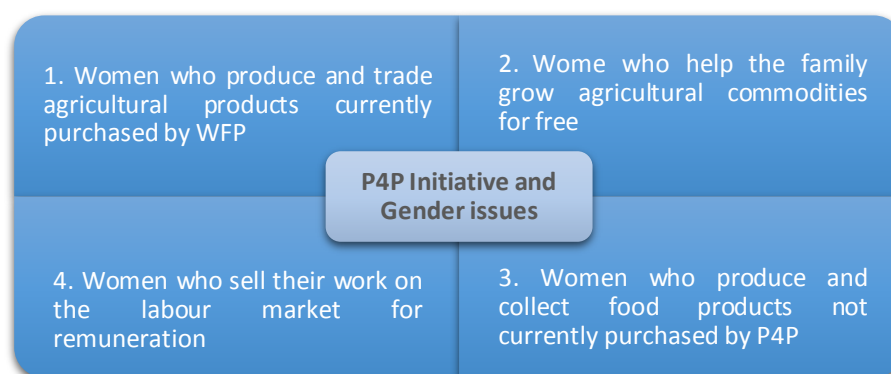
WFP is an international organization with internal processes and procedures for all information needs that are communicated from the Regional Office in Dakar to Rome. It is the responsibility of WFP headquarters in Rome to give directions and validate the strategic initiatives prior to implementation in the field (at country level). At times, there are differences between the realities of the country and WFP procedures, rules and principles of operation which are not always compatible with long term or

short-term initiatives.

3.1 Analysis of WFP/VAM gender strategies

This study is the first initiative of VAM in Burkina Faso to address the issue of "gender and markets." This study highlights important points in parallel with the major stages of the WFP gender strategy through P4P.

P4P and gender strategy on a global scale



Sources: Complementary gender study report P4P

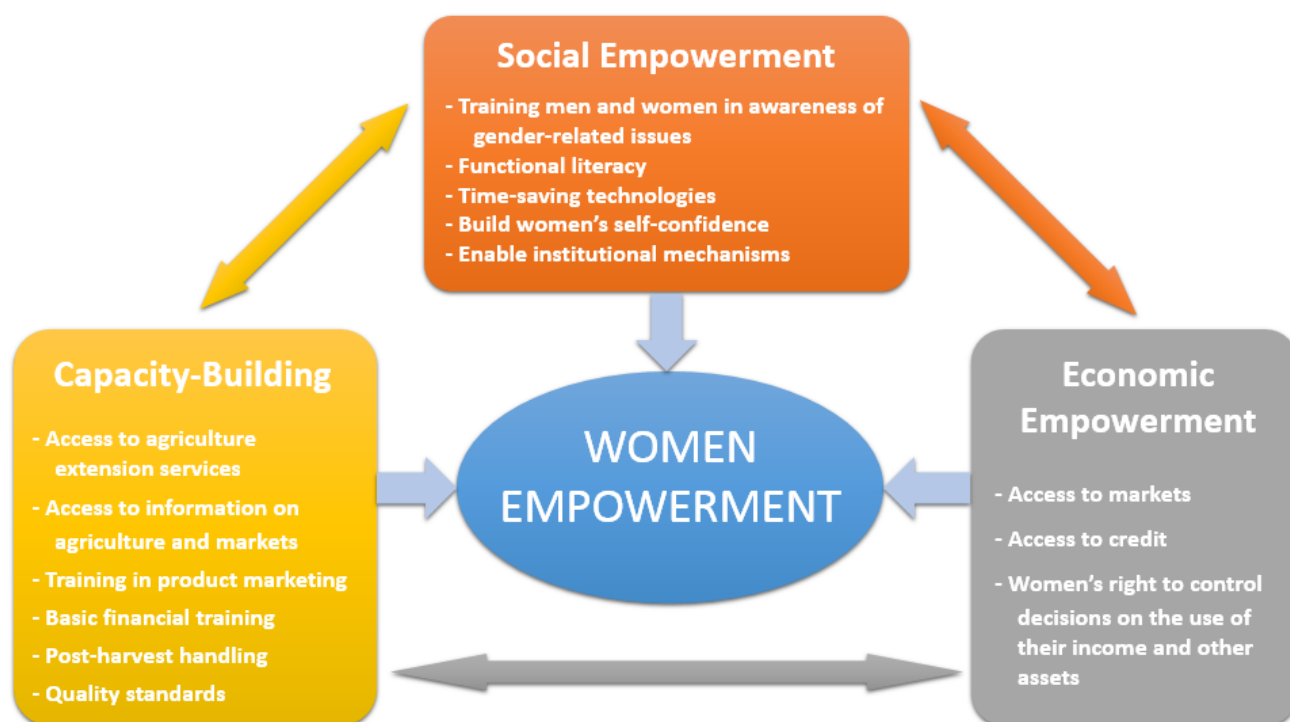
Several discussions and work on gender have supported the implementation of the WFP gender strategy through the P4P activities. Noticeable improvements confirm the modalities of intervention. Partnerships developed with willingness to share best practices, are making the participation of women at various levels more effective. Empowerment begins with shared sales revenues, along with increased awareness of both men and women on the need for shared responsibility and decision making.

During the pilot phase for capacity development, decision-making power has been built around the three following dimensions:

- Capacity building for improving access to technical knowledge for men and women.
- Development of social skills to enhance self-confidence of women and change men perception on the status and role of women.
- Economic capacity building for increased revenues, access to credit and markets, etc.

This capitalized experience will be developed throughout the P4P project and subsequently incorporated into VAM missions with through a revision of tools and methods. Linking with targets and specific VAM activities can be done in the framework of annual planning exercises.

P4P's approach to women's empowerment
(P4P's Women's Empowerment Pathways: Roadblocks and Successes – 2014)



New Gender policy

The new "**gender policy**" for the 2015-2020 period has been launched and is in the process of appropriation by the current WFP-Burkina staff and its units. Four objectives are defined to enable WFP to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment in all its work and activities, but also to ensure that the different needs of women, men, girls and boys related to food security and nutrition are met. These objectives are as follows:

- **Objective 1: Food assistance tailored to different needs.**

This consists of food assistance in relief and emergency programs to women, men, girls and boys that is adapted to their needs and capacities. Hence the need for statistics disaggregated by sex, age, and causes of vulnerability.

- **Objective 2: Participation in equal terms.**

Women and men participate on an equal basis in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of food security and nutrition programmes and policy with the perspective of transforming gender relations. Participation and decision-making by women should be visible.

- **Objective 3: Decision-making by women and girls.**

Women and girls have greater decision-making power regarding food security and nutrition in the household, community and society.

- **Objective 4: Gender and protection issue.**

Food assistance does not harm food security or the dignity and integrity of women, men, girls and boys who receive it, and it is provided with respect for their rights. All WFP interventions must not create, aggravate or contribute to perpetuate inequality or discrimination

between men and women and should reduce the risk of gender-based violence (e.g. in

refugee camps, for flood victims, victims of acute or severe food insecurity, etc.).

These four objectives must be conceptualized: each regional office has developed a gender strategy and each country should adapt it to this concept, which is still at the project stage for Burkina. The central role of the VAM unit would be to follow up on gender evaluations to be informed through a list of regular indicators and activities. It is important to note that the process of developing the new gender policy has involved all units (May 2015). But VAM Burkina will need gender assistance from the WFP country focal point to support this gender policy.

3.2 Incentives provided by WFP

Since P4P pilot phase, gender initiatives have been started and strengthened over the years, following the various recommendations proposed by studies and evaluations. The major strategies include incentives and targeted actions for women or men depending on the case. These strategies are:

- Capacity building with a mandatory quota for women's participation to enable them to seize opportunities requiring technical know-how, and sharing experiences with men to improve their performance and economic activities.
- Representation and involvement of women as a criterion of choice for FOs within P4P interventions, improving women's visibility in decision-making bodies (BE, Committees, etc.), along with leadership building effort to develop women's self-confidence and appreciation of their abilities and potential. Currently at least 60% of women of FO partners are represented in all WFP activities. This is a laudable effort.
- Equipment grants to make technical assets more accessible and responsive to women's needs, offering devices that decrease post-harvest losses to maintain a balanced diet for households and raise product quality, as well as increase sales quantities which are comparatively lower than men's. These consist in projects for the control of post-harvest losses through the support in equipment (bags, plastic barrels, etc.) to facilitate quality control of market-bound products, and in inputs for women (i.e., adapted to women's plots size) in collaboration with the IFDC (International Fertilizer Development Centre).
- Promoting cowpea as a major speculation for women and encouraging FOs to collect their surplus to build stocks for institutional markets (WFP or SONAGESS).
- Advocacy activities for different targets (support partners, financial institutions, local administrative and traditional authorities, etc.) to raise stakeholders' awareness on women's roles and on the necessity to take appropriate measures to grant them access to productive resources, alleviate their domestic tasks, promote equitable resource management in households and take into account their participation to the family welfare and food security of household members.
- Training and awareness sessions on women's and men's roles and responsibilities in the household (water, wood, and the sharing of domestic tasks in general). Such strategy has the objective of improving relationships in households with better access to basic social services (health, nutrition and food security for children and pregnant women). The

implementation of best practices in Yatenga where granary management was improved can attest to the success of such strategy. The involvement of traditional leaders and official authorities was effective through a 6 months project and follow up with a remaining budget balance (WFP 2012, P4P 2013, and 2014). This local initiative seems to have improved awareness of actors involved.

- The development of dynamic partnerships between stakeholders and with all of WFP's institutional partners (VAM and P4P) through consultative meetings. These strategic venues provide opportunities for sharing and making joint decisions and responses towards common targets (FOs or vulnerable households). The gender approach has been taken into account but more efforts are needed in this domain.

3.3 Lessons of gender analysis, and P4P and VAM markets

Beyond emergency and ad hoc assistance, the gender perspective and evolution of social behavior, norms and practices require time and appropriate strategies for the dialogue between stakeholders and advocacy with policy makers. Consultations seeking to generate lasting positive effects are time and energy consuming. The Regional Office plans a communication to government partners to explain WFP new gender policy orientation so stakeholders and partners can take ownership and be efficient in defining strategies and relevant national actions.

P4P gender experiences and specific case studies are a baseline reference to better understand how men and women producers overcome the challenges of production and trade of their agricultural products. Basic analysis has produced strategic directions. Monitoring of field actions and assessment phases during annual planning exercises are the highlights of critical reflection between actors to shape interventions in accordance with WFP's commitment to the "do no harm" principle of not perpetuating

gender inequality, discrimination and gender-based violence.

Therefore, efforts for women's empowerment are particularly documented (impact story, life story, testimony, followed by target tracking in time, etc.). The main lessons learned from such experiences support selection of cross-cutting and targeted strategies according to actual needs and challenges. For example, the initial objective of parity (50% women) as participants in WFP P4P procurement has been revised down to 30% of women participation instead, which is more realistic given the current situation on the ground.

Satisfactory gender results in 2014 show that 84% of farmers who sold their produce to WFP were women, who are increasingly empowered at the FO level, against 69% who contributed to the vendors group of WFP (2009-2013).

However, at the Regional Office in Dakar, there is no dedicated gender responsibility for country offices that are in need of methodological support and coaching to ensure better integration of gender in the planned interventions. Several initiatives have been launched for this purpose, including the recruitment of a Gender Officer or staff with expertise on gender-sensitive approaches and internal awareness campaigns such as "Look Behind the Fence". Therefore, monitoring and supervision of such initiatives in the field encounter difficulties in making the necessary changes. The lack of sufficient financial resources and time for gender focus (20% of working time should be allocated to gender but without appropriate resources it is not possible to do so in a structured and rewarding way) inhibit confidence in gender initiatives at field level. A budget allocation of 11% of each program budget for gender is to be scaled up to 15%, along with a gender strengthening in staff capacity and the establishment of a gender unit in each country office. All these initiatives are still embryonic. Similarly, the post-evaluation monitoring position of P4P-Burkina is vacant, the responsible market analyst and post-harvest specialist currently ensures cumulative

monitoring of interventions on the ground regarding activities with FO partners.

The inclusion of gender issues in VAM is visible through the food and nutrition early warning system. Efforts are still needed to refine the analysis. Data collection tools also need to be completed.

Finally, P4P's global strategy for the 2015-2019¹⁴ post-pilot phase builds on the recommendations and guidelines of gender studies conducted during the pilot phase. Gender efforts and intervention priorities selected will target 36,500 producers, of which 49% are women, and will focus on four points:

- Raising awareness on the importance of equitable relationships through campaigns and the establishment of instructors within the FO;
- Giving women means to participate in decision making by strengthening their capacity and supporting women's groups and processors;
- Promoting equitable access to productive resources (agricultural inputs, land, training and credit, etc.);
- Apply the value chain approach, given the role women play in the processing of agricultural products.

3.4 Experiences of other market players

As part of this study, WFP's institutional partners via the P4P shared their experiences of reflection and specific support to women in the field of agricultural trade. This is the case of FAO, Afrique Verte, the federation of professional women in agriculture of Burkina Faso (FEPAB, *Fédération des Professionnelles Agricoles du Burkina*), the Oxford Committee for Famine relief (OXFAM), the SONAGESS and of agricultural technical services. In general, most institutions measure women empowerment mainly

through the women's opportunities to have or to increase their income through income generating activities.

- **Afrique Verte Burkina** implements innovative projects to promote equitable access to services and resources to minority groups and supports women processors of cereals in quality management and market search. It supports women's groups in access to finance (credit), processing and market outlets for agricultural products. In partnership with P4P, it oversees trade union's compliance with WFP protocols and contracts, and participates in consultations and self-assessments with beneficiaries. It develops alliances with institutions like other NGOs, provides technical assistance or funding to development programs and projects. It also works in partnership with organizations such as the research institute of applied sciences and technology (IRSAT, *Institut de Recherche en Sciences Appliquées et Technologiques*), the international cooperation center in agricultural research for development (CIRAD, *Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement*), the catholic organisation for development and solidarity (OCADES, *Organisation Catholique pour le Développement et la Solidarité*) and other structures depending on the type of project.

In terms of gender orientation at the institutional level, Afrique Verte gives priority support to women processors in agricultural markets with the goal of feeding the population with local cereals and supporting women in personal development with technical, professional and organizational capacity building. Afrique Verte Burkina works with 40 cereal processing units with about 1,200 beneficiaries in three regions – Ouagadougou,

¹⁴ P4P Burkina Faso, beyond the pilot phase 2015- 2019

Bobo Dioulasso and Banfora. These associations are grouped within the network of Faso grain processors (RTCF, *Réseau des Transformatrices de Céréales du Faso*). The network has a capacity of 1,022.82 tons for its main products and average sales of 674,548,300 CFA F. Since the creation of the network, Afrique Verte has facilitated credit access totaling 160 Million CFA F. In one of its cereal production projects, Afrique Verte Burkina supports 11 rural women groups and 10 mixed groups, with over 350 women in total.

Incentive and motivation for involving women in agricultural markets and women's empowerment are ensured through a competitive funding and subvention mechanism. The objective of this fund is to enable processing units (UT, *Unités de Transformation*) to better access equipment or special services needed to create added value. The funding mechanism works through selection of proposals from UTs that then allow them to finance – entirely or partially – a processing-related investment. Competitors prepare funding proposals which are submitted to the selection committee.

- **FAO's** Regional Office in Accra has initiated in 2015 a discussion on better integration of women in agricultural policies and launched a more specific and in-depth study on "The Contribution and Evolution of Gender Indicators in the Agricultural Sector in Burkina Faso". This study is driven by the Gender Division. The results will be useful for further discussions at national level. A study on "Post-harvest losses with a Gender focus" is also underway. This study is conducted in partnership with WFP under the direction of the FAO Burkina Faso Country Office through the RBA Glo Project: Joint WFP/IFAD 2015-2016 project "Integration of the reduction of post-harvest food losses initiatives for the benefit of

smallholders in food deficit areas of 8 regions of Burkina Faso¹⁵". FAO works in partnership with WFP on PSAN implementation through equipment provision and capacity building for women to transform parboiled rice (Waterfalls, Centre-West, Centre-North). Support for the promotion and development of NTFPs in 14 provinces of the Southwest, North and Centre-North regions has enabled women to access local markets and establish a shop for their processed goods, a processing unit, exchange between different groups etc. Moreover, FAO provides an important component of capacity building and propagation of acquired knowledge in collaboration with P4P/VAM at the department level. Areas of expertise include quality, marketing of agricultural products, access to equipment and storage facilities, etc., and strong participation to the consultative framework of P4P partners.

- **FEPAB** develops initiatives focused on facilitating access to inputs by packaging in small quantities, establishing working capital for the collection of cereals, organizing produce aggregation, facilitating women's access to training (managing post-harvest losses, trading and contracting), facilitating access to credit for women through its women program and income-generating activities, and organizing group sales that prioritize stocks of women's groups. Moreover, FEPAB has a dedicated gender staff responsible for the coordination, implementation and monitoring of activities under two programs: (1) facilitation to credit access and (2) ease of women's tasks.
- **SONAGESS** has no formal guidelines to support the marketing of agricultural products by women. But the company still decided since 2010 to facilitate women's access to its markets for the purchase of parboiled rice through rice unions (UNERIZ, UGER-Bama, UEDDR-Douna,

¹⁵ Centre-West, Upper-Basin, Cascade, East, Centre-North, Sahel, North.

Uwer Mogtedo, UDTR -Banzon, UCR-Bagre). Other women's organizations, such as WendLagnodo of Koudougou, Penwende Enterprises of Kaya, Lanagna grouping and Union Faso Djidougou of Bama, are also collaborating with SONAGESS. The requirements to participate in SONAGESS bids were relaxed following the experiences and

advocacy of P4P with decision makers from the Ministry of Agriculture. Indeed, based on P4P success to support and encourage small farmers, particularly women, to participate in P4P contracts, the Ministry has opted to open its markets to FOs and this progress at national level is highly appreciated by men and women farmers.



4. Gaps and challenges to women's empowerment

Women's economic empowerment is becoming a popular concept interpreted differently by men and women. This comprehension is dynamic and variable based on the regions and values that define the social relations between the genders. For WFP, "women's empowerment is the process that allows women to make choices, have power and options, control their own lives and act".¹⁶ Therefore, WFP should be able to create conditions that are favorable, rather than detrimental, to integrating empowerment in food assistance policies and programs.

Information needs to report and appraise the level of women's economic empowerment can be met with up-to-date tools and data. The latest available data on the role of women in agriculture in Burkina date from the RGA 2008. The positive efforts by the Departments dealing with rural development should be continued to account for the realities at national

level. The data and analysis differentiated by gender used in the RGA report to assess women's economic empowerment mostly concern women's incomes. Yet the issue of economic empowerment of women should not be reduced solely to income. Many other factors should be taken into account in assessing empowerment, such as control of resources and income as well as decision making power about family life or economic activity.

4.1 Important elements of women's self-empowerment

This issue was apprehended with women in the focus groups. Synthesis with data collected help understand that women recognize and demonstrate their capacity of decision making on certain aspects. The same question was apprehended for men. The table below summarizes the responses by gender.

¹⁶ WFP Policy Problematic Men-Women (2015-2020). Annual session of the Board, Rome 25-28 May 2015.

Table 3: Summary of women's empowerment based on self and according to men

How can you recognize an "empowered" woman ?		
Empowerment in the exercise of an economic activity / sale of cereals		Comments
For you, Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Able to conduct one's own economic activities without depending on a person "I need credit from no one for my trading activities " - Able to take a loan and repay it without problem - Able to work for oneself to solve one's own needs which shows in the behavior and mode of being and working - Women who manages her IGA - Women who are able to compete with men in market deals - Able to work to eliminate one's poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Today all women know how to manage their credit and are no longer afraid to take out credit from the rural bank - Women's awareness that they need to be involved in men's activities in order to be included in decision-making is increasing. "If you are not involved and you do not participate in production, you have no say; it is the husband who decides alone without consulting you. "
For you, Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A woman who takes her destiny into her own hands - A woman who is at the heart of her own development - A woman who can take care of herself - A woman who has financial capacity "some women are capable of delivering over 200 bags with possibility of bringing large quantities; some women pre-finance inputs for vegetable production in Bobo" 	
Decision-making regarding household management and income		Comments
For you, Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A woman capable of taking care of her family - A woman who can take over some household expenses, such as child nutrition, health fees for her children - A woman who gets along with her husband and knows to take responsibility in the absence of her husband - A woman who is patient, tolerant, does not boast, does not shout from the rooftops spendings she made - A woman who can take care of a stranger in the absence of her husband until his return (meals, clean linen) - A woman who has the spirit of sharing for the well-being of her family - A woman who fights so no shame will come to the family - A woman who is able to decide for herself - even decisions about her health and bring her child to the hospital in the absence of her husband - A woman who is able to put money aside (voluntary savings) - A woman who is able to buy a bicycle to her child - A woman who has her own means: who can solve her problems, those of her children and family - A woman who fights and who succeeds in her activities 	<p>"However, 90% of men do not want their women to be independent. Because according to them, a woman who earns enough money no longer listens to her husband.</p>
For you, Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A woman who contributes to household expenses: supports the education of children; supports the production work (in the family field). 	
Leadership and ability to get involved in community or social activities		Comments
For you, Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A well aware woman: a go-getter, a winner who lives in today's changed times - A woman who is able to speak in public - A woman who has knowledge and who can help make the right choices in her home and in her community - An accomplished woman who has her own means and knows what she wants - A woman who knows good from bad - An influential woman: speaks, is heard and seen, can mobilize, and succeeds in her activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some men do not want to hear about women empowerment; these women are sometimes forced chose leaving their homes - Misperception that an autonomous woman is equal to a woman who does whatever she wants
For you, Men	A woman who has the ability to speak in front of men and who is not afraid to speak loudly to be heard and understood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single = free woman (divorce or other) - Woman empowerment = threat to men!

Comments: Both men and women distinguish types of responsibilities that women take for the well-being of their families. Also, the issue of women's empowerment always refers to the ability of women to develop their potential in the social and economic environment in which they operate. Therefore, to seize economic opportunities to develop economic activities requires abilities, skills and personal skills in terms of *knowledge* (knowledge acquired through the formal, non-formal or informal), *know-how* (practice and expertise in the activity carried out / selling grain or AGR), *know-how-to-be* (behaviour in families and societies that values the status of women) and *know-how-to-become* (anticipation and leadership with the aim to change one's position, status and rights), which also gives them the *power of decision* for themselves and for the household.

Based on collected information, the financial contribution to household expenses is an important criterium cited by women and men. In addition, for a woman, the quality of relationships within the household and the community's perception of the value of her household play an important role. To capture this type of information, however, a more qualitative approach including life stories is needed.

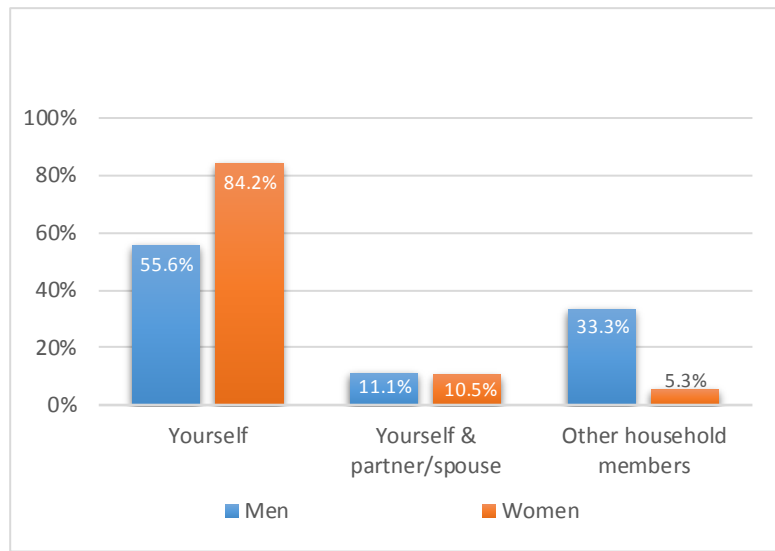
Some reported comments reflect misperceptions that men have of empowered women. In this regard, men from Sanaba (Mouhoun) distinguished two types of empowered women: "those who are doing well for themselves and disrespecting their husbands, and those who are doing well for themselves and helping their husbands". Finally, according to men, women's empowerment must have limits, and a woman cannot be absent too long from home. Certain risks must be avoided to preserve the home and ensure children's upbringing and education will be fulfilled.

It was nevertheless encouraging that participants stated that "now both women and men are becoming more aware of the need to work together and participate together in making decision regarding household life and economic activities, and have good income for women, as well as men." According to men from the Bobo focus group, for example, the better control of distribution channels is in the hands of women: they buy quantities more often and are more engaged than men in the quest for quality products; they do not lack customers, even if the quantities for sale are not that important.

In this study, we tested the relevance of questions about women's empowerment relating to the marketing of agricultural products. We divided respondents into two major categories:

- **Vendors bundling sales** of cereals through their umbrella organizations. These traders are not on the market year-round, as sale of cereals is ad-hoc and seasonal. Farmers and grain producers sell the production surplus (mainly cowpeas) to meet market opportunities created by WFP and other clients. The products harvested and marketed by women mainly come from their personal plots. *Women are autonomous in all decisions* that affect the price, sale, supply locations (collection in the village or in the area but within a limited radius), credit and the use of revenues. They can seek advice or information from third parties, but in general, husbands have little direct influence on women's incomes once the basic food needs of the household are assured.
- **Vendors who are in the market year-round.** These are the types of traders we selected for market analysis to illustrate decision-making elements related to women's empowerment.

Figure 8: Who decides most of the time to take credit for the financing of marketing activities?

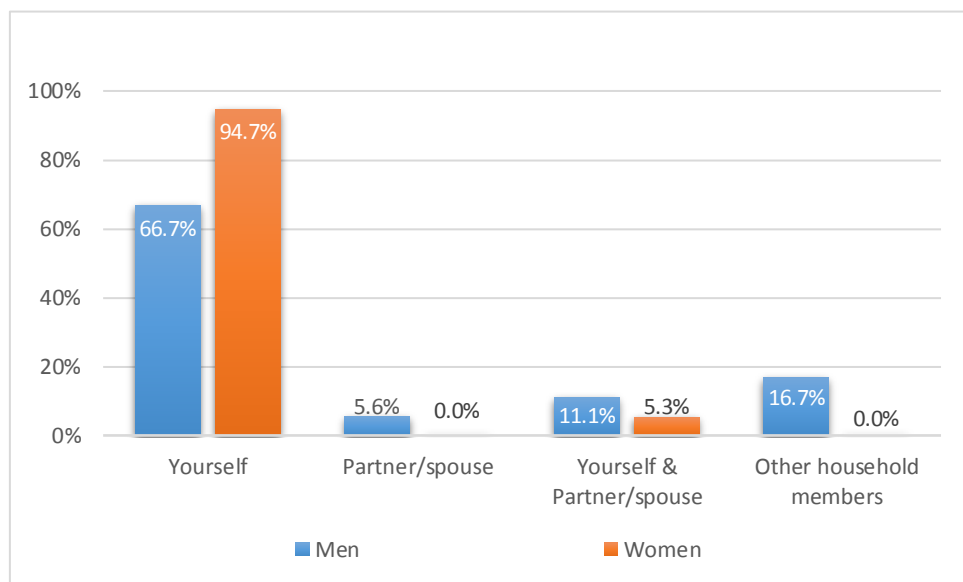


Source: Field survey, May 2016

For the sample surveyed, the proportion of women is higher (84.4%) than that of men (55.5%). Women who are active in the marketplace, are fully responsible and independent in their economic activities. For men, however, decision-making on credit involves other family members. Generally, it is brothers within a same family who are involved in the same activity that share credit risks. The figures

show that joint decision-making within the household follows a similar pattern. The reason for this result is the level of credit. Women take out small amounts of credit that are often informal (tontine, private lender). Men contract larger funds inducing more risk, hence the need to share this risk with other family members.

Figure 9. Who decides most of the time which products to sell on the market?

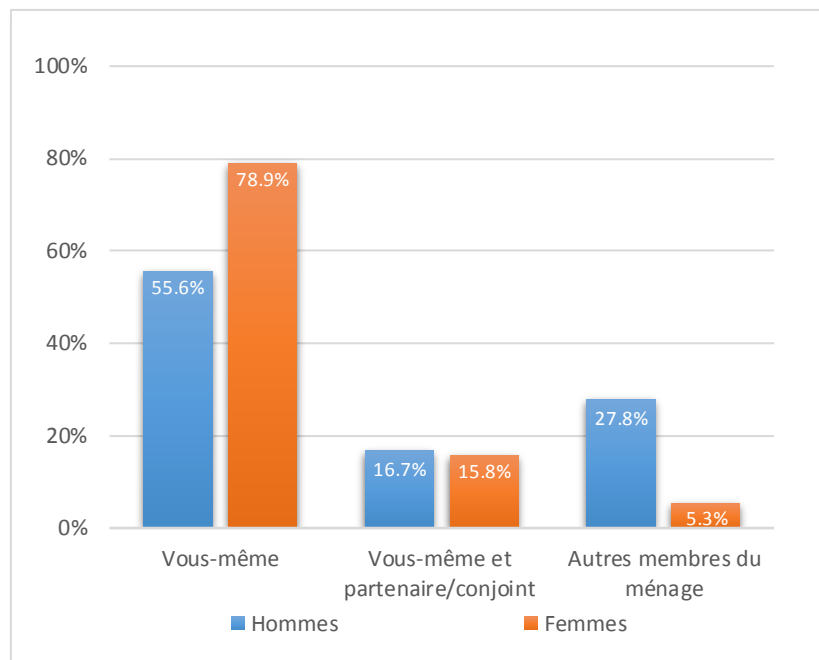


Source: Field survey, May 2016

As for above, women are more autonomous (94.7%) than men (66.7%) in decision-making regarding the choice of products to sell on the markets. And similarly, men's commercial activities being usually

shared with several members of one family, the choice of products to sell befalls also upon the responsibility of several individuals.

Figure 10. Who decides most of the time the selling price of products on the market?

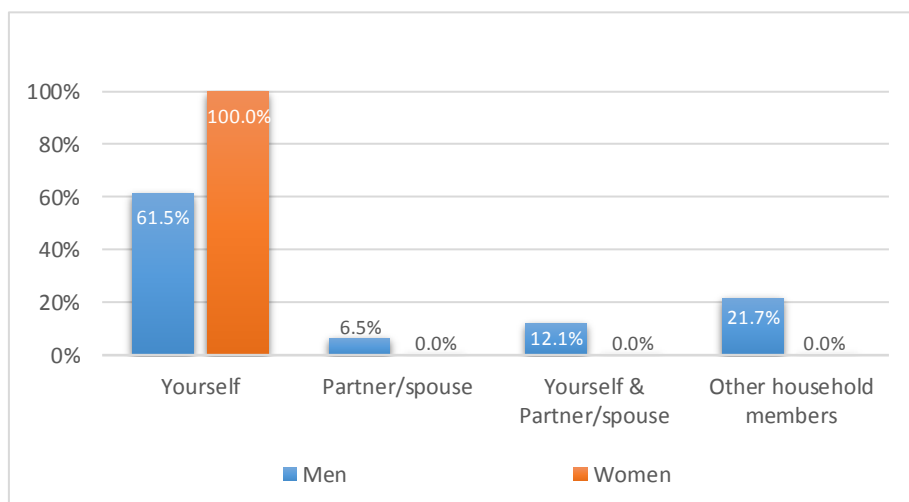


Source: Field survey, May 2016

Women (78%) and men (57%) choose the product sales price on their own. Respondents explained that this is explained by the fact that they must take

decisions quickly to seize opportunities, and the best informed person is the one who is in the market.

Figure 8. Who decides most of the time which supplier to buy from?

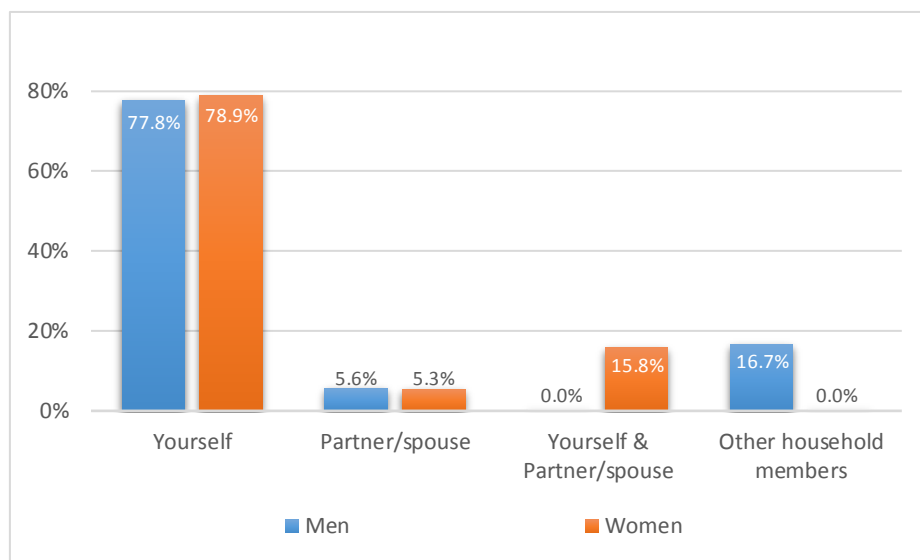


Source: Field survey, May 2016

100% of surveyed women who sell at the markets themselves decide where to buy and whom to buy from. Mostly, women have less mobility as they are not allowed to leave (no more than two days away

from their homes, even if their husbands would allow it), so they buy products for resale from aggregators in villages, neighboring villages, and from men retailers or wholesalers.

Figure 9. Who decides most of the time which amounts to give away free of charge?

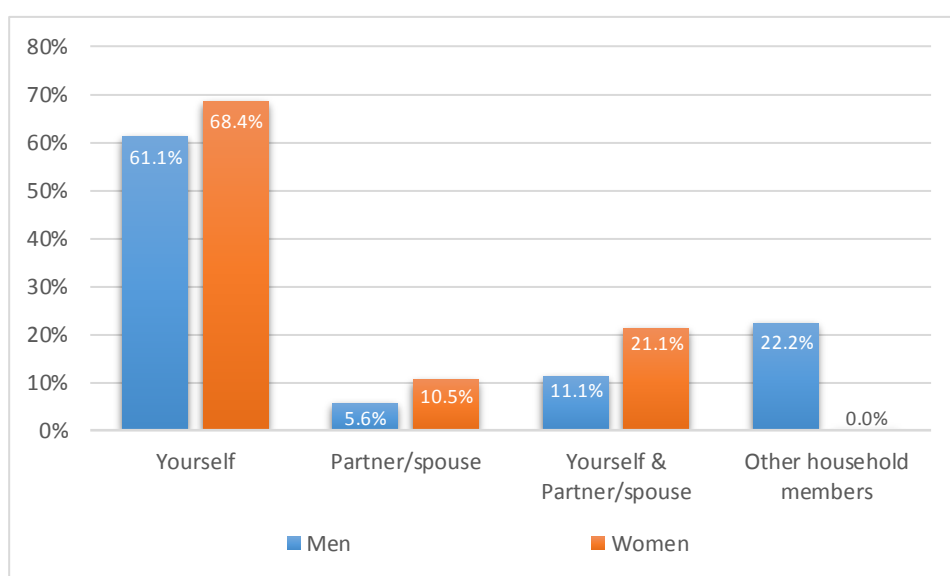


Source: Field survey, May 2016

Women and men decide on their own which share of products to give away. Each one is autonomous

except for men who may involve other household members in the decision of quantities to give away.

Figure 10. Who decides on the amount of income to use for household food consumption?

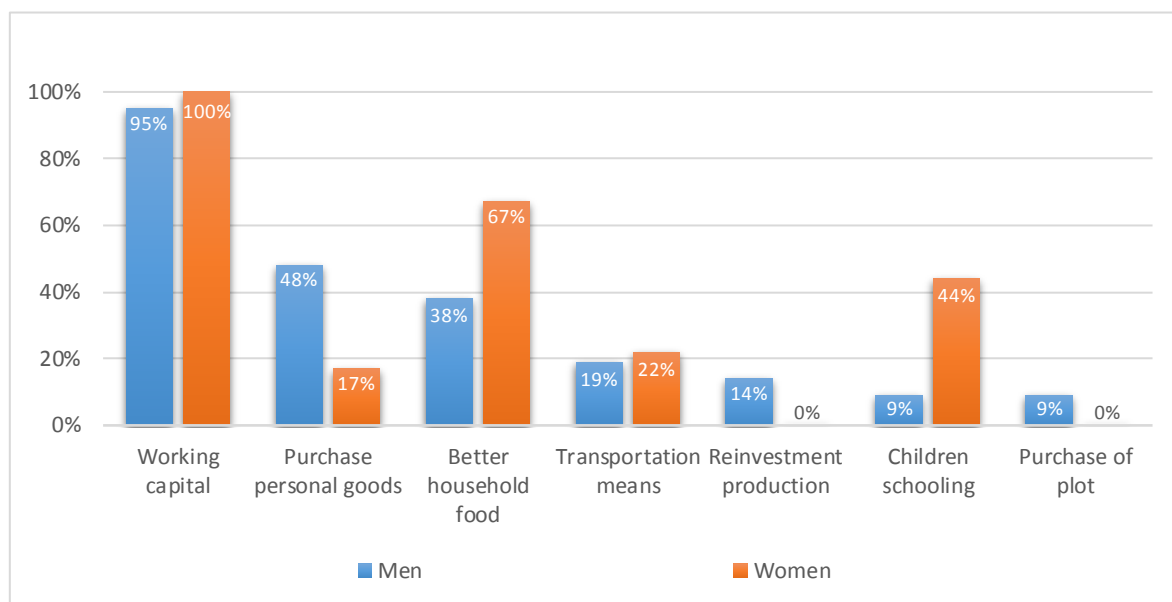


Source: Field survey, May 2016

The autonomy of decision-making on which amount will be spent on food is very close for women (68.4%) and men (61.1%). However, when the decision is

taken jointly by spouses, women's influence is twice (21.1%) greater than that of men (11.1%).

Figure 11: What is the primary use of revenues generated by the sale of products?



Source: Field survey, May 2016

When African countries suffered from famine and malnutrition, women's role became important as they were responsible for feeding the children and the whole family. A study in Burkina Faso (Spore CTA No. 44, April 1993) shows that men spend only 8% of their income on food. By contrast, women spend

84% of their income on food and the family's basic needs, despite the fact that men's income is higher than women's income. Men's income is devoted to housing, social obligations, agricultural investment and capital assets (radios, bicycles, watches etc.). The survey results confirm this reality.

Interim conclusion: Women are autonomous in their choice of products to market, where to market, quantities to sell or donate and prices, as well as amounts of income to be affected to food for the household. The proposed survey sheet was adapted and used for this study (see Annex 4: Tools).

4.2 Analysis of VAM's and support partners' gender tracking mechanism

The VAM Unit conducts mapping and vulnerability analysis, producing information and data to inform programs such as P4P. In this study, the P4P program

is used to assess how VAM meets information needs.

Note: So far VAM and P4P-Burkina worked in parallel and sometimes in the same areas of intervention without a coordinated approach in terms of tools and strategy aimed at women's empowerment, especially in marketing agricultural products. This was corroborated in interviews with actors of both units. At the regional level, VAM has just set up a specific project for gender-sensitive market analysis. VAM-Burkina is still underinformed about the value and merits of integrating gender analysis into market

analysis. VAM-Burkina partners also expressed interest to expand their knowledge on this subject.

It is important to note that VAM-Burkina has a primary mission to support national policy makers in the field of food security and nutrition and resilience to climate shocks for vulnerable households. Their tools and strategies are not under the exclusive control of WFP, but also that of national entities. As such, VAM/WFP is part of a group of actors who, since 2004, in collaboration with CILSS, USAID, FEWS NET, FAO, IGIMET-CNR, CARE, and the European Union, took the initiative to harmonize targeting methods and vulnerability analysis in the Sahel. These international and regional organizations and agencies are engaged in the promotion of information systems (IS) for food security in order to establish social peace and guarantee a decent standard of living for all Burkinabè. These actors convene in the Early Warning System Partner Working Group (SAP/GTP, *Groupe de Travail des Partenaires du Système d'Alerte Précoce*), conducting monitoring missions of the crop, food and nutrition situation of households, and reviewing annually collection tools as well as data. It would be a valuable opportunity to integrate information needs for improving gender analysis, particularly on agricultural markets, into this framework. In addition, the Government of Burkina Faso has defined food security as a national priority for improving living conditions of households in all its components.

For now, the various monitoring or research reports produced in the context of food security initiatives

remain relatively neutral to gender issues.¹⁷ The emphasis is on monitoring food prices, availability of cereal and livestock markets, trade flows, etc. without any particular focus on sexospecific analyses of various categories of actors (aggregator, dealer, semi-wholesaler, wholesaler, transporter) involved in trading activities of agricultural products on the markets (local, institutional, cross-border).

The information collection tools produced by the Early Warning System (SAP) and available to date are: (i) cereal balance, (ii) coverage rate of provincial cereal needs, (iii) analysis of products prices, (iv) qualitative monitoring reports of agropastoral campaign, (v) joint missions' reports, (vi) estimates of food assistance needs of vulnerable populations and project, and (vii) fodder balance.

Investigation tools are designed and categorized for field data collection according to annual plans. Even though respondents' male or female identity is required, there rarely is any sexospecific analysis. Nevertheless, the information collection methods include a "women category" as a survey target. These are primarily men and women focus groups that help provides a better grasp the household vulnerability situation as it relates to children's food and nutritional insecurity.

Data collection, methods and tools (survey sheets, focus groups, business/market analysis, targeted interviews, etc.) and results from collected information are achieved through the 4 main stages of a methodological and conceptual framework updated and validated by all CILSS member

¹⁷ IABER (2013) Diagnostic cereal market Burkina, revised sample covered by SIM for better in country representation with participation of SONAGES, WFP FAO, MASA.

FEWS NET, CILSS, WFP (2013) Joint Evaluation market and food security. Regional Synthesis Basin-West (Mali-Mauritania-Senegal), gender neutral.

Marie-Hélène DABAT, Issa ZONGO, Ruphin KIENDREBEOGO, CIRAD-WFP. February 2012: Study on market and food security in Burkina Faso. Analysis of supply constraints and market opportunities of agro-sylvo pastoral and fishery with neighboring markets performance evaluation mechanisms for household food security. Survey Mouhoun Loop and Sahel Region. 99 pages. (Limited Information on Women)

Department of Agriculture, Fishery, Sanitation and Food Security, Final agriculture campaign results 2014/2015 and food and nutritional situation perspectives Burkina Faso. 73 pages (Gender Neutral, no specific gender data).

SAVADOGO Madi (FAO), KIENOU Blaise (FEWS NET), OUEDRAOGO Abdou Karim (SE/CNSA), NANEMA Leopold (DGESS/MAAH), PEMOU Bénédicte (SONAGESS) - February 2016. Market monitoring and evaluation food situation in Mouhoun Loop, Waterfalls and Upper Basins regions. Generale Directorate on study and sectorial statistics 18 pages. (Gender neutral. Etc.)

countries. At each step, a refinement of gender-based analysis can be done to integrate gender specific information into the design of records/data collection tools. An emergency program is currently being executed in partnership with several categories of actors, such as the CT-CNSA, the SE/CNSA, the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR, *Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation*), SONAGESS, Ministries responsible for vegetal and animal production, the decentralized administrations of localities. WFP is thus perceived as a major player that not only provides an adequate solution¹⁸ in connection with its emergency aid and assistance missions, but also a vision in the development goal of finding sustainable solutions.

The VAM Unit is involved in the whole process of monitoring and implementing concerted actions with other stakeholders, for PAM-Burkina initiatives. The support plan to vulnerable populations facing food insecurity and malnutrition which was selected at the national level for 2016 chose to integrate a strategy along WFP's¹⁹ gender orientations.

VAM-Burkina has a monitoring and evaluation unit in charge of collecting information for a database accessed by all WFP operations, except those under P4P until late 2015²⁰. This unit has a logical reference framework that collects and monitors all performance and effects indicators. Moreover, a checklist of 19 measures implementing partners should adopt when taking gender into consideration in WFP²¹ activities was developed and used as a gender-control guide. The gender accountability is ensured by a WFP gender focal point. A coordination effort monitoring gender-specific effects should be more visible to all WFP-Burkina units.

In addition, VAM developed recently a participatory community planning (PCP) in connection with all VAM operations. This is a methodological approach that takes into account the aspirations of various categories of actors involved in the community. Women and men are identified as targets whose concerns have to be considered for scheduling planned interventions. This planning tool, along with an action plan and WFP's support over a period of 3 to 5 years is implemented in three areas of concentration: Sahel, North and East. These areas were identified as communes with risk potential. A positive aspect of this methodology is that it addresses all women and men who make up the community for which these people will have choices to make. It would yet be interesting to think about monitoring actions to verify that expected changes were indeed produced at the end of implementation periods to ensure that VAM interventions leave no one behind.

4.3 Analysis of tools developed by P4P

Since its implementation, the P4P program has opted for a gender strategy with positive developments recorded and documented through study reports, success stories and sharing experiences between P4P projects and institutional partners. To date, P4P has several types of complementary tools that facilitate statistical information and gender-specific data. They are:

- **The database of 16 FO partners** with whom P4P maintains market development activities. This tool is designed as an Excel worksheet (17 rows, 52 columns). Although this long spreadsheet is not easy to read, it provides quantitative information which can be used for comparative

¹⁸ It's food intake and not outside food which aims to ease the pain of people in shock and prevent these from selling their food, as to remain highly in the future. The types of responses may vary supplies in deficit areas, the social price to sales, food against work, and food during the training to free food distributions, and non-assistance - food (means of production, blankets, shelters, etc.) SAP monitoring Methodology revised page 9.

¹⁹ Cf. Appendix 5: Table: Summary of actions planned to support Plan to vulnerable populations in 2016

²⁰ It is expected that from the next cycle (2017), P4P is fully integrated into the WFP country program and ceases to be a specific project, with the same rules and operating procedures of the other units WFP.

²¹ Cf. See appendix 5

gender analysis on the number of people by categories of actors (women, men, youth²²) involved in capacity-building activities on various themes in the area of improvement of product quality and quantity. However, the credit amounts (inputs, investment and marketing) and rate of refund by FOs (not by categories of actors involved in trading activities) are not sexospecific in the gender data worksheet of WFP market.

- **The self-assisted FO evaluation tool** is designed for the post-P4P pilot phase (2015-2019) to assess the organizational and institutional capacities of each FO using indicators to:
 - Evaluate FO capacities in various domains;
 - Identify priority areas in which P4P, accompanying partners and the FO should focus their capacity-building efforts;
 - Engage and empower FO in their own development;
 - Improve collaboration and coordination between stakeholders (FO, P4P, support partners);
 - Identify the current stage of development of the FO and track its progress over time through the three stages of development represented by animal symbols (antelope, warthog, elephant);
 - Assess the gender consideration through target indicators of women and youth.

Specific to Burkina Faso's P4P partner organizations including FO benefitting from its interventions, this tool is a file developed by P4P in collaboration with its partners. The tool is organized around five themes of capacity development, expanded by 3-6 specific capacities as follows: *Governance - Production -*

Marketing - Entrepreneurship - Communication and Advocacy. The indicators are either quantitative or qualitative. The results are presented in graphical form (spider web with several branches) with validated scores in each one of the branches corresponding to the 5 components of the analysis. This exercise is done annually²³ with representative and technical team members of the FO, the FO technical partners and the General Directorate of Promotion and Rural Economy (DGEPR, *Direction Générale de la Promotion et de l'Economie Rurale*), the P4P focal point in the Ministry of Agriculture. The participatory nature of the tool generates sometimes very lively discussion. It offers the opportunity for the actors involved to demonstrate and discuss each criterion and scoring is validated by agreement between the parties. Each assessment area includes a "gender indicator" to make visible interventions and service offerings to men and women members of FOs. The self-assessment results indicate the area and types of performance improvement. An action plan is then defined and monitoring provided for this purpose for each FO. With this tool, P4P has gender-disaggregated statistics. The gap analysis can help explain and understand the reasons for the differences. The participatory nature of the tool is expected to facilitate trade and at the same time serve as an inquiry tool for corrective actions.

- In addition to these tools, the P4P initiated and regularly held the "**partner consultation meetings**" and the **review - annual planning** with all its institutional and implementing partners for implementation of activities through specific projects. These frameworks of consultations and exchanges are spaces of expression, mutual enrichment and especially

²² The "youth" category also deserves to be gender-specific to make analysis even more detailed. But the existence of gender-specific statistics for all P4P activities are a good example to be welcomed

²³ There was no summary report of the process and annual results for all 16 FO self-evaluated. However, each FO has its results and its action plan.

advocacy on thematic areas that require position statement or interventions at a more strategic level. Thus, the issue of gender and economic empowerment of women agricultural producers is discussed and actions developed in synergy with support partners to concretely address these gender issues in the field.

- ***The compilation of success stories, media communication, newsletters production*** are dynamic tools that make visible how the empowerment of rural women concretely translates into the family and the community, even though the compiled effects and impacts aiming at providing an insight into “the realities of women's empowerment” do not always reflect statistical data.
- ***The awareness and advocacy campaigns*** initiated by P4P in partnership with OCADES of Dédougou and the AMMIE Association of Ouahigouya with FO partners (AFDR, CAP/YAKO, UGCPA, UGCPR). Financial support from WFP and the technical support of the WFP Gender Focal Point, P4P and MPFG alongside implementing partners, have allowed to affect women and men in the locations concerned, but especially to take joint commitments with notables and traditional and religious authorities on the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the management of family affairs and local affairs as a citizen. Beyond basic concepts to grasp the gender approach and the advantages of women's participation in economic and political development activities, particular emphasis has been made on issues of access to resources, inputs and control of revenues. Several additional communication strategies have been developed (information / communication theme, focus exchanges, informal debate, public lecture, radio program, advocacy outreach makers, theater forum, etc.) to reach a wide and diverse audience. Tools and assessment methods have been developed to try to assess the responsiveness and ownership

of shared key themes. A few results and some positive changes have been announced. FO gender focal points were identified and mandated to monitor effects of this initiative.

However, monitoring P4P/WFP effects has not been accomplished as anticipated for lack of “time and money” to carry on this project. Nevertheless, during the field mission, people consulted have consistently enjoyed activities carried out under this project. This demonstrates the interest and awareness of men and women in participation and shared management responsibilities. As an illustration, the following comments were noted for example from women of the UGCPA-Dédougou focus group: “some women did not know they had the right and duty to take part to the decision on aspects of household life and joint investments made possible with income from the sale of cereals”.

All these developed tools are important as they offer FOs an opportunity to make a critical analysis of their own performance and engage in a process of improving them. The quantities sold are known and analyzed to show the contribution of men and women in WFP market so that improvements may be undertaken. However, the issue of women's empowerment in the marketing of agricultural products could be made more visible. For now, it is the “peasant organization” dimension seen as a global entity that is analyzed from different angles. It is quite difficult to formally “verify” women's and men's individual empowerment levels without adding individual surveys or polls to determine decision-making capacity on policy and the strategic choices made in rural households with regard to marketing agricultural products.

The issue of women's empowerment still has low visibility for WFP. There are no systematic tools in WFP to measure women's empowerment. Reflection has just begun. For now, the Gender Focal Point uses the gender checklist to provide information annually on gender efforts.

WFP annual reports include gender-specific data for

both VAM activities and P4P. The low access of women to productive assets (land, agricultural inputs, etc.) explains differences in quantities sold by men and by women. Hence, advocacy conducted by P4P for women's access to factors of production. The monitoring and evaluation systems would benefit from refining their gender gap analysis in connection with objectives, targets and indicators. Because women's economic empowerment can strengthen women's position within the household and in the community through the various roles they play (production - reproduction - community - political) in the private and the public domains. Indeed, as noted above, the fact that women in general spend a significant portion of their revenues from market activities in household maintenance (food, child care and schooling, health) and family obligations (visit to relatives, social cases), their economic empowerment directly contributes to food security and poverty reduction.

The collection of **missing data** could be solved thanks to the Multidisciplinary Working Group (GTP). Indeed, in February-March of each year, a market assessment is made by the GTP which presents an opportunity to integrate gender aspects and evolution, namely on:

- Practices related to trading of agricultural products based on various periods (harvesting, wedding), by women compared to those of men;
- Storage habits, conditions, constraints and local strategies developed by women and men;

- Product quality and inventory management at home and in existing infrastructures;
- Local units of trade used by women (women's strategy for all sort of shapes and measurement tools at the market) to better understand and assess stocks available for sale, quantities reserved for home consumption and processing based on the household situation and the national security environment;
- The conditions of seeking outside agricultural labor and workers' treatment in terms of fair women/men compensation, as an important issue for women;
- Abilities and opportunities to create and maintain trade networks and reliable trade partners to ensure a steady flow of products by women at different levels (province, region, sub-region);
- Conditions of access to market infrastructures (occupation of stalls, access and security) and field realities to be taken into account in the fair allotment and space management;
- Treat the comparative profit margin of men and women traders by category (aggregator-producers, wholesalers and semi-wholesalers and their relationship) for a better analysis of margins;
- Women's rights and legal recognition as full-fledged development actors.

Table 4: VAM and P4P indicators used to inform the taking into account of gender

VAM Indicators (corporate indicator)	P4P Indicators	Comments/missing informations
Proportion of households receiving assistance within which decisions on the use of cash, vouchers or food products are made by the man, the woman or both (new indicator direct effect, which measures gender equality in the process of decision making)	P4P target are men and women producers of FO involved in group sales of cereals (maize, sorghum, cowpeas, rice, milk ²⁴)	Partial information available in WFP annual reports The VAM target is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the household - the vulnerable household - the household headed by a woman
Proportion of women beneficiaries exercising positions of responsibility in project management committees (former product indicator in the RPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of women, men and youth in FO; - Proportion of women, men and youth in the office; - Proportion of women, men and youth in setup committees: credit committee, bundling committee, management committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information available in WFP/VAM indicators annual reports - Information available in P4P Excel tables (tool data type and market) + P4P activity reports - Missing data on the young girl-boy category, sex-disaggregated data relating to credits
Proportion of women members of the project management committees trained on food distribution modalities, species or good (old product indicator in the RPD) 3 new product (K1, K2, K3 indicators in RPD) were introduced to measure the level of participation of men in child nutrition, traditionally a domain of women: K1: Proportion of women and men exposed to nutritional messages supported by WFP in relation to the planned number K2: Proportion of women and men who receive nutritional guidance supported by WFP in relation to planned numbers K3: Proportion of targeted caregivers (women and men) who receive 3 key messages delivered through the messages and the nutritional guidance supported by WFP	Percentage of women and men trained on various topics (post-harvest, input / quality planning and campaign plan, use of pesticides, plastic management, organic manure, crop processing, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information available in WFP/VAM indicators annual reports - Information available in P4P Excel tables (tool data type and market) and P4P activity reports
	Proportion of women and men with access to storage technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information available in Excel tables P4P (tool data type and market) and P4P activity reports - Without specification of speculation (but we know that cowpea concerns more women than men)
	Proportion of women and men who participated in joint procurement of inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Without specification of speculation (but we know that cowpea concerns more women than men) and FO list of suppliers - Data on the need for input on the amounts received and the amounts reimbursed are not gender-specific.

²⁴ Rice and milk being new products for WFP

	* Proportion of women and men who participated in sales grouping	- Information available in P4P Excel tables (tool data type and market) & P4P activity reports - But, without speculation specification (but we know that cowpea concerns more women than men) and FO list of suppliers
	Quantity/contribution to sale by women, men, the youth	- Information available in P4P Excel tables (tool data type and market) & P4P activity reports - But without specifying speculation and amounts by type (but it is known that the cowpea concerns more women than men) & FO list of suppliers
	Amount of marketing credits/FO	No information on credit % by sex
	Amount of input credits/FO	Same
	Marketing credits refunded/FO	Same
	Amount of input credits refunded /	Same
	Assessment level of FO / P4P performance in five areas: 1. Governance: management, participation, membership services, gender and youth 2. Production: technical routes, agricultural inputs, management of post-harvest losses, environmental, gender; 3. Marketing: collection, commercial facilities, quality management, market access, negotiation and contracting, gender and youth 4. Entrepreneurship: entrepreneurial spirit, finance, investment, information management, gender and youth; 5. Communication and advocacy - communication, partnership, advocacy	Information available (2014- 2015) in the File "FO-assisted self-assessment tool" to assess the organizational and institutional performance of FOs partners of P4P In each area, the gender perspective was apprehended, however it would have been interesting beyond the effort of categorizing actors (women, men, and young people), also consider gender for the "youth" category. Otherwise, it is difficult to understand the relationships men - women and girls - boys.
	Level and ranking of FO	FO performance package into 3 categories: - Warthog - Antelope - Elephant

4.4 Analysis of gender tracking mechanisms to support partners and FOs

Several implementing partners for the rural community are placing more and more interest in the issue of women's empowerment. Some invest more support of agricultural products sales grouping with specific support to women through their foundation or umbrella organizations like FEPAB, the interprofessional rice committee of Burkina Faso (CIRB, *Comité Interprofessionnel du Riz du Burkina*

Faso), the union of Burkina Faso farmers (CPF, *Confederation des Paysans du Faso*) and the national union of parboiled rice (UNERIZ).

For supporting partners, women's empowerment criteria were defined as follows:

Afrique Verte, in processing activities, the elements that characterize women's empowerment are their ability to build lasting relationships with suppliers, their ability to find market outlets for their product,

to be on the lookout for opportunities (competition, investment fund), and to take credit to finance their operations.

For **UGCPA**, the characteristics of women's empowerment are: the definition and adoption of a regulation and a set of specifications on sorrel production and marketing by women themselves; the accountability of surveyors and managers in each women's group; the construction of two storages in two zones (Bomborokuy and Konankoïra) where women can directly store their products; the establishment of a special committee responsible for cowpea²⁵ and sorrel trade (the committee which sets the selling price for all producers with the executive office).

For **FAO**, a "formal study on the perception of women's empowerment in rural areas" is needed to better understand issues related to this question for women and men. Through its "Gender" department at the regional level, FAO has committed to conduct further specific study on "the contribution and evolution of gender indicators in the agricultural sector in Burkina Faso". Reflections are ongoing.

Regarding FOs we met, there is a monitoring of activities but important challenges remain ahead. For some organizations, support partners facilitated the implementation of tools, and sometimes support to technicians, to boost professionalism and development activities in value chains of promising agricultural sectors. However, as far as the specific issue of women's economic empowerment is concerned, measurement tools are often non-existent for most organizations, even though awareness on the importance for women to have control over their own income is well established. Beyond the technical and practical marketing issues (transport, storage, mobility, price, etc.), women's challenges lie in their ability to enter business and control costs inherent to market activity to ensure

economic profitability for themselves. Moreover, social responsibility, that is, the weight of her role as household caregiver (the primary function of women), the perception of priorities and the value placed on women social status (to avoid shame to befall on her spouse) are additional burden women must shoulder. This makes the choice of women's self-evaluation indicators appropriate in the effort to measure their empowerment.

Some FOs, in accordance with projects enabling access to food security²⁶, will have the opportunity to work on gender policy and therefore to reflect on practical tools and methods for measuring women's empowerment. The individual monitoring of several men and women is already in place to measure, at the end of the program, the effects of interventions on household life. Decision-making and women's involvement in activities and deciding bodies will be assessed. With the P4P self-evaluation tool, the experience in the approach and criteria already used could serve as input in this endeavour.

It still is important to note that FOs benefit from methodological support and decision-making assistance, but with the impression that the information collected to populate databases are "for the technical or financial partner" and not for the FO itself. It is unfortunate not to take ownership of tools already developed for the purpose of internal reflections and the systematic updating of data on activities. The issue of follow-up also raises the question of the difficulty of efficient internal measures in terms of financial resources that FOs can mobilize. For sales grouping for example, the implementation of a joint committee and the accountability of basic actors (village, department) all the way to higher level, require an internal organizational and communication capacity with men and women mandated by their pairs for such assistance.

²⁵ Cowpea committee does not appear to be functional again as the women interviewed.

²⁶ IMSA program supported by Work Light / Canada (AFDR, APIL, UGCPA): Innovation and mobilization for food security on 3 components: food security of populations, increasing yields and resilience to climate change, increasing the income of farmers and producers, member services especially women and youth for their involvement in decision-making and activities, etc.

4.5 Link with the national women's empowerment strategy

Burkina Faso endorsed the Beijing agreements and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The member governments are committed to the respect of these resolutions and expressed their willingness to work to promote human rights and women's rights. In agriculture, the leading instances of the office for the promotion of rural economy has conducted a thematic study on "the role of women in agriculture in Burkina" whose results were presented in 2012. This baseline study on three main components, (i) women and agricultural activities, (ii) women and agricultural production, and (iii) women's contribution to household income, provided statistics disaggregated by sex essential to differentiated analysis between men and women. It helps better understand gaps and provides useful insights to decision makers about the situation of women in the agricultural sector when pondering on adequate solutions and strategies in this domain. These statistics are yet to be updated (survey period January-December 2008 as part of 2008 RGA) and completed by new information needs to facilitate gender analysis as much as possible. Currently, available statistics are related to access to land, to agricultural extension services, to equipment and inputs, to credit, to formal and informal education, to farm income or non-farm income, and employment of female labor in the production activity and household needs, but missing data on the measure of women's empowerment and on decision-making in agriculture (production, marketing, processing) and effects of policy impacts, projects and programs, and the capitalization of such experiences would be beneficial.

The Ministry of Women's Promotion and Gender initiated a review of concepts and diagnosis of female entrepreneurship and also addressed the issue of rural women's empowerment. The program validation workshop held from May 30 to 31, 2013 has adopted the following definition for Burkina Faso

women's economic empowerment:

"The opportunity and ability of women to access economic means and resources (employment, services and adequate income), make economic choices and influence the structures of their societies to meet their needs and those of their families and contribute to economic growth and sustainable development."

Several initiatives to promote women's economic empowerment have been conducted at the national level. Their objectives are essentially to promote women's access to:

- **Financing**, of which the main interventions were the fund supporting income-generating activities for women (FAARF, *Fonds d'Appui aux Activités Rémunératrices des Femmes*) created in 1990 by the Government of Burkina Faso, other national financing funds (FASI, FAIJ, FAPE, FAAGRA, etc.), measures for the development of microfinance institutions (IMFs, *Institutions de la Microfinance*). In support to value chains, there is the national shea butter project (PNK, *Projet National Karité*) which involves more than 500,000 rural areas women through women's groups, associations and small family businesses;
- **Land**, supported through a law passed in July 2009 which grants 30% of developed land to women. This commitment was reaffirmed at the last National Farmer's Day (JNP, *Journée Nationale du Paysan*) in Tenkodogo in April 2016;
- **Modern sources of energy**, supported through a national multifunctional platform program for the fight against poverty (PN-PTFM/LCP, *Programme National de Plate-Formes Multifonctionnelles pour la Lutte Contre la Pauvreté*) implemented since 2005 which has created 53,500 direct jobs and 800 indirect jobs;
- **Technology**, also promoted by the Special Program for Job Creation (PSCE, *Programme Spécial de Création d'Emploi*) since 2012, and

“Operation 100,000 Ploughs” launched in 2011 and aimed specifically at women farmers.

Despite these initiatives, women’s economic empowerment remains overall weak in Burkina Faso. A combination of factors²⁷ explain this reality, the most important of which were identified in the diagnostic document prepared for this purpose. The main constraints and challenges noted relate to difficulties women mainly encounter in agricultural trade, developed in part III of this document. An analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of these interventions was conducted with the objective of

triggering a new program to support women’s economic empowerment with the ambition to capitalize on previous experiences and enable: (1) a global view on the government’s effort in favor of women’s economic empowerment, (2) the development of collaboration and monitoring strategies with relevant ministries and stakeholders, (3) MPFG’s acquisition of advocacy and tools to manage the cohesion of the global effort to promote women’s economic empowerment, and (4) provide the MPFG with mobilization policy resource instruments for women’s economic empowerment.

²⁷ Program to support the empowerment of women in Burkina Faso: diagnostic analysis is based on two sources of information: (1) documentary analysis, (2) the survey of associations of women active in the main areas activities. This survey covers forty associations; the list and the interview guide are attached. A detailed analysis of the reason is given to support strategy document for the economic empowerment of women.



5. Possible programmatic solutions

5.1 Importance of gender-disaggregated data

The current implementation assessment²⁸ of the food security and early warning monitoring system in which VAM is heavily involved indicates that there are still opportunities for improvement. Depending on the various stages of data collection, taking into account the gender dimension would, for example, lead to: (i) review some indicators, (ii) specify who, among women or men, is involved or contributes to the action, (iii) who decides and controls the handling of food needs, child care, priorities in allocation of household resources, etc., which in turn would require a modification of questionnaires and survey forms to capture these details and deepen the analysis to make it sexospecific. Statistics already exist and could be used by the monitoring mechanism.

But first, it is important that people responsible for the data collection and tracking of food and nutrition in households integrate a gender approach and realize the benefit of disaggregated data to better inform on realities of women and men in need of assistance, or in situation of shock. This would help establish sustainable and targeted strategies to reduce, if not eliminate, the risk of relapsing into a situation of food insecurity or malnutrition for children.

Supporting research and the rigorous evaluation of gender-specific impact through targeted studies demand significant resources and expertise. The knowledge based on research can inform policy processes on the basis of reliable data. The country assessments and gender-specific technical assistance and analytical work and advice that provide useful information to policy and the conduct of operations are important. Organizations such as

FAO, IFAD and the World Bank have a considerable comparative advantage in carrying out this type of work. But these institutions are not always motivated to undertake this task unless there is a demand from client countries and a reason to believe that the recommendations will result in more rational policies. It is up to the country to make the request. The mechanism in place for monitoring food security and early warning system could take this opportunity to launch an application. All the more so with the RGA and RGPH planned for 2016, the technical and financial partners and United Nations system agencies (UNDP, UNFPA) could be interested in supporting this process of data collection and thematic studies depending on information needs. Beyond the numbers, it is the treatment of information collected and the gender-differentiated analysis should be strengthened. The subject matter expertise exists and sharing knowledge with other countries could be rewarding.

5.2 Men's and women's needs for better market access

Experience has shown that women's potential as economic agents must be fostered but, for this potential to be realized, certain preconditions must be fulfilled. In its gender strategy, WFP includes the following key points:

- Women who have confidence in their ability to assert their rights are better positioned to successfully negotiate new roles and, once they have assumed them, they are more likely to invest their time and resources in productive income-generating activities.
- Women with trading skills who have access to resources and services designed to improve their livelihoods are more able to respond to

²⁸ Referring to talks with members of the SAP Tracking Mechanism and the revised methodology

economic opportunities and are more likely to generate the share of income that would entitle them to influence economic decisions affecting their household.

- Women who receive information on product demand in distant markets are more able to make rational investment decisions, including decisions on the use of their own labour.

To support these points, the following strategies may be planned:

- Strengthen women's self-confidence; make room for female producers and processors, including small processing units, in bids.
- Provide women with the right information in real time to strengthen their bargaining power in negotiating price with suppliers and customers.
- Continue awareness sessions for taking into account the specificity of women in the access to factors of production, market and family resources (including labor).
- Conduct a study on the "issue of women and the procurement system of urban centers for cereal local products" where women are likely to position themselves and earn a living.
- Initiate forums for sharing experiences or meeting through national events such as the JNP, promotional trade fairs, participation in business trips, etc. for women in Burkina Faso and in the sub-region.

5.3 Women's strategic interests for better market access

There are opportunities to seize at national or sub-

regional level. At the national level, for example, in the context of social measures initiated in 2013 by the Government of Burkina Faso to reduce the costs of products of large consumption, 59,700 tons of grain were purchased and made available to the population through 170 distributed witnesses' shops on the whole national territory. This project was extended in 2015 under an operation for the support of food safety (OASA, *Opération d'Appui à la Sécurité Alimentaire*). In 2016, a food safety intervention stock (IACS, *Stock de Sécurité Alimentaire d'Intervention*) will be implemented which will manage the information system (IS) and the OASA. This stock of 35,000 tons of cereals will be sold at subsidized prices through shops showcased throughout the country²⁹.

Similarly, the fonio product was noted³⁰ as a value chain that brings together many women from production to consumption. Indeed, there are many groups of women producers of fonio in the areas of production. Primary processing or pounding is primarily performed by women commonly called "pounding women". Secondary processing, which is just as essential, is also performed by women. For the final stage, consumption, it is still them who know the cooking technique. Fonio is a value chain where women are present in all links (production, primary processing, secondary processing, trade and consumption). It is a sector that also offers lots of opportunities (nutrition, gourmet, health, etc.).

The innovation and mobilization project for food security (IMSA, *Innovation et Mobilisation pour la Sécurité Alimentaire*) in the Mouhoun Loop and Yatenga led by UGCPA and AFDR also provides opportunities for women to increase their production capacity and positioning in decision-making bodies, just as P4P does.

OHADA Uniform Act on agricultural cooperatives

²⁹ Bénédicte Penu: Study to establish a baseline for stock traders and institutional stocks of Burkina Faso. CILSS / SIM SONAGESS. Interim Report, April 2016, page 40

²⁹ Support AFrique Verte Green Afica

provides opportunities for Producers to develop economic functions so they can take better advantage of regional opportunities in markets. But the challenge for women to access it remains considerable. They could be in farmers' umbrella as the CPF to better defend the interests of the peasantry. For example, college women set up by the CPF carry a gender guidance and women's empowerment in agriculture.

At the national level, the JNP offers a forum for expression and sharing of experiences between stakeholders and policy makers. The option made this year to promote the supply of school feeding initiatives through access to local markets comes in line with WFP's policy. Similarly, the issue of agricultural insurance repeatedly demanded by producers should be supported in conjunction with supporting partners.

5.4 Conclusion and recommendations

Improving rural women's access to productive resources, to control of income and resources, and to markets leads to increased household productivity and sustainable benefits for the economy. Thus, recommendations to VAM in support of this finding lie in essentially four points:

Continue the advocacy role, the lobbying for agricultural policy and food security

WFP has been able to develop dynamic institutional partnerships. Consultation and the development of action and synergies between stakeholders sharing and trading markets provide outreach opportunities and take into consideration the gender approach. VAM, as part of the GTP and P4P who drive partners' consultation frameworks, must be an agent of change to support the technical and methodological support, gender initiatives and the implementation of specific tools. National commitments need to be followed and the role of rural actors is to watch, call out and propose, in order to ensure that the adopted strategy for improving the status of women in agriculture is respected. The existence of umbrellas

such as the CPF, the FEPAB, unions of professionals of various sectors (rice, milk, cereals, NTFP) is to play this role. With women being the majority of small farmers, the fact that they do not reach their full potential in agriculture contributes to slowing down growth and to food insecurity.

Internally, the central role of the VAM unit would be gender tracking and monitoring with a list of indicators and activities to inform on a regular basis in reference to the new WFP gender policy. VAM-Burkina will need assistance in gender support to the WFP gender focal point for the implementation of the gender policy. Also, it is urgent that the regional office initiates communication with government partners to explain the new gender policy orientation of WFP.

Continue building FOs' organizational capacities and women's strategic capacities

The gender approach calls for filling the gaps that are a source of discrimination between men and women. Therefore, to reduce these inequalities, it is recommended to design interventions that explicitly target women. There is also evidence that men's support is critical and indispensable to the success of gender-based projects (e.g, the problem of women's access to land or the sharing of household chores to balance work time and allow women to also invest in economic activities with less physical and moral pressure). In this sense, the proposals made here are operational guidelines for VAM.

The support to the structuring of women's groups to improve rights and access to services and production factors is a recognized economic and social empowerment element which allows members to collectively increase productivity and incomes. Actions in this regard have been developed (access to developed plots, formalizing contractual support, etc.). It is necessary to build capacities to ensure that women remain active members and assume important responsibilities at the management and decision-making level. When organized on a large scale, groups magnify the political influence of women and stimulate their active participation to public life, as is the case for the CPF women's college.

Therefore, the WFP Gender responsibility for Burkina should be reviewed for a better positioning. Of substantial resources (budget and human resources) should be allocated to WFP for better monitoring and managing of gender initiatives in the field. Efforts are still needed to refine the analysis. Data collection tools also need to be completed.

Increase women's access to productive resources, financial capital and markets

Initiatives to enable women to overcome the challenges of bringing agricultural products to market should be supported. The gender-specific division of labor between often confines women farmers to subsistence production for household consumption. Experience shows that taking into account the constraints and opportunities throughout the value chain increases the likelihood of overcoming inefficiencies resulting from power relations between men and women.

In the area of credit, small farmers, especially women, need easy access to credit adapted to their funding needs in order to increase production, diversify products, improve their strategies for storage, preservation or processing, with a quality label that guarantees customers and the sale of their products under good conditions. However, our financial institutions are slow to support rural actors for lack of sufficient collateral to cover financial risks. Faced with this challenge, women develop mutual credit initiatives, tontines, and savings for credit with the support of partners supporting their economic activities.

The WFP should continue its advocacy targeted at financial institutions to maintain achievements and trust developed with FOs through signed agreements and the existence of WFP contracts attesting to the solvency of the organization. The capitalization and dissemination of financial alternatives developed at the FO level should be more wide-spread.

Support the creation or revitalization of gender-sensitive assistance services in agriculture

Involve women in the development of innovative products and services tailored to their needs. This requires the development of participatory approaches. This is particularly effective when it comes to introducing technologies that ease the work of women. The products and services in the field of rural finance, extension and information technology and communication have all reached women more effectively when gender-specific constraints were taken into account at the design stage. This was confirmed with the choice of suitable equipment and kits for women (packaging for small quantities, construction of smaller storage space for women, small equipment grants for the alleviation of women work, mobile harvester, etc.).

VAM should support the wide dissemination of research studies (gender and market, and study on post-harvest losses); should help all players to get a better understanding of gender issues at the markets and focus more their support to women on agricultural sectors that are favorable to them.

Inform the issue of women's empowerment

This issue still has little visibility for WFP. There is no systematic tool to measure women empowerment at WFP. Reflection has just begun and should continue to refine methodologies, tools for monitoring, tracking and collecting information to meet the objectives of WFP gender policy. The collection of missing data will certainly serve to better understand this issue.

Annexes

Annex 1: Terms of reference of the study

SUPERVISION:	National Consultant for the Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM)
LOCATION:	WFP Country Office Burkina Faso
DURATION:	35 days (to begin immediately)
POSITION TYPE:	National Consultant (nationals preferred)
POSITION OBJECTIVE:	Conduct country case study in CO to support regional gender and markets assessment in West Africa.

INTRODUCTION

The WFP regional office for West Africa has commissioned a regional initiative on gender and market-based food assistance under the technical leadership of the regional VAM unit. The project will strengthen links between gender analysis and market assessments, and support WFP and partners in designing and delivering market-based interventions with explicit gender equality goals. More specifically, the project will answer the following questions:

- What are the roles of women and men in food markets in West Africa?
- What specific challenges do women face for economic inclusion in food markets?
- What are the current gender gaps in WFP market-based responses and assessments?
- What are the current gaps and challenges in gauging and tracking women's empowerment in markets?
- What are potential programmatic solutions to address the identified challenges and gaps?

CONSULTANT'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

To support this initiative, several country case studies will be conducted in the region. The selected candidate will be responsible for conducting the case study for CO. During her/his assignment, the national consultant will focus on the above five research questions in the context of CO. The case study will include a literature and data review, key informant interviews, primary and secondary data collection and analysis, and a final report. The final report should propose a framework for evaluating women's empowerment vis-à-vis market participation in the country. The case study will be aligned with the 2015 WFP Gender Policy and West Africa Regional Gender Strategy.

In collaboration with the Regional Markets Advisor and Gender Expert in the Regional Office, and under the technical supervision of the CO VAM Officer, the national consultant will:

1. Conduct background/literature review (10 days):

- a. Compile and review literature on gender, food security and food markets in country, including gender assessments, market assessments and food security assessments conducted by WFP and/or partners in country over the past 5 years;
- b. Compile and review literature on assessing and tracking empowerment, particularly in terms of women and markets. A review of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture (WEAI), and other empowerment monitoring tools/indicators should also be included;

- c. Review primary and secondary data on food security and markets and/or gender-sensitive information for country (i.e. government statistics databases, VAM datasets, etc.);
- d. Identify and meet with key WFP staff (particularly those involved in P4P, C&V and M&E, as well as the CO Gender Focal Point and Gender Results Network member(s)) and partners in country to discuss study objectives; assess current perceptions and approaches to gender analysis and empowerment; identify programmatic information needs; obtain additional secondary data and information; and, if relevant, identify areas for collaboration (i.e. IFAD, World Bank, WorldVision, FAO, trade associations, national universities, partners engaged in WFP Assessments in country, etc. depending on CO network and needs).

2. Data collection (15 days):

- a. With support from the RBD, design data collection tools and methodology to fill data and information gaps identified in background review and pertaining to the research questions;
- a. Collect primary data using developed/adapted tools and methodology.

3. Analysis (7 days):

- a. Identify any propositions or sub-questions derived from each research question and the measures to be used to investigate the propositions;
- b. Identify the criteria for interpreting case study findings (Analysis Plan);
- c. Identify which data elements are used to address which research question/sub question/proposition and how the data elements will be combined to answer the questions;
- d. Consider the range of possible outcomes and identify alternative explanations of the outcomes, and identify any information that is needed to distinguish between these.

4. Reporting (3 days):

- a. Provide a final report summarizing all findings and analysis to respond to research questions, and including recommendations;
- b. Compile key data collection materials used/ reviewed (i.e Market Assessment surveys, enumerator training curriculum, interview questions) in Annex 1;
- c. Compile and clean datasets (secondary and primary) in Annex 2;
- d. Compile list of partners and nature of partnership in Annex 3.
- e. Communicate interim study results at the national level during a presentation session.

KEY OUTPUTS

- Comprehensive report summarizing: developed and applied research methodology; literature review, secondary data analysis and key partner and staff interviews; findings pertaining to each research question; and recommendations for strengthening gender analysis and assessment of women's empowerment in food markets. The report should be available in French and English;
- Database summarizing all assessment reports and datasets reviewed during the study;
- Data collection and analysis tools designed and applied;
- Cleaned dataset of primary data collected;
- Database of partners.

CHRONOLOGY

The duration of the consultancy is 35 days, between February 29 and April 29, 2016.

The schedule the consultant must follow is provided in the following table.

Description of activities	Work days (one work day = 8 hours of work)
Start date (no later than)	February 29
Literature review and secondary data review (including interviews with key staff and partners)	10 days
Data collection (including design of methodology and tools, and key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and surveys)	15 days
Analysis of results	5 days
Reporting on results	3 days
Deadline for first draft	April 13
Review feedback from supervisor and WFP regional colleagues	2 days
Deadline for final report (no later than)	April 29

DESIRED EXPERIENCES AND SKILLS FOR THE ROLE

- Gender expertise in the context of food security analysis and/or food markets and/or humanitarian intervention.
- Experience collecting context-specific socioeconomic and markets-based food security data, conducting quantitative and qualitative analyses, and reporting findings to senior leaders.
- Conducted surveys, country-level assessments, including design, data collection and analysis.
- Has participated in design and implementation of programmes focused on gender and markets in the context of food security analysis.
- Familiarity with the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) and/or multidimensional poverty analysis methods.
- Preferred: Proficient in statistical packages (SPSS, STATA, SAS).

CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS:

- Ability to compile, maintain and analyze data, prepare reports and draw conclusions and recommendations.
- Ability to maintain effective work relationships with counterparts at national, regional and headquarter level.
- Effective and timely interaction with colleagues and concerned parties internally and externally.
- Ability to deal patiently and tactfully with people of different national and cultural backgrounds.

Demonstrated ability to develop and maintain effective work relationships with country/regional counterparts and staff within the office, host population, donors, NGOs and other UN agencies.

STANDARD MINIMUM ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

Education: University degree in Gender Studies, Economics, Food Security, Statistics, Sociology, Data Science, Public Health/Nutrition, Geography, Women's Studies, or other related field, with 3 or more years of related work experience.

Language: International Professional: Fluency (level C) in English language.

SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS

The candidate (s) concerned (s) in this offer should send their resume:

- Under a sealed envelope marked "Terms of reference for hiring a national consultant in Gender and Markets" at the latest ... 2016 ... hours to the Representation of the World Food Program, 11 BP 1754 Ouagadougou 11, Burkina Faso,
- Tel. 25 30 60 77.
- Or e-mail to the addresses below no later than..... 2016 hours.

Annex 2: Participating Structures

TEAM WFP-BURKINA

VAM OFFICE COUNTRY WFP-BURKINA
P4P / WFP - BURKINA
WFP-BURKINA GENDER FOCAL POINT
P4P-BURKINA GENDER FOCAL POINT

WFP-BURKINA INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS

CT-CNSA: TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FOOD SECURITY
DDMPA / DGPER
FAO
FEPAB
FEWS NET (USAID)
MINISTRY OF WOMEN, OF NATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND OF THE FAMILY
OXFAM
PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FOOD SECURITY
SIM / SONAGESS
SAP
PARTNERS IN SUPPORT OF FOs / KEY CONTACTS
AFDI
GREEN AFRICA
FOUNDATION NEW FIELD

FARMERS ORGANIZATIONS

AFDR
FNZ
UGCPA- DEDOUGOU
UPPA - HOUET
FOCUS WOMEN / FNZ
FOCUS MEN / FNZ
FOCUS WOMEN / UPPA- HOUET
FOCUS MEN / UPPA - HOUET
FOCUS WOMEN / BENKADI GROUP DEDOUGOU
FOCUS MEN / SANABA GROUP / DEDOUGOU

MARKET SURVEYS

60 QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED: 32 WOMEN AND 28 MEN, OR 53% OF WOMEN
TOTAL PEOPLE CONSULTED: 201 AVEC 107 WOMEN, OR 53% OF WOMEN

Annex 3: Documents reviewed

Agnes GNISSI January 2013. *Final report further gender study P4P*. 60 pages.

Alain Traore, Geneviève Audet- Bélanger, Alladari Traoré: *Contributions P4P to farmers' organizations capacity-building*. Report Country: Burkina Faso 2011. WFP and Royal Tropical Institute. 50 pages.

Aziz Elbehri and Maria Lee: *The role of producer organizations in the value chain of agricultural, practical lessons learned from experiences in Africa and India*. Rome 2011. 73 pages.

World Bank, FAO, IFAD. 2008: *Investing in Women As An Engine Of The Agricultural Growth. Gender in Agriculture*. 8 pages.

CEFCOD. April 2013: *Baseline major agro-forestry-pastoral and fisheries sectors in Burkina Faso*. 74 pages. (Average Gender).

Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire (SE-CNSA).

National Council for Food Security (SE-CNSA). February 2016: *Support scheme for vulnerable populations to food insecurity and malnutrition in respect of the year 2016*. Ministry of Agriculture and Water Facilities. (PTT Presentation).

Department of Prospective and Agricultural and Food Statistics (DPSAA) / DGPER - 2009: *Evolution of agriculture and living conditions of households in Burkina Faso and agricultural policy measures and food deal with the cost of living, second edition*. 166 pages.

Direction des statistiques agricoles (DSA).

Directorate of Agricultural Statistics (DSA). June 2005: *The feminization of agriculture and land access. agricultural statistical analysis of gender disaggregated 1993, 1998 and 2001*. 52 pages.

FAO. 2010- 2011: *The State of Food and Agriculture in the world: the role of women in agriculture, bridging the gap between men and women to support the développement*. 174 pages.

IABER/ SONAGES. October 2013: *Study for the revision of the sample of the SIM- SONAGES markets*. 65 pages. (NG).

Marie-Hélène DABAT, Issa Zongo, Ruphin KIENDREBEOGO, CIRAD-WFP. February 2012: *Study on the relationship between markets and food security in Burkina Faso. Analysis of supply constraints and opportunities of marketing of agro-forestry-pastoral and fishery products as the performance appraisal of elements of local markets for household food security. Surveys in the Mouhoun and Sahel regions*. 99 pages. (Some information on women but rather limited).

Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, Sanitation and Food Safety. March 2015. *Final results of the 2014/2015 crop year and perspective of the food and nutrition situation in Burkina Faso*. 73 pages (NG no gender-specific data).

Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, Sanitation and Food Safety. March 2015. *Final results of the 2015-2016 crop year and perspective of the food and nutrition situation in Burkina Faso*. 73 pages (NG no gender-specific data).

Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Gender (2015). *National strategy to promote women's entrepreneurship in Burkina Faso (2016-2025)*. 55 pages.

Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Gender (2015). *Action Plan of the National Strategy for Promoting Women Entrepreneurship in Burkina Faso from 2016 to 2018*. 28 pages.

Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Gender (2014). *Financing problems of economic activities of women in Burkina Faso*. 69 pages.

Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Gender (2016). *Study Report on the financing of female entrepreneurship in Burkina Faso*. 221pages.

Monitoring African Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP/FAO/ OCDE), January 2013: *ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES IN SUPPORT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN BURKINA FASO 2006-2010*. 38 pages (NG).

OCDE OECD: *Economic Empowerment of Women*. April 2011. DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET). 37 pages.

Oxfam International April 2013. *Collective Action for Women: Unlocking the potential of agricultural markets; An Oxfam International Research Report*. 92 pages.

WFP/ P4P: *The Practical Actions to Enhance the Participation of Women in the Purchase for Progress Pilot Programme. Purchase for Progress- Occasional Paper*. Published by the WFP Gender Service and the P4P Coordination Unit. Issue 2. September 2010. 114 pages.

WFP/ P4P: P4P's Women's Empowerment Pathways: Roadblocks and Successes – 2014. 52 pages.
Gwynne Zodrow: P4P Global Learning Series: Markets for Quality beyond the World Food Programme. March 2014. 30 pages.

WFP: Agricultural Learning and Impacts, Network (ALINe) P4P and Gender: Literature Review and Fieldwork Report. August 2011. 117 pages.

WFP: Thorough evaluation report on household food security in emergencies (EFSA) in 170 municipalities declared at risk of food insecurity in Burkina Faso. April 2012. 60 pages.

WFP: *Policy issues Men-Women* (2015-2020). Rome May 2015. 25 pages.

WFP/VAM: Global analysis of vulnerability, food security and nutrition (AGVSAN) in Burkina Faso. July 2014. 105 pages.

P4P / WFP: GL PAPER January 2012: Capacity building, P4P and capacity building of farmers' organizations. 21 pages.

P4P / WFP: GL PAPER January 2012: *Capacity building, strengthening the role of women in P4P in Burkina Faso: The experience of the empowerment of women in group marketing and selling to WFP and other buyers*. 2012. 22 pages.

P4P Gender Strategy, June 2013.

Paule Elise HENRY. September 2011: *gender strategy for P4P project in Burkina Faso based on the recommendations of the 2nd Occasional Paper*. Project "Progress of service Purchases" (P4P). 64 pages.

Pasquale De Muro: *Measuring women's untapped potential for food security and market*

empowerment: A Human Development and Capability Approach to gender in WFP's Senegal VAM activities to improve food security analysis in West Africa. Roma Tre University Department of Economics HDFS Master's Steering Committee. October 2015. 55 pages.

Regional Support Programme Market Access (PRA / Markets) CILSS (April 2014) *agricultural border flows and livestock / meat in West Africa.* 11pages (gender neutral).

Marie Bambara, René Bougousaré, Zelhata Soubeiga: *Awareness Assessment Mission report on gender issues in the North and Mouhoun Loop.* P4P / MAP, December 2013. 11 pages.

Marthe Diarra Doka Djibrilla Madougou Alexander Diouf. 2014: *Food crisis, gender and Resilience in the Sahel; Lessons learned from the 2012 crisis in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger.* OXFAM research report. 64 pages.

Ministry of Agriculture and Water Facilities. *Monitoring and Assessment Report of the markets and the household food situation in Burkina Faso.* CILSS, FAO, WFP, February 2016.

SAVADOGO Madi (FAO), KIENOU Blaise (FEWS NET), Abdou Karim Ouedraogo (SE / CNSA), Nanema Leopold (DGESS / MAAH) Pemu Bénédicte (SONAGESS) February 2016. *Mission of monitoring and evaluation of markets and the food situation in parts of the Mouhoun, Cascades and Upper Basins.* Directorate General for Research and sector statistics. 18 pages. (NG).

Simon Renk and Marie Ndiaye. *Empowering West African women through market-based food assistance - May 2015.* Concept Note. World Food Programme. 3 pages.

RBD VAM Gender + Markets. *Technical Note on use of gender– and empowerment-integrated market assessment surveys.* Internal RBD VAM Technical Note February 2016. 4 pages.

Initiative Coordination Unit Purchase for Progress. *Purchase for Progress (P4P), basic document.* World Food Programme, Rome, 2012. 45 pages.

WFP 2016. Literature & Secondary Data Review: *Gender and Market Analysis Initiative —Empowering Women in West Africa.* 20 pages.

World Food Programme. Gender Results Network Digest. Issue No. 1 November/2015. wfp.gendernetwork@wfp.org. 6 pages.

World Food Programme. Regional Gender Implementation Strategy West and Central Africa. Dakar, February 2016. 27 pages.

WFP STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK (2014–2017) *to facilitate implementation of the Strategic Plan 2014–2017.* 23 pages.

Annex 4: Data collection tools

GUIDE 1: INTERVIEW WITH VAM/P4P, C&V, and GENDER SE TEAMS

Identification of respondents:

Qualifications and responsibilities:

WFP seniority:

1. What are your assessments of the evolution of WFP gender strategy and achievements / and gender analysis approach and empowerment of VAM?
2. How have the Intervention Strategies based on WFP market evolved to take into account concerns and women's and men's empowerment in agricultural products markets (P4P / C&V / School-feeding / FFA)? And how did VAM and M&E respond to the changes?
3. What are the selection criteria of products, suppliers?
4. WFP and evolution: main lessons / lessons learned in the markets with gender and women's empowerment (and limited success)? **(compared with those of P4P)**
5. What are the challenges of men and women in FO supported by the **VAM / P4P** in agricultural markets?
6. What types of gauging-tracking mechanism exist for **VAM and functionality level of women's empowerment? Are they different for P4P?**
7. What are the existing collection and analysis tools used by **VAM to assess women's empowerment? Does the P4P have other tools, and if so, are there any differences?**
8. What data and analysis needed on gender dynamics and women's empowerment in the market to inform P4P projects? Is this information available in VAM reports or studies?
9. What are the strengths and weaknesses of VAM's approach **(compared to P4P "Gender and market" assessments, assessment of P4P indicators)?**
10. What are the challenges faced by VAM to collect and analyze data type and missing market?
11. What are the indicators that have no data, why and how to collect (which approach or tools)?
12. Are there other sources (secondary data ...) to fill data gaps to collect?
13. What is missing for women to have better access to markets, **and more market empowerment**, according to you?
14. Do you know other experiences or strategies (different levels and different types) to accompany women in access and **empowerment** to markets (for themselves) and under what conditions? on which sectors/speculations women would have more market access opportunities?
15. Are there other opportunities or speculation promising for women?
16. What are the prospects and current thinking for **women's empowerment** in markets (agricultural products)?
17. Can you provide statistics on VAM markets (with gender analysis) for the last 5 years?
http://vam.wfp.org/CountryPage_assessments.aspx?iso3=BFA

GUIDE 2: INTERVIEWS WITH VAM/P4P/WFP INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS

Name of the Structure / Team:

Interview conducted:

Can you please briefly describe your role, especially regarding women, Gender, markets for agricultural products? What was your involvement in WFP's VAM and/or P4P? Do you work with other international development partners on the issue of food security?

1. Do you have a policy or gender guidelines at the institutional level for **agricultural markets** at national level? (Give references)?
2. How are these guidelines translated in the field with your implementation partners?
3. What are your current statistics/research results available? (References studies, or reports or caps, etc..?)
4. What are the current **tracking measures on the issue of women's empowerment and "gender and market"**?
5. What are the important elements that characterize women's empowerment?
6. What are the **main challenges** that women and men face in agricultural product markets (corn, rice, sorghum, cowpea)?
7. What are the incentives and motivations actions within your institution for women's involvement in agricultural products markets and women's empowerment?
8. What are the constraints or difficulties you encounter to take into account market realities for women?
9. What is **missing for women** to have better access to agricultural product markets according to you?
10. Suggestions/recommendations to the VAM to support women in agricultural product markets?
11. Do you know other experiences or strategic (different levels and different kinds) to accompany women in agricultural product markets? In which sectors/speculations would women have more market access opportunities?

Please send your answers and comments to:

VAM Gender Consultant: Paule Elise HENRY tel 78 81 80 42 - email: sarelhfr@yahoo.fr

Monitoring study Gender and VAM market: Telesphore Ouédraogo: telesphore.ouedraogo@wfp.org

GUIDE 3: WOMEN FOCUS – MEN FOCUS GUIDE / FO (separate interviews)

Participating FO Structure:

Date and place of meeting:

Number of participants and profile (cf. attendance sheet):

A. Roles and responsibilities of men and women in the marketing of agricultural products

1. Before starting the exercises, each seller/trader is present and gives the amounts by type of speculation in agricultural products at the market (by market, period, month)
2. What are the agricultural products sold specifically for men, specifically sold by the women in your market? (Table)
3. Ask the men/women trader to describe all the activities **related to market development** (from the house to the selling location) "Profile of marketing activities by gender". The number of Xs indicates the degree of participation of men and women in the activity.
 - XXX indicates that this is a task exclusively performed by men or by women.
 - XX indicate that the task is mainly performed by men or by women.
 - X (only one) in the two columns indicates that men as well as women perform the task.

Note: ask participants whether there are specific periods (dry season, rainy season or other period of the year)

4. Ask men/women trader what are the activities undertaken by waged labour.
5. When there is a strict division of labour, ask why only one sex performs this task? Does the person who performs the task decide for her/himself how to use resources for executing it? At the end of the session, complete the following table.

Table: Gender-based activities (*responses focus women + responses focus men*)

<i>Tasks/activities</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>
Crops				
Storage				
Transportation				
Control/quality				
Marketing				
Who decides quantities to sell?				
Who decides prices at which to sell?				
Processing				
Revenue				
Use of products				
Use of revenue				
Who decides how to use revenues?				

A) What are the main constraints of women and men in the marketing of agricultural products, **by order of importance**, and give reasons/causes ?:

- Local market
- Markets P4P
- Other markets (institutional or otherwise)

C) **What are the elements that characterize "women's empowerment"** and how does this translate into reality?

D) **What recommendations** or possible solutions at different levels (household - basic FO/union - umbrella - local market - regional market - institutional steps) would you do for women's empowerment to improve the marketing of agricultural products?

GUIDE 4 : INTERVIEW FO / WFP Suppliers

Structure and seniority with WFP:

Number and amounts of contracts (last 5 years)

Volume / sold speculation - delivered

Identification of respondents:

Qualifications and responsibilities:

1. What are the trends in your relationships with WFP (business, contracts, equipment, support-accompaniment)?
2. Who is involved in the marketing of agricultural products in your structure (statistics on number of beneficiaries, men and women, and sold volume)?
3. What kinds of speculations involve more men? more women?
4. What is the amount of purchases that were paid back to women every year?
5. Do you have measures/favorable conditions for the participation of women to the marketing of agricultural products in your area?
6. What are the categories of actors one finds in the marketing of agricultural products: where are there more women or more men, and why?
7. On which market section (local, county, state, province, sub-region) are men and women more present? and why?
8. What are the specific constraints women and men face in the marketing of agricultural products? and why?
9. What are the important elements that characterize women's empowerment?
10. What tracking mechanism is in place for monitoring women's empowerment?
11. What are the tools developed by P4P/WFP to assess (measure) women's empowerment?
12. What are the specific constraints of women at the markets? and WFP markets?
13. What are the lessons learned from the collaboration with WFP? What should be improved (recommendations to WFP)?
14. What are the opportunities to be seized by women in the marketing of agricultural products?

Comments on the market / observation (picture) and specific questionnaire.

GENDER AND MARKETS STUDY

MARKET QUESTIONNAIRE WOMEN-MEN³¹

Questions	Answers
Q101. Region	_____
Q102. Province	_____
Q103. Community	_____
Q104. Sex 1. Woman 2. Man	__
Q105. Age	__ __ y.o.
Q106. Education level 1. None 2. Grammar school 3. High school 4. University, etc. 5. Other (specify)	__ _____
Q107. Is it easy to get a space (stall, store, warehouse) or grow your business in this market? 1. Yes 2. No	__
Q108. If no, why?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Q109. If yes, what are the conditions?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Q110. What are the agricultural products sold primarily by men, by order of importance, in your market?	1 ^{er} _____ 2 ^e _____ 3 ^e _____ 4 ^e _____
Q111. What are the agricultural products sold primarily by women, by order of importance, in your market?	1 ^{er} _____ 2 ^e _____ 3 ^e _____ 4 ^e _____
Q112. Do you have employees (people who work with you) in your trade? 1. Yes 2. No	__
Q113. If yes, how many in total?	__ __ __
Q114. If yes, how many women?	__ __ __
Q115. If yes, how many men?	__ __ __
Q116. What agricultural products do you sell most often in your market?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Q117. How much of your products do you put on the market each market day?	1. __ __ __ __ __ __ . __ __ __ (in Kg) 2. __ __ __ __ __ __ . __ __ __ (in Kg) 3. __ __ __ __ __ __ . __ __ __ (in Kg)
Q118. How frequently?	_____
Q119. How many customers have you had during your last market?	__ __ __
Q120. Who are your main customers? 1. Men 2. Women 3. Not applicable	__
Q121. Are you in the market (regularly/casually/permanently)?	

³¹ Questionnaire WEAI/VAM adapted to Burkina Faso

1. All year 2. During the lean period 3. At harvest time 4. Other times (specify)	__ _____
Q122. Who decides whether you will take a loan to finance commercial activities most of the time? 1. Yourself 2. Partner / Spouse 3. Together (You and partner / spouse) 4. Other household members (specify)	__ _____
Q123. Who decides most of the time the amount of your generated income that will be spent on food for your household? 1. Yourself 2. Partner / Spouse 3. Together (You and partner / spouse) 4. Other household members (specify)	__ _____
Q124. Who decides most of the time what product you will sell? 1. Yourself 2. Partner / Spouse 3. Together (You and partner / spouse) 4. Other household members (specify)	__ _____
Q125. Who decides most of the time what price you will sell your products? 1. Yourself 2. Partner / Spouse 3. Together (You and partner / spouse) 4. Other household members (specify)	__ _____
Q126. Who decides most of the time whether you will give your products for free? 1. Yourself 2. Partner / Spouse 3. Together (You and partner / spouse) 4. Other household members (specify)	__ _____
Q127. Who decides most of the time from whom you can buy your products for sale? 1. Yourself 2. Partner / Spouse 3. Together (You and partner / spouse) 4. Other household members (specify)	__ _____
Q128. What is the primary use of your income (profit) generated from your product marketing activity?	Raised working capital __ Better food __ Purchase of personal goods __ Purchase of transportation means __ Other (specify) __
Q129. In your market access is often hindered by ...? 1. Oui 2. Non	Security incidents (burglary, assault, etc.) __ Mobility issues __ Spousal authorization __ Housework __ Sexual violence (harassment, rape, etc.) __ Other (specify) __
Q130. What are the main difficulties you encountered in selling your products?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Q131. Why do you encounter these difficulties in selling your products?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Q132. What is your biggest challenge / obstacle to improve your marketing activity 1. Collection 2. Transportation 3. Storage 4. Other (specify)	__ _____
Q133. Why this challenge?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Q134. Are you comfortable discussing the problems of commercial activity in public? 1. No, not at all 2. Yes, but it's very difficult 3. Yes, but it's a bit difficult 4. Yes, I am comfortable 5. Yes, very comfortable	__ _____
Q135. What time did you spend on your activities?	1. Household activities __ __ (hours) 2. Trade activities __ __ (hours) 3. Production activities __ __ (hours) 4. Processing activities __ __ (hours) 5. Other (specify) _____ __ __ (hours)
Q136. Are you a member of an organization (SMCs Group, Union) related to your business? 1. Yes 2. No	__
Q137. If yes, which one?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Q138. If no, why?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Market commentary / observation (photo) and problematic issues.

Annex 5: WFP Gender Checklist (measures for implementation partners when taking gender into account in activities)

1. Consider the equal participation of men and women in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of activities;
2. Encourage women's participation in activities and get them to accept positions of responsibility;
3. Prioritize female heads of households as beneficiaries of assistance;
4. Ensure that the percentage of women in *senior positions in management committees is at least 50%*;
5. Encourage women to form associations / groups;
6. Ensure that the distance traveled by beneficiaries of assistance does not exceed 5 km;
7. With particular regard to activities of Cash against productive assets / *Cash against training, the number of male beneficiaries should not be higher than that of women beneficiaries*;
8. Consider the different physical nature of men and women in performing the work (for activities of Food or Cash for Assets);
9. Establish, *whenever possible*, the card for household food quota in the name of the woman (Do not insist if there is objection, not to create family and/or social tensions - cultural aspect to consider)
10. Encourage women to go pick up food allocations;
11. Select the distribution schedule based on women's occupations/activities;
12. Ensure that the distribution team is composed of both sexes (men and women);
13. Make distributions at least twice a month to reduce the amount of food to be transported;
14. For polygamous families, prepare a beneficiary card for each woman participating in the activities;
15. With regard to food assistance, register the polygamous husband on the card of one of his wives. In the case of Cash for Assets activities, the husband and each wife hold a beneficiary card;
16. Be careful not to expose women beneficiaries in particular, to security risks;
17. Consider women in the distribution of land to develop or operate inasmuch as possible (everything related to land is always sensitive) and include their names on the lists of beneficiaries of the activity;
18. Ensure dissemination of and compliance with the code of conduct for the protection of partners *and staff*, to protect beneficiaries against sexual exploitation and abuse;
19. Among other information, include in the activity reports:
 - The number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender (number and %),
 - The number of women beneficiaries that are heads of household,
 - The number and percentage of women in positions of responsibility in management committees,
 - The total amount (cash) distributed to women and men, as a percentage.

Annex 6: Summary of Planned Activities for the 2016 Plan of Support to Vulnerable Populations

VAM/WFP which supports the national structure will intervene in some of the major activities planned in three phases (mitigation, alleviation, recovery). As an illustration, a gender analysis from this plan provides the following.

Main actions	Target of interventions	Taking into account Gender/VAM-WFP Burkina (with PAM gender checklist ³²)
1. Cash for Work and Unconditional Cash Operations	<p>The operation "Cash for Work" (CFW) consists of providing money to a class of people (households) in exchange for community service work performed. The implementation of such activities has for objectives to improve and diversify sources of income and strengthen livelihoods of beneficiaries (preparation of plots for cultivation, lowland development, restoration of degraded lands).</p> <p>Beneficiaries selection is based on the proportion of <i>very poor people</i> as defined by HEA criteria in the 35 municipalities at risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize women head of households - Summary of planned activities for support to vulnerable populations in 2016
	<p>The unconditional cash distribution is complementary to the free distribution of grain operation in response to other essential needs. It involves the unconditional provision of a sum of money (without interest or exchange for work) to very poor communes of Oursi, Deou and Tin-Akoff in the province of Oudalan. During the period, 3,045 households (18,269 people) will each receive a total of 60,000 CFA F distributed in 3 monthly payments of 20,000 CFA F.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For Cash for productive Assets and Cash for training activities, men beneficiaries should not outnumber women beneficiaries (point 7 of the WFP checklist) - Take into account the physical difference of men and women when assigning work (for Food or Cash for productive Assets activities) - Deliver if possible the household food rations card in the name of the woman (do not insist if opposition, to avoid creating family or social tensions - cultural aspect to consider) - Encourage women to pick up food donations - Set up distribution schedules based on women's occupations/ activities - Ensure the distribution team is composed of both sexes (male and female) - Make distributions at least twice a month to reduce the amount of food to be transported - Prepare for polygamous families, a beneficiary card for each woman participating in the activities; - For food assistance, register the polygamous husband on the card of one of his wives. For Cash for Assets activities, the husband and each wife hold a beneficiary card; - Be careful not to expose beneficiaries, especially women, to security risks;

³² Cf. annex 5: PAM gender checklist

Main actions	Target of interventions	Taking into account Gender/VAM-WFP Burkina (with PAM gender checklist ³²)
2. Operations sales of cereals at subsidized prices and free food distribution	<p>In order to enhance the accessibility of vulnerable poor and very poor municipalities at risk.</p> <p>This subsidized price operation during the period is a continuation of the one completed during the mitigation phase for the benefit of the 35 municipalities at risk. Its aim is to facilitate poor households' access to food during the lean season. To this end, 2,800 tons of base cereals, that is 80 tons per community, will be made available to these at-risk communities no later than June 2016 due to problems accessing certain towns during the rainy season.</p>	The P4P/WFP market opportunities enable women to put on the markets grain surpluses, especially cowpea which is a priority product for women
3. Sale of livestock feed at subsidized prices and set-up of security stocks	<p>This operation consists of dietary support to livestock in 19 provinces expected to experience livestock feeding difficulties. The implementation of this action in the first phase of the plan provides the advantage of taking into account not only households who might experience difficulties from March to May 2016, but also those who are in food crisis in the lean period. The adopted principle is to sell at subsidized prices. The price is set at 3,000 CFA F per bag of 50 kg of animal feed, that is a subsidy of about 50% of the current market price. To enable farmers to dispose of animal feed at all times, SPAI stocks would be set up in the provinces of North, North-Central and Sahel for up to 495 tons, that is 45 tons by province for a total of 59.4 million CFA F. Primarily intended for <i>vulnerable households</i>, these stocks will be sold at market price.</p>	-
4. Support to <i>vulnerable households</i> with small ruminants and poultry	<p>In order to improve the capacity of vulnerable households to cope with food and nutrition insecurity, out of a total of over 68,000 households exposed to food crisis, 15,024 households (25%) will each receive a base poultry donation (nine hens and a rooster) and 6,009 other households (10%) will each receive a core of small ruminants (two females and one male) in vulnerable provinces with <i>special attention to female heads of households</i>. The rest of the households (65%) will be given priority for other forms of assistance provided in the plan.</p> <p>To encourage production of cultivated fodder to increase highly nutritious feed supplies, improved cowpea forage seeds will be available to vulnerable households. This will benefit 10% of vulnerable households who received small ruminants in provinces with high population rate in Phase 3 (food crisis). Thus, 30 tons of improved cowpea forage seeds will be made available from 6009 vulnerable pastoralist households</p>	-
5. Implementation of revenue-generating activities	<p>This is to provide assistance to 9,481 women, <i>preferably heads of households</i>, with the aim to cover at least 5% of households vulnerable to food crises through the financing of income generating activities such as the construction of processing units of marketing infrastructure of non-timber forest products and small businesses. Each beneficiary will receive an amount of 25,000 CFA F.</p>	-

Main actions	Target of interventions	Taking into account Gender/VAM-WFP Burkina (with PAM gender checklist ³²)
6. Support to vegetable and rainfed cultivation	To strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable households, 319 vegetable-growing sites were identified based on the 2015 DGEES/MAAH survey of vegetable production sites and the 2014 DGAHDI directory consultation. These sites will receive support in seeds and small equipment for collective usage to benefit 22,855 very poor households in the 35 at-risk communities. As such, each beneficiary will receive a kit worth 27,500 CFA F composed of vegetable seeds (cabbage, onion, lettuce, tomato, carrot) and a 50-kg bag of fertilizer. Moreover, a kit of shovels, wheelbarrows, water cans, hoes and picks, for a 255,000 CFA F value will be provided to each site. There will be an effort to include very poor households on various sites.	Inasmuch as possible, take women into consideration in the distribution of plots to set up for cultivation (all things land-related being sensitive), and put their names on the list of activity beneficiaries.
	Support to rainfed producers in vulnerable zones: to strengthen resilience of vulnerable populations through protection of their livelihood, there will be an assistance to inputs, primarily cereal and niébé seeds. As such 15 kg cereal kits will be distributed to vulnerable households facing food crisis in identified zones. Also, <i>women head of households</i> (8.7% of heads of households) will be provided 48.6 tons of niébé during the campaign, that is, 7kg per beneficiary. Needs in improved seeds for rainfed cultivation are 1,104.06 tons for 478,745 people exposed to food crisis, that is, about 79,791 households for cereals and 6,942 women heads of households for niébé seeds.	
7. Malnutrition care and prevention	Malnutrition care and prevention actions will be taken in priority in regions where the prevalence is above the warning threshold given by WHO (10). Eight regions meet this criterion: Centre-West, South-West, East, Centre-North, North, Centre-South, and Mouhoun Loop. The targeted population (malnourished children under 5) is estimated based on the malnutrition prevalence of the SMART 2015 survey. Incidences of 2.6 (for SAM) and 1.5 (for MAM) have been applied to the population of malnourished children, to obtain the totality of targeted people for 2016. The cost of caring for a SAM child is 60,000 CFA F and 20,000 CFA F for a MAM child. As a reminder, care and prevention actions must be provided along with awareness sessions, training and nutritional education.	The WFP milk project and support to milk transformation units in the Sahel region has been initiated. But the target is essentially grammar school children with the objective of improving school-feeding rations and adding yoghurt to the diet.
	To conform with standards, malnutrition prevention (blanket feeding) will consist in the distribution of protection rations for children from 6 to 23 months-old. The determination of SAM and MAM beneficiaries for this period is the same as that used for the mitigation period. As for the determination of children with regard to blanket feeding, the proportion of the 6-23 month age group has been applied to the entire projected populations (0-59 m.o.)	

Main actions	Target of interventions	Taking into account Gender/VAM-WFP Burkina (with PAM gender checklist ³²)
8. Support to the provisioning of drinkable water	Results from vulnerability analyses indicate a poor utilization of food caused mainly by restricted access to drinkable water, particularly in the provinces of Oudalan, Soum and Kourwéogo. To remedy to this deficiency, it will become necessary to restore existing drillings or create new ones in affected towns. Based on the 1 PMH/300 inhabitants standard, 637 drillings would have to be done to provide for the target population. However, as an emergency measure, it will be necessary to build right away 40 drillings and restore 75 existing ones.	
9. Support to the prevention of avian and locust invasion risks.	During the last 3 campaigns, attacks from granivorous birds and locusts have increased in the northern zone bordering Mali. There will thus be a need to find and neutralize any presence of granivorous birds and swarms of locusts before they reach the cultivation zones and prevent any locust escape from the multiplication and reproduction areas. This fight will be conducted with the strict respect of human health and the preservation of environment. Affected zones are essentially the provinces of Oudalan, Soum and Sourou. To achieve this, a security stock of 10,000 litres of pesticide for the Sahel and North regions and 1,500 japanese nets for all regions will be established.	

Annex 7: Gender Analysis, Empowerment and Humanitarian Action in West Africa

WFP West Africa Bureau — Regional Workshop
Dakar, Senegal (Savana Hotel)
June 14-15, 2016

DAY 1 (June 14)

8:30-9:00: Registration

9:00-9:45 Welcome, workshop overview, and participant introductions

Energizer: How well do you know gender analysis?

Workshop Facilitator: Veronique Sainte-Luce (WFP HQ)

9:45-11:00 Gender analysis and empowerment in humanitarian action

Presenters: Jean-Baptiste Mikulu (GenCap) & Simon Renk/Analee Pepper (WFP RBD)

11:00-11:15 Coffee break

11:15-13:00 Why are gender and empowerment important for humanitarian action?

Presentations from partner humanitarian organizations

13:00-14:00 Lunch Break

14:00-15:00 Activity: Why are gender and empowerment important for humanitarian action?

Workshop Facilitator: Veronique Sainte-Luce (WFP HQ)

15:00-17:00 World café : Sharing approaches, identifying constraints in analysis of gender and empowerment
(Coffee Break: 15:30-15:45)

Presentations on the following themes:

1. Emergency: Development of sex and age data collection and analysis tools in emergency contexts (*UNICEF – Paola BABOS*)
2. Indicators: Using the Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Index (WEAI) (*USAID/IFPRI – Salamata Ly*)
3. Empowerment: Conducting gender analysis to inform economic empowerment projects in the region (case studies of Sahel countries and Ebola-affected countries) (*Helen Keller International – Stella Nordhagen*)
4. Markets: Assessing Markets through a gender lens in Mali (*World Vision – Charles Bakhoun*)
5. Data: Challenges to using remote data collection to assess gender dynamics (*WFP RBD – William Olander*)

17:00-17:30 Recap & Wrap-up

Day 2 (June 15)

- 9:00-9:30 Recap on Day 1 and presentation of Day 2
Workshop Facilitator: Veronique Sainte-Luce (WFP HQ) & Simon Renk (WFP RBD) + 2 volunteers
- 9:30-11:00 Gender analysis in practice – Results from the WFP Gender and Markets study
Presentations of case studies conducted for WFP RBD Gender and Markets study:
- Presentation 1:** University of South Florida researcher presents studies in the Sahel region, looking at gender roles and empowerment in markets in Chad, Mali and Niger.
Presenter: Micah Boyer (University of South Florida)
- Presentation 2:** Analysis of women's empowerment in the context of market-based interventions in Burkina Faso
Presenter: Paule Elise Henry (WFP Burkina Faso / Gender Sociologist)
- Presentation 3:** WFP RBD market analytical expert presents gender and empowerment elements in the Lake Chad Regional Market Assessment, and gender-informed market analysis conducted in Cameroon.
Presenter: Matthieu Tockert (WFP RBD)
- 11:00-11:15 Coffee break
- 11:15-11:30 Group photo
- 11:30-12:45 Gender analysis in practice – Results from the WFP Gender and Markets study
- Presentation 4:** Analysis of women's empowerment in market-based interventions in Senegal
Presenter: Cheikh Abdoul Khadre Mane (WFP Senegal/Université Cheikh Anta Diop)
- Presentation 5:** Analysis of women's empowerment in market-based interventions in Cameroon
Presenter: Thadée Yossa (WFP Cameroon/Consultant Cameroon)
- Presentation 6:** Presentation by WFP RBD gender experts on gender-responsive approaches and tools developed for conducting gender-sensitive market analysis for the programming of local procurement in Burkina Faso and in Ghana.
Presenter: Analee Pepper (WFP RBD)
- 12:45-13:45 Lunch break
- 13:45-15:45 Moving forward – Developing work plans, areas of research and partnerships for strengthening gender analysis capacity at the regional level.
- Participants divided in workgroups, development of partner-driven action plan activities, domains of research and partnerships to strengthen gender analysis capacity at the regional level.
- 15:45-16:00 Coffee break
- 16:00-16:45 Recap on developed tools, research interests, lessons learned, and good practices, and open discussion on proposed steps for moving forward
Facilitator: Simon Renk (WFP RBD)
- 16:45-17:00 Closing

