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Gender, Markets and Agricultural Organisations in Senegal

VAM Gender and Markets Study #6

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*.

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List of Acronyms

4R	: WFP Risk reduction program with four components
AGVSAN	: Global Vulnerability , Food Security and Nutrition Analysis (Analyse Globale de la Vulnérabilité, de la Sécurité Alimentaire et de la Nutrition)
ANAF	: National association for adult training and literacy (Association Nationale pour l'Alphabétisation et la Formation des Adultes)
ANSD	: National agency for statistics and demography (Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie)
BCV	: Village cereal banks (Banques Céréalières Villageoises)
BRIDGE	: Research and information service specialized in gender and development
CBPP	: Community-based Participatory Planning
CBT	: Cash-based Transfer
CFAF	: CFA Franc (West African currency)
CMS	: Savings bank of Senegal (Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal)
CNAAS	: Senegal's national insurance company for agriculture (Compagnie Nationale d'Assurance Agricole du Sénégal)
CREFAT	: Research center for applied economy and finance (Centre de Recherche en Economie et Finance Appliquée de Thiès)
CSA	: Food security committee (Comité de la Sécurité Alimentaire)
CV	: Cash Vouchers
DAPSA	: Direction for agriculture forecast and statistics (Direction de la Prévision et de la Statistique Agricoles)
EIG	: Economic Interest Group
ENDA-GRAF	: Senegal NGO research organisation for development and action in developing countries (Environnement, Développement, Action pour le Tiers-Monde-Groupe pour la Recherche, l'Action et la Formation)
ENSAN	: National survey on food security and nutrition (Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutrition)
ESAM	: Senegalese household survey (Enquête Sénégalaise Auprès des Ménages)
FFA	: Food For Assets
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organisation
FO	: Farmers Organisation
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GPF	: Group for the promotion of women (Groupement de Promotion Féminine)
HIL	: High Intensity Labour
IDS	: Institute for Development Studies
ITA	: Institute for Food Technology (Institut de Technologie Alimentaire)

MPER	: Micro and Small Rural Enterprises (<i>Micro et Petites Entreprises Rurales</i>)
NGO	: Non-Government Organisation
OPF	: <i>Organisation for the promotion of women</i> (<i>Organisations pour la Promotion de la Femme</i>)
OXFAM	: Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PAA	: Purchase from Africans for Africa
PACA	: Project for the improvement of agricultural competitiveness (<i>Projet d'Amélioration de la Compétitivité Agricole</i>)
PADMIR	: Project for the support of rural microfinance (<i>Projet d'Appui au Développement de la Microfinance Rurale</i>)
PAFA	: Project for the support of the agriculture sector (<i>Projet d'Appui aux Filières Agricoles</i>)
PAPIL	: Project for the support of small local immigration (<i>Projet d'Appui à la Petite Immigration Locale</i>)
PAPIR	: Project for the support of small regional immigration (<i>Projet d'Appui à la Petite Immigration Régionale</i>)
PDM	: Post-Distribution Monitoring
PROMER	: Project for the promotion of rural micro-entreprises (<i>Projet de Promotion des Micro-Entreprises Rurales</i>)
PRRO	: Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSE	: Senegal's plan for becoming an emerging nation (<i>Plan Sénégal Émergent</i>)
RBD	: Regional Bureau Dakar
SLP	: Seasonal Livelihoods Planning
SMART	: Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SNEEG	: National strategy for gender equity and equality (<i>Stratégie Nationale pour l'Équité et l'Égalité de Genre</i>)
TFA	: Targeted Food Assistance
TFD	: Targeted Food Distribution
TOR	: Terms of Reference
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	: United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation
UN WOMEN	: United Nations Organisation for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
USAID	: United States Agency for International Development
VAM	: Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping unit
VCB	: Village Cereal Banks
VSS	: Village Security Stocks
WEAI	: Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WFP	: World Food Program
ZAR	: Rural Agricultural Zones (<i>Zones Agricoles Rurales</i>)

Acknowledgements

The present report is the result of a study conducted in the context of the project of knowledge-building and analysis on gender social relations in markets initiated by the Regional Bureau in West and Central Africa (RBD, *Regional Bureau Dakar*) of the World Food Program (WFP). The main programme activity consists in conducting a study on the issue of gender in Senegal rural markets and on the diagnosis of WFP intervention tools for vulnerable populations. The study is about understanding the distribution of roles and responsibilities of men and women in the market with the objective of promoting gender equality.

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Executive Summary

In Senegal, the World Food Programme (WFP) has developed through its Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping unit (VAM), a series of studies on food markets to understand changes in prices, households' access to markets, and so on. The objective of this case study is to provide additional information on gender dynamics and women's empowerment in Senegal's markets. It further seeks to collect key data at the regional and country level in order to better adjust WFP's assessments and interventions activities.

In its objective to fight against the food insecurity and vulnerability of rural households, the WFP Senegal office has initiated various programs targeting market organization and operations. Indeed, various activities that are developed and piloted by WFP Senegal impact the agricultural value chain: from R4 rural resilience programs to School Canteens, from Food and Cash distribution modalities to Cereal Banks, etc. Thus, to bring fairness and equality between women and men in the entire agricultural value chain, the organization seeks to reduce all forms of gender inequality. Sound initiatives range from taking into account, in targeting food distribution, the profile of women heads of households to women beneficiaries of risk reduction (R4), to the active participation of women in the supply of School Canteens.

Despite all these actions, the VAM office remains open to all forms of technical and organizational support to consolidate its investigative and gender sensitive evaluation tools. Thus, this study seeks not only, at the strategic level, to make a diagnosis of the state of WFP Senegal's gender approach but also, at the functional level, it attempts to provide programmatic solutions to reduce gender differences identified on the field.

The preliminary step that was initiated with the compilation and analysis of secondary data reported a lack of effective tools for measuring women's empowerment in three market municipalities in Senegal: Kounghoul, Darou Nandigui, and Sinthiou Malém. In general, assessment and market monitoring tools do not inform on women's input and economic contribution in their respective environments. Gender- disaggregated data is available but not used in reports as it is not part of studies' objectives. In order to bridge this analysis gap, the following main themes were given for this case study:

- **The roles and responsibilities of women and men** in markets vary depending on the activity profile and the type of market in which women operate.
 - 1) Women processors in the town of Kounghoul are much more involved in decision-making related to their economic activity. While men in their community are mainly large grain producers, active as wholesalers and semi-wholesalers, and agree to involve women in community decision-making.
 - 2) Women producers from Darou Nandigui are rather confined to traditional activities of small retail businesses without economic value added. Unlike men who are better integrated into the wholesale business, the low cereal production does not allow women to generate a market income.

- 3) Finally, female producers and marketers of Sinthiou Malém play an important role in the marketing of vegetable products from other women in surrounding communities, while men are involved in more traditional sectors such as livestock and transportation.
- **The specific challenges women face in their activities** differ depending on women's profiles. Those in the processing Economic Interest Group (EIG) are faced with the challenge of growing their operation from a semi-domestic processing unit to a high-density industrial production. For this, access to energy, growth markets, and financing are decisive factors for the expansion of their business. Whereas women of Darou Nandigui have much more complex challenges, as they have to migrate from an organizational model of individualized work to a collective model under a group form, their specific challenge is access to training and to management of group project, access to production inputs (fertilizers, seeds) and access to land.
 - **The gaps in the integration of the gender dimension in WFP Senegal's market assessments** are measurable from the content analysis of market reports, research and studies. Agricultural markets' performance monitoring tools are not designed to assess the practical needs of women and men. Results from market reports do not show differences and possible convergences between actors in terms of gender relations. Assessments fail at including in their analysis the economic contribution of women traders and mass producers in key sectors of the market where they are clearly active. Therefore, it would be beneficial for WFP Senegal to develop a number of monitoring indicators of women's empowerment that will be systematically included in the monitoring and assessment reports. Gender indicators may be valuable tools to assess changes in relations between women and men and in their roles and responsibilities before and after the start of projects. This is about including both quantitative and qualitative measurements into the planning, implementation and evaluation of different components such as: 4R, Cash-based Transfer (CBT) and School Canteens.
 - **The recommendations and programmatic solutions** to meet the challenges and gaps that have been identified are based on knowledge of these different profiles, with regard to the different programs of WFP Senegal. For now, the vegetable-growing activity remains largely under-developed in the Kaffrine and Tambacounda regions even though the redistribution role is traditionally feminine. The test gardens recently installed by the 4R Initiative have yielded satisfactory results, but the current state of vegetable production cannot confirm the existence of a dynamic market. The following actions will be beneficial to women's empowerment: i) Promote access to land as well as accompanying measures in terms of agricultural equipment to alleviate the hardship of women's activities; ii) Facilitate women agricultural entrepreneurs' access to WFP Senegal's different bidding markets; iii) Use the experience and expertise of women processors in the management of commercial activities of the Cash Transfer type; iv) Strengthen the partnership between the private sector and Farmer Organisations (FOs) and in particular structures for the promotion of women; v) Set up a virtual marketplace exclusively for women entrepreneurs in the agricultural value chain, in order to promote women's leadership.



INTRODUCTION

I. Context of the study

In September 2015, the WFP regional office for West and Central Africa (RBD) undertook a series of studies on Gender and Markets in order to strengthen knowledge and analysis of the role of women in agro-food markets in the region, their specific challenges and empowerment. The first phase involves the development of key research questions and a literature review of current practices and information available in the region. The second phase uses case studies to test and build results through a series of country contexts.

Thus, the WFP Senegal, as part of its documentation for the Country Programme (2012-2016) and the guide Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), has set a goal of ensuring food security for vulnerable households and supporting rural communities affected by climate change, to provide necessary food for children under 5 as well as pregnant and lactating women. Set by the WFP Senegal country office, these are the objectives of a number of programs, including 4R, the initiative for Resilience of Rural Communities, Food and Cash Vouchers distribution, the School Canteens, and the PAA program (Purchase from Africans for Africa).

Following these programs, WFP Senegal realized the importance of the participation of both women and men as key players in the fight against food insecurity. Senegal country office thus pledged to institutionalize the gender approach in all its interventions sectors, from planning to implementation and to budgeting of projects. The context in which WFP Senegal operates is marked by a socio-economic, cultural and religious environment unfavourable to the evolution of women, notably with regard to their access to strategic market resources, land, education and health. As a development institution, WFP Senegal seeks to promote equity and equality between men

and women for sustainable development in communities affected by climate change and poverty. Thus, in its activities' report, the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM 2015) reveals a significant participation of women in decision-making on Food and Cash Vouchers. Also in the Food distribution, the profile of vulnerable households with a female head of household is a criterion of targets and priorities in the distribution. Moreover, their participation in meal preparation of School Canteens is strongly encouraged, as it is for 4R rural resilience activities, and many benefit from support in risk management through credits to women's groups.

Overall it is clear that WFP Senegal places the decisive contribution of women and men at the heart of its developing mechanism and promote equal access to economic resources of their respective environments.

Despite these commitments, WFP Senegal's action needs to commit more efforts to better balance gender relations in its field of intervention. In general, gender data is available but it is not included in the analysis since it is not required in market assessment and monitoring reports. The data generated allows for a superficial analysis of the distribution of market roles and responsibilities but does not provide an insight into the real reasons women are excluded from wholesale activities.

Thus, integration of the gender dimension is often lacking, even though it brings a different reading on the expectations and economic needs of men and women. In addition to this lack of information, qualitative analyses rarely go in depth in the understanding of challenges and issues specific to women. These qualitative analyses combined with quantitative data can be powerful gender inequality measurement tools, particularly to assess practical needs and strategic market resources.

The gap in information may significantly contribute to the ignorance of women's contribution to the market economy. In fact, failing to take into account the specific needs and expectations of women in WFP interventions can accentuate existing social and economic gaps with men. Also, considering women as a uniform social group can raise the inadequacy of some programs towards women beneficiaries. To limit the negative effects of programs and especially reach its real beneficiaries, it is necessary to understand not only gender relations, but also the sociological realities in which they operate. It is thus important to provide relevant information and a methodological approach to assess current WFP practices towards food security goals.

To better understand the issue of gender relations in rural markets, the study adopted a purely qualitative approach emphasizing the Gender dimension as an analytical framework. This process allows to account for the social construction of women and men's roles and responsibilities within economic spheres like the market. It is by drawing on the BRIDGE¹ program that the study attempts to identify women's expectations and needs and the economic opportunities of market activities, as assessment elements to measure their empowerment. BRIDGE also worked with the VAM Senegal team in the "Innovation from the field" program, which is a participatory model aimed at placing information from local actors at the heart of the WFP programs².

The gender and market approach

Gender refers to the set of characteristics associated with women and men in society and in a given historical and cultural context shaping the social identity of an individual³. It is the social construction of roles and responsibilities acquired through the socialization process, which varies over time and

from one society to another.

The gender approach as a framework for market analysis presents the opportunity to deconstruct the distribution and division of market activities between women and men. It provides a gender analysis on the organization of actors in the agricultural value chain, from production to processing to marketing. A deeper analysis highlights the gap between women and men in their physical access to retail sites, availability of products, types of products sold, etc. As with labour, land and financial markets, the food market is also a space where social relations between women and men are reproduced and evolve. These reports are often unevenly defined in a way that allows for men to take full advantage of economic opportunities, while women are disadvantaged because of their social status.

Research institutions like BRIDGE have developed a whole series of tools and indicators to assess gender analysis in different contexts sensitive to development. At the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), this group of researchers has established bridges between theory, policy and practice by organizing Cutting Edge Programmes, the provision of accessible information on gender and development. We will use the "Gender and indicator"⁴ Kit as a reference for analysing gender relations in the markets. It shows a complete description of conceptual and methodological approaches to gender-sensitive assessments and specifically indicators highlighting good practices at local and national level.

The "Gender and indicator" Kit develops a number of dimensions that can be adapted to market activities. These are social roles and the way these roles are assumed by women and men:

- **Reproductive activities:** activities that are the

¹ BRIDGE, research and information service specialized in gender and development, was set up in 1992 within the Institute of Development Studies (IDS). It supports gender equality advocacy and mainstreaming efforts carried out by a range of actors of development, from policy makers to practitioners through activists and researchers.

² PAM. The Gender Results Network Digest, "Looking to the field for gender mainstreaming", November 2015

³ United Nations Programme for Development (UNDP) 2001

⁴ The "Gender and Indicator" kit can be downloaded at: <http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk> or (bridge@ids.ac.uk).

basis of economic and productive development of market agents:

- Children health care, childcare.
- Household chores (cleaning, repair);
- Food

- **Market productive activities:** revenue-generating activities linked to markets:
 - Informal market activities
 - Salaried or self-employed activities

- **Community market Activity:** social and community life activities in the market:

- Market meetings and gatherings
- Environment maintenance
- Parties and ceremonies

- **Access to and control of resources:** resources needed to carry out market activities:
 - Economic resources (shop equipment, land, manpower, etc.)
 - Resources linked to the market context (training, leadership, credit etc.)

Evaluation Grid of the Gender approach in market activities

Themes	Questions (Men/Women)
Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name of organization and type of organization - Associate federation - Number of members
Production activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the main crops grown by women/men in the area? At what time of year? How is the division of tasks performed? What is the role of men/women in the production? - Who decides which products to grow? - What types of products are sold on the market? In what quantities? - What is the price per kilo this month? Who determines the price? - What are the other activities developed in your community by women/men?
Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who are men/women's primary customers? - Do you sell your products to industrials? At what price? What are the barriers to selling? What are the production quantities of women/men?
Access to productive resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who in your household decides the cost of production to invest? - Who in your household has access to weekly markets as sellers and buyers? - Have you received training in cultivation technique? Do you have agricultural equipment and materials? Who decides on its use on farms? - How do you finance your production campaigns? Do you have access to credit? From which banks or development agencies? Who decides on its use? - How do you access inputs and seeds? How is distribution between men and women's farms made?
Revenue control and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who distributes the income generated from your market commerce? - How do you split the profit? - In which priority areas are the expenses directed?
Leadership in the market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who are the representatives or spokespersons for the market? - Is there an association or form of group in your market? - Do women speak at these meetings? - Is there a cash contribution in the case of traditional religious events? Who takes care of that, man or woman?
Reproduction tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During your trading activities, who takes care of household tasks (preparing meals, cleaning)? How? At what time of the day?

Mobility	- Mode of travel between home and market points? The time needed to get to the market? Do you have the possibility to go to other markets? How? And why?
Opportunities/ Constraints	- Since the beginning of your business activities, what has the market brought to you as a woman/man? - What are the main difficulties for women/men producers? - Do you know any women who has been successful thanks to market activities? - Do you think that over time women/men will be more present in this market? How and why?

This market assessment matrix was developed based on Women Empowerment Agricultural Index (WEAI) indicators⁵. The different variables and dimensions are measured from quantitative tools including a questionnaire to be administered to men and women active in the entire agricultural sector. WEAI indicators mainly take 5 dimensions into account: production, resources, income, leadership and time. In the African context and particularly in Senegal, it is important to take into account, apart from these indicators, other non-economic spheres which are difficult to measure and which play a decisive role. Indeed, women's autonomy may also be in other areas (ceremonies, celebrations) as vectors of capital accumulation (Sarr, 1995). Lack of knowledge of these women's abilities can only contribute to the misunderstanding of women's needs and contribute to their economic exclusion. Thus, the WEAI indicators have been compiled with other dimensions from the indicators provided by the BRIDGE that are measurable on the ground.

Research questions

The research questions for this case study are defined as follows:

- **What are the roles and responsibilities of women and men in Senegalese markets?** It consists of seeing the involvement of one another in the economic activities of their community, decision making, and the use of economic resources within the household;

- **What are the specific challenges that women face when they try to get more involved economically in food markets?** This question calls for identifying women's various challenges and issues, including the many obstacles to overcome in order to improve the economic involvement of women in food markets;
- **What are the differences in terms of gender analysis in the WFP market assessments?** This question calls for a diagnosis, from the gender perspective, of market-related programs (4R, CBT, School Canteens) set up by the VAM;
- **What are the gaps and challenges that women face in the pursuit of their empowerment in market activities?**
- **What are possible programmatic solutions for women's greater involvement in the entire value chain for the supply of markets, WFP-supported schools, 4R and CBT?**

Objectives

To answer these research questions, the study has set as its main objective to analyse gender relations and socio-economic determinants that interact in markets, under the influence of WFP programs. This research aims to provide knowledge on the status of gender in the markets, focusing on unexploited research areas. Gender-based market analysis helps uncover specific needs and constraints of men and women, to adjust actions of organizations like WFP striving for gender equality in development.

⁵ See annex 5: WEAI indicators table

Formulating programmatic solutions in the context of rural markets requires a solid knowledge of the social environment in which women and men are evolving. Failing to know these social gaps can reinforce the vulnerability of dependent groups including women.

II. Methodological approach

To achieve these objectives, and answer specific questions, various research phases were developed.

The theoretical and conceptual phase

This phase is the step that led to a first compilation and analysis of secondary data (documentary review), in order to better define the research framework. With the VAM Senegal and Regional Office teams, working sessions were held to define the study boundaries, the tasks assigned to the consultant and the objectives. This first step allowed for identification of the missing information in terms of gender analysis, particularly for the programs and terms of 4R and CBT.

The execution phase

This phase allowed for the identification of variables and the dimension of the study for the empirical phase. Indeed, data collected from the literature review have revealed key indicators that were tested on the field. The choice of investigation technique and target area is also done at this stage of research. Thus, a fine and detailed analysis at the local level has been privileged towards women cereal producers and processors, gathered in two types of informal and formal groups, respectively a group named "Mbootay⁶" and the EIG. Focus groups supplemented by semi-structured interviews were administered to male and female producers as well as traders. The choice of areas of study was done on the basis of dynamic weekly markets identified in WFP intervention areas. Thus, four (4) villages with markets were selected: SINTHIOU MALEM and

BAMBA THIALENE in the Tambacounda region; and DAROU NANDIGUI and MAKAYOPP in the Kaffrine region. These regions are characterized by their high rate of household food insecurity and vulnerability, and they are heavily dependent on weekly markets.

The data collection and treatment phase

This phase started at the time of the field survey. It was held during market days over a period of 5 days. The calendar was defined by the target markets in rural communities with the help of community volunteers. The focus groups developed were held with the support of women leaders, presidents of association and women's group.

The analysis and production of the final report

This last phase was materialized by sharing results with the VAM Senegal team. Initially, work sessions helped teams from the various modalities of 4R and CBT exchange the study results with the consultant. Also, the workshop that was held from June 14 to 15, 2016 on "*Gender analysis, empowerment and humanitarian actions in West Africa*" was a space for sharing experience with experts and practitioners in other countries. The remarks that were raised during the presentation of the case study were beneficial to the development of the final document. Discussions during the gathering focused on the role of women leaders in groups, as well as their ability to respond to WFP markets.

III. Constraints and limits of the study

It is important to note that it is very difficult to conduct a market study on a gender perspective, in the sense that economic actors (women and men) do not constitute a homogeneous social group. This is even more challenging since the concept of "empowerment" is not that clear-cut as it sometimes means power in the economic sense and, other times, it relates to the feeling of well-being and social balance.

⁶ Mbootay represents a collective, group or association of women

Moreover, the survey was conducted during the period of Ramadan, which significantly affected the smooth conduct of the study. In fact, it was difficult to meet actors for interview right when they were active in the markets, especially since Ramadan schedule restricted their activities. Indeed, it was noted on the field that, from certain hours of the day onward, the flow of activities significantly decreased because of Ramadan month's schedule. Faced with this situation, the study took a different approach, a participatory observation on market activities and organization, followed by focus group sessions set up the day after the market. It was with the help of community assistant from each zone that immersion in the markets was made possible. Also, the weekly market schedule we initially used as a reference

revealed some inconsistencies on market days. Some sales sites were replaced with WFP's markets substitution list.

Finally, the study could not perform focus groups with men because of organizational and feasibility issues on the field. When setting up appointments, it was much easier to bring together women in different areas of the study than men, because meetings were held during market days, at a time when men were busy. To make up for this lack of information, individual interviews were conducted with economic operators (traders, entrepreneurs), to collect their concerns and perceptions on certain aspects of the study.



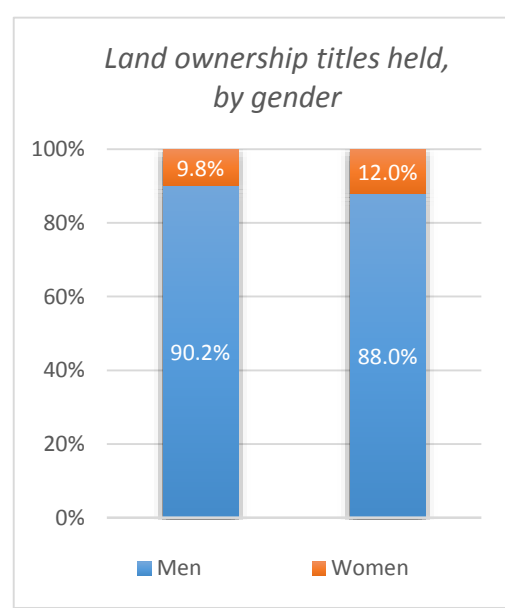
1. Gender and food markets in Senegal

In Senegal, women in rural areas make up the majority of the labour force with almost 70% of them active in agriculture against 30% men, and a demographic presence significantly above 51% for a total population of 14,548,171 inhabitants (ANSD 2013). Like most sub-Saharan countries, the country displays a traditionally rural population with nearly 755,532 farm households. The heads of households are mostly men (85,7%) against 15,3% of women. Despite a high youth population (50% under 16 y.o.), the age structure of both sexes reveals that most heads of households are in the 45-74 age group.

With regard to access to strategic resources, women are often discriminated in the distribution of exploitable land at the expense of men. Studies by The Direction of Agricultural Statistics (DAPSA) show that, in 2012, only 9.8% of land ownerships were held by women against 90.2% of men⁷ (see graph across). To access land, women must overcome socio-cultural barriers such as the very small share of inheritance they often receive under customary law. Also, authorities that allocate land, such as the rural councils, grant very few cultivable plots to women as they essentially target men heads of households. In Senegal, as heads of households, men are the guardians of familial authority and are responsible of the household, whereas women are in charge of children education, de maintenance of assets and household tasks. This lack of access and control over cultivable land force them to constantly seek alternative strategies such as renting and crop-sharing resulting in higher production costs. In 2012, nearly 66.7% of women accessed land through rental as opposed to 33.3% men.

The household poverty survey in (ESAM II, *Enquête Sénégalaise Auprès des Ménages*) shows that, at the national level, the female population in working age is about 13% higher than men, with 3,557,403

women against 3,136,857 men. Whether in rural or urban settings, more than half the people in working age are women. However, this situation may be exacerbated by phenomena that affect more men than women, such as migration.



Source : DAPSA 2015

It is clear that rural women are heavily involved in the entire agricultural value chain, from production to processing, to marketing of agricultural products, as well as in fisheries and livestock sectors. However, the lack of gender-disaggregated data does not allow for a better appreciation of women's situation versus men's in each sector. Sex-disaggregated data are often absent from the studies or are not updated. The dashboard of the social situation in Senegal, created by the Department of Forecasting and Statistics 2000, confirms that activities provided by women in the care economy and in the solidarity economy are not accounted for. This contributes to ignoring housewives' contribution to household, as they are classified as inactive.

⁷ DAPSA 2015, Agricultural Survey, DAGE/MAER.

The last surveys conducted in 1998 on cereal processing were the works of the Research, Action and Training Group of the Environment, Development, Action for the Third-World institution (ENDA-GRAF, *Groupe pour la Recherche, l'Action et la Formation de l'institution Environnement Développement Action pour le Tiers-Monde*). They reported nearly 10,000 women managers of very small artisanal food production and food marketing⁸. They revealed that 80 to 90% of employment was under female "occupation", particularly in artisanal and domestic processing, while large industrial units with high economic value employed more men.

1.1 Agricultural performance

In Senegal, agriculture has a direct impact on growth. It represented 6.8% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013. It also plays a major role in improving people's nutrition and consolidating the country's food security. Rural markets are mainly supplied by local production with actors directly involved in some WFP programs. Field crops (food, industrial, vegetable farming) can be characterized as follows:

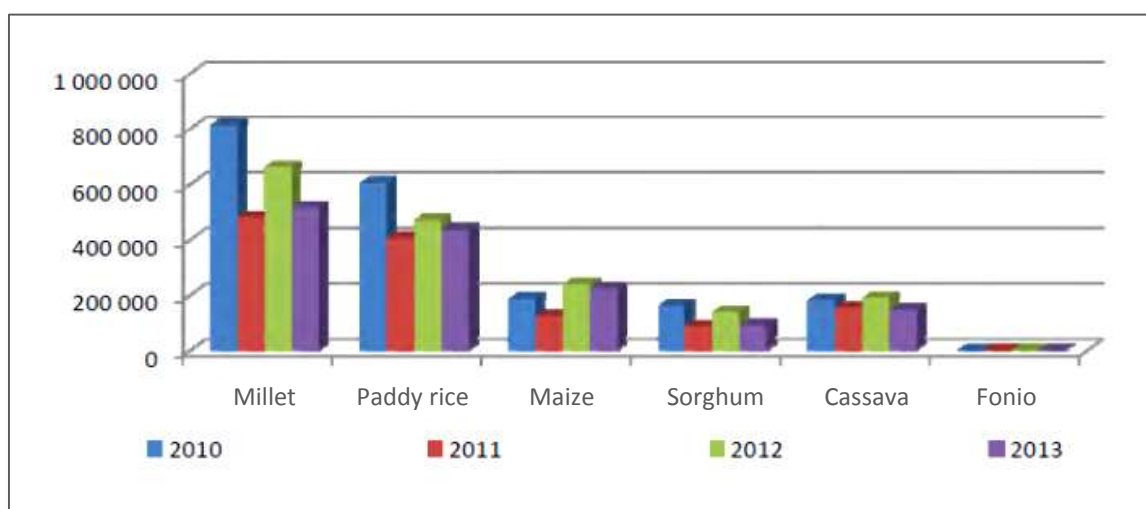
- Food crops (millet, sorghum, maize, rice, fonio, cowpea)

- Industrial crops (groundnut, cotton, cassava, watermelon, tomato)
- Other winter crops (hibiscus, okra, yam)

The 2013/2014 agricultural campaign in Senegal produced results below expectations, compared to the 2012 and 2010 preceding years. All cereals and oil speculations experienced drops in production. Despite the increase in cultivated area (+29.3% compared to 2012), groundnut production dropped to 677,456 tons, a 2.2% decrease⁹. The report on the economic and social situation of Senegal also shows a decline of 17.1% in cotton production, with around 35,500 tons, due to the reduction in cultivated areas (4.3%) and also the lower yields.

Cereal production in 2013 shrank about 15.9%. This situation can be linked with, on one hand, lower yields explained by the late start of regular rainfall and, on the other hand, the 9.4% decrease in cultivated surfaces. Similarly, cowpea production declined by 26% to 40,688 tons in 2013, against 55,000 tons in 2012. Vegetable production (excluding industrial tomatoes) has passed the 600,000 tons milestone in connection with the good performance of onion cultivation activities which produced 230,000 tons.

Production of subsistence farming, in tons



Source : DAPSA/EAA 2013

⁸ Bazana J.J.M (1998), Promotion of small agribusinesses in Africa "Exchange of knowledge, learning systems and local institutions" (Benin, Senegal), CIRAD-TERA, Dakar

⁹ Senegal's Economic and Social Situation Report of 2014, National Agency of Statistics and Demographic

1.2 Market forms and types of the study

There is a myriad of markets across all survey sites, from the weekly type to collection markets and spontaneous grouping markets. However, it is from a micro-analysis that the study focused on three cases of weekly markets with singularities in terms of their dynamism and attractiveness. Each of these markets present peculiarities and have impacts on economic conditions, particularly for women.

Thus, the Maka Yop and Darou Nandigui markets are primarily characterized by their isolation, located 20 km away between Kounghoul for the first, and 35 Km from Koumpentoum for the second. The isolation of these communities poses the problem of accessibility and mobility of people and goods particularly during the post-winter period of heavy commercial transactions. This greatly limits the frequency of trade in terms of supply and product availability. Unlike the big weekly markets of the area such as Missirah and Payar, the Maka Yop and Darou Nandjigui markets are significantly less

dynamic. However, they supply all the surrounding villages with different types of products and women play a crucial role in the supply of scarce commodities.

In contrast with the two previous cases, the Sinthiou Malém market is the most significant in terms of transaction volumes and product availability. This can certainly be explained by the strategic position of the market (on national road) facilitating the transportation of goods and people. The Sinthiou Malém market plays a key role in ensuring intense market relations and especially the supply of agricultural products between the major urban centres from Tambacounda to Kaolack, Mbour, Banjul and rural communities.

This weekly market economy, which provides income to men and women active in value chains appear to sustain the entire agricultural activity. However, a re-balancing of social relations would enable women to access strategic and productive resources just like men do.



2. WFP Senegal intervention context

Located in the extreme western part of the African continent, Senegal has a general situation marked by political and socio-economic stability. Like most sub-Saharan countries, the country has to face external economic shocks, climate change, food price volatility, etc. In this context, the Government of Senegal pledged to promoting sustainable economic and social development through the 2015-2035 Plan for Senegal to join the ranks of emerging nations (PSE, *Plan Sénégal Émergent*) as a national strategy to combat poverty and insecurity.

Under the guidance of priority policies defined by the United Nations program (2012-2018), WFP's goal in Senegal is to achieve food security in conformity with objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Defined by the PRRO (Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation) and the Country Program (2012-2016), WFP Senegal's actions for 2014-2016 prioritize the social and nutritional assistance to vulnerable groups, food security resilience, and the assistance of small producers in the markets.

The 2011-2012 agricultural production dropped sharply in some areas due to the poor rainfall, the late start of the rainy season and a faulty distribution of fertilizers. This situation placed about 67,000 people from some regions (Kolda, Tambacounda, Kaolack) in food insecurity.¹⁰

In 2015, while the situation is less urgent compared to the years 2011-2012, it still required WFP Senegal's intervention in the North-East and Southern regions of Senegal, to help vulnerable people cope with climatic changes. From the Country Program reference document, WFP Senegal embarked on various programs to provide nutrients for children under 5 and pregnant women, as well as access to education. The activities carried out by

WFP Senegal in 2015 include, among others, the Cereal Bank programs, the Food For Assets program (FFA), the risk reduction program of the 4R Initiative, and the School Canteens.

The modalities of the Targeted Food Assistance (TFA) were developed and implemented for vulnerable households throughout 2015 particularly for those affected by the Casamance conflict. The PRRO also included activities related to the prevention of malnutrition and the creation of village food security stocks (VSS), the 4R rural resilience initiative and School Canteens. Understanding the importance of the cereal value chain in the food consumption of rural population, the governments of Senegal and Brazil have adopted, with the support of WFP and FAO partners, the Purchases from Africans for Africa program (PAA) which combines food security and the economic integration of producers.

2.1 Assessment of the Gender approach in various programs of WFP Senegal

Through its reference document on the policy on women involvement, WFP Senegal contributes to the promotion of an institutional, socio-cultural, and economic environment favourable to gender equality. WFP recognizes that women, men, girls and boys are social groups with different needs and priorities especially when it comes to matters of food and nutritional security.

Thus, in the various components of WFP Senegal, there are a multitude of element and intervention procedures that have direct or indirect impacts on agricultural markets. The modalities such as Targeted Food Distribution (TFD), Village Cereal Banks (VCB), Food for the Creation of Sustainable Assets (FFA), and Cash Vouchers (CV) are all

¹⁰ Assessment of WFP's response to the 2011-2012 food crisis, WFP Senegal.

elements that may influence the organizational structure of agricultural markets. All interventions to further integrate women into the economy must take into account the socio-economic realities and avoid the risk of destabilizing the functioning of the market and creating adverse effects.

The targets of various WFP Senegal programs are based on the National Food and Nutrition Security Survey 2013 (ENSAN, *Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et de la Nutrition*), the assessment report on food insecurity and vulnerability, the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions study (SMART), the results of Seasonal Livelihoods Planning (SLP) and Community Based Participatory Planning 2014 (CBPP) reports.

2.2 Food supplies beneficiaries

As a humanitarian organization, WFP Senegal has a set of modalities, such as the Target and Food Distribution program, to assist vulnerable households. Traditionally, Food distribution has been favoured but, with evolving technologies and for the sake of efficiency, new tools such as CBT and CV have been increasingly used. The external assessment study of the voucher 2010-2011 pilot phase revealed the efficiency and effectiveness of such a program among the variety of products available to beneficiaries. In fact, according to Mr. Joseph Sadio, the CBT programme manager in the VAM unit, the distribution of food supplies has the disadvantage of reducing choice between cereals (millet, maize), sugar, oil, etc., while cash vouchers give the recipient the opportunity to choose from products available in commercial outlets.

The summary report of WFP Senegal's 2012 response reported 1,080,902 people in situation of food insecurity, with 23,704 tons of food supplies and 1,785,382,506 CFA F in food vouchers in 116 agricultural rural zones (ZAR, *Zones Agricoles Rurales*). Until October 31st 2012, the FFA program

was used to assist more than 67,751 beneficiaries with 1,032 MT of supplies. In the target criteria, it is noted that households with female heads and no source of income, are among the priorities.

According to the CBT technical team, the vouchers' modality is preferred because it has the advantage of being responsive to the beneficiaries and flexible as well to them and to WFP Senegal. In implementing the program, the team ensures the availability of financial institutions (banks, microcredit) and the collaboration of different development partners. According to M. Sadio: *"It is with the trade service of areas covered by the Vouchers program that the official shops are selected, while ensuring that they meet the required criteria of product availability, procurement and access to food products"*.

In terms of gender analysis, official shops are predominantly held by men because, traditionally, local trade remains a male activity, and women's role (often the spouse of the shopkeeper) is secondary. In the database, one can notice the lack of women-owned commercial stalls. The challenge is to see how we can integrate more female managers through community shops without hindering the local economic environment.

2.3 Post Distribution Monitoring analysis

The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) is a tool developed by WFP to measure the effects of interventions in the beneficiary households by collecting and analysing food security indicators. The overall objective of PDM is to collect data to assess the access, use, acceptability and quality of transfer arrangements (Food or cash transfer).

Thus, some figures identified in the 2014 report¹¹ provide information about the beneficiaries and the role of men and women in the recovery of donations. We learn that 72% of beneficiary households are headed by men as opposed and 28% by women, and that women are less involved in the pick-up of

¹¹ PDM report in the regions Tambacounda and Kédougou 2014, WFP

rations due to lack of availability, food transportation and cultural factors.

While the report produces interesting data, it does not highlight the impact of the aid on women. The gender-disaggregated data are not systematically included in the analysis, although we know that men and women do not have equal access to information and to participation in meetings. The report does not provide information on the exact number of women, whether they voiced their opinions or if they are excluded or not from consultation meetings. Also, for polygamous households, there is no information on how redistribution is done, knowing that the man is the one making the decisions.

It is certainly true that the food distribution terms for vulnerable families play an important role in terms of food security, but do they not reinforce certain stereotypes by enclosing women in their role and social obligations (cooking, caring for children)? In the assessment, the working time of women after distribution of Cash transfers is not put forward, but it would have been useful to have an insight on the extent to which the hardship and duration of their work was altered as a consequence. The study conducted by CREFAT¹² on domestic work in Senegal shows that women are 6 times more dedicated to household activities than men. According to the study, women between 10 and 65 years old generate a domestic surplus of up to 5% of GDP in 2011, but the income is transferred entirely to men. It would be interesting to see the impact after food distribution on women's productivity and economic activity time.

2.4 The rural communities' resilience program (4R)

The Resilience of Rural Communities Initiative, known as the 4R, is the result of a strategic partnership between the Oxford Committee for

Famine Relief (OXFAM) and WFP to enable poor households to strengthen their food security and income through the combination of four risk management strategies: (i) improved management of natural resources (reducing disaster risk); (ii) insurance (risk transfer); (iii) microcredit (calculated risk taking); (iv) savings (risk reserves). The Project started in 2012 with a pilot phase of 500 participants, with a majority of women in the municipality of Koussanar in the Tambacounda region.

With executive partners such as the NGO LUMIERE, the national company for agricultural insurance of Senegal (CNAAS, *Compagnie Nationale d'Assurance Agricole du Sénégal*), BAAMTARE, and the support for the small local immigration project (PAPIL, *Projet d'Appui à la Petite Immigration Locale*), the 4R Initiative integrated both women and men as beneficiaries. Moreover, women are directly concerned and are the subject of priority targets by widely prevailing in some parts of the program such as the Savings for Changes groups, and the building of assets in winter related to rice cultivation and market gardening under the risk reduction component. In 2016, women were the majority of insurance subscribers for the work under the risk transfer component.

In addition, the Cash Transfer activity is a modality that integrates to the 4R Initiative. In essence, participants perform the construction of community assets (i.e. creating dykes for facilities) against the distribution of vouchers or food. In this context, Bamtaare, P2RS and PASA intervene in the three regions of 4R implementation, as technical and financial implementation partners of the Disaster and Risk Reduction (DRR) branch, while the NGO LUMIERE is in charge of social mobilization for community service. For food distributions in 2015, the latest report shows that nearly 220,750 tons of white rice were distributed in 4,415 packages of 50 kg/unit. On average, each household received 110 Kg

¹² CREFAT, 2014, Domestic work in Senegal: 30% of GDP to value, Thies Centre for Research in Applied Economics and Finance, N° 2

of rice based on the number of dykes completed in linear meters and the 30 workdays planned and carried out by each household.

The challenges to overcome, according to Carla De Gregorio from the WFP 4R team, are linked to the creation of effective conditions for resilience while engaging in economic and social revitalization of women and men. By targeting the promotion of vegetable cultivation, it is all women who are directly impacted by the 4R Initiative. Market dynamics should promote economic and social empowerment of women.

Operationally, Ms. De Gregorio explains that the 4R initiative seeks to integrate gardening activities and School Canteens to establish links between the market and the supply of canteens by women producers of fruits and vegetables.

Incentive Measures in the 4R Initiative

It is undeniable that the preferred approach in the 4R Initiative places men and women at the heart of the intervention mechanism of WFP Senegal and its partners, through the participatory community planning of DRR activities. Following are some incentive measures against women:

- **Disposition of sex-disaggregated data in assessments and program monitoring reports.** Thus, the "*Project for Food Safety Support in the regions of Louga, Matam, Kaffrine 2015*" final report revealed that the Reserve for risk component affects 276 savings groups, in which are 5,135 women and 1,129 men¹³. Also, sex-disaggregated data show that 550 producers of which 65% are women were trained on techniques to create vegetable nurseries 150 producers (66% women) on composting, and 75 producers on Integrated Management of Production and Pests¹⁴.
- **The strengthening of women's capacity is well**

integrated in the response system including training in cultivation techniques. There is no doubt that women play a significant role in the 4R Initiative.

- **Women's physical abilities and limits are taken into account** particularly in the strenuousness of dyke development work. Policy makers and implementing partners have taken stock of the women's situation by lightening their work through various management systems.
- **The integration of women in meetings and advisory committees** is clearly put forth.
- **The choice of vegetable cultivation as a sector to develop is a considerable asset** for women, insofar as the harvested surplus can supply the local market and improve nutrition in the household.

Measures not taken by the 4R

Despite these good practices, the following shortcomings in the design and implementation of the program, in terms of gender analysis, are noted:

- **Lack of guidance documents and gender policies specific to the 4R Initiative in order to provide the essential elements in the analysis.** Such a document or implementation strategy would have allowed for a baseline before starting the project to enable monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the initiative on men and women in their households, communities and decision-making spheres. Studies conducted by OXFAM and WFP, namely "*Evaluation of the 4R program impact on rural resilience in Senegal*", enable the implementation of changes with program beneficiaries, without affecting the socio-economic contribution of women. In fact, the report does not enable to separate women's share of active participation in the households

¹³ 4R annual report (draft) DRR PAPIL 2015

¹⁴ 4R final report, PASA LOUMAKAF.

based on intervention of the 4R components, even though, according to the study, 80% of household use charcoal as a main source of energy and beneficiaries of FFA + SFC + Insurance have a strong dependency on water sources such as external wells.

- **The absence of an institutional mechanism to monitor the Gender approach** in all the program's sectors. This mechanism would have allowed for the equitable integration of men and women throughout the program, including for equipment and seeds purchase contracts, among other things.
- **The lack of capacity-building in gender analysis within technical teams.** The 4R program has favoured partners' capacity-building on VAM monitoring and assessments, on high intensity labour standards (HIL), and on techniques for setting up vegetable incubators, but no training on institutionalizing the gender approach.

Moreover, it would be interesting to take a gender-specific perspective on the impact the program has on the productivity and working time of both men and women. It would also be beneficial to evaluate the impact of the microcredit component on women's entrepreneurial dynamics and their risk-taking, and the strategies they employ when combining traditional alternatives, such as tontines, with modern banking systems.

2.5 The School Canteens program

In Senegal, more than 180,000 children are fed in the schooling system. The School Canteens program constitutes therefore a means to fight malnutrition. However, for WFP Senegal, reducing economic resources requires a change of operational support in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. A number of schools receiving support from WFP Senegal have been closed. Only school profiles that warranted an intervention could benefit from CBT

conditions. Food was provided to preschools, notably to children under 5 in vulnerable rural areas or where the action of Senegal's authority is rare.

In the 2014-2015 period, WFP Senegal contemplated reducing these school programs, and only 35% of primary school children and 12% of pre-school children were assisted. To compensate for WFP's reduced activity, new initiatives are taken under the guidance of the International Plan. In fact, a pilot project implemented in Kaolack has undertaken to promote vegetable farming with the active participation of women (780 in automated production) to supply the School Canteens. The project to be extended to Louga has covered almost 50% of School Canteens and directly impacted nearly 6,000 school children in the intervention areas.

The School Canteen Program bears a stake in market activities. Indeed, VAM has to bridge a strategy of supplying local products (local market) with the extension and sustainability of school canteens.

2.6 Some initiatives to empower women in agriculture

During the international conferences in Beijing and Mexico City, the State of Senegal pledged to reduce gender inequalities and promote women's economic and social advancement. The objectives defined in these conferences are aligned with national policies, including the PSE, the repository of Senegal's global economic and social policy.

It is in this perspective that the national strategy for gender equity and equality (SNEEG, *Stratégie Nationale pour l'Équité et l'Égalité du Genre*)¹⁵ was developed as a policy of women integration in the development process. As part of poverty reduction and improvement of women and girls' living conditions, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment has made several efforts to facilitate access to agricultural inputs, equipment, information, training and technology.

¹⁵ CF Annex 2

Thus, various projects and programs of the Ministry of Agriculture are implemented and contribute significantly to improving the living conditions of women who are active in agriculture:

- **The Agricultural Program:** As part of its support policy to producers, since 2002 the State of Senegal subsidizes agricultural inputs. Thus, women heads of household receive quotas on inputs in the same way as men. The absence of statistical data does not allow us to have a clear idea on quotas allocated to women producers
- **The Promotion of Rural Micro-Enterprise project (PROMER):** The PROMER contributes to rural poverty reduction through the creation or consolidation of Micro and Small Rural Enterprise (MPER) generating sustainable jobs and resulting in an increase and diversification of household income in a gender equity perspective. Since its implementation, 633 loan requests have been validated, 44% of which were allocated to women and 56% to men¹⁶.
- **The Agricultural Commodities Support project**

(PAFA): The project enabled the establishment of advisory committees for the millet/sorghum, cowpea and sesame sectors. Women representation in these committees are 44% for the millet/sorghum sector; 55% for the cowpea sector, and 16% for the sesame sector. This project managed to facilitate access by women and young to quality inputs and land. Thus, women have benefited, just like men, of the same acreage to sow: 2 acres for millet, 1.5 acre for sesame and 1 acre for cowpeas, for each male, female and young beneficiary.

- **The Micro Gardens project:** The overall objective of this project is to fight against poverty by improving the food security of populations through the production of quality vegetables in urban and semi-urban households. It consists of installing family and community Micro-Gardens with a selection of beneficiaries throughout their neighbourhood and on demand. In 2011, the number of beneficiaries was estimated at nearly 4,000, that is, 3,900 families and 100 women associations and groups.

¹⁶ MAER, Rural Micro-enterprises Promotion Project (PROMER), 2009



3. Characteristics and forms of women empowerment

Characteristics and forms of empowerment vary depending on the social, cultural and economic environment in which men and women are evolving. When discussing women empowerment, it is very difficult to highlight a univocal and consensual definition of the concept itself among development institutions and social actors. To this complex definition is added a host of development actors and institutions which tend to give empowerment the meaning that best suits their fields of investigation and intervention.

The indicators selected in this study are developed on the basis of WEAI variables ¹⁷ but were also combined with the tools provided by BRIDGE. The issues discussed in the focus groups revolved around activities in markets and households, access to market productive resources and constraints inherent to activities, control and management of financial resources, and roles and responsibilities of women and men.

All indicators have been contextualized in the Senegalese environment. It was important to take into account non-economic spheres that are difficult to measure and those that are instrumental like tontines and informal women's groups. In fact, women's empowerment may also be in other areas, such as wedding ceremonies and festivities, which are real capital accumulation vectors (Sarr, 1995). Not being aware of such capabilities women have can only contribute to the misunderstanding of women's need and to their economic exclusion.

In the end, the three following study profiles help understand that women are not a homogenous social group, and that the issues of empowerment may vary within a given region. The choice of these profiles is justified because women interviewed are present in the agricultural value chain, from

production to processing to marketing.

Initially we present each profile in relation to the social and economic history of women in their respective environments. Then a thorough analysis is conducted for each case study, with regard to the level of involvement and participation in the roles and responsibilities, access to productive resources, but also to the constraints and challenges specific to their respective activity.

3.1 Case study #1: “Xaritu Xaleyi”, the women processors group in Koungheul

This case study focuses on the women group in Koungheul named “**Xaritu Xaléyi**”¹⁸, an organization for the promotion of women specialized in the processing of cereal flours (millet, maize, sorghum). The creation of the group was the initiative of four matron community workers to manually process locally produced crops into flours (millet, maize, cowpea) flour for children's consumption, to fight against child malnutrition detected in their locality. Processed surplus was gradually sold on the Koungheul market to finance their various projects.

Thus, earned profits helped not only in providing care for premature infants and pregnant women, but also allowed the redistribution of significant financial amounts to women members of the Economic Interest Group (EIG).

Today the group is composed of a hundred women working in various sectors (agriculture, trade, catering, etc.). All members pay a daily fee of 100 CFAF which goes toward their child's medical coverage. With the support of development partners such as USAID, the institute of food technology (ITA, *Institut de Technologie Alimentaire*) and the national association for adult training and literacy (ANAFa,

¹⁷ See Annex 5

¹⁸ Children's friends in wolof

Association Nationale pour l'Alphabétisation et la Formation des Adultes), the group was able to develop a variety of enriched flour for infants. Initially, aging equipment acted as processing machines, but with funding from Senegal's mutual savings company (CMS, *Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal*) the equipment was largely upgraded. The results allowed the group to invest in catering by acquiring a building provided by the PAFA. In terms of business strategy, the group relies heavily on the quality of its products which meet certain quality and hygiene standards. The EIG's president attended training on processing and marketing techniques, as well as project management. Currently the group is present on one hand in the local market by supplying all the shops and gas stations in the city of Kounghoul, but it also has a network of dynamic customers in major urban centres (Dakar, Kaolack, Banjul, etc.). The main strategy to move their orders to the point of sale is through the use of public transportation (bus schedule). Transportation prices vary between 1,000 and 2,500 CFAF depending on the size and weight of the order. Also, to meet the increasingly growing demand for its products, the group buys raw materials from major producers in the areas.

Detailed Production

Type of cereals	Quantity (bags)	Sale price (CFAF)	Sales figure (CFAF)
Infant flour	24,000	500	1,500,100
Millet couscous	2,608	600	1,564,800
Sanxaal millet	5,544	300	1,363,200
Araw millet	3,854	300	1,156,200
Thiakry millet	3,116	300	934,800

The demand for cereal flours has significantly increased in recent years, which has raised EIG's sales from 1.5 million CFAF in 2012 to nearly 8 million CFAF in 2015. Today the amount needed to fulfil its customers demand is estimated at nearly 30 tons of millet per year, or 3 tons/month.

3.2 Case study #2: “And Juubo”, the women producers’ association in Sinthiou Malém

The group of women producers in Sinthiou Malém “And Juubo” was created in 1986. Long before the collective was formalized into an IEG, women were organized into “Mbotaay”, a traditional organization aimed at maintaining sociability, mutual aid and solidarity relations among its members. Under the leadership of the group president, a cash contribution “Saani Jamra” was initiated to enable women to save money. This allowed the purchase of kitchen utensils (cooking pots, chairs) to rent for various traditional and religious ceremonies of the community.

Today the group has about fifty members, most have as a main activity the production of groundnuts, millet and sorghum. Their complementary activity is related to the sale of vegetables, preparing meals, retail trade in the Sinthiou Malém market. All members pay a daily fee of 100 CFAF which can serve as an investment cash fund to fund personal business. This system is effective and allows for the increase of contributions because each loan is charged a fee of 100 CFAF for every 1000 CFAF borrowed. Currently the amount is estimated at around 600,000 CFAF whereas initially, the amounts were around 2,500 CFAF.

With the support of WFP's 4R Initiative, the women were able to develop vegetable cultivation during the off-season campaign in 2015. However, interviews with grassroots partners such as PAPIL or vegetable gardens, are facing difficulties among which farm degradation caused by wandering stray animals (absence of barriers) and the inadequate water quality due to its high temperature. These difficulties are confirmed by women beneficiaries of the 4R Initiative in Sinthiou Malém who are forced to fetch water in homes to water plants and, given the distance between the gardens and households, this has significantly increased their work hardship.

3.3 Case study #3: The “Mbotaay”¹⁹ of women producers of Darou Nandigui

Unlike previous case studies, women in Darou Nandigui are grouped in an informal community and are not an EIG in the formal sense of the term. Within the Mbotaay there is neither a president nor a lead team, and group activities only consist of a tontine system²⁰. However, due to internal rifts, this women group broke apart and today each one of them works individually, some working as collectors (Bana-Bana) with supplies from major weekly markets, while others have chosen to remain housewives.

Even though their locality is the place of attraction on market days, which are Wednesday afternoons, women are occasionally active in sales. Indeed, it is in the post-winter season that they sell most of their production to various collectors from Kaolack and Fatick. Very few of them are sellers all year round.

The absence of a women's organization remains detrimental to the group to the extent that, for most of them, access to land remains very difficult. They are forced to rent plots to be able to cultivate since, in this locality where customary law prevails, only men may inherit land.

3.4 Analysis of the three study profiles

Analysis of these three profiles thus reveal differences in women's roles and responsibilities according to their type of activities.

Differentiated roles and responsibilities

First, for EIG women processors in Kounghoul, the study shows a greater level of involvement and responsibility in the economic and social spheres. The role they play in the group has reinforced their member status, not as vulnerable social groups, but as full-fledge actors involved at the centre of the community development process. In this locality,

women understand the importance of their contribution and this sparked a spirit of awareness and entrepreneurship nourished by the desire to transform their social experience. The field survey reveals that women processors have adopted the principles of taking initiatives, growing their appetite for risk and economic independence.

The collective commitment and dynamism of this profile of women on development issues have contributed to the important role they play in their households and in public. They were able to show initiative and ingenuity by adopting specific strategies to create jobs, but also to become fully autonomous economically and socially. By marketing products intended for infant and adult consumption, they were able to strengthen the role of women in the business value chain.

Thanks to these women's commitment, it is their contribution to the community development effort that is put forward, as can Modou Fall, producer and trader in Kounghoul, attest:

“Our women are entrepreneurs, business women even, since they have their own production units managed exclusively by themselves, and are active in the processing of agricultural products. They even participate in Dakar's International Trade Fair to sell their products.”

This appreciation of Kounghoul women's involvement in economic activities appears to also exist in the second case study, the producers in Maka Yop and Sinthiou Malém, but to a lesser degree. While some feel that women in these provinces play an important role in the sale of vegetables, others stress the weak income they generate. Indeed, during discussions it emerged from analysis that Maka Yop women play a crucial role in the market economy, as they are the main providers of garden produce. Their role is crucial in the supply and availability of the products they sell directly to other

¹⁹ Association or informal grouping

²⁰ Tontine is a form of rotating financial contribution where all members of an association or group regularly contribute.

customers in their communities. According to them, their involvement remains crucial, because they provide direct consumer products not only to markets but also to the surrounding hamlets and villages, and even more so considering the fact that produce is not widely cultivated in the region and redistribution is traditionally a woman activity. Although newly installed trial gardens have yielded satisfactory results, the current state of vegetable production does not warrant to be qualified as a dynamic market. Indeed, the "And Juubo" EIG president in Sinthiou Malém confirms that local market penetration of the produce cultivation activity initiated by 4R is facing considerable challenges. Water-access and stray animal problems seriously reduced the performance level achieved during the first production campaigns.

Also, the supply of vegetable products by trucks from major rural centres (Mbour, Kaolack) shows that the market is already supplied and some actors are very well positioned in this value chain.

Another factor relative to women's roles and responsibilities, as shown by the Sinthiou Malém case study, is that women contribute just like men to various community taxes. Indeed, they pay taxes to the municipality, except that they are not assessed the same in terms of generated revenue by activities. According to them, even floor-display women vendors carry the same tax burden as men with shops, though they have significantly different revenues. For these women, their contribution is the same as men. And according to the "And Juubo" EIG president:

"Women are in agriculture, in the fields and do all the work that men do. The only thing that women do that men don't is cooking. Really, this is entirely our domain, other than that, they do every work just like men do. "

Unlike processor women in Kounghoul and producers in Maka Yop, women in Darou Nandigui have a much more reduced margin of operations.

Most women recognize that they are more confined to social responsibilities, as mothers and wives, than income-generating actors. Despite having a market all year round, they just sell a few products (groundnuts, cowpeas) every now and then. In fact, they inform that their market share remains very limited because of the small size of their cultivation plot and the low yields. To position themselves in the market sustainably, it is very important for them to have the ability to produce and store surplus. A large part of their production is for domestic consumption, while another part comes from their spouses' farms. Among the opinions gathered, one of them reports:

"We women have no particular form of assistance, especially when it comes to access to finance. Women do not have their own land for farming, everything is in the hands of men, we have nothing except market gardening products (potatoes)."

Thus, the organizational aspect is quite crucial to the way roles and responsibilities are assigned to men and women in all areas studied. We must also recognize that the availability of administrative and educational infrastructure is determinant to the degree to which women are economically and socially integrated. Women processors have benefited from the help of various partners, but awareness and collective commitment are also decisive factors for empowerment. They did not wait for the arrival of the development institutions to build a social change project. It is the enlightened vision of a leader (the EIG president) which conditioned and especially mobilized all women to share a collective project.

3.5 Involvement in decision-making

Decision-making is relative to the proposals and to women representation in organizational spheres where decision could influence access to productive resources. When these dimensions were mentioned in discussions, it became clear from the analysis that the level of involvement can be appreciated

variously according to the case study.

First off, in their activity, it is clear that members of the processing EIG have decision-making power beyond their traditional social role of housewives. They are primarily involved in public issues such as the management and organization of agricultural campaigns. In fact, this explains the selection of a woman as EIG president of the main mixed federation (men and women) of Kounghoul OPs. Members of the group are also well represented in decision-making like the powerful federation of producers, FECOTRANS²¹. These authorities are important levers to access key information in the agricultural sector (seed and fertilizer prices), but also to negotiate and deal with large producers. A women group member testifies:

"You know, before, women did not even dare speak in front of men because men were fulfilling their duties. But now that it is women who do everything, we make sure we are heard. "

In Darou Nandigui, the level of women's involvement is reduced to the lower status they occupy in their community's social hierarchy. Indeed, the analysis of various interventions shows that in their community only men have decision-making power, in household as well as farmers' organizations. This explains their very limited involvement in decisions on the fixing of seed prices, distribution points of subsidized fertilizer, etc. All female respondents of Darou Nandigui gave the same answer: men make all major decisions without seeking women's opinion. Except for a former adviser, none of the women had ever attended a meeting at the rural community level to discuss issues concerning the village, as the words of this woman explain:

"We are never involved in decision making, men seriously do not call women to meetings in the rural community. Me, I've never been called to a rural community meeting."

To the question why they are not called in, some reports that this is because men do not want them to have access to information. This former counsellor shares that women are always informed late when it comes to meetings at the level of the rural community, which means they often do not have the time to come. If women are not often called to market committee meetings, they are however invited to those convened by the village chief. They declare that the village chief invited them to meetings to discuss issues concerning the community. One of them stated:

"The village chief holds meetings and involves women. This is also our only forum of expression for us to be heard. They are afraid of us that's why they do not summon us."

Given all this, women think they have to be more involved in decision-making bodies for more equity.

3.6 Access and control of productive resources

Access to and control over productive resources here refers to all the means needed to carry out market activities successfully. It was important for the study to measure these indicators, in order to understand how women use these resources in their social and economic life.

Thus, the women processor group in Kounghoul has access to different types of equipment (dryer, rotary kiln, husker, etc.) and, not the least, has a facility they use as trading post to display items for sale. They gained access to training and acquired a solid knowledge of vegetable and fruit processing thanks to the support of partners like ITA. Revenues generated through their activity, on one hand, are used for the collective activities of processing and, on the other hand, are distributed between members to meet the spending needs of each family.

²¹ Federation of producers and processors of the Kaffrine region

This situation is different from those of Sinthiou Malém and Maka Yop women who have land but seriously lack agricultural equipment and inputs. And, on the commercial level, they do not have any type of sale equipment such as shops or trading post. In fact, most of the shops located near the market are held by men and they cannot afford to rent or build such facilities. Therefore, their only alternative is to use tables or sell on the floor. The income earned by these groups help finance personal projects through a system of loan with commissions. A member of Ande Ligéy, the Sinthiou Malém EIG, shares her experience:

"Thanks to my group, I could get 50 000 CFAF to buy goods in Gambia, namely kitchen utensils that I resell on credit to women of my community; the profits have enabled me to pay back our group's cash fund."

On access to financing modalities, both EIG – women processors and women producers of Maka Yop and Sinthiou Malém – have a bank or mutual savings account. Only the informal women group of Darou Nandigui does not have access to bank funding systems, even though it must be recognized that having a bank account does not guaranty credit. The problem is that fund donors provide loans for the purchase of fertilizer inputs once the campaign ends, whereas in the end there is a shortage for the marketing and sale of products.

When the issue of access to resources was raised in the town of Darou Nandigui, women stated that none of them possess sales equipment and they did not receive any training. Only one woman has a peanut oil processing machine she makes available to the group for rent.

The impact assessment report of 4R 2013-2016 showed that: Although the formal leadership of households continues to be dominated by men in the participant and non-participant households, decision making among women in the participant households has improved notably. For example, women are

involved in decision making on the use of agricultural land in 11% of participant households compared to 6% in non-participant households. Savings groups also provided an avenue for women to save and acquire small loans to engage in income-generating activities in the rice, peanut and vegetable cultivation sectors, as well as in petty trade.

3.7 Differentiated challenges and constraints

Despite their profile difference, the three case studies share common constraints but have differentiated priorities and challenges.

The main challenge for women in the EIG processing is to make a successful transition from the semi-domestic processing unit phase to a high intensity industrial-type production. For this, the group must overcome a number of obstacles and challenges:

- An **energy-related** challenge to meet the growing demand for cereal flours. The currently available infrastructure (see annex) cannot support the daily production rates.
- The issue of **quality standards** to remain competitive in high value markets and face competition. In fact, EIGs cannot stock up on packaging for cereal flours because of their unavailability throughout the year. This fact limits the capabilities and opportunities for the marketing of products and leads to costs of transportation and high transaction costs.
- Despite the group's membership in microfinance institutions, EIG women experience **financing difficulties** and often adopt costly alternatives, borrowing from money lenders, traders and large producers.
- Finally, there is the **problem of infrastructure and storage facilities** which limits production in large quantities requested by customers.

Whereas women of Maka Yop and Sinthiou Malém have benefited from the support of many

development partners, the main challenge is the transition from production stage to processing and high added-value marketing. This is why the specific challenges and obstacles they face are the following:

- **Access to training and management** presents a major challenge for women in Maka Yop and Sinthiou Malém, notably in millet and peanut paste processing techniques.
- **Access to water** for women in Sinthiou Malém is also crucial because produce cultivation is a growing activity in their locality. In fact, the extreme temperature of the wells water is ill-suited for vegetable production. Women's alternative is to supply themselves from households, thus increasing work strain due to distances between farms and living areas.

Finally, for the case study on Darou Nandigui women, challenges are much more complex as they must migrate from an individualized system to a collective model. The challenges are:

- **Access to training in women leadership** and also on organization management would be a significant asset to the creation of group project.
- **Access to land and factors of production** (inputs, seeds) is an equally special challenge as it will increase their production and therefore their presence in the market.
- **Access to basic infrastructure** (health centres) is also a specific challenge for Darou Nandigui women.

Summary of women empowerment characteristics, by profile

Characteristics of women's status			
	Level	Type	Opinions collected
Women of Darou Nandigui	Very low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect of women's duties - Dependent on the spouse 	<i>"The activity of a housewife starts after the morning prayer, she serves breakfast to her husband and children. She brings them to school and then goes back to prepare lunch"</i>
Women of the processing EIG	Very high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free and autonomous - Financial independence - Participation in spending - Independence - Valued status of women 	<i>"Women have a strong position here in the town, as they participate in all activities of the area."</i>
Women of the Maka Yop market	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financially free - Able to make individual choices 	
Roles and responsibilities			
Women of Darou Nandigui	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housework - Managing household resources - Caring for household members and outsiders - Children's education - Monitoring children's schooling - Ensuring proper functioning of the household 	<i>"The activities in the fields are completed by men almost 90% of the time because the harshness of work does not allow women to do them. They operate only during the harvest. In the household, men are responsible for carrying out the maintenance of the house and small activities allocated to them."</i>
Women of the processing EIG	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securing the daily income - Providing food and child health - Participation and Revenue Management - Ensuring the family welfare 	<i>"It is clear now that with the media, it is the 'Senegalese Goorgorluu' that is put forward, all men feel they are in charge. Women in our couples are not submissive but rather have a complementary relationship."</i>
Women of the Maka Yop Market	High		
Decision-making			
Women of Darou	Very low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with the village chief - Meetings with women only 	<i>"It is the man who has the final say; it's rare that a woman makes a decision, she is asked to be quiet when she wants to talk."</i>
Women of the processing EIG	Very high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement in village consultation frameworks - Involvement in municipal meetings - Creation of groups and association 	<i>"We, here, have a participatory management. Everything men do, they include women, be it in the operation of irrigation schemes, the smooth running of the resort, in the associations and groups of the community and in the household, it is a tradition."</i>
Women of the Maka Yop market	Moderately high		<i>"Meetings are done separately, women have their spokesman and men too. Then each one shares their messages."</i>



Photo: WFP/Jenny Matthews

4. Gaps in gender analysis in market assessments of VAM Senegal

As part of its activities, VAM Senegal has developed a mechanism for monitoring market developments, in order to be able to provide effective responses to food insecurity. This market monitoring system helps better assess the level and changes in market supply, the outlook for prices of first necessity food products (cereals and legumes), the behaviour of market participants and their ability to continue to supply the market. The content analysis of newsletters, reports, and studies helps shed a light on gender gaps in market assessments.

4.1 Analysis of market monitoring strategies of WFP Senegal

In its latest 2014 annual report on food security and agricultural markets assessment in Senegal, VAM Senegal did a thorough analysis on the availability of grains and vegetables by developing a description of internal and external flows of these commodities. The report addresses actors positioned in the market value chain, notably wholesalers, producers and retailers, and the important role they play in the agricultural sector. This report describes important flows of products that supply main rural markets and the strong dependence of vulnerable households.

Although the assessment covers interesting information about the state of the markets at a given time of the year, the analyses do not include elements of gender social relations in the markets. The data does not go in-depth on the economic part played by women collectors or "bana-bana", even though they ensure the availability and marketing of products such as palm oil, dried fish, and lemon, just to name a few. Groups of women obtain supplies in large cross-border markets like Diaobé, Koutiaba and then supply other women in urban centres such as

Dakar, Kaolack, Mbour. In fact, women surveyed in the study are retailers and are poorly represented (5.6%) in the Richard Toll market, when we know that they are extremely involved in the rice production sector. Indeed, there are few women producers like EIG Coumba Nor Thiam or Korka Rice, who are very dynamic in rice markets in the north of Senegal, at Ross Béthio, Ronkh, and Ndioum.

The same analysis gaps also occur in monthly newsletters on agricultural market²² which are an effective tool to keep track of products, availability of rice stocks, or price of raw materials. However, in the series of publications that have been collected, none allow us to accurately define the involvement of women in economic activities in specific sectors. Even if the bulletins mention a key sector where women are significantly active, including marketing essential vegetables (onions, potatoes), information on their economic contribution cannot be found. The livestock business sector has been the subject of analysis in terms of supply and demand, but does not analyse women's participation in the marketing of sour milk on weekly markets. If men are custodians of livestock, it is accepted that it is women who are responsible for the sale of products such as milk, cheese and rinds in the markets. The study by Flintan²³ for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) on women's empowerment in pastoral societies shows that, in the winter period, Fuulbé women can travel significant distances to access markets and sell milk. Revenues generated are not only controlled by themselves but, also, they are directed to children's education and health.

Still in this series of assessments, the report developed by WFP and the committee on food security (CSA, *Comité de la Sécurité Alimentaire*) on

²² Monthly bulletin on the evolution of prices in Senegal - July 2013, N° 21, CSA, VAM

²³ Fiona Flintan, 2008, Study on good practices: women's empowerment in pastoral societies.

"Markets and answers to the agricultural production deficit in the 2011/2012 Senegal campaign" is part of the objective to collect information on rural markets. This study reveals elements that could be decisive if a gender analysis is applied to the reading. Indeed, it is mentioned that few cereal and peanut traders resort to financial institutions to fund their activity. Thus, less than 10% of traders apply for loans because of high interest rates relative to low profit margins and, for others, because of religious beliefs. It is certain that the analysis would have remained as relevant had it focused on women traders and business women active in the trade industry, and provided an insight on their access to transportation, and on cultural and religious barriers they face.

Overall, it is clear that these evaluation reports provide important knowledge about the state of the markets, but they contain gaps with regard to gender analysis which can be defined as follows:

- **The Terms of Reference (TOR) of market assessments** barely take into account the gender dimensions and indicators. But these should be clearly and precisely included in questions, so the analysis can highlight the gender-specific differences of each type of actor in the various agricultural value chains.
- **The expected results in market assessments** do not provide the differences or possible similarities between women and men in terms of their practical needs and strategic interests. Practical needs such as physical access to markets, access to infrastructure and storage shelters can be different for women and for men. Strategic interests such as the fixed pricing of grain products in inter-professional committees can have differential effects depending on gender.
- **The market assessment teams** do not involve gender specialists in the development of tools

such as questionnaires. Certainly the "gender" variable is usually included in the design of these questionnaires, but the reports do not highlight the differentiated contribution of men and women in different types of markets. And certain variables such as access and control of strategic resources can be further integrated into monitoring tools.

4.2 Consolidate the Gender approach in the various programs of WFP Senegal

The WFP regional office has developed a general policy on gender 2015-2020. This strategy document is intended to ensure fairness and equality in its various areas of intervention for the sustainable development of grassroots actors, and to promote women's empowerment. The WFP Gender objectives are as follows:

- **Objective 1: Adapt food aid** to meet the needs of different social strata: men, women, girls, boys according to their needs and abilities.
- **Objective 2: Equal participation** of men and women in the implementation process of food and nutrition security programs both in the assessment and monitoring of men and women
- **Objective 3: women and girls' involvement** in food security or nutritional programs decision-making in communities and households.
- **Objective 4: Gender and protection:** food assistance should not hinder the safety, dignity and integrity of women, men, boys and girls beneficiaries and must be their absolute right.

These goals serve as a foundation for strategies that integrate the Gender approach in the various sub-regional offices. WFP Senegal office grew aware of the significant difference between men and women in the development process.

5. Achievable programmatic solutions

Programmatic solutions to meet the challenges and gaps that have been identified are based on the various WFP programs reviewed and with regard to the case studies identified in the field.

5.1 Development of a methodological matrix for the Gender and Market analysis

First, it is undeniable that considerable efforts have been engaged in mainstreaming gender in the various programs of WFP Senegal. But there are certainly key areas of improvements for a better understanding of women's economic activity.

Thus, it would be beneficial for WFP to integrate a number of women's empowerment monitoring indicators that will be systematically included in monitoring and assessment reports. Gender indicators may serve as intense evaluation tools of changes before and after a project implementation, in the relationships, the living conditions and the roles of women and men. These would be quantitative and qualitative measurements to integrate into the planning, implementation and evaluation of different 4R and CBT modalities.

Sex-disaggregated data are available but are not used in reports because they do not meet the mission objectives. We must go beyond these disaggregated data and add variables that track the impact and changes between men and women. The assessment reports provide only general information of these situations and are not designed to track the evolution of women's decision-making, control of income and means to market access.

5.2 Articulate practical needs and strategic interests

To address inequalities between women and men, WFP actions may start by articulating practical needs

and strategic interests:

In the short-term: Access to resources

The fulfilment of certain practical needs would target a vast majority of women with very similar economic conditions. It would benefit WFP to:

- **Support women's access to critical market factors**, including productive resources (water, land) and the factors of production (inputs, fertilizers) by establishing partnerships with FOs (Farmers Organization), the organisation for the promotion of women (OPM, *Organisation pour la Promotion de la Femme*) for advocacy actions.
- **Facilitate access to training and literacy for all women in an association or group**. Generally, only presidents and leaders receive technical and management training. It would be interesting for all members to have the same chance to be trained in farming techniques, product processing, etc.

In the long-term: resource control

With the many economic opportunities the market has to offer, the problem remains the uneven distribution of resources and the control of wealth created. For that, WFP could:

- **Help women entrepreneurs in agriculture access WFP's various markets and calls for tenders**, so that they can migrate their operation from mini-units of cereal production to a semi-industrial scale, and associate women who are not organized in groups to School Canteen activities.
- **Create a virtual market designed exclusively for women in various stages of the agricultural value chain**. The Start-ups "M Louma" and "Jiggéen ci Tér" developed under the initiative

of the United Nations Organisation for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN WOMEN) and USAID exchange platforms allowing inter-professional actors to put online the availability of grain products and prices using mobile phone technologies.

- **Enable women's better access to factors and means of production** by fostering a favourable environment for the development of policies and legal measures enacted with the objective of facilitating women's better access to land and inputs in each region. For illustration

purposes, we note the presence of women in rural councils since the parity law was enacted, but they are often absent from land management commissions to attend instead commissions that are traditionally women's (social and health committee). Awareness campaigns may allow for greater involvement of women in the various water, environment, and energy management committees. In areas of R4 intervention, WFP can play this intermediary role between locally-elected officials and association presidents.

CONCLUSION and recommendations

This case study confirms that any intervention to improve the economic and social status of women must take into account the type of market activity, the proximity of the place of exchange and the surrounding villages, and the capacity of women to organize themselves as a group. Market operation is closely related to the degree of women empowerment. To develop a case study on the action of men and women economic operators in rural society, presents a certain complexity, as agents operate in a social and geographical environment with diversified economic backgrounds and which would explain a variety of behaviours and rationalities.

It demonstrates that it is essential that a consideration of women's special needs in accessing promising niches is made on a regional basis, because the commitment and the integration of women can be very different from one community to the next, and even within a given territory. The three profiles of women processors, producers and traders of Kaffrine and Tambacounda are a perfect illustration of case study.

Admittedly, they do not have the same priority needs and the same difficulties: Kounghoul women for example have a need for technical support, while the group of Darou Nandigui feel a need for organizational and collective coaching. In view of the challenges and constraints, women of the processing EIG must ensure the transition from a phase of semi-domestic processing unit to an industrial-type production at high intensity. Meanwhile, for women in Sinthiou Malém, the main challenge is the transition from the production stage to processing and high added-value marketing.

Beyond these situations that lead to formulating support programs, it is possible to develop some general recommendations and actions that may impact men and women directly. We must use the

successful case of EIG transformation, to popularize and disseminate best practices learned from rural communities.

To conclude this market study on these three profiles in the markets, a number of recommendations can be put forward for WFP Senegal to better measure the economic contribution of women to markets and strengthen the already important role they play in rural development:

- 1. Integrate the Gender dimension in planning tools:** we may specify that the purpose is not to reserve specific activities for women to ensure the gender approach is institutionalized in WFP programs. Similarly, programs such as the R4 risk-taking component, namely credit, do not contribute systematically to ensure gender equality. Misappropriation of goals can hamper or even disrupt the relationships between women and men in favour of the latter.
- 2. Capitalize and promote the gender dimension in implementation with partners:** If WFP and OXFAM have Gender policies in their interventions, it would be beneficial to popularize its approach with execution partners (PAPIL, PAPIR), and ensure adequate training of field teams. Also organizing awareness sessions on gender issues and the impact of gender inequalities with teams in the field would be, without a doubt, favourable to the understanding of gender social relations.
- 3. Submit all market assessment and monitoring tools to the gender approach:** this consists in the integration of quantitative and qualitative indicators to measure the impact of 4R, CBT, School Canteens market programs on women, girls, men and boys.

4. Use the experience and expertise of women processors EIG in managing trade activities for activities of the Cash Transfer type. They showed quite original entrepreneurial initiatives and capacities to develop joint or individual projects, which are assets for the management of CBT partner boutiques. It is clear that they have the necessary skills as men shopkeepers do to manage trading posts. WFP Senegal is moving from food distribution to food vouchers: women processors may be potential actresses in this transition. This will have the advantage of promoting local women's entrepreneurship and foster leadership.

5. Strengthen the partnership between the private sector and women farmers' organizations (WFO). The AFD has undertaken this type of project which enabled women dairy producers to establish a working relationship with the company "La Laiterie du Berger" in

South-East Senegal. It would be interesting for WFP to initiate consultation frameworks between private producers and women's organizations to create an environment of economic exchange. This will facilitate women's access to decision-making bodies such as inter-professional committees of various agricultural sectors, the credit committees in peasant banks and micro-credit institutions.

6. Bring together and revitalize WFOs with School Canteens type of programs. We saw in the case of Darou Nandigui that women sometimes have difficulties in organizing themselves around a common project. It would be interesting, in areas that are beneficiaries of school feeding support, to empower women not only in food preparation but also in the management and coordination of School Canteens, under the supervision of local authorities and development associations.

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ANNEXES

Annex I – List of identified Economic Interest Groups

Organisation	Leads	Contacts
Women processor EIG « Xaritu Xaléyi » in Koungheul	Khady Ndiaye	77 355 39 62
EIG « Réni Kom Kom » of Maka Yop	Ndeye Binta Ndiaye	77 126 29 18
Women EIG « Anda Juubo » in Sinthiou Malém	Adama Diop	77 301 26 09
Cooperative of maize producers in Sinthiou Malém	Hamet Goumbala	77 456 19 16
Women Group Dandé Légnol	Arame Niang	77 319 26 03
Women EIG « Baagn Kat »	Bineta Diop	77 408 12 55
Regional union of cooperatives of maize producers in Tambacounda	Seydou Ndiaye	77 546 16 18

Non-SIM markets provided by the Food Security Committee (CSA)

Régions	Nom du marché	Jour de marché
Kolda	Pata	Monday
	Manda douane	Tuesday
	Linkéring	Wednesday
	Mampatim	Sunday
	Fafakourou	Saturday
	Médina Yoro Foula	Sunday
	Pakour	Thursday
Kafrine	Lour Escale	Wednesday
	Maka Yop	Friday
	Mbosse	Thursday
	Ndioum Nguent	Monday
Tambacounda	Bamba Thialène	Sunday
	Sinthiou Malem	Saturday
	Dawady	Wednesday
	Bamba	Sunday
	Payar	Monday
	Altou Fass	Tuesday
	Kothiary	Monday
	Bondji	Thursday

Annex II – Matrix Gender and Market analysis with quantitative variables

Selected variables and dimensions are measuring tools for practical and strategic needs of men and women in market activities. These indicators are quantitative and must be combined with qualitative variables.

Variables	WOMEN/MEN		
	Variables	Dimensions	Indicators
Socio-demographic profile			Age, Sex, Marital situation, Ethnicity Caste, Religion, Residence
Who ? When ? Where ?			
Market Activities Diagnostic	Production	Type of activity	Trade, wholesale, semi-wholesale, retailer...
		Nature of activity	Sale of condiments and spices, sale of cereals (rice, millet), merchandise sales
		Duration of activity	Number of hours per day/week
		Method and organisation of activity	Participation to labour (family), sex, age, education level ...
	Reproduction (households)	Health care	Illness case (-6 mo.), Who? When? Where?
		Family expenses (food)	Amount
		Supply of basic needs	Access to water, food, energy (Who? When? Where?)
		Housework (kitchens and households)	Who? When? How?
	Representation in the community	Party planning, ceremonies	Mbootay group activities, EIG, Who? When? How?
		Local political activities	Political Affiliation (member, supporter)
Access and control (management)			
Resources stemming from the market	Economic productive resources or	Sources of products sold Availability of product sold	By agricultural season
		Selling prices (choose 3 items)	Amount to be defined by month, season
		Type of customers	Consumers, collectors, wholesalers
		Market accessibility	Method of transportation
		Market access frequency	Daily, weekly, monthly
		Mobility	Mini village market, weekly market, large rural markets,
		Logistics property	Shops, canteens, tables
		Cost	Rental, private ownership
		Access to revenue	Family expenses, Health care
		Distribution of revenue	Children schooling
	Resources to the production environment	Method of access to funding	Formal credit: microcredit bank, Informal credit: tontines, usurers credit, family loan, Who? How is income managed?
	Benefits	Ownership of property	Purchase of motorbikes, jewellery

Annex III – WEAI Indicators

Dimensions of Women's Empowerment (WEAI)		WEAI Indicator (Weight)	Dimensions of Market Empowerment (Adapted WEAI)	Market activity Indicators	Survey Questions (Individual level)	Survey modality (data collection)	Data Relevancy for WFP program
1	Production decision-making	Input in productive decisions (1/10)	Market activities & decision-making in household (buying and selling of food)	Input in trade and commercial decisions	Level of involvement in commercial and consumption decisions (what to buy, sell, or trade for food stuffs)?	Mobile survey (mVAM); Household(HH) survey	Procurement, CV, P4P (Revise VAM Community <u>Market questionnaire</u>): Who sells? Where? When? How often? Seasonality? What price? Why?
		Autonomy in production (1/10)		Relative autonomy in market activities (Agency)	Who decides (you, spouse, or both) what to sell or buy? Who decides how much to sell and what price?	mVAM; HH; market surveys	C&V: How is decision made for transfer expenditures within household? What is preference for transfer modality?
2	Access to productive resources	Ownership of assets (1/15); Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets (1/15);	Access to market resources: information and access (transportation)	Barriers to Trade: distance, transportation, & resources to access market	Do you experience barriers to trading? Are your market activities limited by physical obstacles (barriers to access e.g. poor roads), time burden, financial or social exclusion (control of market e.g. ID required to register as a trader)?	mVAM; VAM Community market surveys	CV, P4P, Procurement, R4; Understanding gender issues within local market barriers to trade (fees, quotas or ID documents to access market floor or register sales) and obstacles (transport, IDs, etc.) for consideration in local procurement activities
				Access to and decisions for credit	Which safety issues relate to trading?	Focus group discussion	CV, P4P, Procurement: Would credit or mobile transfer offer more security?
3	Control over income use	Control over income & expenditure decisions (1/5)	Control over market sales and expenditures	% of income spent in market expenditures	How much input do you have on the use of income generated from your selling? Do you decide what and how much to spend?	Household survey; mVam	Building on Food Expenditure score, by specifying which products decided by whom (associated gender roles)

							To what extent do you feel you have control over the prices for items?
4	Time allocation (domestic & productive)	Workload (1/10); Leisure (1/10)	Time spent in market activities	% time accessing engaging in market activities	How much time to access market versus dedicated to food production? Purchase? Sale?	Household survey; mVam	Gender roles delineate level of freedom and capabilities of women and men. Market versus household food system activities are considered.
5	Community leadership	Group member (1/10) Speaking in public (1/10)	Collective action	Participation in trading or savings groups, cooperatives	How do you decide how much to spend on food and what to buy? To what extent do you feel you can receive help from others if you face difficulty when selling?	Focus group discussion	Group membership and collective action can relate to resilience building and indicate opportunities to support and include existing networks, understanding power relations, in planning interventions
O T H E R	<u>Other questions related to WFP Programs</u> What is the local market capacity for establishing a local market based response to the food insecurity?		What gender issues are important surrounding access to food in your community?	Which transfer modality preferred? C&V: Mobile transfer, credit at local store, market, etc.	How is decision made for how to spend income and transfers within the household? (Jointly male and female, female, or male)	Household survey; mVam; focus group discussion	CV and ME, Procurement as interventions require better understanding of intra-household gender relations to monitor impact on food security, and also the local market capacity to meet community needs in a more sustainable way than displacing the local market through food assistance

Annex IV – Empowerment of women entrepreneurs: dimensions and qualitative indicators.

The qualitative indicators provided below can be adapted to measure empowerment of women entrepreneurs or leader of a women organization. They may be used in an interview grid or a focus group.

- **The initiative: set of actions, choices and resources available to women to carry out their business.**
 - **Self-esteem:** talking points will focus on the sense of self, the perception the woman entrepreneur has of herself and of women in general, at work, at home, with the in-laws, and in society in general.
 - **Education:** the place and importance of education in her journey and her obstacles as a woman.
 - **Physical mobility**
 - **Physical and mental integrity**
 - **The structure: institutional arrangements related to the context in which the woman entrepreneur is evolving** and which are in line with her economic activities.
 - **Citizenship:** participation, as a woman, in civic activities, community events (women's rights), nutritional health issues, issues of female circumcision, etc.
 - **Access to rights and justice:** her perception of justice and law in the community as well as of women's issues
 - **Access to markets**
 - **Political representation**
 - **Relational: the set of standards governing the social relationships that are needed in the environment of women economic leaders.**
 - **Attitudes** in negotiation, competition in the market, difficulties in economic activity as women.
 - **Domestic tasks**
 - **Household income**
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