Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods

UGANDA

Country Gender Assessment Series

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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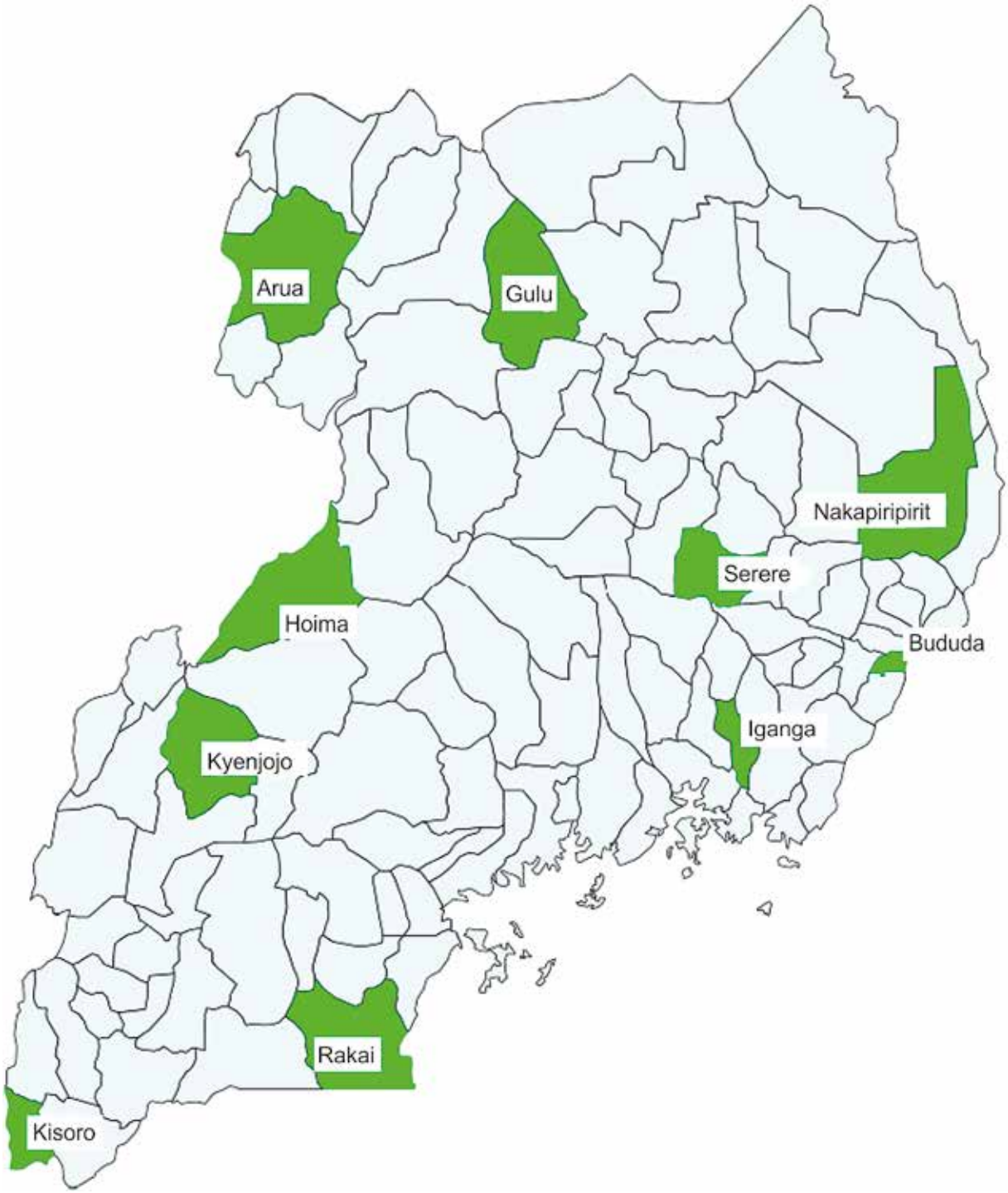
Map of Uganda showing data sites for the CGA



Source: Country Gender Assesment in Uganda, FAO (2016)

Foreword

It is a sad truth that even into the 21st century, gender-based disincentives continue to haunt the rural development scene, greatly hindering the pace of progress. Despite concerted efforts at reducing the gender gap, women are still disadvantaged at multiple socio-economic levels. It is important to note that the driving factors are not only a responsibility of the agriculture and rural development sector. They also require a multi-sectoral approach to address the challenges. To achieve gender transformation that will accelerate sustainable development that leaves no one behind, it is critical that the underlying factors that cause the imbalance are addressed.

"Women of Africa till all their lives on land they do not own, to produce what they do not control, and at the end of their marriage, through divorce or death, end up empty handed."

H. E. Julius K. Nyerere
Former President of the Republic of Tanzania, 3rd World Conference on Women, 1984

The goal of the second National Development Plan (NDP) can only be realized when all actors take these issues as a matter of priority. Promoting gender equality is not only a right but a smart and efficient way of development. Closing the gender gap in agriculture, where women contribute 76 percent of the labor, is estimated to increase their productivity by up to 30 percent, enough to lift an estimated 17 percent of the population out of hunger in the world. This calls for a renewed commitment to promoting gender equality and equity in all agriculture related interventions.

I take the opportunity to present to you this Country Gender Assessment Report, authored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Uganda (FAO), which reminds us of the gender gaps inherent in the Ugandan agriculture and rural development sector, so as to inform and guide policy makers and development partners on the need to embrace gender responsiveness. I pledge the commitment of the Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), to collaborate with FAO and other partners to promote and implement gender-responsive interventions. I appeal to all development partners to re-commit to eliminating gender inequalities in agriculture in order to achieve a hunger-free country. It is my hope that this report will be of boundless support to promoting gender-responsive and sustainable development in agriculture.

Honorable Ssempijja V. Bamulangaki (MP)
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

Preface

Since 1985, when Uganda ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the momentum to promote gender equality in the country continued to spread. As one of the first steps, a public institution – Ministry of Women in Development, today known as the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD), was established to promote women's empowerment and mainstream gender in the country's programming. Under the Ministry's guidance, a National Gender Policy was developed in 1997, and later revised in 2007.

In this time, a number of legal instruments were enacted, and gender mainstreamed across sectoral policies to advance the position of women and eliminate structural discrimination in governance systems. Despite this very affirmative action, major facets of gender inequalities still exist, especially among rural women employed in the agriculture sector, who constitute 76 percent of the agricultural labor force. There has been limited investment in gender-disaggregated data and information to further guide policy upgrade and consequent programming. As a result, gender inequality persists and continues to impede the advancement and empowerment of women in different spheres.

It is with this background that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) globally commissioned Country Gender Assessments (CGA), including in Uganda as an important step towards the implementation of its pPolicy on gender equality adopted in 2012. The CGA analyses gender-related disparities in the different sectors related to agriculture; food and nutrition security in respect of access to credit and financial services for farming and farming technologies; information on nutrition and extension services by gender; ownership and control of farm enterprises and the effect of climate change on farming activities; and makes recommendations to close the existing gender gap.

With the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, there is renewed ambition to end hunger, malnutrition and poverty. The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will create expanded opportunities to address gender inequalities in the agricultural and rural sectors and in food security and nutrition. This CGA provides a solid baseline for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs and the National Agricultural Investment Plan in Uganda, so that they leave no one behind.

It is my conviction that if the findings and recommendations of this report are internalized and utilized by the different actors, there is bound to be acceleration in improvement of livelihood of families, reduction of rural poverty and above all enhancement in the economic and social empowerment of women for their benefit and that of the agriculture and rural development sectors.

Alhaji M. Jallow
FAO COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE

Acknowledgements

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) recognises the centrality of gender equality to its mandate to achieve food security for all by raising levels of nutrition, improving agricultural productivity and natural resource management, and improving the lives of rural populations. The FAO policy on gender equality adopted in 2012 aims at advancing equality of voice, agency and access to resources and services between women and men in sustainable agricultural production and rural development. This Country Gender Assessment (CGA) is part of efforts undertaken by the FAO to effectively implement its policy on gender equality.

The development of this CGA was conducted under the leadership of Alhaji M. Jallow, FAO Country Representative in Uganda, and the overall coordination of Tacko Ndiaye, FAO Senior Gender and Rural Development Officer for Africa. It was spearheaded by: Beatrice Okello, Senior Programme Officer, Stella Tereka, Programme Associate on Gender, and Bernard Mwesigwa, former M&E Officer at the FAO Office in Uganda; and Terhi Paikkala, former Gender and Rural Development Officer based at the FAO sub-regional office for east Africa in Addis Ababa and Francesca Distefano, Gender, Human Rights and Development Expert at the Social Policies and Rural Institutions Division at FAO Headquarters in Rome, who provided technical guidance and backstopping.

This gender assessment report benefited from the contributions at various stages, of a wide range of stakeholders from Government, United Nations organizations, civil society organizations, farmers' groups and academics whose interest and commitment were a great asset to the report. Commendation goes to all the informants and all those who participated in the validation meeting (see lists in Appendix). Their information, data and comments enriched the report. We would also like to thank the data collection teams from the selected districts and institutions. Special thanks to all respondents from the communities visited, for their warm welcome and the information shared, which have enriched the assessment.

FAO is indebted to the intellectual contribution of Patrick Nganzi, Consultant, who was commissioned to prepare this CGA. His dedication to excellence in undertaking this challenging yet exciting assignment is shown in the quality of the report. Appreciation also goes to Ann Dela Apekey and Pious Asante, consultants at the FAO Regional Office for Africa who contributed tremendously to the edition of the report. We would also like to thank Sadhana Ramchander, Consultant Editor, BluePencil Infodesign, and her team, for the final edition, design and layout of the report.

Acronyms and abbreviations

ACCRA	Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance
ARC	American Refugee Council
ARDS	Agriculture and Rural Development Sector
AU	African Union
BRAC	Building Resources Across Communities
CARE	Co-operative for American Relief to Everywhere
CDO	Community Development Office
CEDAW	Convention of Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFM	Community Forestry Management
CGA	Country Gender Assessment
COCTU	Coordinating Office for the Control of Trypanosomias in Uganda
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDA	Dairy Development Authority
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
EA	Environmental Alert
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Center
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSSD	Forestry Sector Support Department
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGI	Gender Gap Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HODIFA	Hoima District Farmers Association
IIRR	International Institute for Rural Reconstruction
ILO	International Labour Organization
KARI	Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute
KI	Key Informants
KII	Key Informant Interview
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MAPS	Marketing and Agro-Processing Strategy
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

MoE	Ministry of Education
MoETSS	Ministry of Education, Technology, Science and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services – 2
NaFiRRI	National Fisheries Research Institute
NAGRIC	National Genetic Resource Information Centre
NaLiRRI	National Livestock Research Institute
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NAWOU	National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda
NDP	National Development Plan
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	National Planning Authority
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	Plan of Modernization of Agriculture
SAARI	Serere Agricultural and Animal Research Institute
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization
SEAGA	Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis Framework
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCA	Uganda Census of Agriculture
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy
UNAIDS	United Nations Program for HIV and AIDS
UNAP	Uganda Nutrition Action Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census
UNSCN	United Nations Systems Standing Committee on Nutrition
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VHTs	Village health teams
VSLAs	Village saving and lending associations
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision
ZARDI	Zonal Agricultural Research Development Institutes
ZOA	Dutch translation of South-East Asia

Executive summary

In 2012/13, the agriculture sector in Uganda, which is mainly subsistence, accounted for 25.3 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This showed an increase from the recorded 24.7 percent in 2010/11. Agriculture continues to be the largest provider of employment to the Ugandan workforce. It accounts for 72 percent of the total labour force in Uganda, of which 76 percent are women, and 63 percent are youth mostly living in the rural areas (MoFPED, 2014; OECD 2015).

Higher proportions of women compared to men are involved in crop production (54 percent), household work (74 percent), horticulture (58 percent), and fruit culture (56 percent) activities. However, more males than females are engaged in livestock production (65 percent), fisheries (85 percent) and apiaries (64 percent) (UCA, 2008/9).

The Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA 2008/9) report revealed that 680 000 (about 19.0 percent) of agriculture households had received extension services and of these households, 553 794 (81.4 percent) were headed by males, while 126 948 (18.6 percent) were headed by females.

The estimated agricultural household population reported as being members of farmers' groups was 906 000. Out of this, 462 000 (51 percent) were males while 444 000 (49 percent) were females.

The majority of subsistence farmers are poor men and women faced with many constraints that keep them poor, such as lack of knowledge and skills, lack of credit, lack of information about what to produce and how to produce to earn more money, HIV and AIDS, malaria, insecurity and poor yields as a result of the use of rudimentary technologies. However, despite these constraints both men and women continue to play a critical role in the agriculture sector, harvesting, processing, marketing and producing food that is consumed at the household level.

Key gender issues that frame the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector (ARDS)

According to the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) for 2012/13, 77 percent of women in Uganda are involved in agriculture and yet the majority of them do not own or control the land. Therefore, they lack security of ownership of the agricultural enterprise on that land. Combined with their lack of ownership and control over land and labour, and their disproportionate burden of unpaid care work, women farmers also have limited access to finance, extension services and technological innovation.

In addition, the high cost of improved seed and other technologies forces the majority of farmers, particularly female farmers, to save and use seeds from the previous season, resulting in low production.

Women also shoulder the responsibility of providing food to the household. Today all food crops have become cash crops, and when households are faced with low yields, they are forced to sell off all their food, leaving them food and nutrition insecure.

Studies indicate that about 65 percent of female farmers lack control over proceeds from their farm income. Therefore, they cannot buy inputs, or re-invest their earnings to increase production. As a consequence, they have little access to welfare.

Compared to their male counterparts, the majority of women farmers continue to use rudimentary farming technologies. Lack of access to appropriate technologies, compounded by a heavy workload also limits women's capacity to pay attention to soil and water conservation practices. This often causes land

degradation. Additionally, rural-urban migration of youth and men, leaving behind women and the elderly to carry out agricultural production has increased the workload on women, reducing agricultural production and productivity.

Women farmers have considerably less exposure to agricultural and market information, as compared to male farmers. This leads to their low participation in markets and sale of produce at low farm gate prices. Moreover, the majority of rural female and male subsistence farmers lack business skills, making them unable to produce sustainably for markets while simultaneously not being able to add value to their produce.

Climate change has brought about more and longer drought periods which impact differently on men and women farmers. In pastoralist communities, the men go further away to look for pastures and water while women go longer distances for household water. In cropping communities, the workload of women is increased because they have to travel longer distances to fetch water and firewood, limiting the time available for agricultural and food production.

According to the Yearbook on Agriculture Finance (2009), there has been a reduction in the level of agriculture finance from formal banks. This is a challenge for both women and men who require equal access to affordable credit for investment in agriculture. However, the credit constraint disproportionately affects women farmers since they do not at all times have collateral and often receive piecemeal information about government programmes on agriculture finance due to restrictions on their mobility by male spouses.

Justification for gender mainstreaming in the ARDS

The legal and policy framework existing in Uganda and international legal instruments of which Uganda is part – like the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and at the regional level the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa – oblige the Government to address gender issues.

At the national level the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda has clearly provided for women's rights, giving a strong justification for gender mainstreaming. Specifically, the Uganda Gender Policy provides the policy basis for gender mainstreaming. Planning documents like the National Development Plan 2015/16-2020/21 clearly provide for gender mainstreaming in all sectors including agriculture.

The focus on gender for national policy analysis, programme formulation and development has not been adequately supported by gender disaggregated data to guide gender responsive programming, which would otherwise clearly indicate the gaps that ought to be addressed.

The Policy on Gender Equality of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations adopted in 2012 identifies gender mainstreaming and women-targeted actions as a twofold strategy for the achievement of gender equality in the agricultural and rural development sector. It is therefore in FAO's interest to ensure gender mainstreaming in the agricultural sector due to the critical role it plays in realizing positive results for the agricultural sector thereby contributing to the vision of FAO.

Good practices for gender mainstreaming in the agricultural sector strategy

The National Development Plans (NDP-I and II) of Uganda (2010-2015 and 2015-2020) recognised the existing gender differences in various sectors, including agriculture, hence the need to promote gender equality and transform mind-set, attitudes, cultural practices and perceptions.

The strategy gender equality in the agriculture sector that was put in place, to improve access to productive resources and services for female farmers. This enables women entrepreneurs to play a larger role in commercial agriculture and improves their access to resources such as credit, business skills, training and market information.

As a result of the overall gender policy framework, gender was mainstreamed in the agriculture policy (2011) and the agriculture sector development strategy and investment plan 2011/15 (MAAIF).

In light of the gender-based constraints on agricultural productivity and investment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) has undertaken some efforts such as the promotion of

appropriate technologies including animal traction and mechanisation. If these technologies are upscaled, they can help in the reduction of time and labour burdens on women, allowing them to participate in other productive ventures.

The sector through the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) has also promoted the formation and institutionalisation of farmer groups to enable access to extension services, demonstration and learning. Since women are key players in the sector, their groups have significantly benefited from the initiative although the incentives for translating the knowledge gained into action are still inadequate.

Recommendations

The Government of Uganda in partnership with the FAO and other UN agencies should ensure an integrated and coordinated multi-sectoral approach to women's empowerment and development.

The sector ministry should work with the FAO and other stakeholders to address the challenges of gender inequalities in the current gender assessment report at a strategic level, dealing with structural issues like land reform and the implementation of a gender mainstreaming strategy for the agricultural sector.

The Government of Uganda should utilise the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) results framework 2015-2025. This will ensure that financial resources are allocated to address the challenges.

The United Nations (UN) and African Union (AU) should develop a mechanism to guarantee the participation of women smallholder farmers in the AU Women and Gender Programme on climate change, as well as resource allocation for investments in research and extension for climate resilient sustainable agriculture. In this regard we recommend developing a programme to empower women smallholder farmers to have control.

The Government should secure women's land rights by holistically implementing the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests negotiated and adopted by member states in 2012 through the World Committee on Food Security.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) should mobilise resources for the implementation of a gender mainstreaming strategy that is customised to the differing needs of female and male farmers in the spheres of productivity, investment, training and market access. This involves agriculture sector plans, strategies, budgets, programmes and projects at both the national and local government levels.

The MAAIF should initiate affirmative action that will result in female farmers having greater access to extension services, improved inputs and implements, markets and market information as well labour saving technologies.

The MAAIF should work with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) to re-design and implement gender-sensitive agricultural credit facilities that address the different needs of both female and male farmers. The current credit facilities in Uganda are not gender-sensitive and will not address the needs of different genders in the agriculture sector.

MAAIF and its institutions should go beyond identifying gender-related activities in their strategic plans and policy statements, and allocate specific budgets to these activities. This process should be informed by a gender analysis of the agriculture sector to inform the budget priorities.

The civil society organizations (CSOs) should conduct lobbying and advocacy activities with policy-makers to address gender issues in the agricultural sector in addition to working with parliamentarians in law reform and budget advocacy.

The print, electronic, as well as local media channels should provide the right information on gender issues in the agriculture sector. In addition, clear and positive gender-responsive messages must be cultivated within the agricultural sector.

Farmer Field School beneficiaries are seen at work in a maize field. Farmer Field School programmes are run in the farming region of Bugesera in south Rwanda.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Uganda is an agriculture-based economy and often referred to as the "food basket" in the eastern Africa region due to its potential for producing a variety of foods in large quantities for both domestic consumption and export. The agriculture sector, which is mainly subsistence, is the dominant economic activity, representing 72 percent of Uganda's workforce. That is 76 percent female (rural women), and 65 percent males (UBOS, 2012; UPHC, 2014). The sector also accounts for 52 percent of the country's total exports (UBOS, 2014). This comprises food and cash crops production, livestock, forestry and fishing sub-sectors. These sub-sectors contributed 62, 8, 17 and 13 percent respectively to agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2011/12 (UBOS, 2012).

Ugandan women do not enjoy the same opportunities as men in terms of access and participation in social, political, legal-cultural and economic development. While both women and men suffer the consequences of macroeconomic reforms, women are more frequently negatively affected, bearing the majority of the adverse impacts deriving from them.

Uganda ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)[1] in 1985. CEDAW is the only international human rights treaty that addresses rural women directly and exclusively through its Article 14. State parties[2] that have ratified the Convention commit themselves to plan and undertake a series of measures to combat discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality between men and women that they participate in and benefit from rural development.

The Convention provides the opportunity for United Nations (UN) specialised agencies to contribute to the work of the CEDAW Committee[3] by providing country-specific information on issues falling within the scope of their mandate. These reports form the basis for the Committee's assessment of the country's efforts in eliminating discrimination against women, including rural women, and thus can be instrumental in defining the Committee's recommendations to the Government.

Rationale of the country gender assessment

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) recognises the importance of gender equality as both a human right with value in itself, and for the achievement of its mandate to eradicate hunger and poverty worldwide by raising levels of nutrition, improving agricultural productivity and natural resource management, and improving the lives of rural populations.

The FAO Policy on Gender Equality 2012[4] identifies gender mainstreaming and women-targeted actions as a twofold strategy for the achievement of gender equality in the agricultural and rural development sector. In this regard, the Policy sets out a number of minimum standards for gender mainstreaming. These include a requirement to undertake a country gender assessment for the formulation of country programmes established between the FAO and member country governments, articulated as Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs)

1. For more information on the Convention, visit: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CEDAW.aspx
2. For the list of States that ratified the Convention, see: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=en
3. For more information on the CEDAW Committee, visit: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/mandate.htm
4. FAO Policy on Gender Equality, visit; http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3205e/i3205e.pdf

and to carry out gender analysis at the identification and formulation stages of technical assistance projects. This is also in line with the recommendations of the FAO Guide to the Project Cycle (2012), which specifies that gender analysis is essential for the preparation of programme and project concept notes.

The CPF is a joint framework for agreed priorities in the cooperation between the Government of Uganda and the FAO for these 5 years (2015–2019). It is a planning tool for FAO to prioritise, guide and manage its assistance at the country level in a comprehensive and structured manner. It sets priority areas and activities for FAO assistance in support of the attainment of the country's agriculture, fisheries, natural resources and rural development policy related objectives including food and nutrition security, gender equality, and capacity development.

The CPF was developed in line with the national medium term development priorities as per the National Development Plan for the period 2015/16-2019/20 (NDP-II), the agriculture sector priorities for the same period, the FAO regional and global priorities, and also in keeping with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2016-2020 (UNDAF II).

The CPF priority areas for these 5 years are: 1) Production and productivity of agriculture, forestry and fisheries commodities; 2) Agricultural knowledge and information; and 3) Resilience to livelihood threats with emphasis on climate change.

The Country Gender Assessment (CGA) is aimed at providing solid and up-to-date information on rural women's needs, difficulties and priorities, achievements made at the country level in fulfilling their rights and promoting opportunities for their advancement, as well as on remaining gaps and challenges.

The overall purpose of the CGA was to inform: the FAO country-level planning and programming; the formulation and revision of the CPF; other FAO interventions at the country-level (including policy and technical advice in line with national development priorities); the FAO mandate and strategic framework; and facilitate the FAO contribution to the UN Country Team CEDAW Report to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The CGA analysed the agricultural and rural sectors of Uganda from a gender perspective at the macro (policy and legislation), meso (institutional) and micro (community and household) levels in order to identify gender inequalities in access to critical productive resources, assets, services and opportunities. It also explored the existing gender relations and inequalities in the various sub-sectors of agriculture, their possible causes and impact on food and nutrition security.

At a very specific level, the country gender assessment sought:

1. To identify needs and constraints of both women and men in selected FAO areas of competence as well as priorities and gaps.
2. To assess progress made towards women's empowerment and gender equality in the agriculture sector.
3. To examine the links between gender equality and women's empowerment, and food security and agricultural growth.
4. To provide recommendations and guidance to promote gender-sensitivity of future programming and projects, as well as identifying possible partners for gender-related activities.

1.2 Scope and methodology of the gender profile

The CGA methodology is based on the FAO corporate guide to conduct the exercise. It included a desk review of key literature, key informant interviews (KII), and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with rural male and female farmers from 10 districts drawn from the 10 traditional administrative regions of Uganda.

Document review: This involved compilation and review of available relevant documents that include the CPF, the FAO Gender and Land Rights Database, policy frameworks, national programme documents, strategies, statistics, guidelines, relevant academic studies, country reports, journals from the country office, Government, academic institutions, other UN agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs) among others and reports from international conventions, especially CEDAW.

Key informant interviews (KII): KIIs were conducted with FAO, the FAO gender focal point and the gender working group, staff from national ministries, departments and agencies (Ministry of Agriculture Animal

Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD), Ministry of Trade Industries and Co-operatives (MTIC), National Planning Authority (NPA) and Uganda Bureau Of Statistics (UBOS), relevant district local government departments (planning units, production, community development offices (CDOs), etc.). Other KIs were selected from research institutions, CSOs, UN agencies and other development partners. The choice of KIs was based on their expert knowledge, practice and involvement with the agriculture sector.

FGDs: FGDs were conducted with rural men and women in 10 selected districts from 10 administrative regions representing the different agro-ecological zones[5] of Uganda. These included producer organizations, associations of farmers, and beneficiaries of agricultural interventions, pastoralists, fisher folk, and agricultural workers among others.

Sampling framework

A purposive and multi-stage sampling approach was employed to enable the team to zero down on the primary respondents in the different categories in the 10 selected districts.

Table 1: Proposed districts of study

Region	No. of districts in region	Selected district
Northern (Acholi & Lango)	14	Gulu
Eastern region (Teso)	9	Serere
Eastern region (Bugisu/Bukedi/Sebei)	10	Bududa
East-central region (Busoga)	13	Iganga
Northwest region (West Nile)	8	Arua
Western (Bunyoro)	5	Hoima
Central	25	Rakai
South-western (Kigezi/Ankole)	14	Kisoro
Karamoja	7	Nakapiripirit
Western (Rwenzori)	7	Kyenjojo

In each of the 10 districts, two sub-counties were selected depending on the predominant agricultural livelihood activities – either crop production, animal husbandry, or fishing. In the sub-counties one parish was selected and FGDs and semi-structured interviews were conducted with farmers (males and females separate), farmer groups, and so on. Below is the sampling framework used:

Table 2: The sampling frame

Level	Respondents	Number	who	Tool to used
National level	MAAIF, MTIC, MWE, UBOS	1	Gender focal person	KI checklist
	MGLSD	1	Gender focal person	
	CSOs (WV, WCC, ACTION AID, OXFARM , CARE, ENVIRONMENTAL ALERT, ARC, IIRR, ZOA)			
	FAO	1	Gender focal person	
	WFP	1	Gender focal person	
	Research Institutions	1	NARO (SAARI,KARI, NaLiRRI, NaFiRRI and selected ZARDIs)	
	Academia - School of Agriculture of Makerere University, Busitema and Uganda Christian University. Also selected Agriculture colleges.	2		
	MOE/BTEVT	1	Gender focal person	
	UNFPA	1		
	UN Women	1		

5. Acholi, Ankole, Bugisu, Bukedi, Bunyoro, Busoga, Kampala, Karamoja, Kigezi, Lango, Madi, Masaka, Mengo, Mubende, Sebei, Teso, Toro, West Nile.

Level	Respondents	Number	who	Tool to used
District level	Cooperatives	10	1 Cooperative per district	Semi-structured interview questionnaire
	Production officers	10	1 Production officer per district	
	Service providers-Agro input dealers	10	1 Service provider per district	
	Gender officers /Community development officers	10	1 Gender officer per district & CDO	
Total		50		
Farmer level	Individual farmers FGD	40	1 Sub-county per district = 10 sub-counties. Then 2 parishes per sub country which = 2 parishes and 2 gender disaggregated FGD for each parish = 40 FGD	FGD checklist
	Farmer groups	20	2 per district	
	FFS	20	2 per district	

Due to budgetary constraints, the sample size was deemed sufficient to produce results with a high confidence-level for acceptance as a rigorous study.

Key gender analysis frameworks adopted

The team utilised the FAO Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis framework (SEAGA) among the various gender assessment frameworks. This framework provides a wide range of tools and methods for field workers, development planners and policy-makers for incorporating socio-economic and gender considerations into development projects, programmes and policies (FAO, 2001). The SEAGA in this CGA provided a set of practical questions on different socio-economic factors that affect agricultural livelihoods such as the socio-cultural, economic, demographic, political, institutional and environmental. These questions were assimilated into the tools and methods used by field workers. The basic questions that SEAGA suggests can be summarised as follows:

1. Who does what?
2. Who owns what?
3. Who has access to/controls what?
4. Who knows what?
5. Who benefits?
6. Who should be included in development programmes?

According to Curry (2004), the questions, particularly the first three, are at the core of the gender analysis and assessments and are helpful in guiding the identification of gender-sensitive indicators for the agricultural and rural sector.

Other gender analysis frameworks that were referred to are summarised below:

Table 3: Gender analytical frameworks referred to by the study

Category of Enquiry and Gender Implications	Issues to Consider	Framework
Roles and responsibilities • What do women and men do? • Where (location/patterns of mobility) • When (daily and seasonal patterns)	• *Productive roles* (paid work, self-employment, subsistence production) • *Reproductive roles* (domestic work, child care, and care of the sick and elderly) • *Community participation and/or self-help* (voluntary work for the benefit of the community as a whole) • *Community politics* (decision-making and/or representation on behalf of the community)	Harvard Analytical Framework (1984)[6]

6. Overholt, Anderson, Cloud and Austin, *Gender Roles in Development Projects: A Case Book,* 1984, Kumarian Press: Connecticut.

Category of Enquiry and Gender Implications	Issues to Consider	Framework
Assets/resources/opportunities • What agricultural livelihood assets/resources/opportunities do women and men have access to? • What constraints do they face?	• *Human* (e.g. reproductive health services, education) • *Natural* (e.g. land, water) • *Social* (e.g. institutions, organizations, civil society, social networks) • *Physical* (e.g. water supply and sanitation, housing, electricity) • *Economic* (e.g. income, credit, labour, capital)	Social Relations Framework (focus on distribution of resources) 1999
Power and decision-making • What decisions do women and/or men participate in agriculture? • What decision-making do women and/or men usually control? • What constraints do women and/or men face?	• *Household level* (e.g. decisions over household expenditure) • *Community level* (e.g. decisions over management of agricultural resources)	Longwe's Women Empowerment framework (1990)- Women's Empowerment Framework (5 levels of equality useful in looking at power)
Needs, priorities and perspectives • What are women's and men's needs and priorities in the agriculture sector • What perspectives do they have on appropriate and sustainable ways of addressing their needs?	• *"Practical" gender needs* (in the context of existing roles and resources e.g. more convenient place to collect water) • *'Strategic' gender needs* (requiring changes to existing roles and resources to create greater equality of opportunity and benefit) • *Experience and views on delivery systems* (choice of technology, location, cost of services, systems of operation, management and maintenance etc.)	Moser Gender Planning Framework focuses on gender practical and strategic needs (1980).

1.3 The FAO presence in Uganda

The FAO technical assistance to Uganda began as early as 1959 in the areas of aquaculture development and livestock disease control. The support has increased since the opening of the FAO representation (FAO country office) in 1981, with interventions comprising national policy and programme formulation, agricultural and rural development projects, and emergency and rehabilitation assistance. More recently, emphasis has been placed on building resilience towards the effects of climate change.

The cooperation between the FAO and the Ugandan Government is shaped by the FAO-CPF, jointly developed with the Government and other partners. The CPF is fully aligned with national and regional development priorities as well as the UNDAF for Uganda. The new CPF for 2015-2019, focuses on three priority areas:

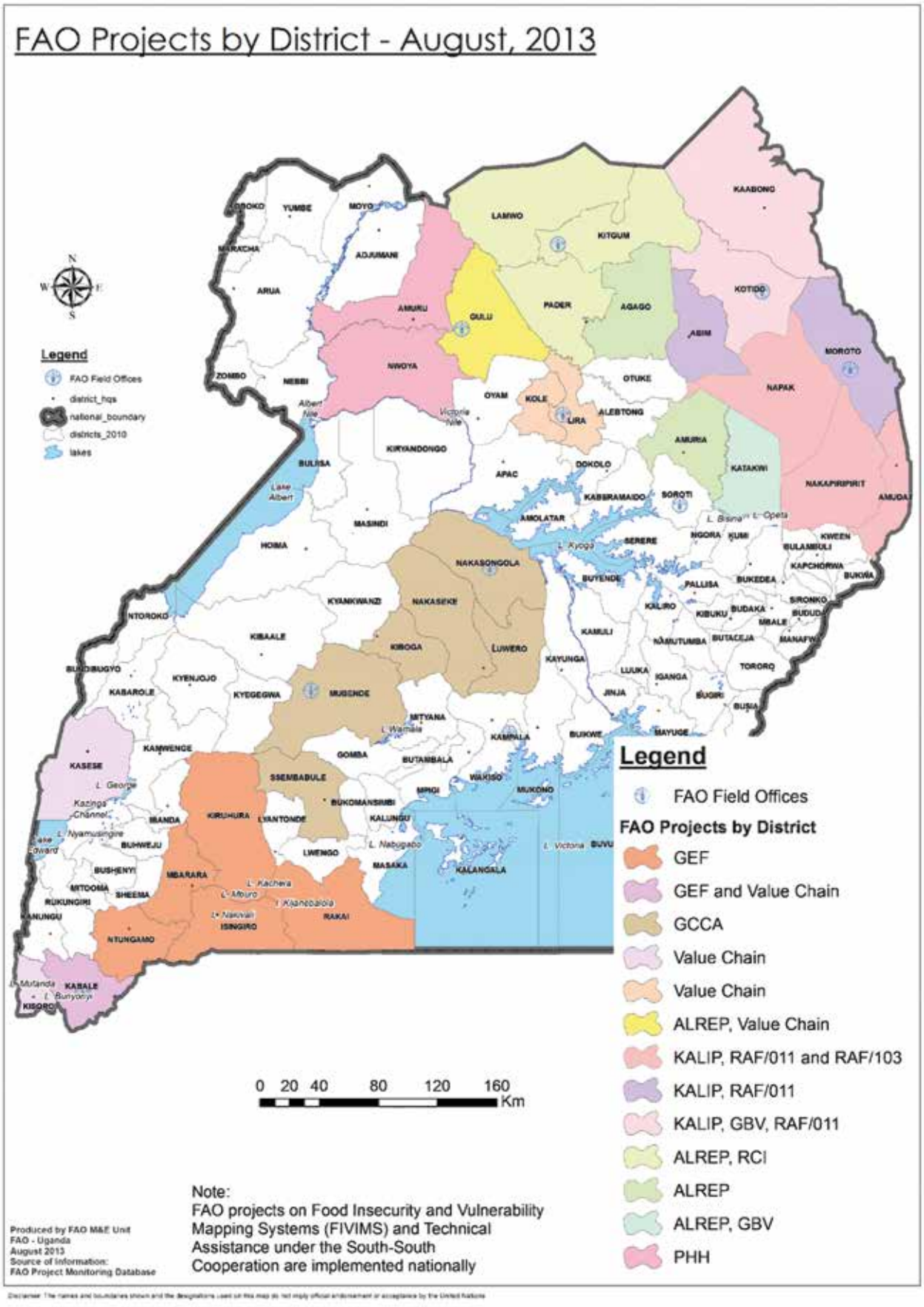
- Production and productivity of agriculture, forestry and fisheries commodities
- Agricultural knowledge and information
- Resilience to livelihood threats, with an emphasis on climate change

Prior to this, cooperation was guided by CFP 2010-2014, which reflected Uganda's NDP and agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan. It contained five priority areas: policy, strategy and planning, and assistance in the development and implementation of policies and programmes to eliminate hunger, malnutrition and poverty. The formulation of the NDP, the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan, the Marketing and Agro-Processing Strategy (MAPS), the National Dairy Strategy, Food and Nutrition Policy and Bill, and the Food and Nutrition Strategy and Food Safety Bill were assisted by the FAO.

To improve production and productivity, FAO supported the Government across an extensive range of activities, including: multiplication and distribution of quality seeds; plant protection; trans-boundary animal disease prevention and control; crop and livestock extension services; livestock nutrition; and fisheries and aquaculture production.

Further to the above, value-addition, agro-processing and marketing, including provision of food processing equipment, market information and storage facilities for farmer groups were also central to the work done by

FAO in Uganda. Using a value chain approach, FAO initiated the promotion of trade and access to markets by smallholder farmers, by including trade across regional borders. In all these initiatives, FAO emphasises the centrality of women and gender mainstreaming as key components of their work. Below is the coverage map of FAO programmes in Uganda.



1.4 Organization of the report

This report presents findings from a country gender assessment study and is arranged in five main sections: introduction, country context, gender analysis of agriculture sector, stakeholder analysis and the main study findings and recommendations.

The introductory section presents a brief background to the study and the methodology adopted. Section two presents the country context, highlighting human development trends and gender inequality in the legislative environment. The section on gender analysis of the agriculture sector highlights development trends and gender disparities in the agriculture and rural sectors. Stakeholder analysis presents the active institutions in government and other players in the agriculture, food and nutrition sub-sector. Their findings and recommendations form the last part of this report.

Members of Buffda and Byfita group feed their caged fish at Butyaba landing site.

2. Country context

2.1 Geographical overview

Location and land area

Uganda is located in east Africa and lies across the equator, about 800 km inland from the Indian Ocean. It lies between 10 29' south and 40 12' north latitude, 290 34' east and 350 0' east longitude. The country is landlocked, bordered by Tanzania in the south, Kenya in the east, Rwanda in southwest, South Sudan in the north and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the west.

It has a total area of 241 551 square km, of which the land area covers 200 523 square km and 41.028 square km lie under water.

Administrative divisions

Uganda is divided into 112 districts, which are further sub-divided into counties, sub-counties and parishes commonly known as local governments. The role of these local governments is to implement and monitor government programmes at the respective levels. Over time, the administrative units have been sub-divided with the aim of easing administration and improving the delivery of services to the people.

Table 4: Number of administrative units in Uganda

Administrative units	Census years		
	1991	2002	2014
Districts	38	56	112
Counties	163	163	181
Sub-counties	884	958	1 382
Parishes	4 636	5 238	7 241

Source: National Household Census 2014

2.2 Demographics

Population size by gender

The total population of Uganda is 34.6 million persons as shown in the table below. This represents an increase by 10.4 million persons from the 2002 census.

Table 5: Population of Uganda by gender

Census year	Male	Female	Total	Inter-censual period	Average annual increase (000)	Annual growth rate (%)
1991	8 185 747	8 485 558	16 671 705	1980-1991	367	2.5
2002	11 824 273	12 403 024	24 227 297	1991-2002	647	3.2
2014	17 060 832	17 573 818	34 634 650	2002-2014	882	3.0

Source: National Household Census 2014

Population density, sex ratio and household size

The population density in Uganda is 173 persons per square km, representing an increase from 85 persons per square km in 1991 as shown in table the below. The population density is higher than that of South Sudan at 18, Tanzania at 54 and Kenya at 74, the immediate neighbouring countries. However, it is lower than that of Rwanda at 421 and Burundi at 377 for the same year.

Table 6: Uganda's population density 1999-2014

	Population census years		
Index	**1991**	**2002**	**2014**
Population (000,000)	16.7	24.2	34.6
Population density	85	123	173

Source: National Household Census 2014

The overall sex ratio for Uganda based on household population is 94.6, showing that there are more males than females. Uganda has a total of 7.3 million households countrywide with the majority of the households (75 percent) resident in rural areas. While 30 percent of the households are female–headed, the mean household size is 4.7 persons and has remained fairly stable over the past four decades (Table 7).

Table 7: Household heads by sex and location

HH by sex of head	Rural	Urban	Total
Male headed	4 239 056	1 306 568	5 545 367
Female headed	1 255 190	506 128	1 761 575
Total	5 494 246	1 812 696	7 306 942

Source: National Household Census 2014 0775161759

Uganda's population is largely rural based; 79 percent of the total population lives in the rural areas of the country while 21 percent are urban based (Table 8).

Table 8: Population by location

Household population	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	26 947 592	7 193 761	34 141 353

Source: National Household Census 2014

Religious affiliation and ethnicity

Catholics are the largest religious denomination constituting 39.2 percent of the population followed by Anglicans with 32 percent and Moslems with 13.7 percent. The three predominant denominations account for more than 84.9 percent of the total population. All the other denominations account for 14.9 percent, and 0.2 percent are the non-religious population.

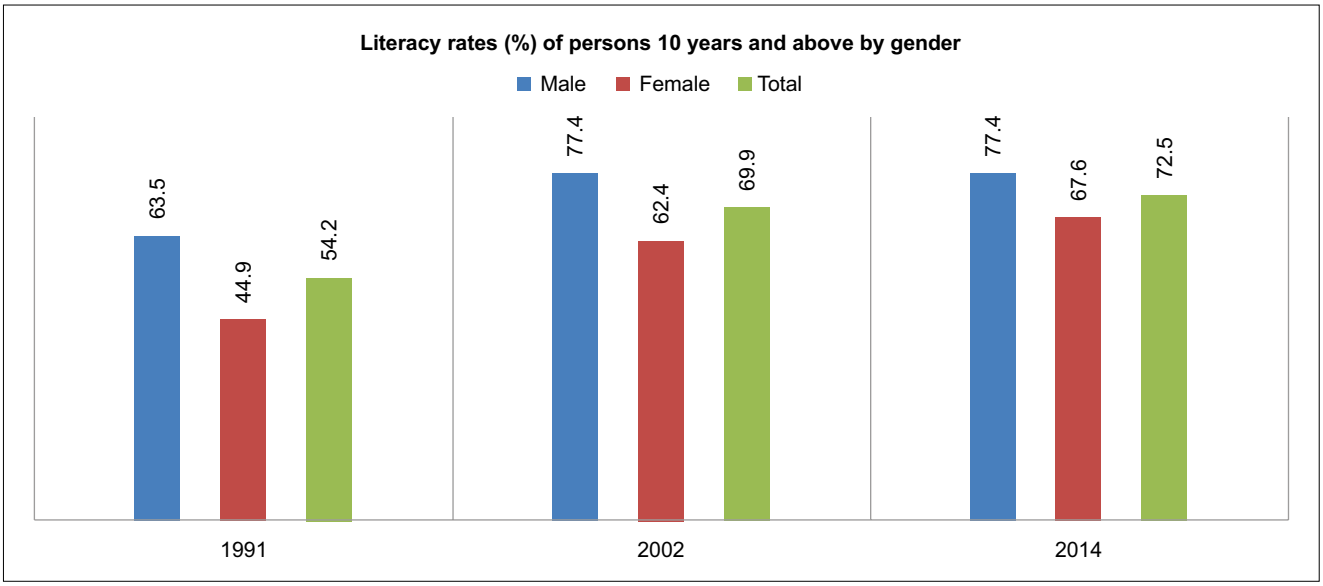
Education and literacy of the population by gender

In Uganda, 72 percent of the population is literate, and the rates have improved over the years from 70 percent in 2002. Literacy among females is lower (68 percent) than for males (77 percent). The male literacy rate has been persistently higher than that of their female counterparts over the last decade as shown in Figure 1. The gender gap in primary schools has narrowed since the introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997 to about 1 percent (50.5 percent girls and 9.5 percent boys) in 2013.

2.3 Country's economy

Uganda attained independence in 1962. The economy since, has been influenced by external factors ranging from civil conflicts, poor infrastructure and erratic weather and climatic changes.

Figure 1: Literacy rates (%) by gender



Source: National Household Census 2014

After the end of decades of political instability and civil war in 1986, the economy has grown at an annual average of 7.0 percent. In the late 1980s, economic growth was driven by post-war recovery and reconstruction and since the early 1990s, by comprehensive macro-economic and structural reforms.

Today, Uganda's economic growth is mainly driven by private consumption and the service sector. The highest growth rate over the last couple of years was achieved in 2010/11 at 9.7 percent. This performance was, however, not sustained as it declined to 4.4 percent the following year, and 3.3 in 2012/13 before recovering to 4.5 percent in 2013/14 (MoFPED, 2014). Overall average GDP growth rate during 2011-2014 was 5.5 percent below the 7.2 percent envisaged over the same period. The unstable growth rates were as a result of climate change, drought, flooding and severe storms which affected productivity and infrastructure. In spite of the wavering economic growth, Uganda has performed above the African average growth rate of 5 percent (MoFPED, 2014).

Since independence in the early 1960's, to-date, agriculture still is the mainstay of Uganda's economy. In 2012/13, the sector accounted for 25.3 percent of the country's GDP up from 24.7 percent in 2010/11. Agriculture contributes 24.8 percent to GDP currently. Of the total labour force in Uganda, 72 percent is employed in the agriculture sector. Out of this, 76 percent are women and 63 percent are youth most of whom reside in rural areas (MoFPED, 2014; OECD, 2015).

Agricultural production is mainly dominated by smallholder farmers engaged in food and cash crops, horticulture, fishing and livestock farming. Farmers that are categorised as "subsistence" deliver the majority of the overall agricultural output and marketed agricultural produce. According to the UCA 2008/9, there were approximately 3.95 million small and medium agricultural households with a population of 19.3 million persons representing 60 percent of the Uganda's population. They produced the bulk (over 95 percent) of the food and cash crops.

Despite the importance of agriculture in the economy, the sector's performance in recent years in terms of production and productivity, food and nutrition security has not been satisfactory. This is mainly due to: slow technological innovations and their adoption particularly among women farmers who form the majority of the labour force; poor management of pests and diseases; limited access to land and agricultural finance that highly affects women and youth farmers; a weak agricultural extension system, with access to extension services being lowest among women; and over-dependency on rain-fed agriculture.

The majority of women farmers lack ownership and control over land – 28 percent of women own agricultural land compared to 72 percent of men (UBOS, 2011). In addition to agriculture, other key contributors to the economy are service sector (financial series, communication, etc.), trade (local and export), tourism, oil and gas sub-sectors.

Currently, there is a huge potential for Uganda to generate more wealth by engaging in the export of processed agricultural commodities and simple manufactured goods to the region, especially, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Table 9: Summary of indicators for the study and national values

Indicators for gender responsiveness	Study			National Values			Source and year
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Overall (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Overall (%)	
1. Agricultural/rural population and households	97.3%	100.0%	98.5%	67.00%	77.00%	72.00%	UNHS 2012/13, UBOS (2012/13
1.1 Agricultural HH population				50.50%	49.50%		Agri-statistics profile, UBOS (2012/13)
2. Access to and control of agricultural land by gender	72.60%	55.05%	65.3%				
3. Provision of agricultural labour/supply by gender at different levels of the value-chains (down and up-stream)	ID	ID	ID				
4. Proportion of males and females in agricultural services	ID	ID	ID				
5. Access to agricultural financing and credit by gender[7]	74%	62.39%	69.11%	10%	7.8%	10.00%	Agricultural Sector Gender Statistics Profile, UBOS (2012/13)
6. Access to agricultural extension services by gender[8]	63.33%	39.45%	53.28%	81.40%	18.60%	19.00%	UCA 2008/9, UBOS (2012/13)
7. Access to agricultural inputs by gender	80.70%	71.55%	76.64%				
8. Access to water for production by gender	ID	ID	ID				
9. Access to agricultural technologies and machinery by gender							
9.1 Access to oxen (plough)	4.67%	7.34%	5.79%				
10. Proportion of males and females employed in fishing, crop, and animal husbandry at the subsistence and commercial level	ID	ID	ID	33.90%	34%	33.80%	Statistical Abstract (2015)
10.1 Proportion of the working population engaged in subsistence production				36.90%	49.40%	43.30%	Statistical Abstract (2015)
10.2 Agriculture (crops-beans, maize, cabbages, coffee, tomatoes, etc.)	100.00%	100.00%					

7. According to the statistics from the field on access to agricultural financing means of the national proportion of those accessing credit (10 percent), more men than women are accessing credit.

8. Nationally, the gender gap seems to be wider, this is simply because of the small study sample.

Indicators for gender responsiveness	Study			National Values			Source and year
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Overall (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Overall (%)	
10.3 Livestock rearing (piggery, cows, sheep, goats, poultry)	91.70%	90.00%					
10.4 Fishing	8.33%	10.00%					
10.5 Agro-forestry (trees)	16.70%	0.00%					
10.6 Horticulture (flowers)	16.70%	20.00%					
11. Participation of males and females in post-harvest processes i.e. processing, and marketing, etc.							
11.1 Participation in processing	54.50%	27.30%					
11.2 Participation in marketing	95.50%	4.50%					
12. On and off farm decision-making by gender							
13. Access to agricultural training and skills development by gender	70%	56.90%	64.50%				
14. Ownership of agriculture enterprises by gender (proceeds)	99.33%	55.05%	80.69%				
15. Adoption of agriculture-improved technologies by gender	65.70%	77.86%	70.82%				
16. Accessing and control of farm incomes by gender							
16.1 Responsibility for selling the produce from the farm	88.71%	5.65%					
16.2 Keeping the money from the farm sales	86.08%	8.02%					
16.3 Managing sales	90.90%	9.10%					
16.4 Negotiating prices	100.00%	0.00%					
16.5 Receiving payments	90.10%	9.10%					
16.6 Financial decisions	100.00%	0%					
17. Practicing sustainable agriculture by gender	30.67%	27.52%	30.40%				
18. Re-investment of farm incomes in agriculture by gender							
18.1 Using some of the money for buying inputs	72.67%	71.56%	72.20%				
18.2 Using the money for buying more land, hiring workers (mainly) and other farm activities	28.67%	35.78%	31.66%				
19. Farmers adopting climate-smart technologies by gender							
19.1 Using irrigation	8.67%	18.35%	12.74%				

Indicators for gender responsiveness	Study			National Values			Source and year
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Overall (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Overall (%)	
19.2 Using improved seeds/varieties	35.33%	55.05%	43.63%				
19.3 Using improved breeds (animal)	26.67%	19.27%	23.55%				
19.4 Ability to practice the new farming technologies (taught by extension workers)	72.00%	70.64%	71.43%				
20. Priorities of men and women in climate change adaptation	ID	ID	ID				
21. Accessing improved markets and better prices by gender							
21.1 Local/village markets	66.70%	80.00%	72.70%			38.30%	UCA 2008/9, UBOS
21.2 Town markets	41.70%	20.00%	31.82%			86.90%	UCA 2008/9, UBOS
21.3 Factories	16.70%	0.00%	9.10%				
21.4 Other neighbouring districts	25.00%	20.00%	22.70%				
21.5 Abroad (e.g. Kenya)	16.70%	0.00%	9.10%				
22. Commercial livestock farming by gender	ID	ID	ID				
23. Value-addition of agro products by gender	ID	ID	ID				
23.1 Processing/value-addition (mainly done by)	54.55%	27.27%					

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016); **ID means Inadequate Data

2.4 Human development

The 2014 Human Development Index (HDI) value for Uganda was 0.48; this places the country at 163 out of 188 countries, sharing the same rank with Haiti. Even though the ranking is low for Uganda, this is a positive trend compared with where it ranked a couple of decades ago. Between 1985 and 2014, Uganda's HDI value increased from 0.3 to 0.48, an increase of 60 percent or average annual increase of about 2 percent.

Uganda's HDI of 0.48 is slightly above the average of 0.466 for countries in the low human development group and the average of 0.475 for countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Other sub-Saharan countries which were close to Uganda in terms of HDI in 2014, are Rwanda 0.48, Democratic Republic of Congo 0.43, Sudan o.48 and South Sudan 0.467. Uganda's other immediate neighbouring countries, Kenya and Tanzania have HDIs at 0.56 and 0.5 respectively (UNDP, 2014).

Uganda is not only regarded as an agriculture-based economy but also called the "food basket" in the eastern African region, given its ability to produce a variety of foods and in large quantities. The produce is from food and cash crops production, livestock, forestry and fishing sub-sectors. These sub-sectors contributed 62, 8, 17 and 13 percentages respectively to agricultural GDP in 2011/12. Agriculture is considered an important sector that contributed 23.7 percent to GDP (at current prices) in 2011/12. According to the UCA 2008/9, there were approximately 3.95 million small and medium agricultural households with a population of 19.3 million persons (60 percent of the Uganda's population) that produced the bulk (over 95 percent) of the food and cash crops.

The Gender Gap Index (GGI) reflects gender-based equality and/or inequalities in four dimensions – economic participation and opportunity, education attainment, health and survival and finally political empowerment. Below is a summary of the Uganda GGI analysis 2015.

Gender Gap Index 2015

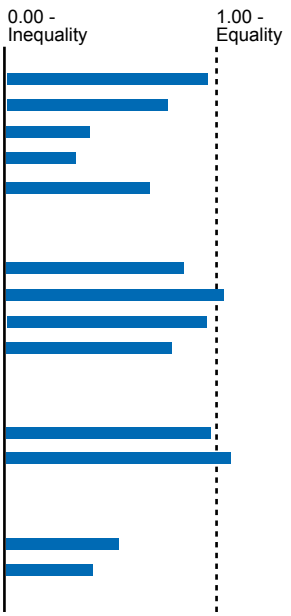
Rank	Score
58 (out of 145 countries)	**0.708** (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality)

Key Demographic and Economic Indicators

GDP (US$ billions)	16.41
GDP (PPP) per capita (constant, 2011, international $)	1,638
Total population (millions)	38.84
Population growth (%)	3.31
Overall population sex ratio (male/female)	1.00

Country Score Card

	Rank	Score	Sample average	Female	Male	Female-to-male ratio
ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY	**84**	**0.653**	**0.592**			
Labour force participation	8	0.96	0.67	77	80	**0.96**
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	17	0.77	0.60	—	—	**0.77**
Estimated earned income (PAP US$)	127	0.40	0.54	982	2,448	**0.40**
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	85	0.34	0.27	25	75	**0.34**
Professional and technical workers	98	0.68	0.64	40	60	**0.68**
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**117**	**0.930**	**0.946**			
Literacy rate	118	0.84	0.89	71	85	**0.84**
Enrolment in primary education	1	1.00	0.93	93	90	**1.03**
Enrolment in secondary education	107	0.95	0.64	22	23	**0.95**
Enrolment in tertiary education	114	0.78	0.92	4	5	**0.78**
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**1**	**0.980**	**0.957**			
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	1	0.94	0.92	—	—	**0.97**
Healthy life expectance	1	1.06	1.04	52	49	**1.06**
POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT	**36**	**0.271**	**0.230**			
Women in parliament	26	0.54	0.27	35	65	**0.54**
Women in ministerial positions	28	0.42	0.24	30	70	**0.42**
Years with female head of state (last 50)	64	0.00	0.20	0	50	**0.00**



Source: The Global Gender Gap Report 2015.

According to the gender gap analysis, Uganda ranks 58 out of 145 countries, representing an improvement from rank 88 in 2014. While Uganda has made an improvement in ranking between 2014 and 2015, it should be noted that Uganda had consistently scored even better in all the preceding years from 2006 to 2013, with rankings below the current rank of 58. On the GGI score, Uganda scored 0.708 on a scale where "0" represents inequality and "1" represents equality (World Economic Forum, 2015). The 0.708 score represents a 70.8 percent performance towards narrowing the gender gap. Most indicators as shown in the figure above present a narrowing gender gap that is getting closer to equity, except for the estimated earned income where the disparity is almost a 2.5-fold in favour of males. This reflects the gender gap in the livelihood systems, practices and attitudes of the people in Uganda.[9]

The UCA 2008/9, reported that there were 3.95 million agricultural households in the country. There were more male than female headed agricultural households. UCA also revealed that there were 19.3 million persons living in agricultural households, of whom 50.5 percent were males and 49.5 percent were females. The findings further showed that there were 10 percent more males than females managing crop plots.

The agriculture sector, which is mainly subsistence, employs the largest proportion of Uganda's workforce. During the Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2002, about 73 percent (81 percent female and 67 percent males) of the workforce was employed in agriculture, making it the dominant economic activity at that time. The sector remains a major employer to date, with 70 percent and 66 percent of the working population engaged in agriculture during 2009/10 and 2010/11 respectively. The sector is crucial for the general growth of the economy (providing inputs into the industrial sector) and poverty reduction especially among the rural poor for whom it provides employment.

9. For more details on the analysed gender gap index refer to: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR2015/UGA.pdf

Uganda, like many other African societies experiences a number of gender based differences in the agriculture sector. Females and males play distinct but important roles in the agriculture sector. Therefore, the development of the sector requires the full participation and support of both parties. Furthermore, these roles are influenced by and vary across cultures, social and political beliefs. Women have limited access to: land, which is a major input for agriculture and yet is mainly owned by men; labour (especially in the area of those so-called male activities) for land preparation; extension services where the focus is on male-headed households; technology due to limited literacy and education; financial services because of a lack of collateral (especially land) and immobility given the women's household responsibilities as well as education and training. Despite the role of women in agriculture and food production in particular, women continue to lag behind in access to the above productive resources, thereby hindering agricultural (food production) and rural development.

The NDP-I and II) of Uganda (2010-2015 and 2015-2020) recognised the existing gender differences in various sectors, including agriculture, hence the need to promote gender equality and transform mind-set, attitudes, cultural practices and perceptions. A strategy to improve gender equality in the agriculture sector was put in place that is improving access to productive resources and services for female farmers, enabling them to play a larger role in commercial agriculture and improving their access to resources such as credit, business skills, training and market information.

According to the same UCA report, the total number of agricultural labourers within agricultural households was 7 625 512, of which 3 743 981 (49.1 percent) were male and 3 881 531 (50.9 percent) female. In terms of earnings from farm work, female workers earned lower wages compared to their male counterparts for the same type of employment, indicating the prevalence of discrimination in the agricultural labour market. In land preparation, planting and weeding, it was found that females on average earned Uganda shillings (Ushs) 18 000 compared to the Ushs 36 000 earned by males. Similarly, females earned on average Ushs 14 000 for harvesting compared to their male counterparts who earned Ushs 23 000 for the same activity.

Evidence from the UCA 2008/09 showed that fewer female than male-headed households used productivity enhancing inputs such as improved seeds, inorganic fertilizers and pesticides.

Land tenure

The constitution of Uganda recognises four forms of land tenure systems including: Customary, Freehold, Leasehold and Mailo. One could therefore acquire land by inheritance, purchase, donation or hire and the security depends on the mode of acquisition.

Farm management skills have impact on production and good decision-making will influence the type and purpose of crop grown or animals reared. Plot managers will make decisions on what to plant, what seed to use, how, when, for who, and so on, on land for which he/she has access to.

During the UCA 2008/9, information was sought about the household members managing plots. It was found that about 5.7 million agricultural household members (30 percent) were managing plots. There was a lower percentage of women (43.2 percent) compared to men (56.8 percent) managing plots. Information obtained indicated that among males, 44 percent managed crop plots, compared to 34 percent among females, hence a 10-percentage point difference.

Technology use (non-labour agricultural inputs)

The NDP (2010/11-15) highlights the need to invest in priority regions, facilitating availability and access to critical production inputs especially in agriculture and industry. This is mainly because farmers' lack of access to inputs undermines their ability to increase production in any form of agriculture (crop, livestock and fisheries). According to UNHS 2005/6, in the first season of 2005 about 94 percent of the parcels planted with crops used local seeds, leaving a paltry 6 percent using improved seeds. In the UCA 2008/9 it was found that 93.6 percent of agricultural households used local seeds.

Agricultural inputs

Evidence from the UCA in 2008/09 compared female-headed households and male-headed households that used productivity enhancing inputs: improved seeds (about 24 to 33 percent), inorganic fertilizers (5 to 9 percent), and pesticides (13 to 16 percent).

There are gender gaps in the use of agricultural technology, including application of improved varieties and animal breeds, fertilizers, pest control measures, feeds, and so on. The use of purchased inputs depends on the availability of complementary assets such as land, credit, education and labour, all of which are more of a constraint for female-headed households than for male-headed households (FAO, 2011). Data from the UCA (2008) show that the use of new technology/inputs was more in male headed agricultural households than female headed agricultural households. Compared to the 24 percent among female-headed households, 33 percent of male-headed households used improved or hybrid seeds, and 44 percent of male-headed agricultural households used veterinary drugs as compared to 36 percent among female-headed agricultural households. The trend was similar for all other inputs.

Irrigation

Agriculture in Uganda is mainly rainfed. The country has two rainy seasons, except for the Karamoja region which has only one season. According to the results of UCA 2008/9, less than one percent (0.9 percent or 33 460 agricultural households) of agricultural households practiced any form of irrigation and, of these, about 90 percent were male-headed.

Financial services

Financial services such as savings, credit, and insurance provide opportunities for improving agricultural output, food security and economic vitality at the household level (FAO, 2011). In Uganda, commercial banks are the largest contributors to agricultural lending at the macro-level, and increased availability of lending institutions had been expected to increase access to financial services. However, it was noted that the availability of agricultural finance for small and medium-scale enterprises has generally remained limited despite Uganda's growing banking industry.

Lending in the agricultural sector to smallholders is generally limited because of the nature and risk involved in the sector. Some of the risks include drought (there is almost total dependence on rains. Only less than 1 percent of agricultural households practice any form of irrigation); animal diseases which can easily wipe out a herd; and volatile prices that make it risky for lenders to provide loans in an unpredictable sector. In addition, potential borrowers require collateral security (land, livestock, etc.), which are not easily accessed by women. For example, during the UCA 2008/9, 76 percent of people who had received loans used collateral security, which included: land titles, crops, livestock, character, and salary.

Farmer groups

Farmer groups are important in that they allow farmers within the group to access information on markets, prices, new technology, and the like. The estimated agricultural household population that reported to be members of farmers' groups was 906 000. Out of this, 462 000 (51 percent) were males and 444 000 (49 percent) were females.

Extension services

Agricultural extension is a process of receiving (to apply) scientific research and knowledge to agricultural practices through farmer education. Their work in the farm revolves around farm management, input use, animal health, plant protection, and so forth. The UCA 2008/9 report further revealed that within a period of 12 months prior to the interview, 680 000 (about 19.0 percent) agricultural households had received extension services in that reference period. Of these households, 553 794 (81.4 percent) were male-headed while 126 948 (18.6 percent) were female-headed.

The focus on gender for national policy analysis, programme formulation and development has not been adequately supported by gender responsive statistics. Gender statistics is about identifying, producing, disseminating, and analysing statistics to understand how gender issues affect individuals and society. Gender differences and how they affect economic and social development are also revealed in gender statistics. This cross-cutting dimension of statistics is compiled, analysed and presented by sex, reflecting gender issues in society. Inadequate skills to analyse, interpret and package data are the major factors constraining the availability and use of gender statistics.

2.5 Policy, legislative and institutional context

Government policy on gender

Uganda over the years has ratified and signed several international conventions and charters on gender equality and women's empowerment. These include the CEDAW (1980) and the Beijing Platform of Action. At the regional level, Uganda is a signatory to several African Instruments including: the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1986), the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

At the national level, the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 provides overall legal framework for gender equality and women's empowerment. It recognises equality between women and men. Specifically, it provides for gender balance and fair representation of marginalised groups, recognises the role of women in society, accords equal citizenship rights, freedom from discrimination, and affirmative action in favour of women. The national legislation also articulates specific rights of women including outlawing customs, traditions and practices that undermine the welfare, dignity and interests of women. Because of these provisions, the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda is regarded as one of the more progressive constitutions in the world on the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.

In order to translate the constitutional provisions on gender equality and women's empowerment into policy, the MGLSD has developed several policy frameworks, notably the Uganda Gender Policy (UGP) and the social development policy. The goal of the UGP is to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of Uganda's socio-economic development. The UGP provides a clear framework for the identification, implementation and coordination of interventions designed to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda. The policy is a guide to all stakeholders in planning, resource allocation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programmes with a gender perspective.

The UGP assigns the MGLSD with the overall responsibilities of spearheading and coordinating gender-responsive development, and in particular ensuring improvement in the status of women. The NDP (I and II) both recognise gender as one of the binding constraints and therefore promote it as one of the cross-cutting issues in development that arise in all its pillars. This therefore obliges all sectors to mainstream gender in their sectoral policies and programmes. To this effect, several sectoral policies and acts have been formulated with varying degrees of gender responsiveness. These include: the Agriculture sector strategies, Employment Policy, Land Act, Local Government Act, National Education Policy, National Health Policy and National Science and Technology Policy among others.

The Employment Policy, 2006 promotes the principle of gender equality in several of its provisions notably with respect to access to employment opportunities, equal pay for work of equal value, prohibition of sexual harassment, increase in the period of maternity leave from 45 to 60 working days (even in case of miscarriage), and provision of paternity leave. The employment act complies with the constitutional provisions for equality although the practice is completely different.

The Land Act also makes an effort to preserve the rights of women and other marginalised groups to a certain extent by prohibiting spouses from dealing in land without the consent of the other spouse and offspring, when the family derives sustenance from the land; and protection from evictions or denial of use of land. It does not provide for spousal co-ownership of land, yet this would have guaranteed women's access, ownership and control of land.

The Local Government Act, 1997, is meant to ensure good governance, democratic participation and control of decision-making by the people among others. It provides for the election of the local government councils and matters regarding their administration. The Act operationalised the constitutional provisions on affirmative action with respect to women and other marginalised groups by providing for the reservation of one-third of all seats on each local government council, for women.

The National Education Policy on the other hand emphasises free and compulsory primary education, which is operationalised through UPE and affirmative action of 1.5 points for girls on admission to higher institutions of learning.

The National Health Policy focuses its interventions on reducing mortality, morbidity and fertility, and the disparities within them. It proposes the minimum health care package as the central strategy, which takes into consideration the needs and interests of the poor; in particular women and children. However, it falls short of addressing power imbalances between men and women in access to health care.

The Science and Technology Policy also recognises gender as a cross-cutting issue and gives special consideration to women as one of the previously disadvantaged groups in science and technology. It promotes girls' education and training in science-based subjects/fields in an attempt to reduce the excessive attrition of women in science related systems. However, this commitment needs to be reflected and mainstreamed into all Science and Technology Policy and programme interventions.

The above overview of national sectoral policies and acts clearly show that there are deliberate efforts to formulate policies that take into consideration women and gender issues, the biggest challenge however, is to ensure that these policy provisions are implemented and are actionable.

Women in leadership and decision-making

The Ugandan Constitution includes anti-discriminatory statements prohibiting customs that contradict the human rights of women. Uganda ratified the CEDAW 1989, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, on the Rights of Women in Africa in 2010. In practice, however, in 2014 the HDI ranked Uganda 163 out of 188 countries (UNDP, 2015). In 2014, Uganda was ranked 122 out of 155 countries for the Gender Inequality Index (UNDP, 2015), partly as a result of customary laws that are at odds with constitutional laws (Knoz and Millci, 2007). Theoretically, civil laws should prevail if customary laws violate constitutional provisions; yet patriarchal traditions are deeply entrenched as evidenced by the following: With regard to economic empowerment issues, customary Laws hinder women's inheritance rights (CEDAW, 2000). Although women are the primary actors in the agricultural sector, customary laws deny women rights to control, own, and band transfer ownership of land. Banking institutions require spousal consent for land transactions (USDOS, 2010).

About 75–80 percent of women are engaged in subsistence agriculture and are limited to food production. Social practices commonly discourage women from growing cash crops (UBOS, 2006). While women are the main producers of agricultural products, the middlepersons involved in marketing and selling these products are men. Therefore, women do not receive good returns on their farm produce. They are also constrained because they cannot engage in business negotiations, both because they have limited access to information about market trends and because of the risks of sexual harassment they would face in participating in such negotiations (FOWODE, 2011; World Bank, 2009). The vast majority of women work in the informal economy and have no job security. Most of their work is neither recognised nor valued (FOWODE, 2011). Women face discrimination when seeking employment in the formal economy and end up working in lower-paying jobs, the non-profit sector and the public sector (USDOS, 2010; ILO, 2009).

The country has however made extraordinary progress in giving women a voice in public affairs. In the 9th Parliament for instance, 34.2 percent of the members were women. This was out of 388 members of Parliament. At local levels, while a third of all council seats are reserved for women, representation has fallen since 1996 and women holding the position of chairperson are very scarce.

National machinery for gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment

The MGLSD is the national machinery for the advancement of women and gender mainstreaming. Its mission is to promote employment, labour productivity, industrial development, protection of rights and freedom, and empowerment of communities. It ensures that the communities realize and harness their potential for sustainable and gender-responsive development through social transformation. It is

headed by a Minister, assisted by four Ministers of State. The Permanent Secretary, who is the Chief Executive and Accounting Officer, leads the technical team. MGLSD has under its mandate, several semi-autonomous bodies. Notably the National Women's Council provides a fora for mobilising women for civic and development activities. Most Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working on the advancement of women are also organized under one umbrella body, the National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda (NAWOU).

For several years the Government of Uganda and development partners have given top priority to gender issues in development planning and policies. Gender equity concerning resource access and allocation, as well as opportunities for social and economic advancement, has been a priority.

The Government of Uganda recognises women and men as partners in Uganda's socio-economic transformation and has thus made efforts to ensure gender-responsive policies, programmes and actions. Deliberate efforts have been made both at the national as well as international levels to enable women to equally participate in education and skills development, business, agriculture and industry. These efforts also focused on the equal political representation of women at all levels, in addition to other development aspects (GoU, 2012).[10]

At the international level, the integration of gender and social concerns into national-level policy has come on the agenda of most bilateral and multilateral donor agencies and international organizations. These include: The World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) among others.

Uganda has ratified and signed several global treaties on gender equality and women's empowerment, including the CEDAW and the Beijing Platform of Action. In addition, Uganda has pledged to implement the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, which include the promotion of gender equality by 2015. The country is also a signatory of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1986) and on the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa that came into effect on 25 January 2005 (Mukasa etal, 2012).[11] Uganda has also ratified international protocols to promote sustainable forest management and community empowerment.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) offer further opportunities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in agriculture, food security, nutrition and management of natural resources. SDG1 on poverty eradication strives to ensure that all men and women have equal rights to economic resources, basic services, technology and financial services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property and natural resources. SDG2 on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture specifically addresses the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women. It aims to double by 2030, the agricultural productivity and incomes of women small-scale food producers through secure and equal access to land, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. SDG5 on achieving gender equality and empowering women calls for the recognition and value of women's unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family. Women's participation and leadership at all levels of decision making is also essential.

At the national level, Uganda has made an effort to domesticate these international conventions through the formulation of gender related laws and policies to enhance gender equality. The Uganda National Gender Policy was formulated in 1997 under the auspices of the (MLGSD). This policy places emphasis on the need for different sectors and institutions to address gender issues relevant to their own specific contexts.

As a result of the overall gender policy framework, gender was mainstreamed in the Agriculture Policy (2011) and the agriculture sector development strategy and investment plan 2011/15 (MAAIF). The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) as well as the Plan of Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA) (MAAIF/MFPED, 2000) in acquiescence with the overall policy framework of gender mainstreaming, recognised that persistent gender disparities hamper agricultural productivity, economic efficiency and growth. Hence the National

Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO, 2000) in their plans recognised the need to address gender concerns in all their activities.

Other national level policies, legal and institutional frameworks that support equality between men and women, include the Constitution of Uganda 1995, the National Environmental Management Policy, the Water and Water for production Policy, and the Uganda Forestry Policy which adequately address issues of gender relations. A multitude of institutions manage forest resources, led by the Forestry Sector Support Department (FSSD) in the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and the National Forestry Authority (NFA) – a semi-autonomous body under the MWE.

The conducive and enabling environment for gender-responsive planning created by the government of Uganda has resulted in the institutionalisation of gender planning in the agriculture sector and increased collection of gender disaggregated data and information through monitoring and research. In more practical terms, in all the agricultural planning levels from the village through the national agricultural planning bodies, gender is a key consideration with regard to access to and utilisation of productive resources, technologies, credit facilities, linkages to markets, processing, participation in farmer groups, and so forth, for various value-chains. Women continue to participate in the promotion of appropriate technologies as well as in the formation of farmers' groups for increased access to credit and extension services, increased ownership of land by women, as well as improved access to water and sanitation (GoU, 2012),[12] though not yet to the level that is desired.

Farmer Betty Ndugga weeding the new wilt-resistant coffee at her nursery during a visit by FAO.

3. Gender analysis of the agriculture and rural sector

Women play a significant role in all the various stages of crop production, processing and preparation for markets. In particular, women represent about 50% of the agricultural labor force in Africa (FAO, 2010)[13]. According to a World Bank study in Ethiopia, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda, women's labor contribution to crop production ranges from 24% to 56% in the 6 countries (World Bank, 2014)[14]. Women are the frontline nutrition care givers in the family, producing, storing, cleaning and cooking the food for consumption and caring for the welfare of infants, young children and other family members. Beyond food production, women are also often the predominant labour providers in agro-industries. For instance in Uganda, 75% of workers in the flower value chains are women (FAO, 2010)[15]. In essence, women's important contributions to agricultural growth, food security and nutrition security in Uganda cannot be overemphasized.

3.1 Social-cultural context

In Uganda, the rural and urban communities show divergent tendencies towards gender and the whole concept of women's empowerment. Urban communities are usually more gender sensitive and receptive to the concept of women's empowerment. Rural communities are usually the custodians of social norms and cultural practices, which often promulgate gender discrimination and other forms of inequities. In contrast, most urban communities have interacted with various cultures, and have also been influenced by education and urban tendencies to neutralise their own gender-biased cultures and practices. Nevertheless, not all urban dwellers have transformed and embraced gender.

While as a country Uganda had made promising progress on reforming the laws, working to change land allocation practices, and enhancing access to justice as part of the solution to releasing the economic power of women, culture still has a strong influence on society. The assumption that a woman cannot do what a man can do is entrenched by traditional and religious customs and norms of societies across the country.

Some practices that are justified as cultural and religious often pose a threat to women's voice, safety and security and limit their access to justice. Issues such as female genital mutilation, polygamy, early marriage, widow inheritance, the practice of grabbing property from widows and orphans, and domestic violence, affect approximately 40–45 percent of the families.

The interaction between gender in traditionalist cultures and religions is that of the systematic domination of women by men, of women's exclusion from public power, and their subjection to patriarchal power within the family. Traditionalist culture and religion remain strongholds of patriarchal values and practices, in both rural and urban Uganda and they both remain strongly guarded in fear of the recent tide of women's rights and equality.

3.2 Agriculture and rural development

Uganda has made enormous progress in rural development by reducing poverty, slashing the countrywide poverty incidence from 56 percent of the population in 1992 to 24.5 per cent in 2009 (FAO, 2013). According to the Uganda poverty status report 2014, the number of poor people reduced from 7.5 million in 2009 to 6.7 million

13. FAO, 'The State of Food and Agriculture: women and agriculture, closing the gender gap for development', 2010-2011

14. World Bank, 'Leveling the field: improving opportunities for women farmers in Africa', 2014

15. FAO, 'The State of Food and Agriculture: women and agriculture, closing the gender gap for development', 2010-2011

in 2013. This decline in poverty at the national level is statistically significant and robust to the choice of the poverty reduction options for the country. Uganda has surpassed the first Millennium Development Goal target of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015 by a substantial margin, and the country is comfortably on track to achieve the Vision 2040 target of reducing the poverty rate to 5 percent or less.

Nevertheless, 20 percent of all people in Uganda – 6.7 million men, women and children – still live below the national rural poverty line. Uganda's poorest people include hundreds of thousands of smallholder farmers living in remote areas scattered across the country. Remoteness significantly contributes to poverty in as much as it prevents them from benefiting from Uganda's steady economic growth and dynamic modernisation.

In remote rural areas, smallholder farmers are predominant. These farmers have limited access to good roads to transport their produce, and market linkages are weak or non-existent. They lack inputs and technology to help them increase their production and reduce pests and disease. They also lack access to financial services, which would enable them boost their incomes – both by improving and expanding their production, and by establishing small enterprises.

The key products and value-chains for agriculture in Uganda are coffee, maize, beans, tea, cotton, tobacco, cassava, potatoes, maize, millet, fish, pulses, cut flowers, beef, goat milk, poultry with associated processing industries such as sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton, textiles and fish among others. Uganda export commodities are coffee, fish, tea, cotton, flowers and horticultural products.

The major livestock species in Uganda are cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits and poultry. Livestock production is an important sub-sector of agriculture contributing about 7.5 percent to total GDP or 17 percent to the agricultural GDP. It is estimated that mixed farming smallholders and the pastoralists own over 90 percent of the cattle herd and all of the small ruminants and non-ruminant stock; they produce the bulk of domestic milk and slaughter animals. From an economic point of view, cattle are the most important livestock with significant contributions. Although to a lesser extent, goats and sheep meat production is important, as is pig and chicken meat production, to the agricultural GDP.

The poorest areas of the country are in the north and northeast, where poverty incidence has been above 40 percent. However, the extent has started decreasing recently. This is where outbreaks of civil strife in the last decade disrupted farmers' lives and agricultural production. The greatest number of poor people is found in the east, where the population density is eight to ten times higher than in the north, where the poverty incidence is generally lower, at 30 to 40 percent.

The vast majority of Uganda's poor rural people live in fragile, dry and sub-humid regions where the variability of rainfall and soil fertility means that farming presents a challenge. Household-level production often falls short of minimum household needs, rendering families particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. This problem is exacerbated by climate change and a resulting increase in the variability and amount of rainfall, as well as extreme climate events. Uganda is considered one of the world's most vulnerable and least climate-resilient countries. Changing climate patterns, such as increased droughts, floods and variable precipitation cycles, have a serious impact upon water and other natural resources, agricultural production and rural livelihoods.

Women are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, notably food insecurity, water shortage and fuelwood scarcity. This is because women are responsible for providing for household food consumption. They also need nutritious food for themselves and their children, especially during their reproductive ages. Women are the ones who bear the brunt of perennial water shortages due to their domestic chores such as cooking, fetching water, personal and home hygiene as well as being exposed to risks of sexual assault when collecting water. When it comes to shortage of fuelwood, women are more helpless because of their responsibility for firewood collection and cooking, and are exposed to diseases associated with smoke during cooking. Equally significantly, men are also vulnerable and their vulnerability stems from their inability to provide for their families, a role they have traditionally played. This sometimes challenges their self-worth and in some cases leads to domestic violence.

The effects of climate change have led to changes in gender roles, consequently making some men and women take on non-traditional roles. These include women's engagement in income-generating activities to provide for their families and men's involvement in fetching water from distant places during the dry season for domestic use.

Health and social issues significantly affect rural poverty in Uganda as well. The population of about 36 million is growing at an annual rate of 3.4 percent. Although the country has dramatically reduced the incidence of HIV/AIDS since the 1990s, prevalence rates have begun rising again in recent years. The pandemic has caused the death of large numbers of young adults and orphaned up to 1.2 million children.

The lack of health care and other social services put rural women at a particular disadvantage. They work far longer hours than men, have limited access to resources and lack control over what they produce. Among their many other tasks, they also bear the double burden of ensuring that their households are adequately fed, they take care of the sick, the elderly, and orphaned children.

Policy and institutional level

The policy environment in Uganda is unique in liberalising the economy to a great extent. The government focuses on providing public goods and creating an enabling environment for economic growth. For the last two decades, a number of policies, strategies, and programmes that support the food and agriculture sector in Uganda have been put in place. These can be categorised into overarching national policies and specific agricultural and rural development initiatives. Since agriculture is arguably the backbone of Uganda's economy, the two categories are highly interrelated.

The National Development Plan (NDP-I and II)

Uganda formulated the 1st National Development Plan (NDP-I) in 2010 after the expiry of the PEAP in 2008. Now NDP-II, developed in 2013 and endorsed in 2014, addresses structural bottlenecks in the economy. It is aimed at accelerating socio-economic transformation that will deliver prosperity. The NDP-II is the overall planning framework for the country. It identifies priority investment areas that include physical infrastructure – energy, railways, waterways and air transport – human resource development, provision of critical technology inputs especially in agriculture, and promotion of science and technology.

Although the gender review of NDP-I informed the development of NDP-II, gender is still not explicit in the objectives and targets. The strategic objectives in NDP-II are expressed in gender neutral terms as:

1. Increase sustainable production, productivity and value-addition in key growth opportunities
2. Increase the stock and quality of strategic infrastructure to accelerate the country's competitiveness
3. Enhance human capital development, and
4. Strengthen mechanisms for quality, effective and efficient service delivery

The NDP-II identifies four different categories of sectors, namely: primary growth sectors, complementary sectors, social sectors and enabling sectors. The agricultural sector, including forestry, manufacturing, tourism, mining, oil and gas, is categorised among the primary sectors. Although the agricultural sector is one of the primary growth sectors in the NDP, it is faced with a number of constraints that have impeded growth (Uganda, 2014).

Like NDP-I, gender inequality is identified as one of the binding constraints to Uganda's development as gender issues and gaps still persist in various sectors of the economy, putting women at a more disadvantaged position and thus leaving many of them out of the development process. Under the principle of promoting balanced development, the NDP-II reaffirmed government's commitment to the international instruments which guarantee equality of opportunity for both women and men. Further, it underlines gender mainstreaming as fundamental to all government planning processes. The NDP-II upholds the principle and commitment that the promotion of gender equality and equity are essential ingredients for rapid growth and transformation. Guided by the principle of sustainable and equitable development, the NDP-II acknowledges that discrimination against women has persisted due, in part, to inadequate focus on gender inequalities. Further, the NDP-II implicitly commits the government to ensuring gender-equitable wealth creation and poverty reduction during its implementation.

At institutional level, well-organized governance and institutional management are prerequisites for the good performance of any sector. In the agricultural sector in Uganda, many institutions and structures have overlapping mandates and blurred lines of accountability. This and many other institutional challenges constrain the gender performance or responsiveness in the agriculture sector.

Land ownership and tenure systems

The land tenure system in Uganda is one of the most important obstacles to agricultural production. "Despite the abundance of land, there is a mismatch in land ownership and use. Those that own the land do not use it; and those that use the land do not own it" (Bategeka, Kiiza and Kasirye, 2012). At the household level those that own land are usually men but the majority of users are women who mostly access but do not own land. This is confirmed by the global GGI for Uganda 2015, where land ownership for women is ranked 1.0 on a scale where 0 represents the best and 1, the worst.[16]

According to the UNHS 2012/13, 77 percent of women in Uganda are involved in agriculture and yet the majority of them do not own or control the land; therefore, they lack security of ownership of the agricultural enterprise on that land.

Although Uganda has enacted several land laws during the implementation of agricultural reforms, these laws fall short of a fundamental land reform, which the country needs to substantially boost agricultural production. Indeed, contemporary Uganda has not had far-reaching land reforms. Instead of implementing radical agrarian reforms, Uganda has embraced the pro-market "willing-seller, willing-buyer" or property rights model of land reform. This model is characterised by challenges such as idle land, major reforms that would change the gender imbalance in terms of access and control of productive resources particularly land and property rights are needed.

Ownership and control of farming land

Overall, 65.3 percent of all the interviewed respondents had ownership of land on which they farmed. Ownership of farmland was found to be in favour of men where over 72 percent of the interviewed men owned their farm land, whereas only 8 percent of women owned the same.[17] While more than a half (55 percent) of the women interviewed, reported ownership to their farmland, the majority of these were by proxy (marriage) (75 percent), and inheritance (17.5 percent) respectively. This therefore meant that more men owned the farmland and therefore had control as seen in Table 10.

Across Africa, some land laws are gender neutral, some favour men, and some have explicit provisions for women. The dual system of customary tenure and private property impose different rights and constraints for men and women, including user rights, inheritance, and sale. Cultural interpretations of men's and women's roles tend to be strongly reflected in customary tenure systems. However, formal "modern" tenure systems often incorporate explicitly discriminatory rules about property ownership – particularly with regard to inheritance and marriage. Effective control over land – even if it is jointly titled – is severely limited for many women. A 2005 study of Burundi, Uganda and Zambia reported that the majority of men claimed unfettered rights to give land to family members, but less than 5 percent of women could do the same (F. Place, 1995).

Table 10: Land apportioned to farming activities

Sub-sectors	FGD gender		
	Men Mean of land (acres)	Women Mean of land (acres)	Overall Mean of land (acres)
Agriculture (crops-beans, maize, cabbages, coffee, tomatoes, etc.)	2.4	1.9	2.2
Livestock rearing (piggery, cows, sheep, goats, poultry)	0.9	0.8	0.95
Fishing land	Mainly in Plots	Mainly in Plots	Mainly in Plots
Agro-forestry (trees)	0.8	–	0.8
Horticulture (flowers) land	0.3	0.3	0.3

Valid N=22FGDs

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

16. Global Gender Index, 2014: http://reports.weforum.org/_static/global-gender-gap-2014/UGA.pdf

17. Given the small sample size used the statistics vary, for example, in the FAO gender and land database. The figures indicate that 97% of women have access to land; only 8 % own land and 7 % have property rights. The principle remains that more men than women own land in Uganda.

Additionally, it was cited by the KIIs that a number of traditional practices influence access and control of productive resources. For instance, the man being the head of the family, owns and controls all the land; male children can sell land when the mother is still alive; it is only men who inherit land while women do not, and the effects are seen in the kind of crops grown. However, in the Acholi region, it was reported by the KIs that in most traditional communities, land is associated with women. "Man poto pa min ngade" literally translated means "this is the garden of the mother of so and so". This indicates that women have the right to use and also sometimes own the proceeds from the land. While they have the right to use land they still do not have the full rights to own land. For example, they would not have the rights to sell, or transfer ownership to their children, this is a right reserved for the men.

All the men interviewed who did not own farmland reported that they were renting land from other people. Likewise, 80 percent of the women who did not own land were hiring such pieces of land from other people, with 67 percent of those reporting that ownership belonged to their husbands.

Both men and women who did not own farmland cited lack of control over it. They also added that a rented piece of land affects the types of crops grown, since the renting is just for a limited period (usually two seasons).

Table 11: Acquisition of farmland by gender

Mean of acquisition	Men	Women	Overall
By proxy (marriage)	3.96%	74.60%	31.10%
Buying	62.38%	7.94%	41.46%
Inheritance	33.66%	17.46%	27.44%
Valid N	**101**	**63**	**164**

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

It was further noted that the effects of someone else owning and controlling your farming land was reported to cause one not to have power/decision-making /control/ownership rights over such pieces of land, preventing them from using it in acquiring bank loans, and the like. Furthermore, this was seen to limit productivity due to the small size hired 62 percent (Table 12), and also worsens inability to farm/produce food due to the limited seasons given by landlord – 43 percent respectively (Table 12).

Table 12: Effects of limited control over land

Effects of limited control over land	Yes		
	Count	%	Valid N (FGDs)
• Limits productivity due to small size	13	61.9%	21
• Inability to farm/produce food due to the limited seasons given by landlord	9	42.9%	21
• Low yields hence making losses	3	14.3%	21
• Owner can take the land after one has cleared it for him	4	19.0%	21
• No perennial crops are grown	2	9.5%	21
• No power/decision-making control/ownership rights. E.g. one cannot use it for acquiring bank loans	15	71.4%	21

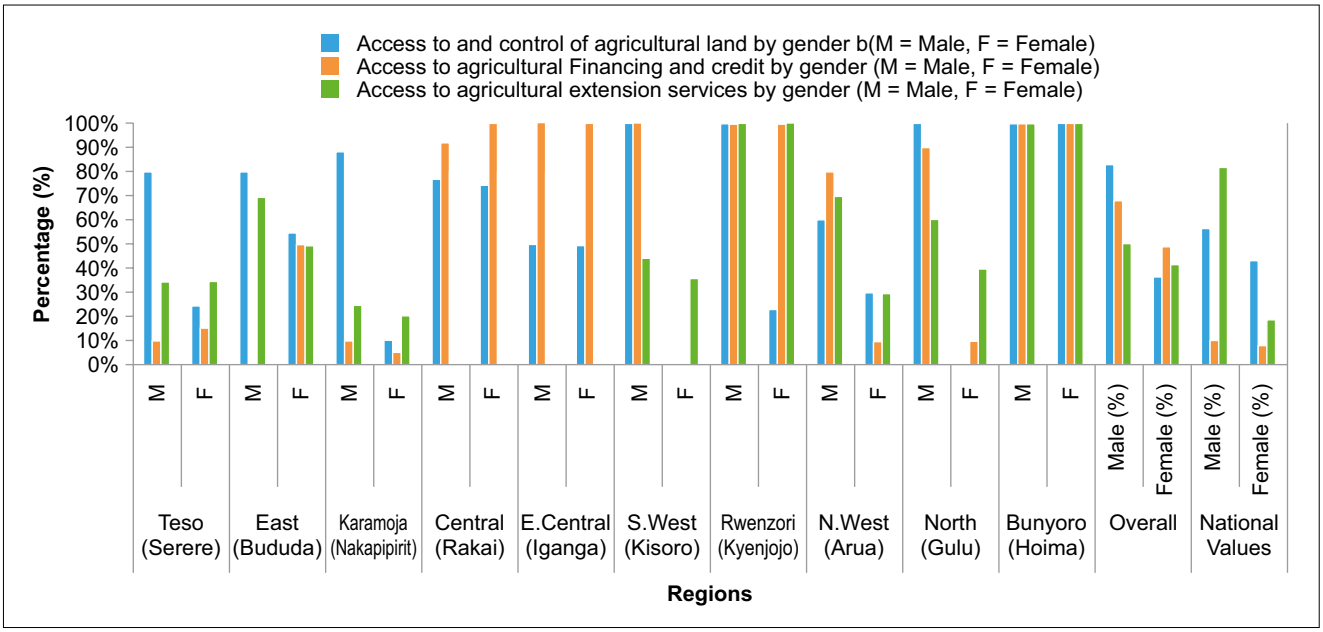
Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

Access and control of agricultural land was established to be mainly by the males (84 percent) while only 37 percent of females were reported to be having access and control, this was equally seen in the UCA 2008/9. UBOS findings showed more males (56 percent) had access and control of agricultural land as compared to only 43 percent of the female-headed agricultural households nationally. The Bunyoro region reported equal access and control of agricultural land by both genders as seen in Figure 2.

Food security and promotion of commercial agriculture

Agricultural exports from Uganda to other countries especially Kenya, Rwanda and South Sudan have improved the country's balance of payments, but do not ensure food security or buffer the country from global pressures on food demands and prices. Uganda's northeastern sub-region has often fallen victim to

Figure 2: Showing access to agricultural financing/credit, extension services and control of agricultural land by gender



Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

food scarcity while other parts of the country (eastern, northern, west Nile and southwest) are exporting food to neighbouring countries. At the community and household levels, food security competes with food selling and there is a gender concern with respect to the traditional social roles of women. Women often prioritise food security for the home while men prioritise the sale of food to earn an income. Thus, women remain engaged in subsistence farming, which is more entrenched in socially ascribed care roles. Government programmes on agriculture and several civil society agencies promote commercial farming, encouraging the selling of non-traditional crops but fall short of balancing it with food security and nutritional needs for women, children, adolescents, and men.

3.3 Gender disparities in the different sectors related to agriculture, food and nutrition security

The agriculture sector in Uganda like many developing countries has not reached optimal production partly because women do not have equal access to the resources and opportunities they need to be more productive. Women have less access to agricultural assets, inputs and services and to rural employment opportunities (SOFA, 2010/11). They operate smaller farms, have fewer livestock and a greater overall workload that includes a heavy burden on low productivity activities such as fetching water and fuelwood. Women also have reduced access to education, agricultural information and extension services, technology, credit and other financial services.

Water for production and gender

Uganda has a very high potential of harnessing its water resources to boost its agricultural production. Though most of Uganda's agriculture is currently rain-fed, the increasing incidences of drought and the general increase in food demand as a result of the high population growth has prompted farmers to adopt innovative measures of water harvesting to boost their farm production. These measures include: collection of runoff from rooftops in storage structures; impoundment of surface runoff into reservoirs; and deep tillage to prevent runoff.

Small-scale water harvesting (from roof-tops, small springs and diversion of small streams) is the main source of water for production. It has been successfully conducted in various parts of the country for domestic supplementary irrigation for vegetable production, horticulture and small-scale irrigation of high-value cash crops like clonal coffee and vanilla. It is also used for providing water for livestock. The National Agriculture census 2011 mentions that irrigation in Uganda was practiced by less than one percent (0.9 percent) of the total population, implying that agriculture is predominantly dependent on natural weather conditions.

However, where water management has been adopted for agriculture it has been effective in raising food production and developing and promoting different techniques of irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and watershed management among others. By doing so, they have managed to improve agricultural production significantly (de Jong *et al.*, 2013).[18]

Until recently, the focus of many agricultural water management projects and programmes has been on technical issues and did not consider women to be farmers (de Jong *et al.*, 2013). This situation is enhanced by the fact that these professionals are often male and they do not adequately recognise the agricultural work of women.

The gender stereotypes have often shaped many water management policies, the planning and design of water for production systems for example, stems from the prevailing perception of women primarily as housewives and mothers, and men as farmers. Consequently, policies and programmes often overlook the knowledge, tasks, needs and requirements of women in agriculture water management.

Gender and forestry

The Government of Uganda has undergone reforms since the late 1990s, most of which have recognised gender-related issues and the importance of people's participation in the management of development programmes. The Government over the years has also ratified and signed several international conventions and charters on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Uganda has also ratified international obligations that provide guidelines and actions to promote sustainable forest management and emphasise the empowering of local communities. These include: Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of 1979; Convention of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to end gender-based discrimination and ensure women's access to land and other resources, education and safe and equal employment; Convention on Biological Diversity of 1992; and The Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of women's participation in ecosystem management and control of environmental degradation (Mukasa *et al.*, 2012).

The national environmental management policy in the third objective ensures active participation of individuals and communities in all of the sector's activities. Two of the principles in the policy provide for equity and gender, namely: effective involvement of women and youth in natural resource policy formulation, planning, decision-making, management and programme implementation; and promotion of social equity, particularly when allocating resources.

The policy also "Ensures the integration of gender concerns and issues into the development of the forest sector". Strategies for implementing these provisions include: increasing security of tenure over forest resources for women and youth; and encouraging active participation of women and youth in decision-making, resource management and sharing of benefits.

The policy further provides for promoting changes in attitudes and organizational cultures to break down gender barriers and to provide mutual respect and dignity for all people irrespective of social group, gender and background. Some activities include the promotion of energy-saving stoves, as well as affirmative action to encourage and support women to develop professional careers in forestry.

To actualise these frameworks, government run agencies such the NFA have put in place a mechanism to enhance the participation of all people (including women) in the management of forests. These include the community forestry management (CFM) MoU. The CFM guidelines include a provision for gender equality, namely "CFM must ensure that all members of the community – men, women, children, the poor, and persons with disabilities – take part in managing forests". Since 60 percent of women in Uganda participate in farming and are members of NAADS groups, they are involved in CFM activities (UBOS, 2012). At least 45 percent of the associations had been invited to participate in consultation processes, particularly for forestry and NAADS policy formulation. This is due both to the decentralised nature of service delivery and the improved climate for participatory decision-making. The above-cited study also revealed that 97 percent of associations have

18. www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/03783774/127

mechanisms to ensure that different groups (men, women, Batwa, youth, elderly and disabled) have equal chances to express their views freely.

Gender and the fishing industry

Fishing for a long time has been the preserve of males, however females dominate fish insert processing and trading in most parts of the country. Fish trade around Lake Victoria is both specialised and combined with other activities and is mainly done by women. A majority of the women (57 percent) earn an income purely from fish trade while 43 percent combine fish trading with other small businesses such as food vending. These percentages contrast sharply with those of men though the trend is the same: 74 percent survive purely from fish trade while 24 percent earn a living by combining fish trading and other businesses (LVFRP/SEDAWOG, 1999).

Despite their importance and contribution to the artisanal fishing industry, women have received little attention from both the government and non-governmental organizations. The neglect of women in the fishing sector is a business case and a matter of priority if the fishery sector is to maintain its current level of contribution towards household and national economy.

3.4 Access to credit and financial services for farming

According to UCA (2008/9), out of the 3.6 million agricultural households that responded, only 10 percent had accessed credit in the five years prior to enumeration, with male-headed agricultural households accessing more credit (10 percent) as compared to 8 percent among female-headed households.

This study also revealed that out of the 259 community members interviewed (in FGDs) 69.1 percent had access to credit for their farming, with a greater proportion of men (74 percent) having more access to credit as compared to only 63 percent of the women.

Despite the dominance of women in the agriculture sector, opportunities for low-income rural women to access financial services are limited and less than 1 percent of women in Uganda access micro-finance (UCA, 2008/9). The study reveals that even the most established micro-finance providers in Uganda "that have a focus on poor women and serve between 50-70 percent of the women have yet to reach sufficient scale to make a sizable impact on the rural market". The average loan size for the top five MFIs is US$1600, which is "20 percent higher than the annual GDP per capita in Uganda" (ibid).

The main sources of credit were the Village saving and lending associations (VSLAs) (67 percent), followed by farmer groups (40 percent), banks e.g. Centenary (20 percent), other micro-finance institutions like Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC) and Pride Uganda (20 percent).

Those who had no access to credit for their farming attributed it to mainly non-existent/collapsed financial institutions or Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization (SACCOs) (53.3 percent), followed by fear of loss of land as security to creditors (40 percent), high interest rates (40 percent), and lack of collateral such as land (20 percent), which is in most cases a preferred form of guarantee by the creditors.

Table 13: Members with access to credit for farming

Access to credit for farming	Men	Women	Overall
	74%	62.39%	69.11%
Valid N	**150**	**109**	**259**

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

3.5 Accessibility to markets for produce and prices

Overall, 73 percent of all the interviewed male and female farmers were selling and buying produce from local/village markets, followed by 32 percent who had access to town markets. Noticeably men were seen to have more access to various markets for their produce, characterised by 67 percent of those who bought and sold their produce at the local markets, town markets (42 percent), other neighbouring districts (25 percent),

factories (17 percent), abroad (Kenya) (17 percent) respectively, whereas the majority (80 percent) of women mainly have access to local/village markets as seen in the subsequent table.

Most of the information on market access and prices were received from middlemen who determine the price at which the poor rural farmer sells his or her produce.

This finding clearly indicates a gender gap in the ability to access various markets for farm produce. It is evident that women have more limited access to such markets.

Table 14: Accessibility to various markets

Accessibility to markets	Men	Women	Overall
Local/village markets	66.70%	80.00%	72.70%
Town markets	41.70%	20.00%	31.82%
Factories	16.70%	0.00%	9.10%
Other neighbouring districts	25.00%	20.00%	22.70%
Abroad (e.g. Kenya)	16.70%	0.00%	9.10%
Valid N	150	109	259

**Multiple responses

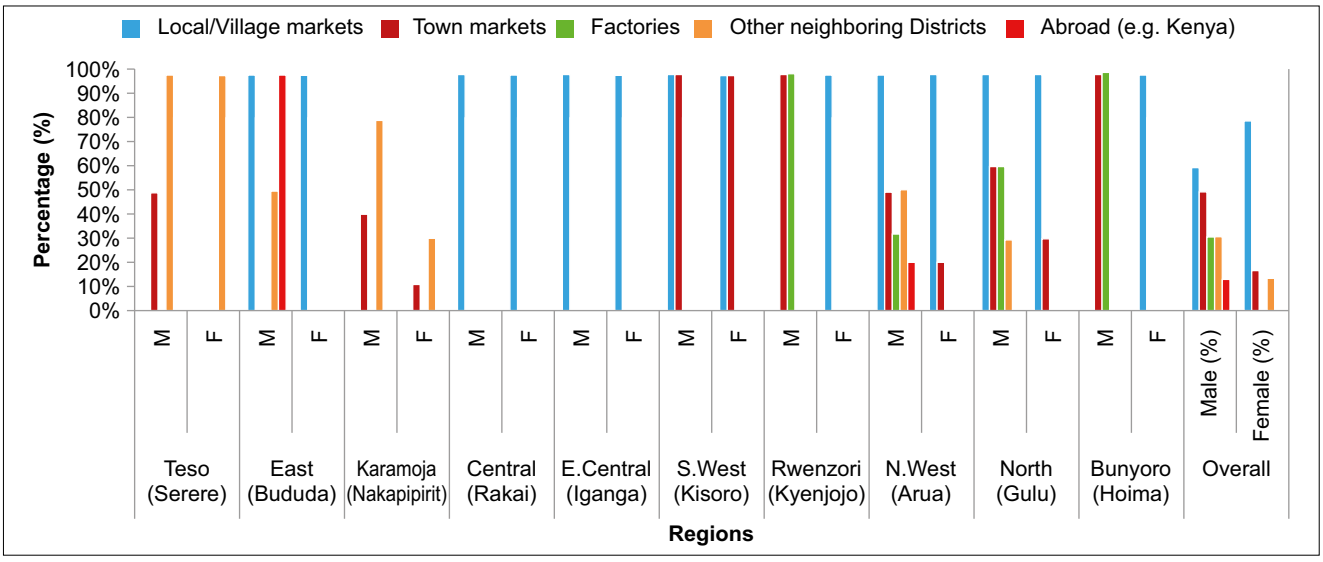
Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

Access to improved markets and prices was found to be in favour of males as seen by more males having access to town markers (50 percent), factories (29 percent), other neighbouring districts (31 percent), and abroad (e.g. Kenya) (12 percent), as opposed to the majority (80 percent) of females who mostly only had access to the local/village markets where prices are set by the buyers (Figure 3). This was attributable to the fact that many women spend more time at home (occupied with domestic work) and therefore cannot look for improved markets with better prices, as compared to the men who often moved a lot, because of having easy access to transportation means such as bicycles and car hire among other forms of transport. This places men at an advantage of being able to access better markets.

3.6 Access to information on nutrition by gender

Additionally, a higher proportion of women (77.1 percent) had access to information on nutrition, compared to only 53 percent of all the men interviewed. Most of the information on nutrition for women came from village health teams (VHTs) (31percent), health workers/hospitals (25 percent) and radio programs (25 percent). Other sources also included NGOs and other input dealers/associations such as World Vision (WV), the World Food Programme (WFP), Concern Worldwide, African 2000 Network Uganda and Hoima District Farmers Association (HODIFA) amongst others.

Figure 3: Accessing improved markets and better prices by gender



Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

Table 15: Access to information on nutrition

Access to information on nutrition	FGD Members		
	Men	Women	Overall
Have information on nutrition	52.83%	77.06%	64.86%
Don't have information on nutrition	41.51%	22.94%	35.14%
Valid N	**159**	**109**	**259**

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

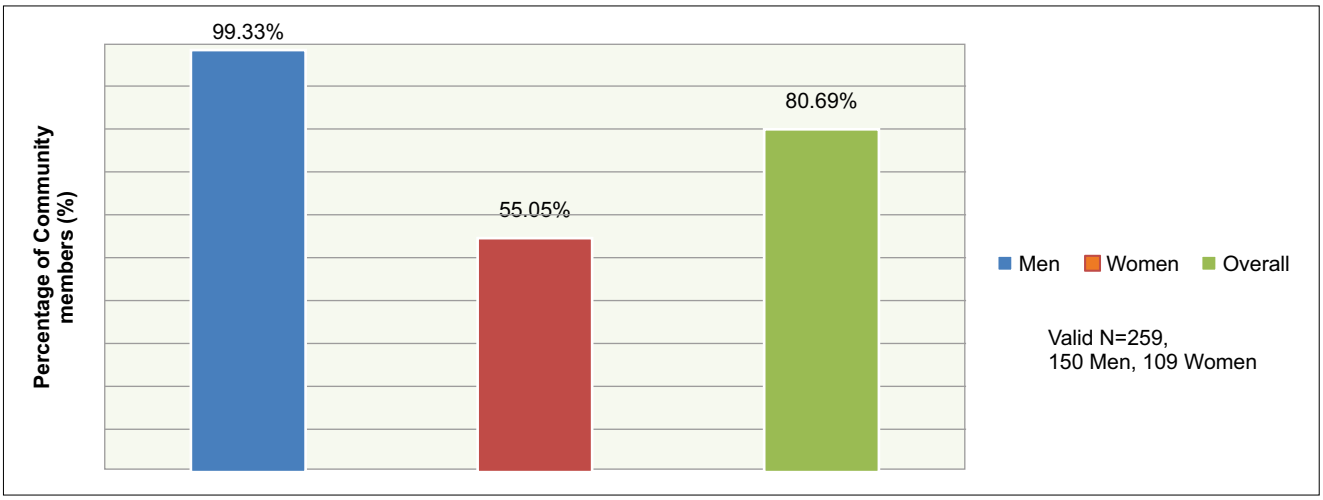
3.7 Ownership and control of farm enterprises

Ownership and control of the enterprises on farms was seen to be in favour of men, characterised by 99 percent of all the interviewed men who reportedly had ownership and control over the enterprises/proceeds of their farms, as compared to only 55 percent of women. This was attributable to the fact that most men own land and therefore have more control over their proceeds as opposed to only a few women. Additionally, all the women interviewed, who reported no ownership/control over the enterprises/proceeds of their farms said that their husbands had control. It was also reported that quantity of the proceeds determined who had control. For example, a man would claim ownership/control in the event of a bounty harvest, whereas woman would in most cases have control over small harvests/proceeds (Figure 4).

According to the male and female community members interviewed, the effect of someone owning and controlling their proceeds did not give them the power to make decisions concerning their land cultivation, re-investment, and choice of enterprises. As suggested by 52 percent, this was followed by no financial independence/not being economically empowered (33 percent), loss of morale in agricultural activities (29 percent), domestic violence (29 percent), unmet needs and desires (15 percent), inability to negotiate prices and look for markets (5 percent) and limited earnings (5 percent).

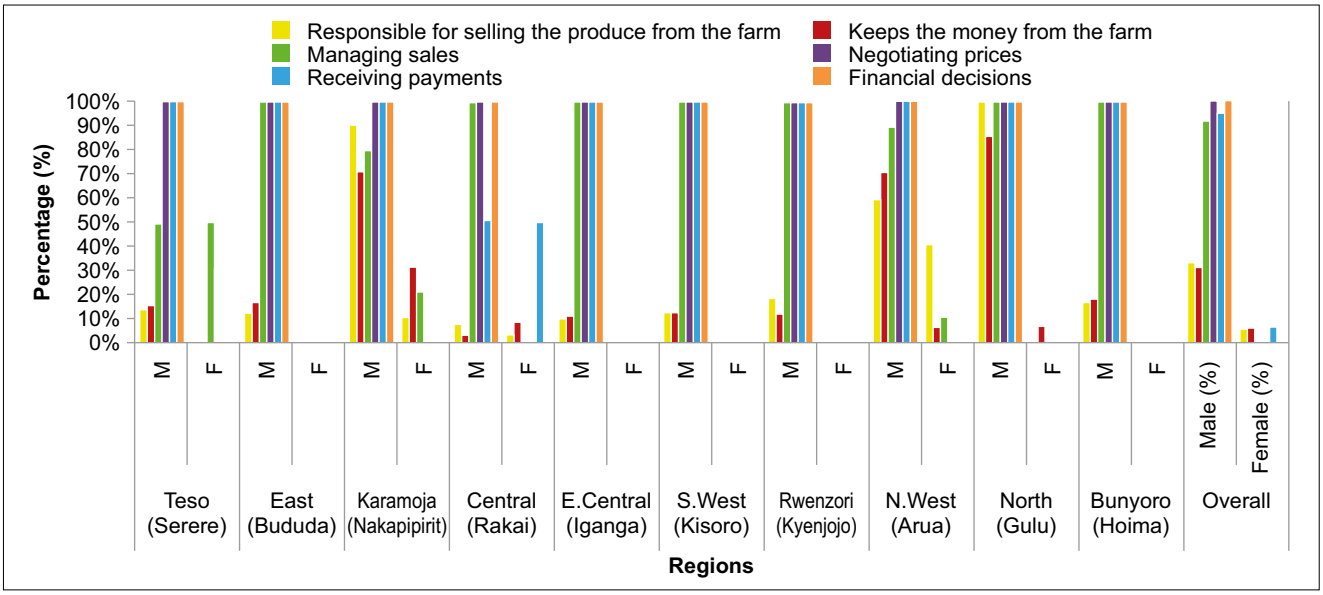
From Figure 5, it is evident that access and control of farm incomes is mainly by males, characterised by all the respondents (100 percent) maintaining that financial decisions and receiving of payments are done by men. Likewise, negotiations of prices, managing of sales are also in favour of males. This holds true across all the regions. The gender gap in the access and control of farm incomes was attributable to mainly the traditional/cultural norms and practices where men are considered the head of the family and therefore the financial decisions lie with them.

Figure 4: Control of proceeds from agriculture



Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

Figure 5: Accessing and control of farm incomes by gender (according to the interviewed community members)



Decision on expenditure on food

The question of who decides on expenditure on food was greatly varying within the different gender groups, characterised by largely more than a half (56 percent) of women interviewed who reported that the men decided on the expenditure on food, whereas over 71 percent of all the men interviewed maintained that decision to spend on food was done jointly by both the man and woman (Table 16).

Table 16: Decision-making on expenditure on food

	FGDs members		
Who decides on expenditure on food	**Men**	**Women**	**Overall**
Man	20.00%	55.05%	34.75%
Woman	12.00%	22.02%	16.22%
Both man and woman	71.33%	22.94%	50.97%
Valid N	150	109	259

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

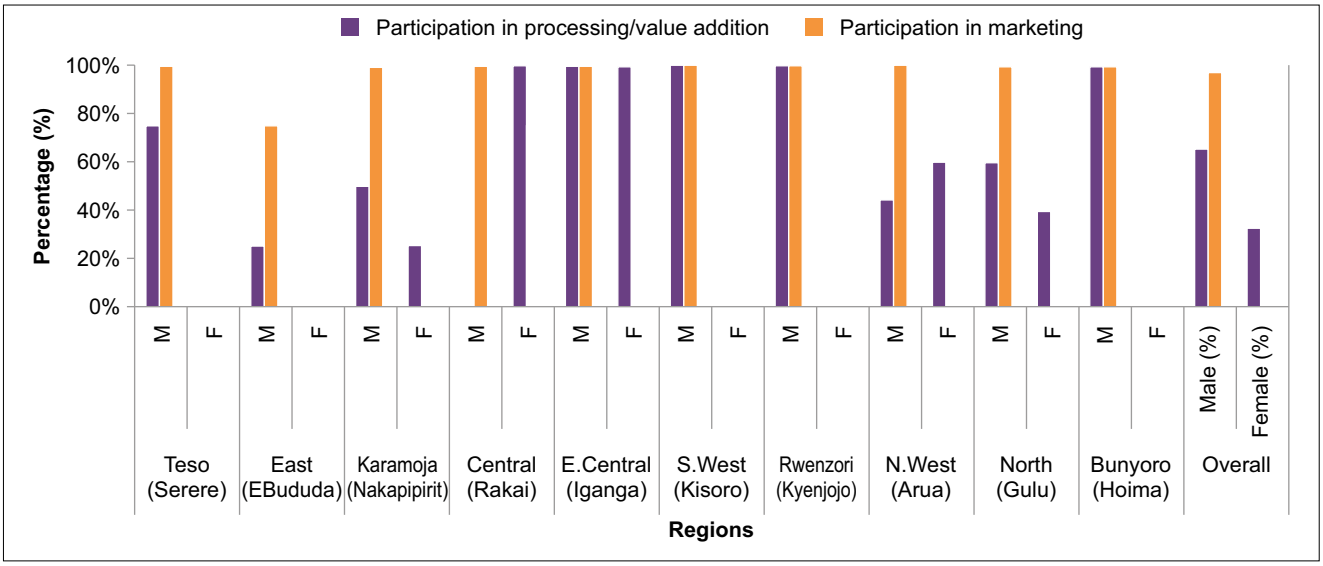
Participation of males and females in post-harvest processes

Participation in the post-harvest process such as marketing was found to be done almost entirely by men as reported by 98 percent of all the respondents interviewed. However, this figure was much lower in the eastern region where 75 percent of the interviewed community members maintained that only males were involved in marketing. Likewise, participation in processing/value-addition was also being done by mainly males as was reported by 66 percent of respondents, with only 33 percent maintaining that the females participated in processing/value-addition.

Planning and using money from farm sales

Planning and using the money from farm sales was reportedly done jointly by both husband and wife as was said by 85 percent of all the community members interviewed (men: 90 percent; women: 78 percent). In most cases, a budget was made detailing the most pressing needs such as food, medical, and school fees respectively. There were also incidences where only the husband and the eldest son (9 percent) planned for the use of the money, leaving out the woman, as seen in the table below (Table 17).

Figure 6: Participation of males and females in post-harvest processes i.e., processing and marketing



Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

Table 17: Planning for farm proceeds

	FGD members		
Decision on planning and use of farm proceeds	**Men**	**Women**	**Overall**
Husband participates on planning for the use of money	3.65%	14.68%	8.61%
Wife participates on planning for the use of money	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Both husband and wife participate on planning for the use of money	89.78%	77.98%	85.25%
Husband and eldest son participate on planning for the use of money	5.11%	7.34%	6.15%
Valid N	**135**	**109**	**244**

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

Over 76 percent of all the interviewed community members were reportedly using the money (from farms) to buy agricultural inputs. This according to them was due to the fact that agriculture is their livelihood, hence, in order to increase their productivity and yields the members had to use the money from their farm sales to buy more agricultural inputs. Noticeably, a smaller proportion (72 percent) of women were using the money to buy inputs, as compared to 82 percent of men. The minority (23 percent) of the interviewed community members who did not use the money for buying inputs cited the inadequacy of the income got from farm sales for purchasing farm inputs. Moreover, since the husbands kept most of the money from farm sales, women find it a challenge to access enough funds to buy farm inputs.

Only a small proportion (34 percent) of all the community members interviewed used money to buy more land, hire workers and other farm activities. The greater proportion (66.4 percent) of community members did not use their money for buying more land, or hiring workers. According to them, buying land was too expensive given the fact that they got little from farm sales. However, in the event that the harvest was abundant, some of the female and male farmers hired more parcels of land, it was also reported that if farmers were practising commercial farming, they would be in a position to buy land and hire more workers.

Table 18: Use of farm proceeds to buy inputs, land and hire labour

	FGD members		
Use of farm proceeds	**Men**	**Women**	**Overall**
Use some of the money for buying inputs	80.74%	71.56%	76.64%
Do not use some of the money for buying inputs	19.26%	28.44%	23.36%
Valid N	**135**	**109**	**244**
Use the money for buying more land, hiring workers and other farm activities	31.85%	35.78%	33.61%
Do not use the money for buying more land, hiring workers and other farm activities	68.15%	64.22%	66.39%
Valid N	**135**	**109**	**244**

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

Income from agriculture is mainly re-invested into agricultural activities (5), education (5), health care (3.4), food and nutrition (2.4) as represented by their respective average ranks on a scale of 1 to 10 (with 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest).

According to the KIs, the most common forms of expenditure for men included: alcohol consumption, education, healthcare, family financial support, marriage (marrying more wives and co-wives), gambling, "Ludo", cards, pool table, and so on; whereas women spend on: children's welfare, beauty (self-care), and VSLAs.

3.8 Access to farming technologies

Overall, of the majority of community members interviewed, both male and female farmers used improved seeds/varieties (44 percent), followed by fertilizers (36 percent), manure (30 percent), proper spacing (24 percent) and improved animal breeds (24 percent) as seen in subsequent table (Table 19).

These technologies were being used because they increase productivity, produce high quality yields (e.g. use manure, fertilizer) and besides, protect and conserve soil. They also reduce workload and save time (e.g. oxen). Planting in rows encourages men to weed, control soils erosion (e.g. contours, mulching) and control pests and diseases (e.g. use of sprays).

Those who did not use such technologies attributed it to high costs of technologies, requiring a lot of time and expertise/training in their use and application. Also, a few had not heard of these technologies. These technologies were introduced to the respondents by mainly the then NAADS extension workers (42 percent), organizations/companies such as AFRICARE (21 percent), Pearl Seeds (10 percent), Eco Agriculture Uganda (10 percent), HODIFA, NARO, and fellow farmers (5 percent) and farmer field schools (5 percent) respectively. The technologies were introduced to the community mainly because they had inadequate/no knowledge about such technologies, and also because of their need for increased productivity and quality of yields.

Table 19: Farming technologies used

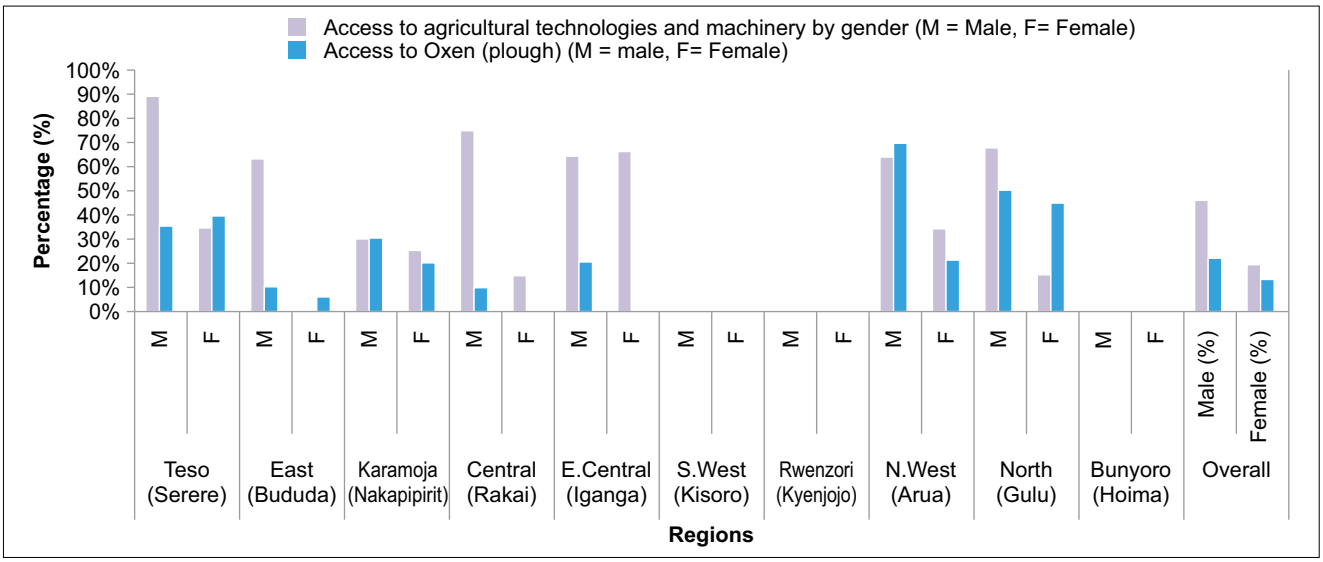
Farming technologies	Men	Women	Overall
Contours	6.67%	26.61%	15.06%
Proper spacing	16.67%	34.86%	24.32%
Use of manures	29.33%	30.28%	29.73%
Fertilizers	33.33%	38.53%	35.52% (24.4%)
Inter cropping/mixed farming	4.67%	15.60%	9.27%
Mulching	11.33%	6.42%	9.27% (95.8%)
Hand hoes	18.00%	18.35%	18.15%
Improved seeds/varieties	35.33%	55.05%	43.63% (31.5%)
Improved breeds	26.67%	19.27%	23.55%
Spraying	12.67%	22.94%	16.99%
Drip irrigation/irrigation	8.67%	18.35%	12.74%

Farming technologies	Men	Women	Overall
Oxen	4.67%	7.34%	5.79%
Crop rotation	8.00%	13.76%	10.42%
Planting in rows	4.67%		2.70%
Value addition	3.33%		1.93%
Others (land profit maximisation)	8.00%	17.43%	11.97%
Valid N	**150**	**109**	**259**

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016) **figures in () are National values (UCA 2008/9, UBOS)

Accessibility to agricultural technologies was found to be equally limited since 46 percent of males and only 19 percent of females reported to having access to such technologies. Teso, the central and northern regions, reported very high proportions (above 70 percent) of males having access to agricultural technologies, but with fewer females (less than 35 percent) having access to the same. This gender gap clearly necessitates major improvements if indeed gender equality and women empowerment are to be upheld.

Figure 7: Access to agricultural technologies and machines



Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

Sale of farm proceeds and reinvestment in agriculture

Over 88 percent of all the community members interviewed (men: 87 percent; women: 91 percent) reported that the responsibility for selling the produce from the farmland lay with the man. Furthermore, a higher proportion (86 percent) of men keep the money from the farm sales. Although a smaller proportion (8 percent) of women were reported as keeping the money, this was only for a few days, before the men took it away. In terms of sharing the money, over 75 percent of all FGD members made it known that the money is not shared. This is attributable to the fact that the decision of how to use the money was in most cases taken by the man since he is the family head. Some of the responses from the FGDs in their own words were:

> *"Proceeds from farm sales are not shared equally, men take a higher proportion, sometimes they give women and at times not". "The woman can only get a new dress and hair done per season", "the man just buys things at home but never shares, and if you question him he beats you".*
>
> - FDGs for Women

These findings clearly indicate a lack of control by women over proceeds from their farm, therefore necessitating further improvements (Table 20).

Table 20: Selling and control of farm proceeds

	FGD members		
Sale of produce and control of farm proceeds	**Men**	**Women**	**Overall**
Man is responsible for selling produce	87.16%	91.00%	88.71%
Woman is responsible for selling produce	3.38%	9.00%	5.65%
Both are responsible for selling produce	9.46%	0.00%	5.65%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Valid N	**148**	**100**	**248**
Man keeps money from the farm sales	91.54%	79.44%	86.08%
Woman keeps money from the farm sales	5.38%	11.21%	8.02%
Both keep money from the farm sales	3.08%	9.35%	5.91%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Valid N	**130**	**107**	**237**

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

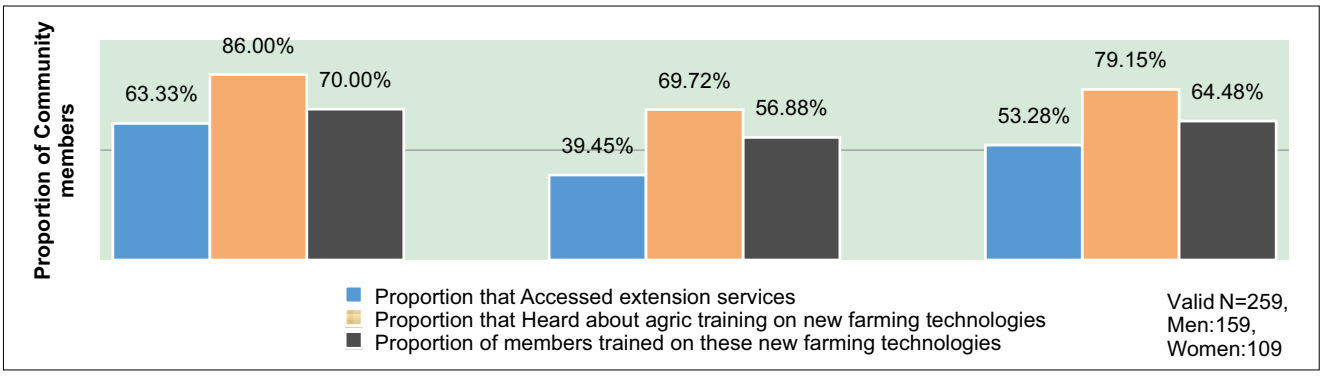
3.9 Access to extension services

A half (50 percent) of all the interviewed FGD members knew of an agricultural extension worker in the community, and 58 percent of the male farmers and only 40 percent of women reported to have accessed services from the extension workers.

The kind of agricultural services provided by these extension workers to both male and female farmers were need-based and demand-driven. However, the most common were mainly monitoring and training on new agricultural technologies (e.g. new varieties, mulching etc.)/good agricultural practices (90 percent), advisory services (23 percent), animal vaccination (for cattle, goats pigs, cats, dogs etc.), effects of climate and how to deal with it (9 percent), amongst others. It was also reported that these extension workers were mainly from the then NAADS and that they are no longer available.

In all, more than a half (53.28 percent) of all the community groups interviewed had access to these extension services, with the bigger proportion (63.33 percent) of men having access as compared to only smaller proportion (39.45 percent) of women who had accessed such extension services. A high proportion (79.15 percent) of all the community members interviewed had heard about training on new farming technologies (men: 86 percent, women: 69.72 percent) although only a fair proportion (64.48 percent) of them reported to have been trained on these new farming technologies as seen in Figure 8. These findings concurred with the UCA 2008/9, where out of the 3.6 million respondents only 19 percent had accessed extension services but the majority (81.4 percent) of these were male-headed agricultural households as compared to only 18.6 percent female. This therefore clearly depicts a big gender gap especially in accessing extension services and training on the new farming technologies, which all had fewer involvement from women, as compared to their male counterparts.

Figure 8: Access to extension services and training on new technologies for men, women and both.



Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

The community members were asked to rank the various farming technologies (on a scale of 1 to 5), from which this study established that on average all the technologies were ranked to be excellent by 44 percent of the community members, with up to 32 percent considering the technologies to be very good (Table 21).

Table 21 Ranking of different farming technologies (scale 1-5 where 1=poor and 5=excellent)

Farming technologies	Valid N		Poor	Better	Good	Very good	Excellent
Manure	50	M	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.0%	58.0%
	50	F	24.0%	0.0%	12.0%	44.0%	20.0%
Fertilizer application	55	M	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	23.6%	40.0%
	39	F	0.0%	5.1%	41.0%	0.0%	53.8%
Contour ploughing	10	M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	26	F	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.5%	61.5%
Hand hoe	26	M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5	F	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Improved breeds	29	M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	21	F	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Improved seeds/varieties	63	M	0.0%	0.0%	25.4%	61.9%	12.7%
	76	F	0.0%	5.3%	35.5%	18.4%	40.8%
Mulching	42	M	2.4%	0.0%	16.7%	81.0%	0.0%
	45	F	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%	73.3%	0.0%
Intercropping/mixed farming	8	M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14	F	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Proper spacing	29	M	6.9%	0.0%	48.3%	24.1%	20.7%
	45	F	4.4%	0.0%	35.6%	11.1%	48.9%
Spraying	28	M	0.0%	28.6%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	25	F	0.0%	0.0%	84.0%	16.0%	0.0%
Drip irrigation	11	M	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%	54.5%	0.0%
	36	F	0.0%	38.9%	0.0%	61.1%	0.0%
Seed selection	16	M	0.0%	0.0%	81.3%	0.0%	18.8%
	28	F	0.0%	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Zero grazing	7	M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0	F					
Oxen	20	M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	22	F	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	90.9%
Crop rotation	37	M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	33	F	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.9%	12.1%
Value-addition	6	M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	0	F					
Planting in rows	10	M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0	F					
Others (feed preservations, urban farming, fishing nets)	27	M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	30	F	0.0%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%
Overall	**474**	**M**	**2.1%**	**2.7%**	**19.0%**	**32.9%**	**43.2%**
	495	**F**	**2.8%**	**9.5%**	**24.6%**	**35.2%**	**27.9%**

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

On average 71.4 percent of all the interviewed community members felt that they were able to practice the new farming technologies, with no significant difference within gender (men: 72 percent, women: 71 percent). This was attributable to the trainings received on some of the technologies (such as those trainings received from NARO, NAADS etc.), and the fact that some of these technologies (such as improved seeds/varieties) were provided to them rather than the farmers having to try to access them. Those who felt they were not

able to practice such farming technologies attributed it to the fact that these technologies are expensive (for example, pesticides, oxen, tractors etc.), and others did not have knowledge on most of these technologies.

A majority (72 percent) stressed that currently it is not very easy to access services, as the extension workers left especially after the transition of NAADS into a wealth creation operation, and therefore are no longer accessible. However, even while officers were accessible, the absence of veterinary officers at the sub-county, and inability to provide facilitation in terms of transport for the extension workers also made it difficult to avail their services. It was however noted during a few FGDs for women that it was much easier for men to access these extension services since they move a lot as compared to women who have domestic responsibilities.

There was mainly no preference for any gender of extension worker as it was revealed by over 76 percent of all the community members interviewed (men: 75 percent; women: 78 percent). According to them, gender of the extension worker did not matter provided he/she is accessible and able to deliver the required services effectively. However, only 14 percent of the respondents reported to prefer male extension workers mainly because men can easily move, and are courageous in climbing hills (more evident in mountainous areas such as Bududa). The minority (10 percent) of the respondents who preferred women extension workers attributed it to the fact that women are polite, understanding and are committed to their work besides not easily accepting any bribery.

3.10 Effects of climate change in farming activities

According to Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) and the Uganda Meteorology Authority, there is an increasing body of evidence indicating that the world's climate is changing at a fast rate, threatening the environmental, social and economic development. Evidence shows that many parts of Uganda are experiencing changes in rainfall patterns, with decreased and increased rainfall expected and an increase in the frequency and intensity of storms.

Weather variability has recently been observed and is manifested through the increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather conditions including unusually high temperatures leading to prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall patterns and the lowering of the water table. Consequently, this has led to an increase in disasters related to hydrometerological hazards including drought, floods, tropical storms, wildfires, siltation, soil erosion and frequent incidences of thunderstorms, lightning and hailstorms. All these effects are threats to human security with significant gender implications due to the different roles, needs, capacities and positioning of men and women in society. As a result, women and men are exposed to different risks and vulnerabilities.

Women are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, in the areas of food insecurity, water shortage and fuelwood scarcity. This is because women are responsible for providing for the domestic water and nutritional needs of their families as stated earlier in this report. They are also prone to sexual assault as they go in search of water away from home.

As stated earlier, the effects of climate change have led to changes in gender roles, consequently making some men and women take on non-traditionally prescribed roles. These include women's engagement in income generating activities to provide for their families and men's involvement in fetching water from distant places during the dry season, for domestic use.

Climate change has allegedly caused an increase in the occurrence of illnesses, namely malaria, flu and cough. Children are most vulnerable because of their low immunity, poor nutrition and exposure to dirty, cold or dusty environments during play.

Women and men use diverse strategies to cope with and adapt to the effects of climate change. The most common strategies include agro-forestry, mixed farming, soil conservation, food storage, migration to lakes in search of water and pasture, harvesting rainwater, planting trees, using mosquito nets, using crop residues and plastic materials as sources of energy, and engaging in various alternative sources of income.

Despite the range of coping mechanisms and adaptation measures, the adaptive capacities of men and women are generally low due to: limited access to weather and climate information; limited access to and control over resources such as land and water, particularly among women; and low participation in relevant social networks that may provide resources or various forms of support needed to cope with the impacts of climate change. Worse still, the technical support received by the communities from both the Ugandan Government and NGOs is inadequate and largely addresses only practical needs (such as provision of food, farm inputs, and health services).

Although there are various laws, policies and regulations that address climate change issues in general, or propose strategies for mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, they are, generally, gender neutral and do not reflect the importance of addressing gender specific issues resulting from the impacts of climate change. Key aspects such as men and women's participation in the development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation strategies, ownership and control over resources, unequal power relations, gender responsiveness of budgets and capacity of the various stakeholders to implement gender-responsive adaptation programmes, remain unclear.

The main impact of climate change on women's "human capital" is an increased workload. Droughts, floods and a lack of rainfall all damage harvests, meaning, families do not have enough to feed themselves throughout the year. Moreover, during the period between harvests, women are responsible for providing food for the family, which means they have to redouble their efforts to seek alternative activities that will bring in income with which they can buy the food they need. They spend more and more time looking for water or wood, which are increasingly scarce as a result of desertification and overexploitation. The increased workload leaves women with very little time to dedicate to income-generating activities or take part in community life. One indirect effect of this on families is that girls are often taken out of school so that they can go and look for water or take on the responsibilities that their mothers do not have time for. Furthermore, when food is scarce it is women who reduce the amount of food they eat, despite the physical work they do, which has long-term implications on their health and fatigue levels, as well as those of their babies.

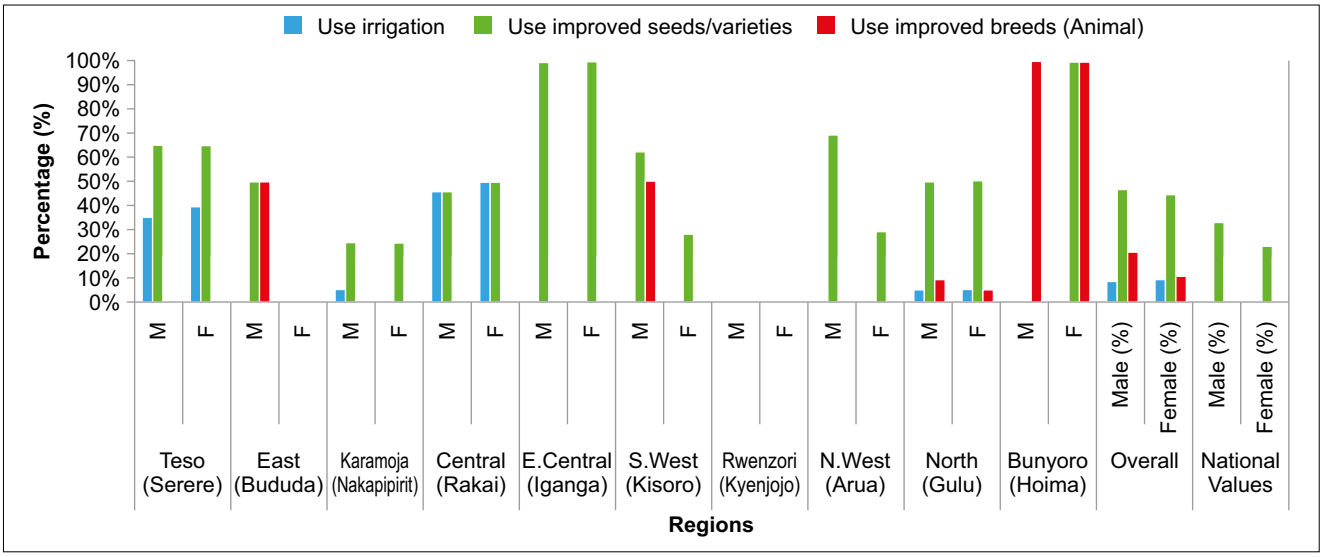
Weather variability in Uganda is also attributed to the decline in forest cover due to the felling of trees for fuelwood. Many areas of the country are already deforested and subject to increased erosion, landslides, siltation of rivers, pollution of surface waters and uncontrolled disposal of solid waste. This deterioration has gender implications as women continue to bear the burden of walking longer distances for water, food and fuelwood (Mukasa *et al.*, 2012). Since 2001, the Government of Uganda has adopted participatory approaches to engage both communities and the private sector in forest management. Although women depend on natural resources for their livelihood, they have very limited control over these resources because they do not have access to land ownership. Moreover, they do not participate in plans and programmes for the conservation and management of these resources, and do not have control over forests and sources of water, which are controlled by men (women are scarcely represented in local or institutional authorities).

Table 22: Effects of climate change on farming practices

	Valid N-FGD	Yes %
Too much rainfall/floods (water logging) destroys crops	22	54.5%
Prolonged dry season/spells/water scarcity affects crops yields, planting pattern	22	95.5%
Pests and diseases in crops and livestock	22	22.7%
Loss of seeds due to climatic change	22	9.1%
Low production	22	9.1%
Crop failure	22	9.1%
Lightning/storms	22	4.5%
Unpredictable weather conditions (too much rain and sunshine)	22	18.2%
Crop failure and low yields leading to famine	22	27.3%

Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

Figure 9. Showing adoption of climate smart technologies (according to the interviewed community members)



Source: Country Gender Assessment, FAO (2016)

Adoption of climate smart technologies

According to the UCA 2008/9, 33 percent of males and 24 percent of females were using improved seeds/varieties; likewise, this study revealed that overall, more males (47 percent) used improved seed varieties as compared to their female counterparts (45 percent). This was true across most of the regions with exception of east central Uganda, Teso, and northern Uganda, which had equal usage in improved seed varieties. Despite these, this finding clearly depicts a clear need for increased usage in improved seed varieties by all genders as seen in Figure 9.

The use of irrigation was found to be very limited across all regions as seen by 10 percent of females and 9 percent males who reported that they were using irrigation. According to UCA 2008/9, UBOS, only 0.9 percent of all the agricultural households in Uganda were using irrigation, this therefore clearly indicates a big gap in the adoption of climate smart technologies specifically in the usage of irrigation systems by both genders.

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Mushroom farmer Gorreti Asiimwe displaying her finished product after harvest during a visit by FAO.

4. Gender stakeholder analysis in agriculture sector

4.1 Public institutions – line ministries and authorities

The MAAIF is the ministry responsible for food and nutrition security in Uganda, and one binding commitment in the ministry is gender. MAAIF is tasked and mandated through the national gender policy to promote gender mainstreaming within the sector; continually review progress on performance of key gender indicators; provide a budget to all local governments; track sector performance with regard to gender responsive indicators; and analyse the constraints to implementation, and provide strategic direction.

MAAIF plays a key role in addressing gender concerns, and has the appropriate structures up to the community level that promote food security programs and reach households directly through extension officers. They (extension workers) have a strong bearing on gender roles and responsibilities, access, utilisation and decision-making on productive resources and the outcomes of agricultural activities.

One of the biggest MAAIF programs is NAADS. At the national level, NAADS has a secretariat in Kampala whose main mandate is to coordinate all agricultural extension and advisory services in the country. The NAADS Secretariat has a comprehensive delivery structure that links directly to each district in the country down to the sub-counties. NAADS was designed as a model of agricultural extension that has mainstreamed gender in its mandate, which is the provision of agricultural advisory services to communities across the country. However, gender mainstreaming in NAADS has largely remained an issue pertaining to female representation (numbers) rather than dealing with issues of power, equity, access and control of productive resources, land and property rights.

Some of their activities include the promotion of gender-responsive value-addition technologies; in Financial Year 2010/11, value-addition facilities to process peanut butter, tropical fruit juices, potato crisps, mushroom, meat, vegetable products, and other agricultural products were established in various districts.

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) is another key player directly responsible for the coordination of the Social Protection and Nutrition programmes that mainstream gender. OPM's major role to coordinate the implementation of key government programmes in line with the national gender policy. The Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP) Secretariat that is housed in the OPM has the mandate of overall coordination of all nutrition work in Uganda from a gender perspective. However, no guidelines exist to guide the mainstreaming of gender in the Food and Nutrition work, at the national level.

The MGLSD is a primary stakeholder in the food and nutrition security sub-sector, because nutrition is a family-based issue that is influenced by social and cultural dynamics, and realities. The Ministry has structures across the country in the name of community development offices that interact with families directly. These structures like all other public sector institutions cover the entire country and are at lower local government levels. While the Ministry acknowledges their potential in the agriculture sub-sector, it was established that the community development offices seldom take on gender as a critical aspect of their work/interventions.

Local governments

District local governments are the decentralised governments taking the lead in all government priority policy and programme interventions. The gender mainstreaming interventions are coordinated by the district local government offices at the sub-national level.

At the local government level, there are district Food Security and Nutrition Committees established and mandated to coordinate the different food, nutrition security and agriculture interventions. This includes planning, monitoring, supporting and evaluating Food Security and Nutrition interventions. The committees consist of technical department representatives from production, health, community development, commercial office, education, and gender.

Table 23: Showing Ugandan Government Ministries supporting gender and agriculture interactions during the CGA

GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES					
S/N	**Organization name**	**Areas where they work**	**Core activities**	**Approach to gender**	**Key interventions**
1	MGLSD	Country-wide	The Ministry works to mobilise and empower communities to harness their potential, while protecting the rights of vulnerable population groups.	Gender mainstreaming.	Gender equality and women's empowerment and rights of vulnerable groups.
2	MAAIF	Country-wide	Charged with creating an enabling environment in the agricultural sector.	Gender mainstreaming.	Enhancing crop production, improving food and nutrition security, widening the export base and improving incomes of the farmers.
3	MTIC	Country-wide	Develop and promote a competitive and export-led private sector.	Gender mainstreaming.	Accelerating industrial development for economic growth.
4	MoETSS	Countrywide	Quality education and lifelong learning for skills development.	Gender mainstreaming.	School feeding programmes, nutrition education and empowering girls.

4.2 Development partners and civil society organisations

UN agencies in Uganda do support gender related interventions within their core mandate areas: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) especially in the nutrition and social protection interventions in Karamoja and other regions; WFP with respect to access to food and nutrition interventions; the FAO; UNDP; World Health Organization (WHO) in nutrition programmes; and the United Nations Program for HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS).

UN agencies operate in the field of food and nutrition under the United Nations Systems Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN). The UNSCN is the food and nutrition policy harmonisation forum of the United Nations. It is mandated to promote cooperation among UN agencies and partner organizations in support of community, national, regional, and international efforts to end all forms of malnutrition. UN agencies do this by refining the direction, increasing the scale and strengthening the coherence and impact of actions against malnutrition. They raise awareness of nutrition problems and mobilise commitment to solve them at the district, regional and national levels while mainstreaming gender through a rights-based-approach to development.

Other development partners in Uganda play a critical role in the food and nutrition sector. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the main convener of the development partners in food and nutrition security through the SUN platform. Other donors contributing to food and nutrition activities in Uganda include but are not limited to: United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Irish Aid and the World Bank. All the development partners have gender responsiveness and mainstreaming as core approaches in their strategic goals and interventions.

The USAID was found to have a substantial number of funding links, especially in the southwestern sub-region of Uganda. While the USAID has many different priorities within Uganda, food and nutrition security is among many priorities funded through a wide range of project interventions. The USAID is also one of the

development partners at the helm of influencing food and nutrition policies and programmes particularly because of its funding stake. Key nutrition interventions noted were the STRIDES and Community Connector.

CSOs in Uganda that are involved in livelihoods, food and nutrition interventions also have gender mainstreaming at the centre of all their intervention.

At the district-level the CSOs were found to have varied mandates but primarily community-based food security and nutrition programmes and communication/behaviour change programmes were more pronounced. One cross-cutting finding is that most CSO interventions are not planned nor are they implemented in alignment to the UNAP 2011-2016. However, gender was found to be a key consideration for all CSO interventions during planning, implementation and evaluation.

Table 24: Some development partners and civil society agencies supporting agriculture who interacted with the CGA.

Development Partners and CSOs					
S/N	**Organization name**	**Areas where they work**	**Core activities**	**Approach to gender**	**Key interventions**
1	WFP	- Karamoja sub-region - All refugee camps in Uganda	One is a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200852)	Gender mainstreaming	Refugee response and livelihoods; building resilience in Karamoja; and enhancing the government's emergency preparedness Agriculture and market support; strengthened nutrition services; and school feeding in Karamoja
2	World Vision	Over 70 districts, 450 sub-counties in Uganda	Education; Health and HIV and AIDS; Water, sanitation and hygiene; Livelihood; Vocational skills training; Peace-building and psychosocial support	Gender mainstreaming	Trainings; farmer group formation; gender advocacy
	ACCRA	Nationally	Climate change adaptation; Climate smart agri-capacity building and advocacy	Gender mainstreaming	Training; Capacity-building and advocacy; research and documentation
	ActionAid	Over 20 districts	Women's rights; Land and Property Rights; GBV	Advocacy; RBA and Women's Empowerment; and Gender Mainstreaming	Training; Networking and Counselling
	Care International	North and eastern Uganda-Gulu, Kitigum, Amuru, Pader	Women Empowerment, land property rights; Climate change; Governance and livelihoods	Gender mainstreaming	Training; Advocacy; Social Mobilisation
3	ZOA	Regions of Acholi (Pader and Nwoya districts), West Nile and Karamoja (Amudat district)	Supports returnee communities to rebuild their livelihoods through an evidence-based, holistic and community-based approach.	Gender mainstreaming.	Education and youth skills training; Strengthening of land security of the rural poor and vulnerable people; Give relief to the ongoing influx of refugees from South Sudan; Partnerships with communities; Local government and partner organizations

Development Partners and CSOs					
S/N	**Organization name**	**Areas where they work**	**Core activities**	**Approach to gender**	**Key interventions**
4	aBi Trust		Value-chain development; Financial services; Development; Cross-cutting initiatives; aBi Finance	Gender is a stand-alone with its own budget	Gender for Growth (G4G) Fund that fully integrates gender equality in all aBi activities and manages a fund piloting innovative gender equality approaches in agriculture
5	OXFAM	Northern Uganda	Raise awareness of the conflict and lobby for action; Provision of essential services; Supporting agricultural development; Provide funding and technical expertise	Gender mainstreaming	Extension support trainings; Campaign against domestic violence
6	CARITAS	Conducts their services through 19 Caritas Diocesan and 472 Caritas Parishes spread throughout the country	Humanitarian relief, agriculture, microfinance, water and sanitation, youth empowerment and peace building	Gender mainstreaming	Improves access to water and sanitation, provides seed banks in case of failed crops, and emboldens sustainable agricultural to help farmers undertake agro-forestry
7	IIRR		Unleashing the potential of women and youth; Sexual and reproductive health; Pastoralist Education; FNS	Gender mainstreaming	Food security and resilient livelihood; Education; Community managed disaster and risk reduction; Building collaborative leadership through global sharing
8	Environmental Alert (EA)	Moyo, Adjumani and Yumbe in West Nile, Tororo in Eastern Uganda, Mubende, Wakiso and Kampala in Central Uganda, Kyenjojo in Western Uganda as well as Buliisa, Hoima, Kabarole, Masindi and Kiryandongo in the Albertine region	Linking evidence-based information and micro-advocacy action to intermediary and national policy and advocacy processes	Gender mainstreaming	EA facilitates the development of community organizations that can mobilise members for civic expression and joint actions; EA employs the human rights based approach to citizen empowerment by raising public awareness about policies, rights, roles and obligations, laws and regulations, and best practices in expression of community right
9	Catholic Relief Services	Catholic Relief Services supports hundreds of transformative projects in more than 100 countries around the world	Emergency response and recovery; Agriculture; Health; HIV and tuberculosis; Microfinance; Sanitation; Peace; Partnership and capacity strengthening	Gender mainstreaming	Support Catholic individuals, parishes and dioceses as they strive to live their faith in solidarity with the poor and make decisions as consumers, voters and advocates to promote more just and peaceful societies

4.3 Coordination of stakeholders

In Uganda, the delivery of agricultural services is the mandate of the MAAIF. Yet, most of the services are delivered by several autonomous agencies. MAAIF operates 12 departments under four divisions: animal resources; crop resources; fisheries; and policy, planning, and support services. It is through these four directorates that MAAIF undertakes its role of "agricultural policy formulation, support supervision, sector planning, regulation, standard setting, quality assurance, sector monitoring, and guidance" (MAAIF, 2010).

In addition to the mentioned departments, the public agricultural system also has eight semi-autonomous sector agencies namely: the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA); the Cotton Development Authority (CDA); the Dairy Development Authority (DDA); the NAADS secretariat; NARO; the National Genetic Resource Information Centre (NAGRIC); and the Coordinating Office for the Control of Trypanosomias in Uganda (COCTU).

These are further linked to the local government production departments at the local government level who are the frontline agriculture institutions. It is mandatory that the departmental development plans take keen consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue for all interventions irrespective of discipline; agriculture, veterinary practice, entomology, fisheries and natural resources.

There seems to be weak institutional linkages between MAAIF and sector agencies, and also among sector agencies themselves that have serious implications in terms of gender-responsiveness. MAAIF only appoints the boards of directors of the agencies. The managers of these agencies report to their respective boards. Each agency, operating at both national and sub-national levels, is responsible for the execution of approved plans and resources in their budgets, leaving MAAIF headquarters to concentrate on agricultural policy formulation, support and supervision (especially of local governments), sector planning, regulation, standard setting, quality assurance and sector monitoring and guidance.

Farmer Betty Ndugga weeding the new wilt-resistant coffee at her nursery during a visit by FAO.

5. Conclusion and recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Gender Gap in Agriculture in Uganda

The gender gap in the agriculture sector in Uganda is quite wide. On average, plots managed by women produce 17 percent less per acre than plots managed by men, or jointly by other family members. After accounting for farm plot size and region, the gap is 35 percent. This gap is driven primarily by differences on the returns that men and women receive from productive factors (contributing 26 percent to the gap), more so than the levels of these factors, suggesting that women face disadvantages in multiple socio-economic realms. The gender gap also varies by region in Uganda. Women are particularly disadvantaged in the western region, a result that is corroborated by Peterman *et al*. (2010). The reason driving this significant difference in the gender gap between regions in Uganda is currently unexplained, but indicates that policies to reduce the gender productivity gap should be tailored to regional differences.

The following factors drive Uganda's gender gap:

- **Child care responsibilities:** Women typically assume a larger role in child care and household responsibilities than men, and this is likely to restrict their ability to work on their own farms or manage their labourers. The constraints presented by child care duties are a major factor in explaining the difference between male and female productivity in Uganda.
- **Effectiveness of extension services and technical information:** Female plot managers are slightly less likely to receive extension advice from Uganda's NAADS, which contributes to the gender gap. Making sure these extension workers reach female farmers, especially as extension is expanded, could thereby reduce the gap in productivity.
- **Availability and use of farm labour:** Male-managed plots use greater amounts of hired labour, exacerbating the gender gap in agricultural productivity. Moreover, when women do have access to hired labour, they do not benefit from it as much as men do, suggesting that they either are unable to mobilise the labour or perhaps procure as high quality labour as men.
- **Access to and use of non-labour inputs:** In all, the use of many non-labour inputs is quite low for both men and women in Uganda. Yet plots managed by men or jointly with other family members are still more likely to use pesticides, herbicides, organic fertilizer, and improved seeds as compared to those managed by women. This imbalance increases the gender productivity gap. Therefore, any programme promoting non-labour input adoption could actually substantially widen the gender gap if women's access is not taken into consideration. Working to address potential disparities in access to these inputs is essential, as is ensuring that women apply appropriate quantities.
- **Distance from major roads:** Access to major roads could allow women farmers to participate in village farming cooperatives, transport their harvest, or more easily obtain labour or non-labour inputs. Evidence shows that women are particularly disadvantaged by the distance to major roads in comparison to men.
- **Level and quality of education:** Female plot managers complete on average 1.9 fewer years of schooling than male managers, and this difference explains a small portion of the gender gap. Promoting education

for adult female farmers could reduce the gap in productivity, as women experience a higher rate of returns from education than male farmers.

- **Control over agricultural land:** Most of the work in the agriculture sector is done on land and by women, estimated at about (83 percent), but a majority of these women do not own or control agricultural land although they have access. Therefore, women still lack security of ownership and control of the agricultural enterprise(s) on that land.
- **Access to technology** in the sector, especially improved seed and other technologies is still limited to women compared to their male counterparts due to high costs. This makes the majority of farmers and more so female farmers to save and use seeds from the previous season, leading to low production. Many women farmers as compared to their male counterparts mainly use rudimentary farming technologies. Apart from lack of access to appropriate technologies, heavy workloads also limit women's capacity to pay attention to soil and water conservation practices, thus causing land degradation.
- **Access to quality and timely extension services** to both male and female famers is still a problem, and is worse for female farmers as compared to men (average of 14 percent women and 30 percent for men). The low number of extension staff in general and female extensions accounts for the problem.
- **Control over proceeds from farm income:** Household food provision is predominantly the role for women. Males are focused on commercial farming than food crops, although most of the food crops are now being used more as cash crops. Women have limited control on the sales and the proceeds from agriculture sales. With a patriarchal system dominating in most homes, male household heads sell off most of the foods leaving households, food and nutritionally insecure. The CGA (2016) confirms that earlier studies indicate that about 65 percent of female farmers lack control over proceeds from their farm income. So they cannot buy inputs, cannot re-invest to increase production and cannot improve their welfare.
- **Lack of business skills:** Most female subsistence farmers lack business skills compared to their male counterparts, resulting in their inability to produce sustainably for markets and with no value-addition to their produce.
- **Low income levels:** In pastoralist communities, limited livestock production by women farmers as compared to their male counterparts mainly due to their heavy workload, limited capital and traditional beliefs, affects their income levels.
- **Access to agricultural credit** is still limited for both women and men, yet it is critical for investment in agriculture. However, the credit access constraint disproportionately affects rural women farmers as most of them have no collateral.

5.2 Recommendations

The Government of Uganda in collaboration with other stakeholders should consider the following priorities in order to achieve inclusive and gender-responsive agricultural growth in Uganda:

- FAO should support MAAIF in collaboration with MoGLSD to develop a sector-specific gender policy and harmonise with the current gender strategy for effective gender mainstreaming within the agricultural sectors.
- MAAIF should initiate innovative policy and community initiatives in collaboration with the MoGLSD; that take into consideration women's child care and other household roles and responsibilities, with support from FAO and other partners. This will enable women to devote a greater proportion of their time to managing farms, and further boost their agricultural production and productivity.
- MAAIF should develop programmes, approaches and technologies that will help women, men and youth overcome the labour disadvantages in farming: initiatives that will facilitate women and men to access labour-saving approaches and technologies could narrow the male/female productivity gap throughout the agriculture sector in Uganda.
- MAAIF should build capacity and support access to appropriate technology by helping female farmers to achieve bigger gains from their agricultural production through effective pricing, market linkages, access to credit and other forms of agriculture financing and cooperatives.

- MAAIF should review the current extension services model, to make it more gender-responsive, targeting and reaching out to many female farmers as well as addressing their strategic and practical challenges with support from FAO.
- FAO should work with the decentralised structures of government (local and lower local governments) to support and promote practical initiatives that will expand women's access and use of improved agriculture inputs through FFS. This will improve women's access to and use of pesticides, organic fertilizers and improved seeds to boost their productivity, relative to that of men.
- FAO should engage MoGLSD, Ministry of Lands, planning and urban development and other development partners to lobby and advocate for the review and implementation of the Land Act and other supportive legislation for the creation of a more enabling regulatory environment to address issues of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the agriculture sector, as well as issues of land and property rights. This will be in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of national food security endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security in May 2012.
- FAO should support MAAIF in designing and implementing climate-smart agricultural initiatives with strong climate change mitigation and adaptive capacity enhancement programmes for female and male farmers to cope with, and recover from vulnerabilities associated with climate change. This should include rigorous monitoring, evaluation and documentation for sharing and learning within the sector.
- FAO should engage MAAIF, the MoGLSD and other stakeholders to practically define the concept of gender mainstreaming in the agriculture sector and strengthen the structures and systems for gender mainstreaming, in the formulation, implementation, financing, monitoring and reporting at national and local government levels.

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Annexes

7.1 Materials reviewed

a. Agriculture Sector Gender Statistics Profile
b. Female Empowerment through High Value Agriculture
c. Value Chain Projects in Agriculture
d. Addressing Gender Gaps in the Ugandan Labour Market
e. Passport to Mainstreaming Gender in Water Programmes: Key Questions for Intervention in the Agricultural Sector
f. FAO Gender and Land Rights Database
g. Situation Analysis to Strengthen the Engagement of Gender Development Partners in Promoting Gender Equality and Women and Girls Empowerment in Uganda
h. Gender Equality in Uganda: A Situation Analysis and Scoping Report for the Gender Development Partners Group
i. Moving from Low Value to High Value Sectors in Uganda and Benin
j. Uganda Agriculture Sector Issues Paper
k. Women's Economic Empowerment and Inclusive Growth: Labour Markets and Enterprise Development
l. Land and Equity Movement 'Fighting the Wrong Battles?'
m. Women and Gender Participation in the Fisheries Sector in Lake Victoria
n. Background to the Budget 2013/14 Fiscal Year
o. Gender and Forestry in Uganda: Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks
p. National Development Plan-I and II
q. NDP Mid-Term Review Results Framework Thematic Report
r. Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture with Special Reference to Uganda: Challenges and Prospects
s. The Role of Land and Tree Tenure on the Adoption of Agroforestry Technologies in Zambia, Burundi, Uganda, and Malawi
t. Small Stock and Women in Livestock Production in the Teso Farming System in Region of Uganda
u. State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) 2010/11
v. The World Bank, Women, Business and the Law Database
w. Uganda National Statistical Abstract 2014
x. Uganda Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2014
y. Uganda Vision 2040
z. Women's World Banking Focus Note. Solutions for Financial Inclusion: Serving Rural Women

7.2 Key informant respondents for the CGA for Uganda

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7.4 Tools Used

Tool #1: FGD for farmers at community level

Background information

Take stock of the gender, age, education levels, family size, average land size, crops grown, permanent or temporary residence.

Gender Issue 1: *Most of the work in the agriculture and rural development sector is done by women (83 percent) on the land, a majority of whom do not own or control the land; therefore they lack security of ownership of the agricultural enterprise on that land.*

Do you all farm and what types of farming activities do you do?

1. How much land do women farm on average? (in acres)
2. Which crops are grown and how much land is apportioned to each crop?
3. Do you own the land you farm on? (take stock of the yes and no)
4. If yes, how did you acquire it and for how long have you owned it?
5. If no, who owns it and what level of control do you have on the land?
6. What effect does it have on you if someone owns and controls your farming land?

For each of the enterprises on your farm:

7. Do you own or control the proceeds? (yes and no)
8. If yes, for how long have you been owning and controlling the proceeds?
9. If no, who owns and controls the proceeds?
10. How long have those others owned and controlled your proceeds?
11. What effect does it have on you if someone owns and controls your proceeds?

Issue 2: High cost of improved seed and other technologies makes the majority of farmers, especially women use old saved seeds and rudimentary technologies, which leads to low production.

1. What type of farming methods do you use? (list the methods and technologies used)
2. How many of you use these methods and technologies? (list technologies and take stock of the yes and no)
3. Why do you/do you not use these methods and technologies?
4. Who introduced the technologies to you?
5. When was the technology introduced?
6. How many people have adopted these technologies (take stock of yes or no)?
7. Why do you think they adopted/did not adopt these technologies?

Issue 3: Lower extension service delivery to women as compared to men.

1. Do you know of any extension workers in this community?
2. What kind of services do these extension workers provide?
3. How many people in your locality access these services?
4. How many of you have heard about agricultural training on new farming methods? (take stock of the yes and no)

5. How many have been trained in these farming methods? (take stock of the methods they have been trained in)
6. Rank the trainings from 1-5 with 1 being poor and 5 being excellent. (take stock)
7. Do you have the ability to practice those new farming methods? (take stock of yes, no and the reasons)
8. Does being a woman deny you access to extension/agricultural information? Why?
9. Do you prefer having a woman or man as an extension worker? Why?

Issue 4: About 65 percent of female farmers lack control over the proceeds from their farm income so they cannot buy inputs, cannot re-invest to increase production and cannot improve their welfare.

1. Who is responsible for selling the produce from the farm?
2. Who keeps the money from the farm sales and where is the money kept?
3. How do you share the money? (take stock of ratios to men and women)
4. How do you plan and use the money from the sale of produce from the farm?
5. Which family members participate in the planning for the use of this money?
6. How many of you use the money for buying inputs? (take stock of the yes, no and probe for the reasons)
7. How many use the money for buying more land, hiring workers and other activities which make your farm bigger and better? (take stock of yes, no and reasons)

Issue 5: Most of the land degradation is caused by farming, mainly due to use of poor farming practices.

1. Have you heard of sustainable farming practices? (probe from who, what are these practices?)
2. How many of you use these practices? (take stock of yes/no and give reasons)

Gender roles and responsibilities in farming (use X to mark your choice)

Tasks	Women	Men	Reasons
Production			
Preparing the land			
Ploughing			
Planting			
Fetching water for the fertilizer dilution			
Fertilizer application			
Weeding			
Harvesting			
Grading			
Transportation (from farm to road)			
Marketing			
Processing/value-addition			
Maintaining farm equipment			
Agri-business management			
Record-keeping			
Managing sales			
Logistics			
Financial Management			
Negotiating prices			
Receiving payments			
Financial decisions			
Going to the bank for loans			
Going to the bank for savings			

Tool #2: Semi-structured questions for key informant interviews (KIIs)

1. What are men's and women's roles in agriculture and rural development?
2. Are there any organizations that focus on women's empowerment, particularly for agriculture?
3. Are there any organizations that focus on engaging men in gender issues, such as gender-based violence?
4. What are some opportunities for engaging women in agriculture and agribusiness activities and for increasing their benefits thereof?
5. What are the constraints or barriers to women engaging in and benefiting fully from agriculture and agribusiness activities?
6. Are you aware of any new technologies or equipment that would help women in their work, both in the household and in income generating work?
7. What critical resources do women not have access to and control over (e.g.: land, training, inputs, technologies, equipment, information, health care, water, access to loans, savings, etc.)? How does this differ between women and men in this district?
8. What traditional practices influence the access and control of resources in the community?
9. How is the income from agriculture managed in households?
    a. Do husbands and wives "pool" agriculturally sourced incomes?
    b. Who decides how agricultural income is spent?
    c. What proportions of this income is spent on:
        i. Agricultural income-generating investments?
        ii. Food and nutrition?
        iii. Health care?
        iv. Education?
10. What are the most common expenditures for women and men?

Tool #3: Men's and women's participation in farmer groups

1. What percentage of the total registered members in your group are women?

(1) 0-14 percent

(2) 15-29 percent

(3) 30-39 percent

(4) 40-60 percent

(5) 61 percent or greater

2. What is the average percentage of women in the group management structure?

(1) 0-14 percent

(2) 15-29 percent

(3) 30-39 percent

(4) 40-60 percent

(5) 61 percent or greater

Participation quality in farmer groups

	Male members	**Wives**	**Female members**	**Husbands**
Participation in cooperative meetings	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*
Contribute to discussions at Co-operative meetings, debates	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*
Take part in decisions about internal issues	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*
Take part in decisions about profits, services, etc.	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*
Take part in financial statements approval and/or disapproval.	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*
Take part in training, activities, fairs, workgroups, etc.	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*
Participation in elections				
Vote in elections for leaders for farmers	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*
Run for elections as leaders	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*
Run for elections on supervisory board	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*
Run for elections on any other Co-operative position	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*
	0. Never *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*	*0. Never* *1. Sometimes* *2. Always*

Tool #4: KII tool for agro-input dealers

Access to assets/resources	Practices and participation	Beliefs and perceptions	Laws, policies and regulations
1. Is this agri-business enterprise owned by a man or a woman? 2. How did you raise the funds to start the agri-business? 3. How many employees (men/women?) 4. Do you offer credit to your purchasers? Follow up: Are more of them men or women?	1. Who carries out the day-to-day operations of the agri-business? 2. What are the hours of operation of your business? 3. What kind of jobs do men and women do in the agri-business? 4. How do you/your employees get to and from work? 5. Do you have more men or women as customers? 6. Are there differences in the purchases made by men and women producers? Follow up: Provide an example.	1. Do you believe that men or women are better suited to particular jobs in your business? 2. Are there differences in men's and women's preferences in purchasing inputs, e.g., timing, pricing and size? 3. Do you believe there is a difference in how men and women use inputs in their horticulture enterprises? Follow up: Provide an example. In your opinion, are men or women more creditworthy?	1. Are there laws or policies that make it hard for you to run your business? 2. Are there regulations that affect types of work that men and women are allowed to do?

Tool #5: Focus group discussion: farmer field schools (FFS)

SECTION: General information

1. Name of the Famer Field School?
2. How was this group formed? (describe process of group formation)
3. Describe the leadership structure (probe for women's leadership in the management)
4. What activities do you carry out in this programme and district/area?
5. Who are the beneficiaries of your programme/activities?
6. Which category of people participate more in FFS activities (men or women) and why?
7. What benefits do farmers (men and women) get from this Farmer Field School?

SECTION B: Gaps, constraints, needs and priorities

1. What constraints do women and men face from not having access to the productive assets/resources/services in the implementation of FFS activities?
2. What opportunities do you foresee?
3. Which crops are mainly grown by the members of FFS? What is the role of women?
4. What sustainable land, crop, water and soil management activities does this FFS implement on the different farms? What is the participation of men and women?
5. Who supplies the different varieties of crops grown and animals reared on the FFSs?
6. Describe the sources of finance to keep the project functioning?

SECTION B: Progress towards women's empowerment

1. What has FFS done to empower women? As a group, how do you plan to ensure that the empowerment processes continue to function?
2. Is there any other support you are getting from other stakeholders/partners e.g. local government, NGOs around etc.?
3. Are women farmers in this FFS occupying key positions?
4. How has your participation in the group influenced your farming practices at both households and community levels? (Look out for changes that have taken place in the farming practices and gendered division of labour).
5. How would you describe the impact of those activities to the group and the community at large?

SECTION C: Gender equality, women's empowerment, food security and agricultural growth linkages

1. What are the existing gender inequalities in food production, sales, marketing and processing?
2. How are these gender inequalities affecting food security and poverty reduction?
3. How are gender inequalities affecting agricultural productivity and rural employment?
4. How are gender relations affecting adoption of agricultural technologies in FFSs?
5. What technologies are used to reduce women's work burden and increase their productivity (in particular relation to labour saving technologies, including e.g. irrigation?
6. What has gone well during programme implementation and can be done differently to foster gender equality in FFS?
7. Are the women directly involved in the selection of the farm enterprise and the host farm?
8. How does FFS work in partnership with implementing partners of FAO, agricultural extension workers and rural advisory services to ensure gender equality in access to services?

Tool #6: Interview guide of stakeholders (LG, MAAIF, FAO, WFP, ACADEMIA)

SECTION A: General information of the FGD/KI respondents:

Date: ..... District: ..... / National level .....

Section B: Gaps, constraints, needs and priorities	
Objectives	***Response questions***
Objective 1: To identify needs and constraints of both women and men in selected FAO areas of competence as well as priorities and gaps	1. What constraints do women and men face in agricultural related activities? 2. How are gender inequalities affecting household food security, poverty reduction, agricultural production and rural employment? 3. Why are these problems (gender inequalities) occurring and persisting? What needs to be done so that these household roles and responsibilities are shared equally across all household members? 4. What are some of the practical barriers that hinder women from making certain decisions? Suggest ways of eliminating such barriers. 5. Are women directly involved in the way the productive land, forestry or aquaculture is put to use? 6. What do we need to change on the accustomed roles of men and women for increased agricultural productivity? 7. What do women and men require do to increase crop and animal production? 8. What do you suggest as appropriate and sustainable ways of addressing men and women's needs in agriculture?
Section C: Progress towards women's empowerment	
Objective 2: To assess the progress towards women's empowerment and gender equality in the agriculture sector	1. What key achievements have been registered at the household and community levels? 2. How has the programme improved on the livelihood of women at household and community levels? 3. What has not gone well in terms of improving the livelihoods of women and why? 4. What do you suggest should be done differently to empower women? 5. What value-chains and markets do women and/men participate in especially during agricultural marketing? 6. Which economic activity as introduced by FAO do most women participate in and why?

Section 3: Gender equality, women's empowerment, food security and agricultural growth linkages	
Objective 3: To examine the links between gender equality and women's empowerment, food security and agricultural growth	1. Are women engaged in agriculture for commercial or subsistence production? 2. What decisions do women make in agricultural production and marketing? 3. Are there cases of malnutrition? If yes, what are the root causes and what interventions are in place? 4. Do women have opportunities to organize themselves into agricultural groups for example agricultural production, marketing and be in key leadership positions of these groups? 5. Do women farmers have access to agricultural extension workers, trainers, advisers, successful private farmers for information sharing and learning? 6. Do both women and men have access to financial services to boost their agricultural production?
Sections 4: Recommendations and stakeholders	
Objective 4: To provide recommendations and guidance to promote gender-sensitivity of future programming and projects, as well as identifying possible partners for gender-related activities	1. What are your future recommendations to improve the quality of the programme for the betterment of men and women in the agricultural sector? 2. Which other organizations, (CSOs, networks, private companies, individuals) are involved in gender and agricultural activities in your area and what is their mandate and location? 3. What are the social organizations and networks that address gender relations?

National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods

Gaps between policy and implementation, and limited availability of sex disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators to inform sound policies and budgets have kept women marginalized in many sectors. No baselines mean no measurement of progress in effectively implementing the array of commitments towards gender equality and women's empowerment in agriculture, food security and nutrition, rural development and management of natural resources. This report reveals gender disparities in access to critical agriculture and rural resources, knowledge, opportunities, services and markets. It explores the existing gender relations and gaps in the various sub sectors of agriculture, and their possible causes and impact on food and nutrition security, and makes policy recommendations to address them.

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