



GENDER SENSITIVE VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS WORKSHOP

Oct 10 – 12, 2018

TPSA
Indonesia, October 2018

AGENDA – What to expect

DAY ONE

- **The What & Why**
 - Value Chains & Market systems
 - Overview of gender concepts
 - Women's Economic Empowerment
 - Gender Sensitive Value Chain Analysis

DAY TWO

- **The How**
 - Tools for analysis
 - Applying learnings & examples from TPSA

DAY THREE

- **The What Next**
 - GSVCA and implications for policy makers
 - Addressing concerns and reviewing tools

**VALUE CHAINS &
MARKETS**
GENDER CONCEPTS
GSVCA

DAY 1

**INTRODUCTIONS &
WORKSHOP
EXPECTATIONS**

SESSION 1

INTRODUCTIONS & WORKSHOP EXPECTATIONS

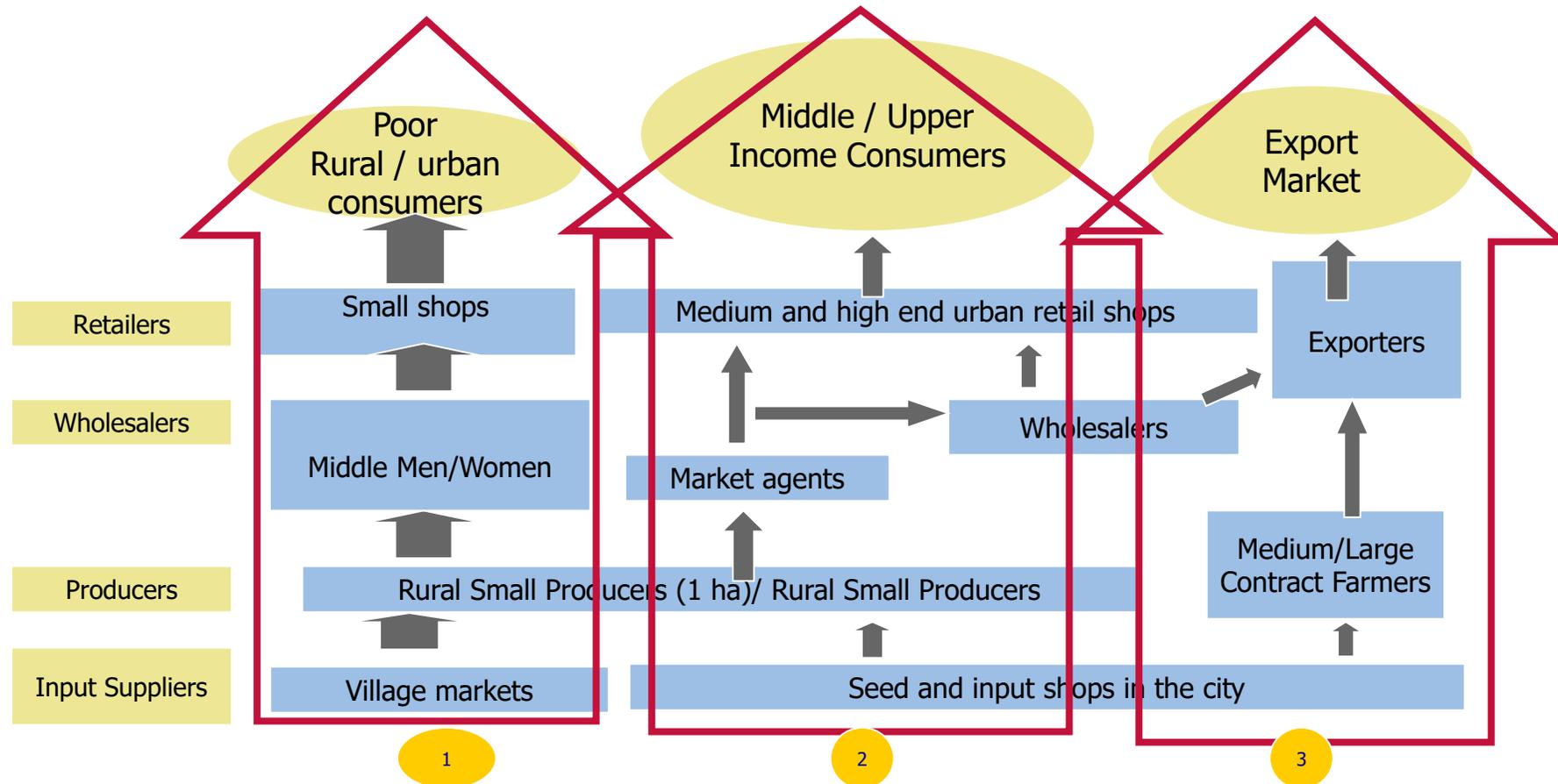
- 1) Share Name
- 2) What do you think about when you hear the word gender?/What interests you most about gender issues?
- 3) Share one key practical learning that you want to take away from this workshop that will help you do your work better.
- 4) Share something that no one would guess about you 😊

**VALUE CHAINS &
MARKET SYSTEMS**

SESSION 2

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY VALUE CHAINS?

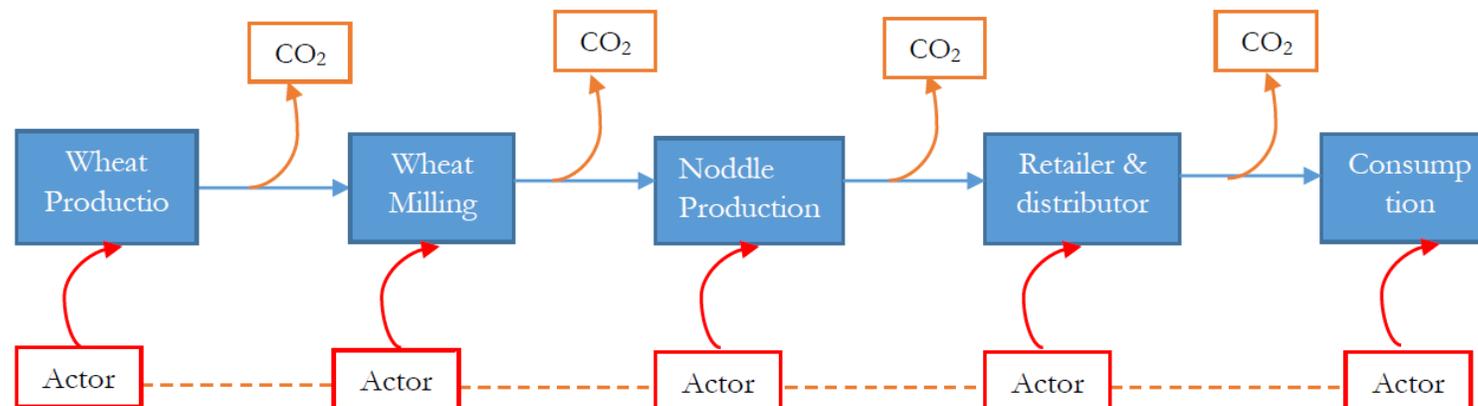
- **Market / Value Chain:** the sequence of buying and selling transactions that move a product from conception to end use.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY VALUE CHAINS?

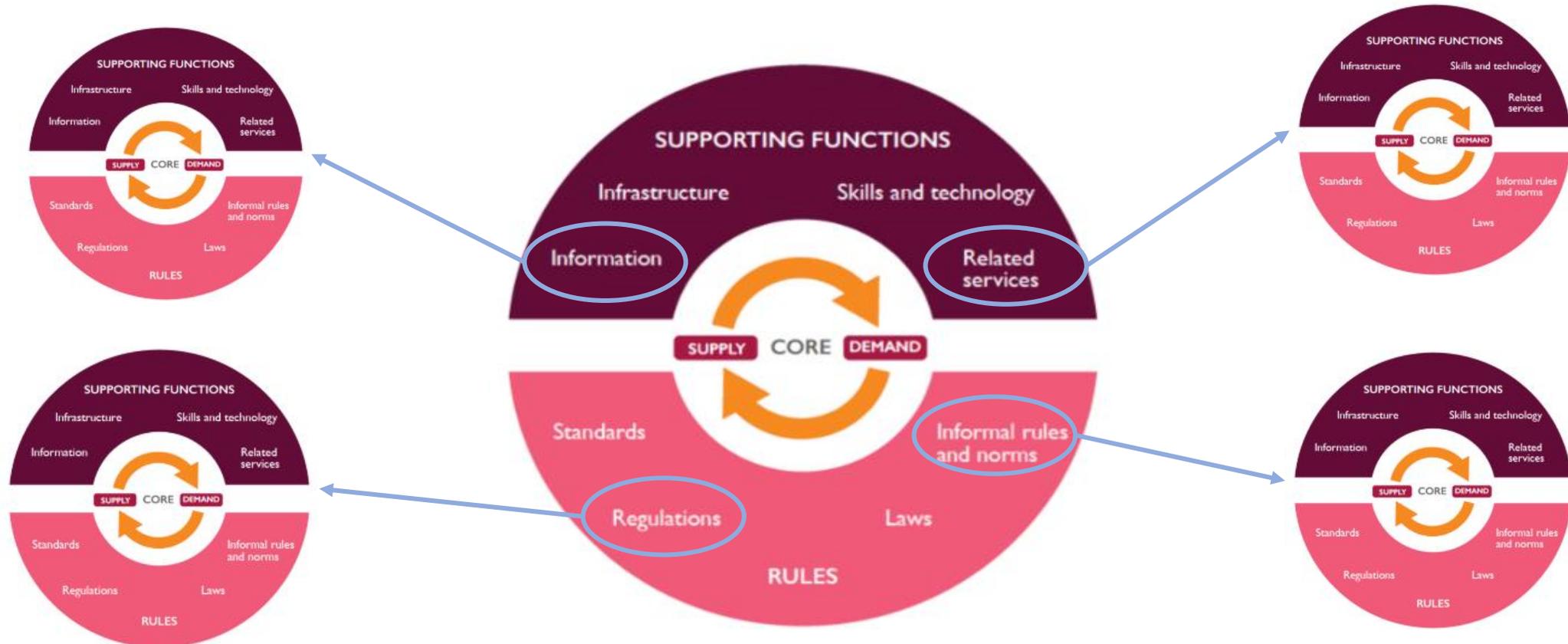
- **Value Chain Actors:** The chain of actors who directly deal with the products, i.e. produce, process, trade and own them.
- **Value Chain Supporters:** The services provided by various actors who never directly deal with the product, but whose services add value to the product.
- **Value Chain Influencers:** The regulatory framework, policies, infrastructures, etc. (at the local, national and international level).

Commodity Chain of Instan Noodle in Indonesia



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY MARKET SYSTEM?

- **Market System:** all the relationships that influence the process of producing an item and delivering it to the consumer.



BEFORE WE DO A VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS, WE NEED TO...

- **Select the value chain to analyse...and what do we need to do this?**
- **Selection criteria** – We need a basis for choosing market system/value chain and prioritizing which one(s) to investigate in more depth, to determine where you will work to make change at the policy level.
- **What are criteria that you use?**
- **Common criteria are often related to:**
 - Relevance
 - Opportunity
 - Feasibility

SO WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS?



- **Value chain/market analysis:**

- Examines the production steps that add value to services and products and the relationships between the actors involved in these steps
- It is important to do because it helps to identify the underlying causes of a weak market system performance so as to identify where large-scale change is possible

WHAT TYPES OF QUESTIONS DO WE ASK IN A VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS?

- **Value chain activity related questions**

- **What is happening at the end market stage?**
- What value is being added along the chain?
- What can be done to increase value along the chain?

- **Value chain actor and relationship related questions**

- What are the relations between the different actors of the chain? And specifically, what are the power relations?
- How can the communication and information flow among stakeholders be improved?

TOOLS AND INFORMATION SOURCES FOR VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS

- **Tools for data collection:**

- Secondary research
- Surveys / questionnaires
- Key informant interviews
- Focus group discussions

- **Tools for analysis:**

- Value chain map
- Constraints tree and prioritization of constraints
- Solutions table

- **Secondary Information sources:**

- Census data
- Socio-economic studies
- Livelihood analysis
- Gender analysis
- Poverty assessments

- **Primary Information sources:**

- Value chain actors
- Market support services
- Government entities
- Civil society
- Research, training, academia
- Other key stakeholders



SO LET'S MAP A VALUE CHAIN!

**GENDER
GENDER EQUALITY**

SESSION 3

How observant are you?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=pTv4yD6BKIA





ACTIVITY:

Roles, attributes, activities and responsibilities of women and men, boys and girls in Indonesia?

SUMMARY: WHAT IS GENDER?

SEX

Biological

Born with

Unvarying across cultures and through time

GENDER

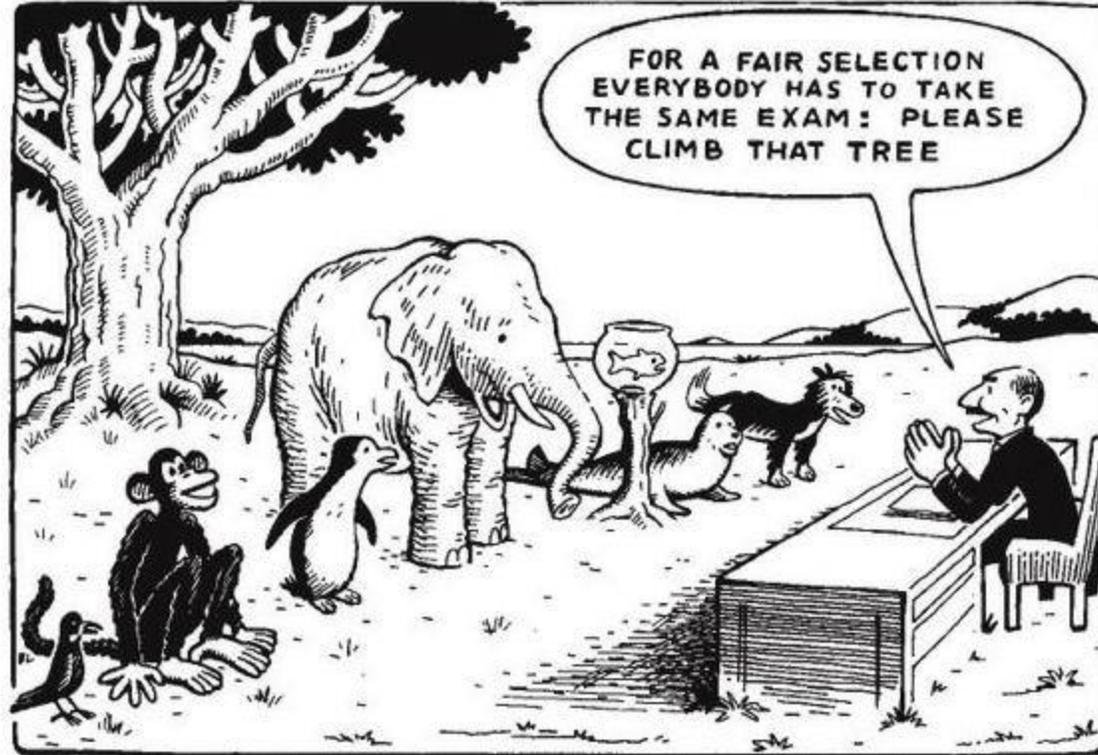
Socially defined roles, responsibilities, and behaviours

Learned

Culturally specific
Changes over time

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY GENDER EQUALITY?

- Implies a society in which women and men enjoy the same **opportunities**, **outcomes**, **rights** and **obligations** in all spheres of life.
- Equality between men and women exists when both sexes are able to
 - share equally in the distribution of power and influence;
 - have equal opportunities for financial independence through work or through setting up businesses;
 - enjoy equal access to education and the opportunity to develop personal ambitions.



Equitable opportunities do not necessarily mean that we must treat everyone the same

SUMMARY: WHAT IS GENDER EQUALITY?

- **GENDER MEANS BOTH WOMEN AND MEN:**
- Discrimination based on gender affects both women and men differently.
- Addressing gender inequality to redress discrimination against both women and men requires actions by both women and men to challenge their existing attitudes, privilege and practice.
- Nevertheless in the current situation gender inequality affects women more adversely than men.
- This justifies prioritizing attention to those inequalities which affect women.

**WHY WEE AND
GENDER EQUALITY,
AND WHY THIS IS
IMPORTANT**

SESSION 4

GENDER EQUALITY IS NOT THE SAME AS GENDER EQUITY

Gender equity means fairness of treatment for women and men, according to their respective needs...

Gender equality means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections.

GENDER EQUITY



GENDER EQUALITY

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

A **CRITICAL** aspect of promoting **gender equality** is the **economic empowerment of women**

(of special importance when working within markets and the economy)

Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) is defined as women having access to the resources that create economic growth as well as the agency to act on and make economic decisions.

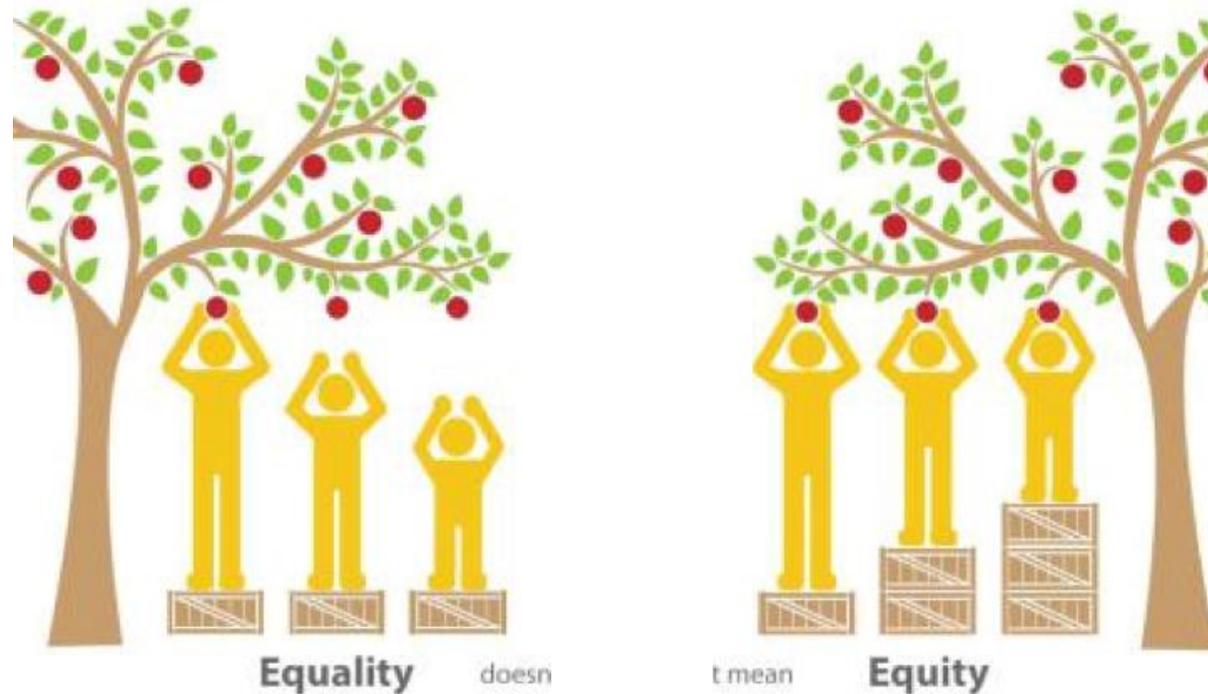
WHILE GENDER equality is an ultimate goal of WEE, WEE interventions are a means to contributing to that goal when we are thinking about value chains.

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT



GENDER EQUALITY

WEE and Gender Equality



“In market systems development, we aim to empower women through activities that shift systems to be more favourable for women who are participating or who could/would participate in those market systems. As we facilitate increased empowerment of women in market systems, this contributes to greater gender equality.”

SO WHY WEE & GENDER EQUALITY?

GENDER EQUALITY IS A HUMAN RIGHT

UN Declaration on Human Rights Article #2;

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

“As long as women are bound by poverty and as long as they are looked down upon, human rights will lack substance.... As long as a nation refuses to acknowledge the equal role of more than half of itself, it is doomed to failure.”

- Nelson Mandela

GENDER EQUALITY IS
SMART ECONOMICS

“In a growth and resource-constrained world...the potential in the female half of the world’s population is a solution that could prove very expensive to ignore.”

“For countries to succeed and sustain success, it is essential that they build institutions that are inclusive.”

- Goldman Sachs April 2013

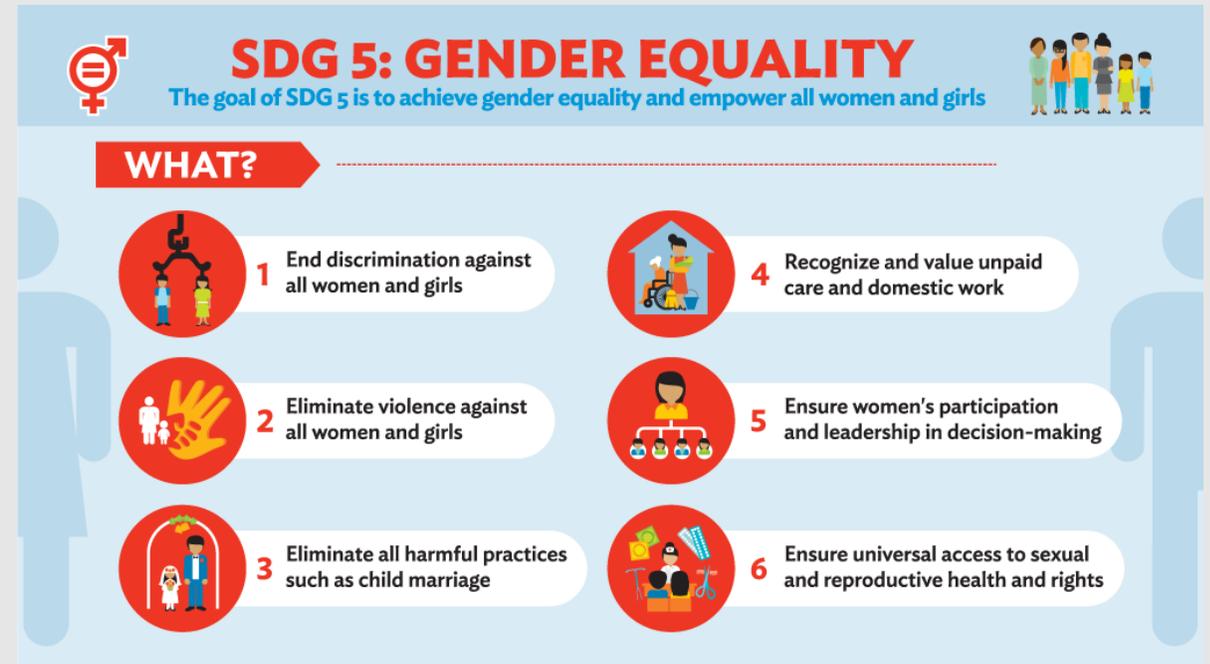
Gender equality required nationally & internationally

Government of Indonesia requires it

- Presidential Instruction No.9/2000 - national development should promote gender equality
- National Action Plan on Human Rights 2011–2014
- RPJMN (Development plan) 2015–2019:
 - (i) improving the quality of life and role of women in development;
 - (ii) improving the protection of women from violence and trafficking;
 - (iii) improving institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming and protection of women against violence.

International goals and standards require it

- UN Declaration of Human Rights
- Sustainable Development Goals



SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY
The goal of SDG 5 is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

WHAT?

- 1** End discrimination against all women and girls
- 2** Eliminate violence against all women and girls
- 3** Eliminate all harmful practices such as child marriage
- 4** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
- 5** Ensure women's participation and leadership in decision-making
- 6** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights

The infographic features a blue header with a red female symbol icon on the left and a family icon on the right. Below the header, a red arrow points to the word 'WHAT?'. Six red circular icons, each containing a number and a small illustration, are arranged in two columns. Each icon is followed by a white rounded rectangle containing the corresponding goal text.

**SO IF IT IS A HUMAN RIGHT, IS SMART
ECONOMICS AND IS REQUIRED...**

YET GENDER EQUALITY GAPS EXIST

Women comprise **43%** of the agricultural labour force in developing countries and account for an estimated two-thirds of the world's 600 million poor livestock keepers.

Female farmers receive only **5%** of all agricultural extension services from 97 countries



© 2010 IIRR Africa

Only 15% of the world's extension agents are women

Only 10% of total aid for agriculture, forestry and fishing goes to women.

KEY GENDER ISSUES IN INDONESIA

- **Employment & Labour market:**

- Female formal labor force participation rate is low at 50.3% compared with 84.4% for males.
- Women are concentrated in low-paid and low-skilled informal jobs - twice as many women work in the informal sector
- Average income of males is still more than double that of females
- Limited access to training, gender segregation in the labor market, as well as family responsibilities and childcare, are the key factors that limit women's engagement in the labor market.

- **Leadership & Business Ownership:**

- Approximately 31% of firms have female top managers, and women make up about 18% of the board of directors in listed companies. About 43% of firms have female participation in their ownership.
- Women own 35% of Indonesia's small and medium-sized enterprises, but these have limited opportunities to grow because of limited knowledge in business development and access to credit.
- Women hold less than 20% of the 555 national parliamentary seats; the 2008 electoral laws required a minimum quota of 30% of female candidates in each political party participating in the elections

KEY GENDER ISSUES IN INDONESIA (Cont'd)

- **Land ownership & Inheritance:**
 - Under Indonesian civil law, women and men have equal rights to inheritance. However inheritance practices vary widely between different regions and ethnic groups.
 - About 36.2% of married women aged 15 to 49 years own land individually or jointly as opposed to 54.1% of men
- **Violence against Women & Marriage Laws:**
 - Reported cases of domestic violence more than doubled from 54,425 in 2008 to 143,586 in 2009.²⁷
 - In 2010 14.4% of all Indonesian girls between 15 - 19 yrs were married, divorced or widowed, compared to 6.1% of boys (2012 UN Report)
 - Indonesia's Marriage Law states that men are the head of the household, although men and women share parental authority equally.
- **Rankings:**
 - Indonesia is ranked 108 on the Human Development Index, while the Philippines and PRC are ranked 117 and 91 respectively.
 - The gender inequality index (GII) for Indonesia is ranked at 103 out of 149 countries, compared to its rank of 100 out of 146 countries in 2011.

COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS WHEN INTEGRATING WOMEN INTO THE ECONOMY

1. **Argument:** Women should not steal men's jobs in times of high unemployment.
2. **Argument:** Women should stay at home and fulfil their female role as housewife and mother.
3. **Argument:** Integrating gender into our work only involves women.
4. **Argument:** If we focus on women, then men will lose out.

GENDER SENSITIVE
VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS
GENDER ISSUES IN
INDONESIA

SESSION 5

WHAT IS GENDER SENSITIVE VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS?

Value chain/market analysis

- examines the production steps that add value to services and products
- diagnostic process to uncover the root causes and not just the symptoms of why markets are underperforming

Gender-sensitive value chain analysis

- looks at the different roles women and men play in the value chain and the relationships between them.

QUESTIONS ASKED IN GENDER SENSITIVE VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS

Value chain activity related questions

- What value is being added along the chain?
- What can be done to increase value along the chain?

Value chain activity related questions

- What value is being added along the chain?
- How many women & men are involved at each step?
- What are their leadership/decision-making roles?
- What can be done to increase value along the chain?
- Do both women & men have access to services/supports that will help them increase this value

QUESTIONS ASKED IN A GENDER-SENSITIVE VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS

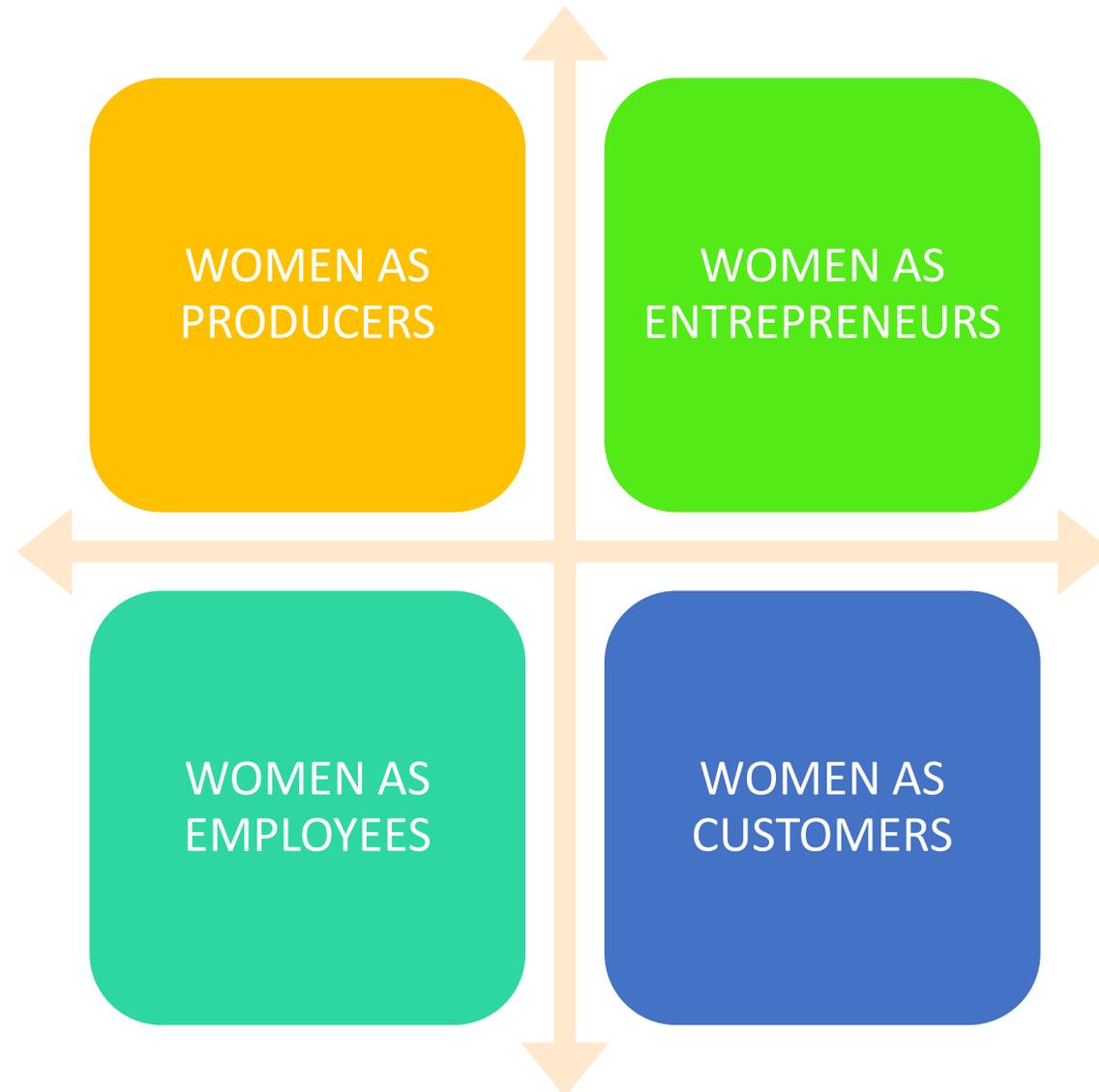
Value chain actor and relationship related questions

- What are the power relations between the different actors of the chain?
- How can the communication and information flow among stakeholders be improved?

Value chain actor and relationship related questions

- What are the power relations between the different actors of the chain?
- **How do they impact women and men the differently?**
- How can the communication and information flow among stakeholders be improved?
- **Should these be improved differently for women vs. men?**

SEEING WOMEN: ECONOMIC ROLES



SELECTING VALUE CHAINS IN A GENDER-SENSITIVE MANNER

- Useful tool for sector selection
- Also guides potential for impact

Women are vital actors in the economy so WEE work cannot be segregated, but women's roles can be hidden and they can face constraints.

Range of impact depth, potential to reach scale

Focus on mainstreaming women's economic empowerment

Deep impact, but scale often limited

Focus on women-led entrepreneurship, female leadership and formal workplace improvements

Predominantly men-led and dominated sectors

Key ownership/management and/or decision making by men, with few women playing critical roles within the sector as second tier actors.

Predominantly men-led sectors

Key ownership/management and/or decision making by men, but women play various critical roles within the sector as second tier actors.

Jointly-led sectors

Key ownership/management and/or decision making by men and women jointly.

Predominantly women-led and dominated sectors

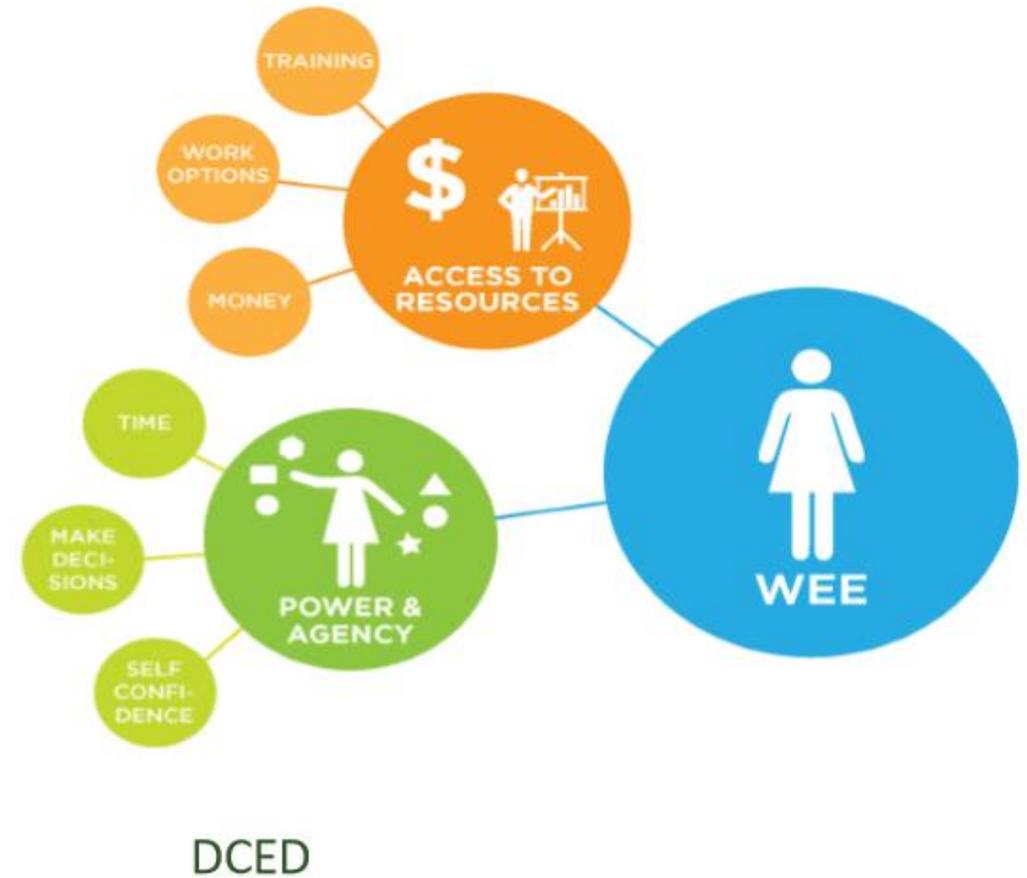
Key ownership/management and/or decision making by women, with predominantly women playing critical roles within the sector as second tier actors

HOW DO WE WORK TOWARDS WEE

“A woman is economically empowered when she has both the **ability to succeed and advance economically...**

...and the **power to make and act on economic decisions.**”

This **contributes** to gender equality.



DOMAINS FOR A WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FRAMEWORK



AGENCY:
Manageable workloads for women

AGENCY:
Decision-making authority and influence in different spheres including household finances and trade relations

ACCESS:
To opportunities and life chances such as skills development or job openings

ACCESS:
To assets, services and needed supports to advance economically

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Sources:

Eerdewijk, A. et al. (2017), "White Paper: A Conceptual Model of Women and Girls' Empowerment." Amsterdam: Royal Tropical Institute (KIT).

WEAMS Framework (2015)

QUESTIONS TO ASK TO FILL GAPS IN WEE

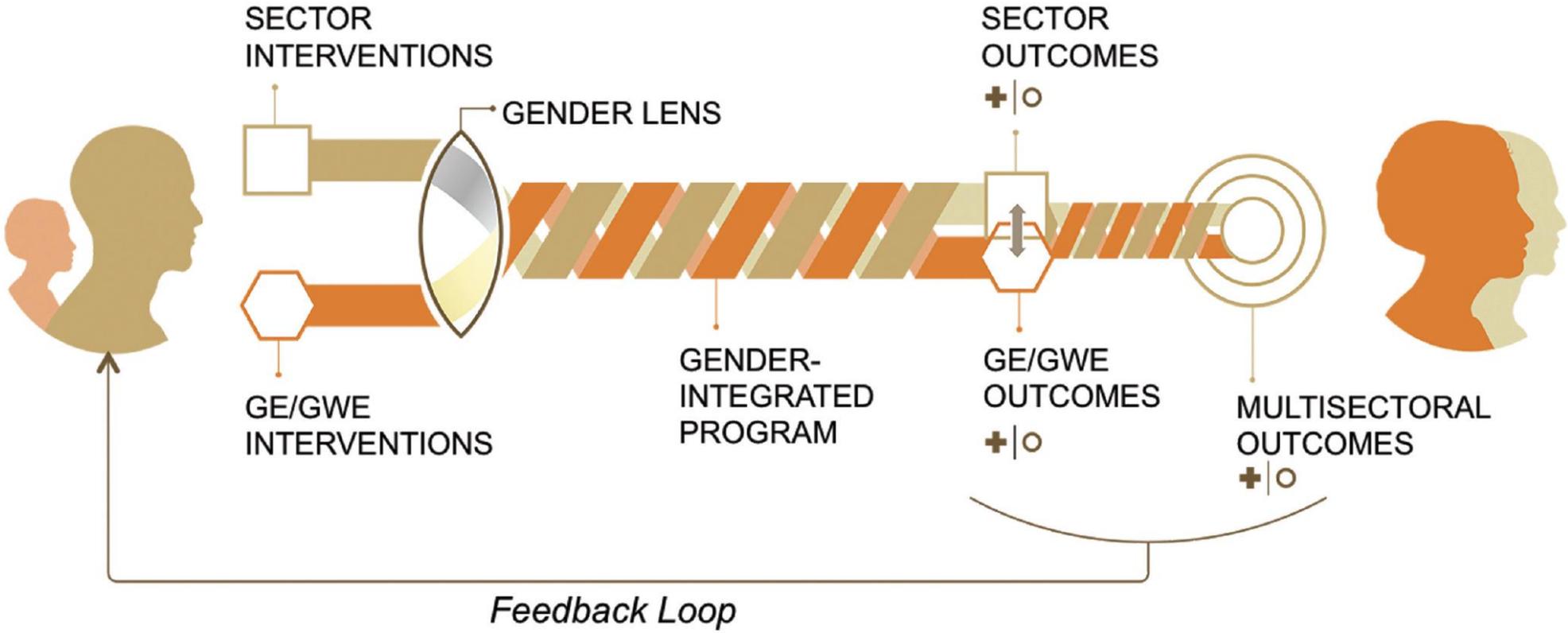
- Where and why are markets not working for women?
- How does the market system have to change for women?
- Which areas that may play a role in limiting women's benefits from the selected market system (s) should be addressed?
- What change in access to resources and services do women need?
- Are there opportunities in this sector to move women from access to control?
- What change needs to take place for women to have more agency (control over their decisions, time)?

OBJECTIVES OF VALUE CHAIN / MARKET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

- COMPETITIVENESS AND GROWTH
- INCLUSIVITY
- RESILIENCE

Gender equity and value chain competitiveness are mutually supportive goals.

FRAMEWORK FOR ACHIEVING MULTISECTORAL OUTCOMES



GE/GWE: Gender Equality and Girls' and Women's Empowerment

+ | 0 Benefit / Neutral

Source: Eerdewijk, A. et al. (2017), "White Paper: A Conceptual Model of Women and Girls' Empowerment." Amsterdam: Royal Tropical Institute (KIT).

What did I learn?

End of day reflection