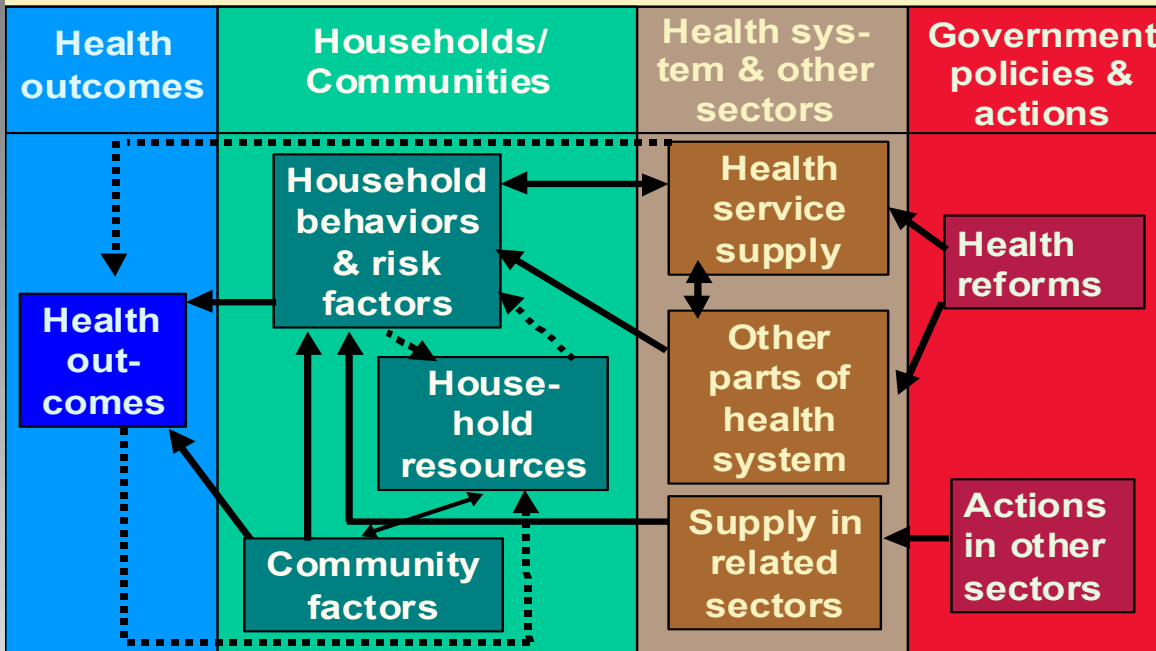


# Gender, Poverty, and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa:

## A Framework for Analysis



## Pathways to Improved Health Outcomes



◆ Implications for policy: Cross-Sectoral Trade-Offs & Linkages

◆ A Different Poverty Agenda = Better Health Outcomes

◆ Roles of Men and Women

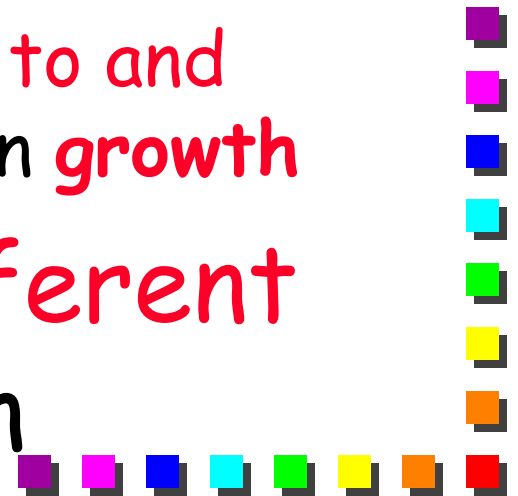
- in the market economy
- in the household economy

◆ Gender-based asset inequality



# Gender & Poverty

- Poverty is multidimensional
  - beyond income poverty: loss of rights & dignity, powerlessness, inequality, vulnerability, isolation
  - assets: livelihood security
    - Gender inequality in access to and control of assets--impact on growth
- Impact of poverty different for men and for women



I

# Gender Roles



# Gender Roles: 1

**MARKET**

Labor  
Segmentation

Key Characteristics

MONETIZED  
ECONOMY  
PREDOMINANTLY  
MALE  
GOVERNED  
BY LAW

Agriculture

Industry, Services

Informal Sector

What do men and  
women contribute  
to the market  
economy (GDP)?



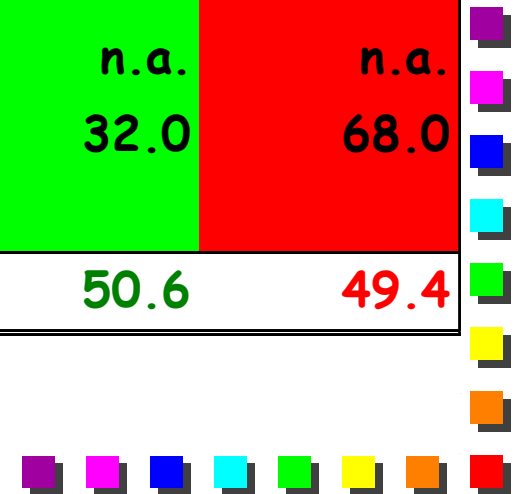
# Uganda: Gender Intensity of Production

Sector	Share of GDP	Share of Exports	Gender Intensity of Production	
			Women	Men
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>
o/w: Food Crops	33.0		80.0	20.0
Traditional Exports	3.5	75.0	60.0	40.0
NTAEs	1.0	24.0	80.0	20.0
<b>Industry</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>
o/w: Manufacturing	6.8		n.a.	n.a.
<b>Services</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
<b>Contribution to GDP:</b>			<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>

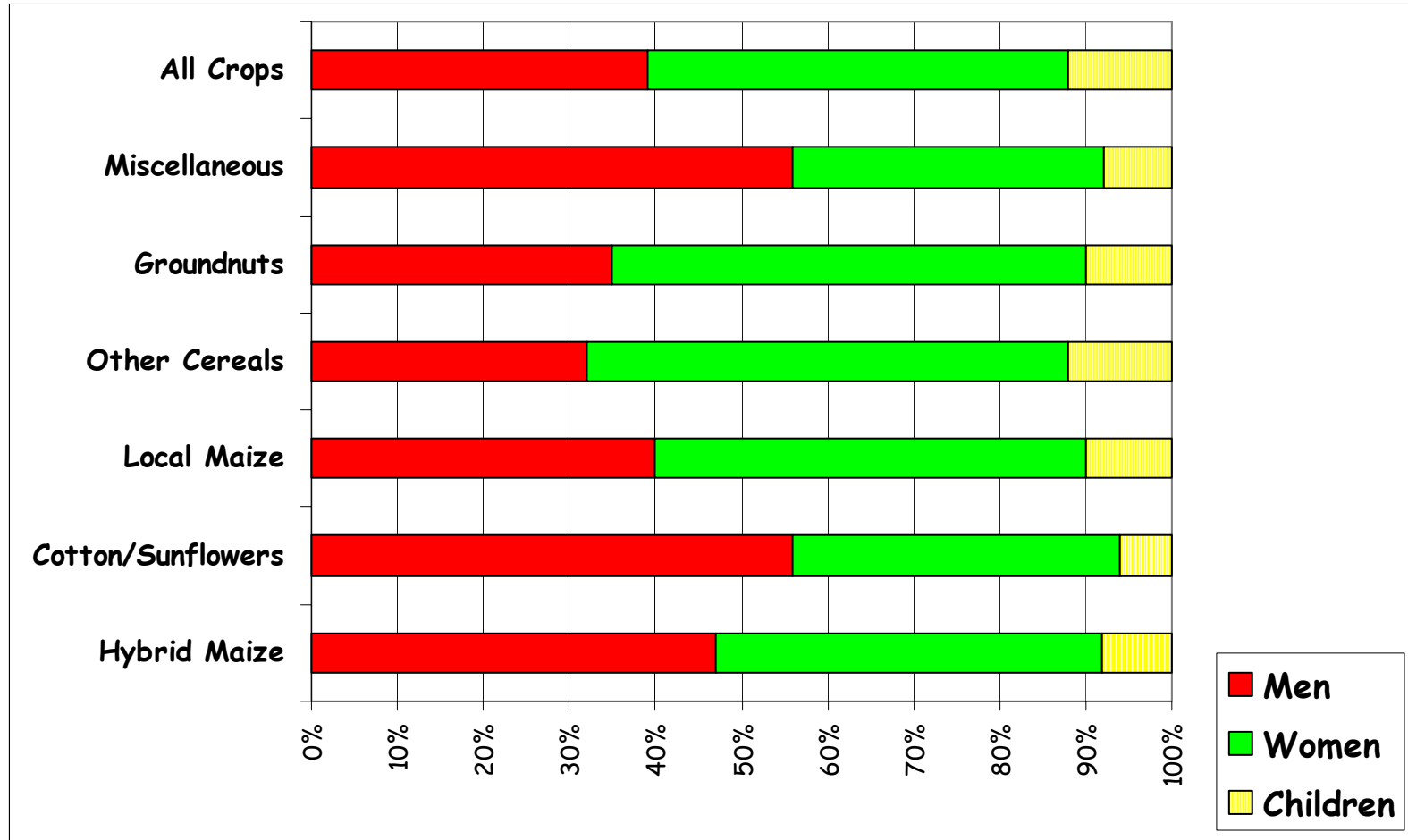
Notes: Gender Intensity of Production - female and male shares of employment.

NTAE = Non-Traditional Agricultural Exports.

Source: Based on Elson and Evers 1997.

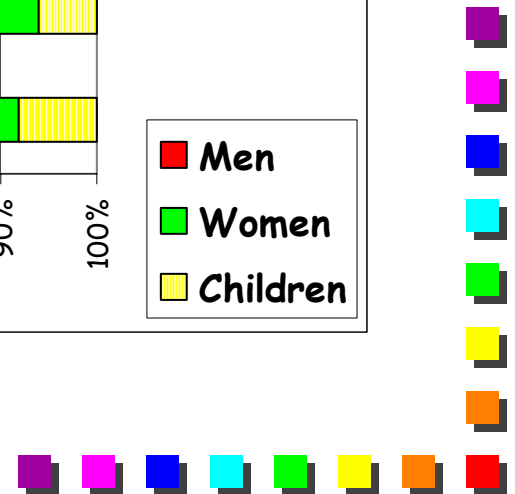


# Zambia: Labor By Crop (%)

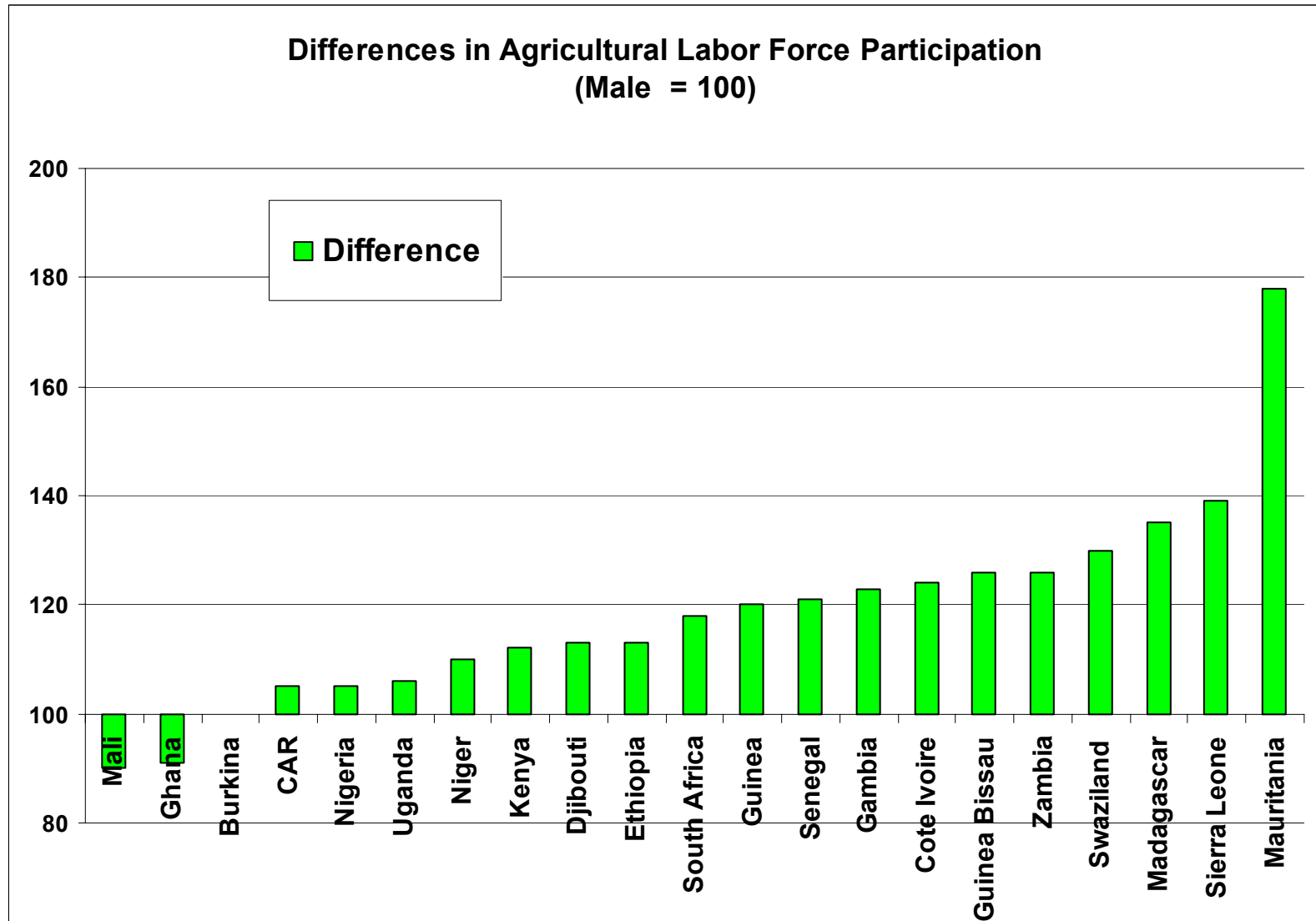


Share: ■ 39% ■ 49%  12%

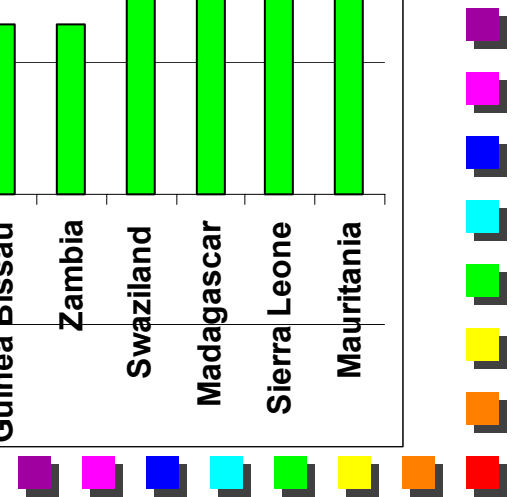
Source: Kumar 1994.



# Agricultural Labor Force



Source: Fofack, in Blackden and Bhanu 1999.



# Gender Roles: 2

Fuel and water  
provisioning

Child care & health

Food preparation

What do men and  
women contribute  
to the household  
economy?

**HOUSEHOLD**

Labor Immobility

Valued at 30-50%  
of GDP

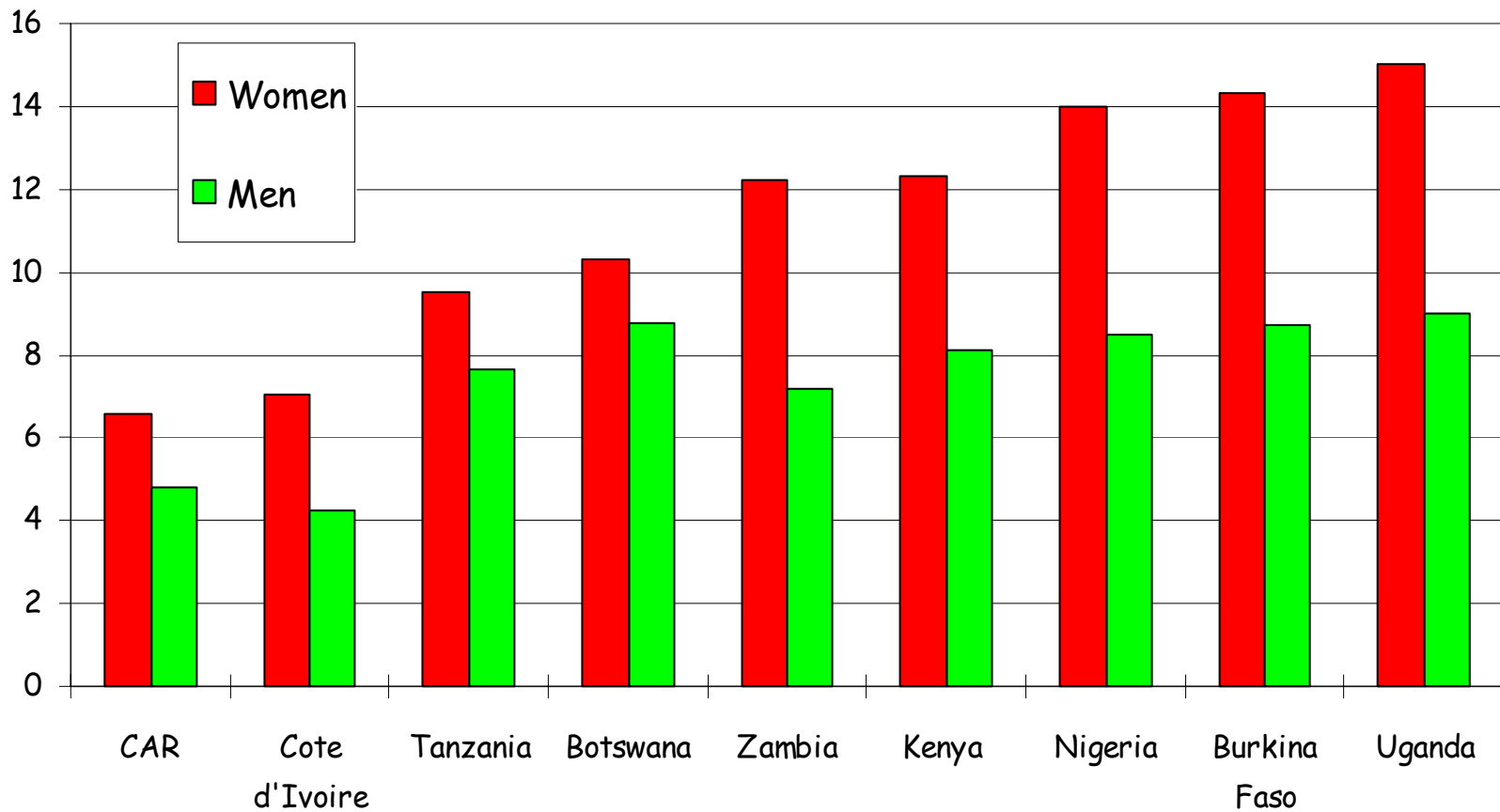
Key Characteristics

UNPAID NON-  
MONETIZED  
PREDOMINANTLY  
FEMALE  
GOVERNED  
BY CUSTOM

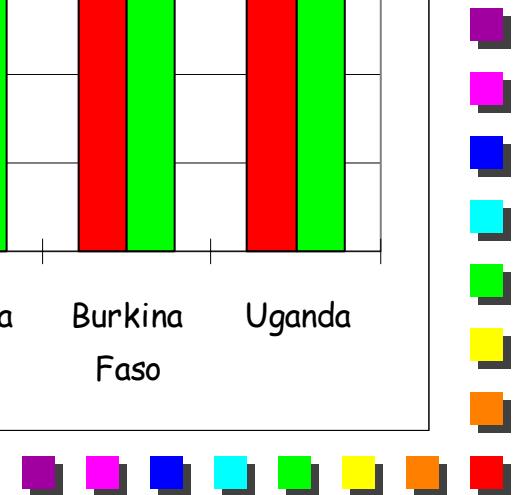


# Time Poverty in Africa

Productive Hours per Day by Gender, Selected African Countries



Source: "Gender, Growth, and Poverty Reduction," 1999.

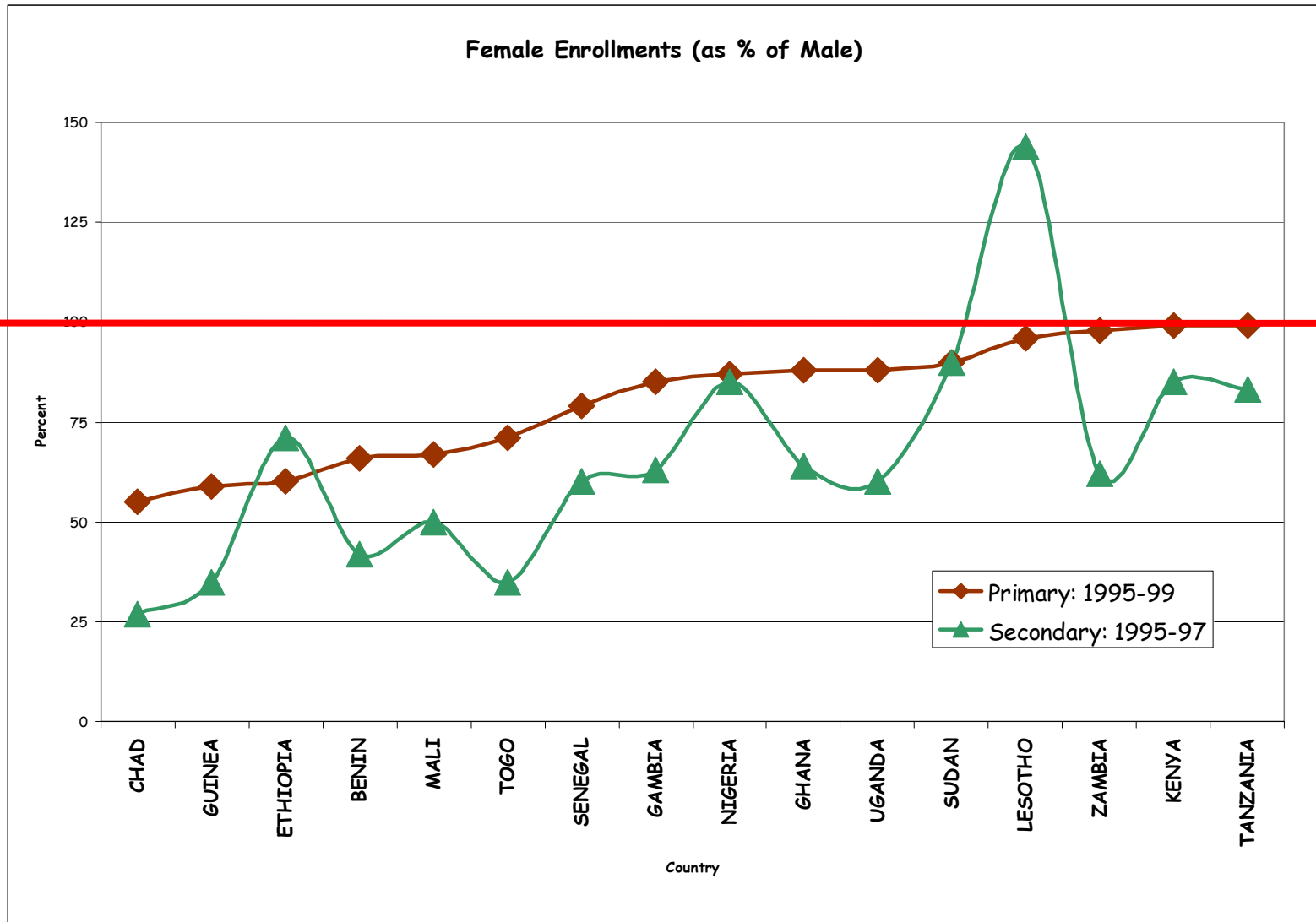


II

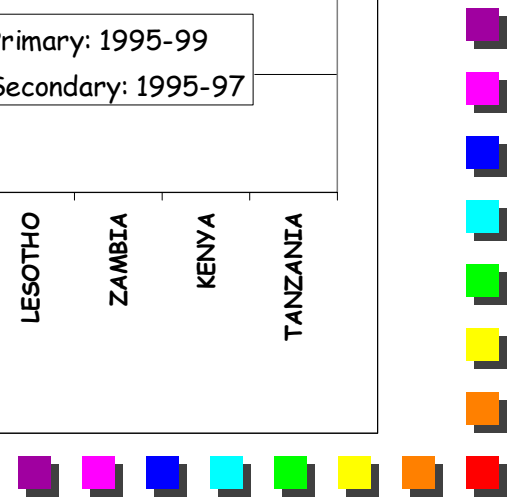
# Asset Inequality



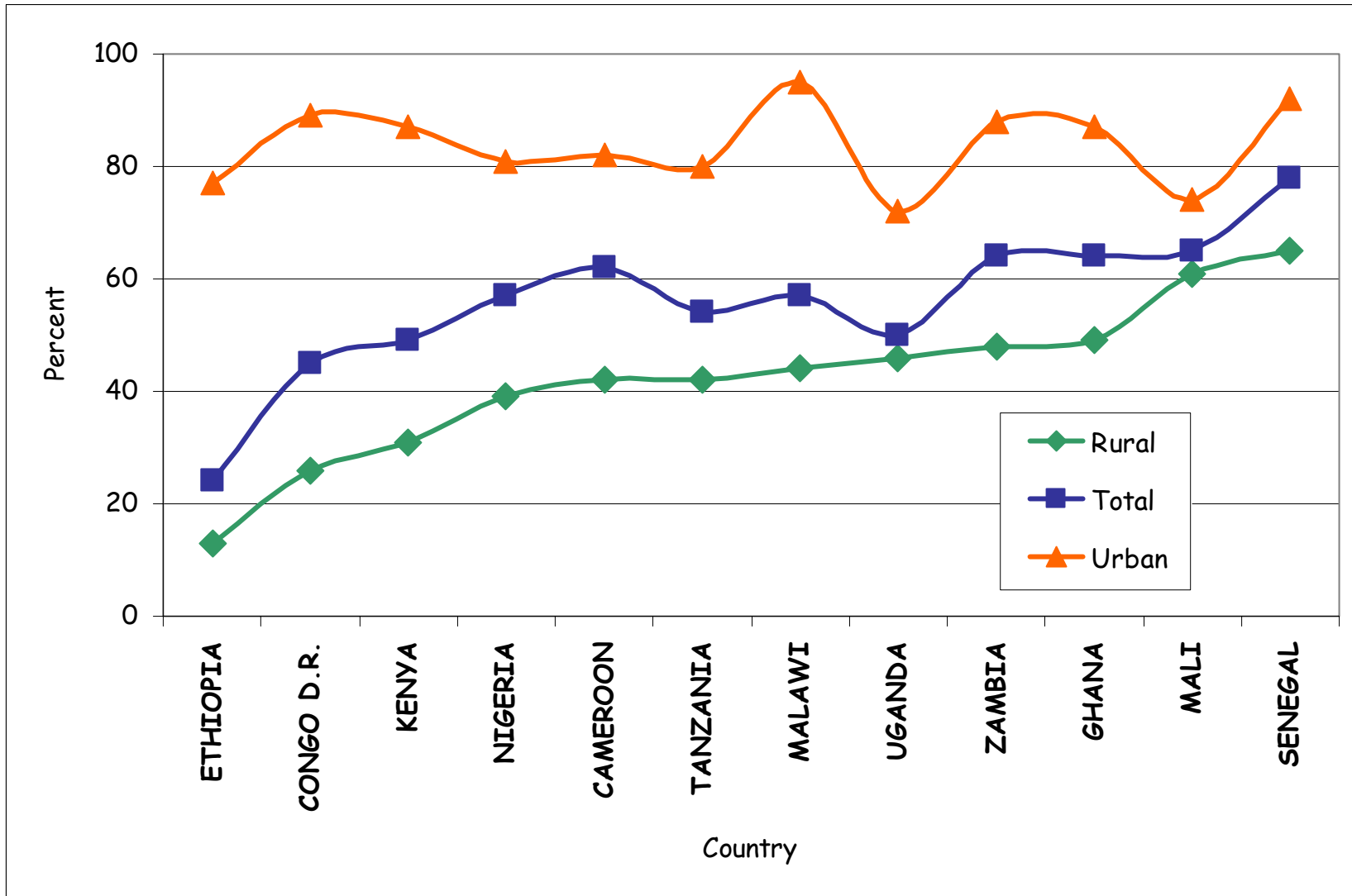
# Capability: Enrollments



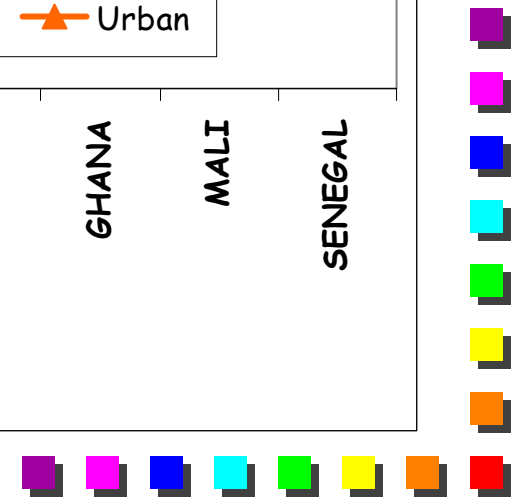
Source: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children, 2001.*



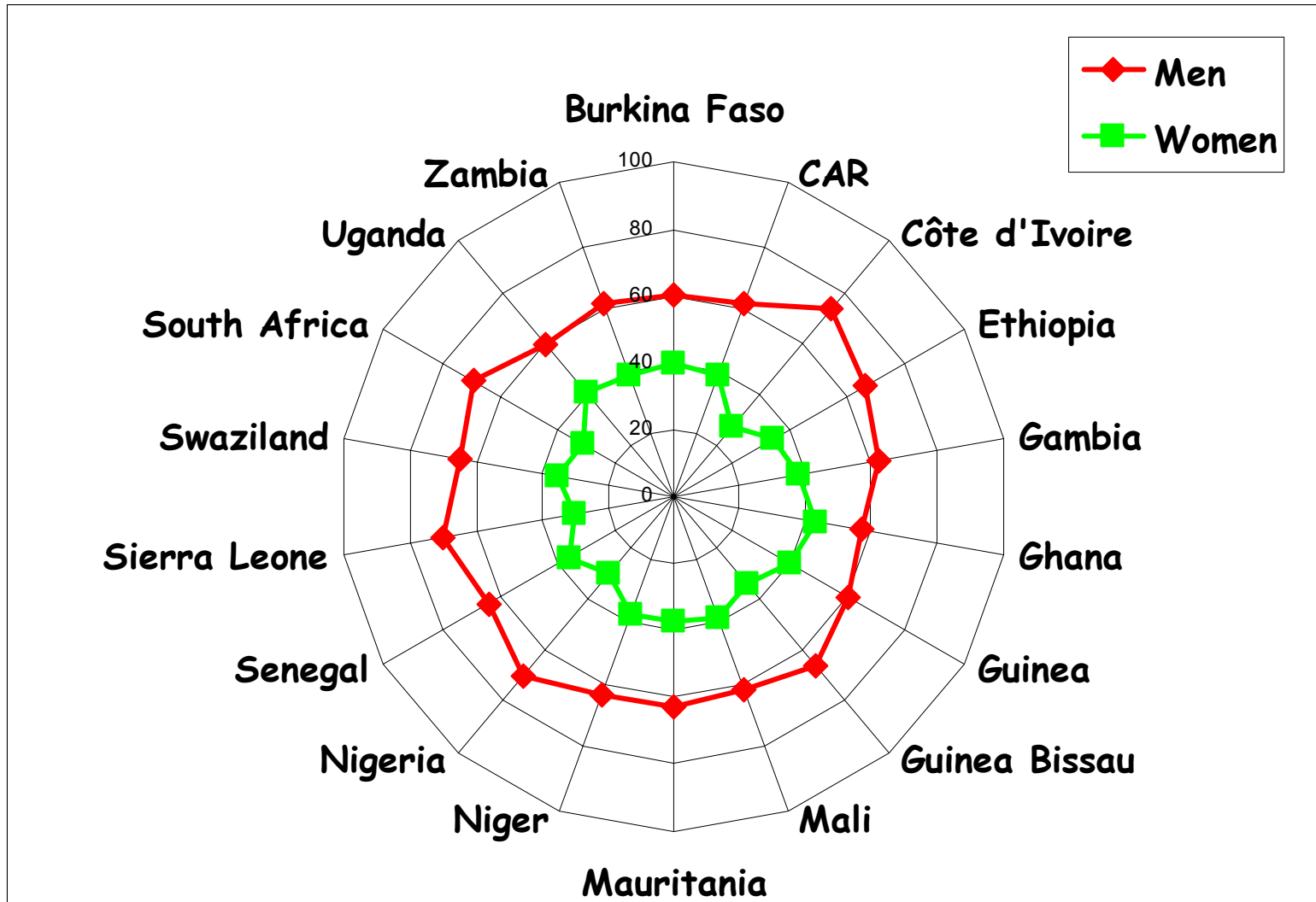
# Security: Access to Water



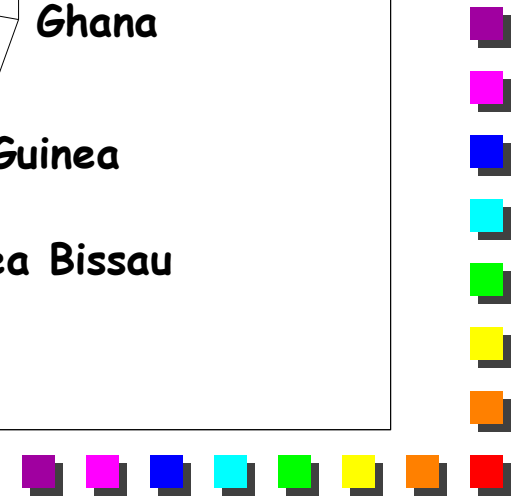
Source: [www.unicef.org/statis](http://www.unicef.org/statis) (2000).



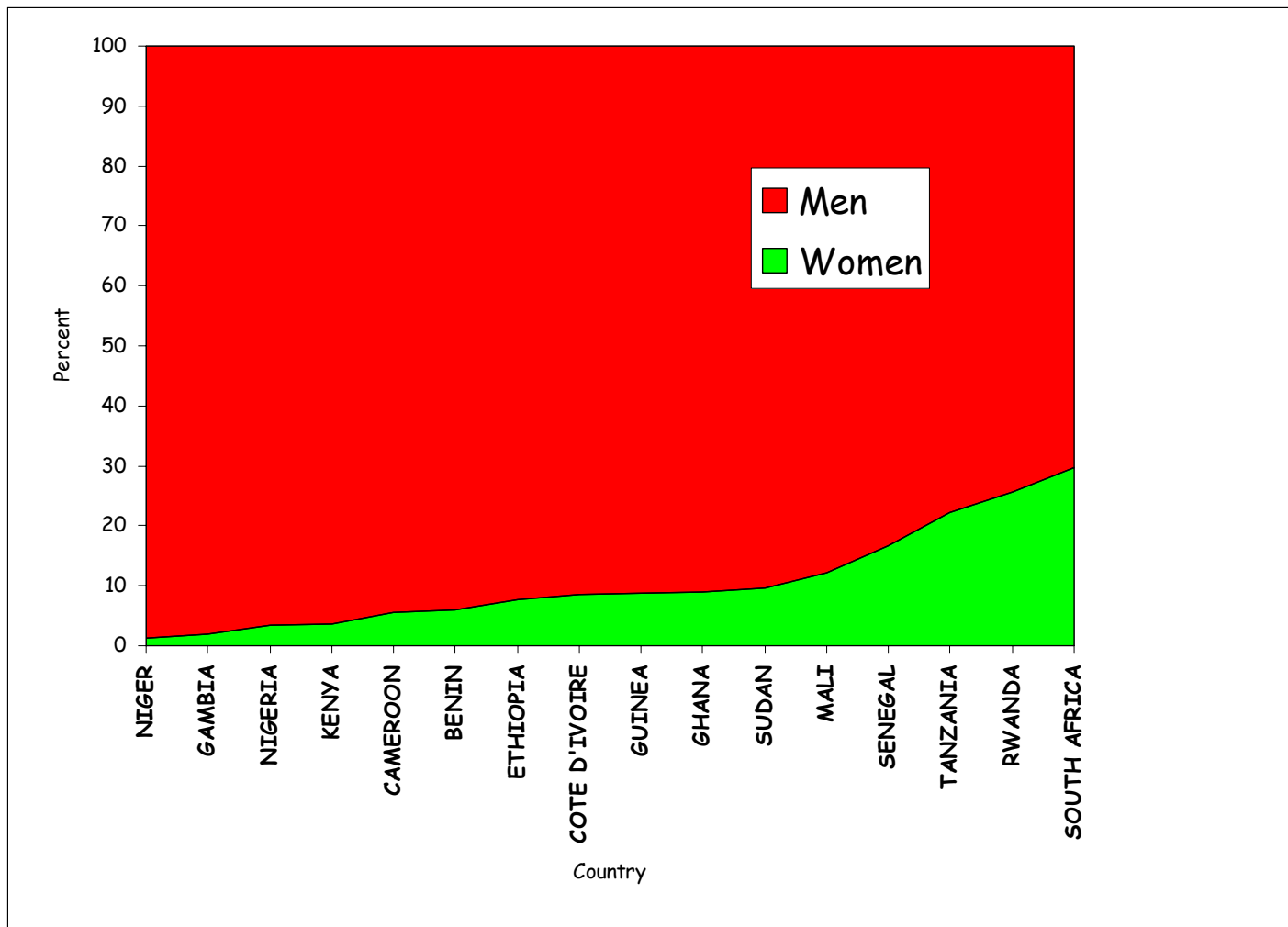
# Opportunity: Income Shares



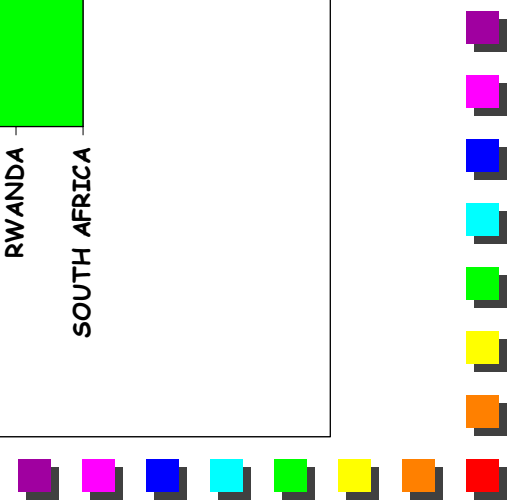
Source: Fofack, in Blackden and Bhanu 1999.



# Empowerment: SSA Men and Women in Parliament



Source: International Parliamentary Union, 2001. [www.ipu.org/wmn-e](http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e).



# HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates by Age (15-24) and Gender, Selected SSA Countries

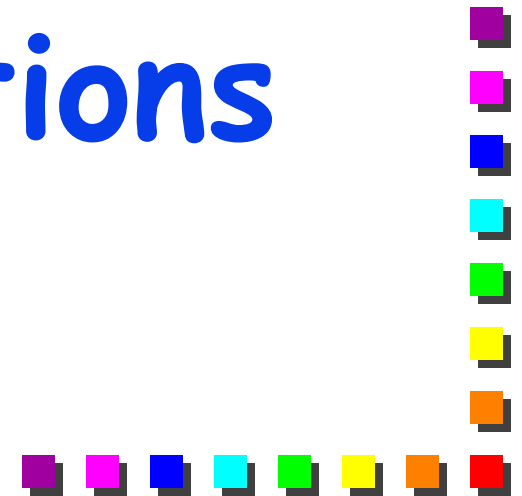
Men  
Women

Country	Men	Women
EQUAT. GUINEA	0.5	1.0
NIGER	1.0	2.0
MALI	1.5	3.0
CHAD	2.5	4.0
GHANA	2.0	5.0
GABON	3.5	6.0
D.R. CONGO	3.5	6.5
NIGERIA	3.5	6.5
BURKINA FASO	3.5	8.0
CAMEROON	5.5	9.5
TANZANIA	5.5	9.5
COTE D'IVOIRE	5.5	9.5
RWANDA	7.5	12.5
ETHIOPIA	9.5	14.0
KENYA	9.0	15.5
MALAWI	8.5	16.5
MOZAMBIQUE	9.5	16.5
CAR	9.5	16.5
ZAMBIA	9.5	19.0
NAMIBIA	10.5	21.0
ZIMBABWE	13.0	26.0
SOUTH AFRICA	15.5	27.5
LESOTHO	16.5	29.5
SWAZILAND	17.5	31.5
BOTSWANA	18.5	36.5

Source: UNAIDS, June 2000. [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)

III

Policy Implications



# Key Policy Implications: 1

- Because economies are **gendered** structures ...
- ... sectoral growth patterns make **different demands** on men's and women's **labor** and have **different implications** for the **division of labor** and the **distribution of income**.



# Key Policy Implications: 2

- Because gender **disparities** persist in access to and control of human, economic, and social **assets** ...
- ... gender-based **inequality** **limits economic growth** and diminishes the effectiveness of poverty reduction efforts



# Gender Inequality and Economic Growth

## ■ Cameroon: Rice vs. Sorghum

Women do not control the income from rice production, and prefer the **less remunerative** task of sorghum production where they **control** the income.

Total household income is **lower** than it could be.

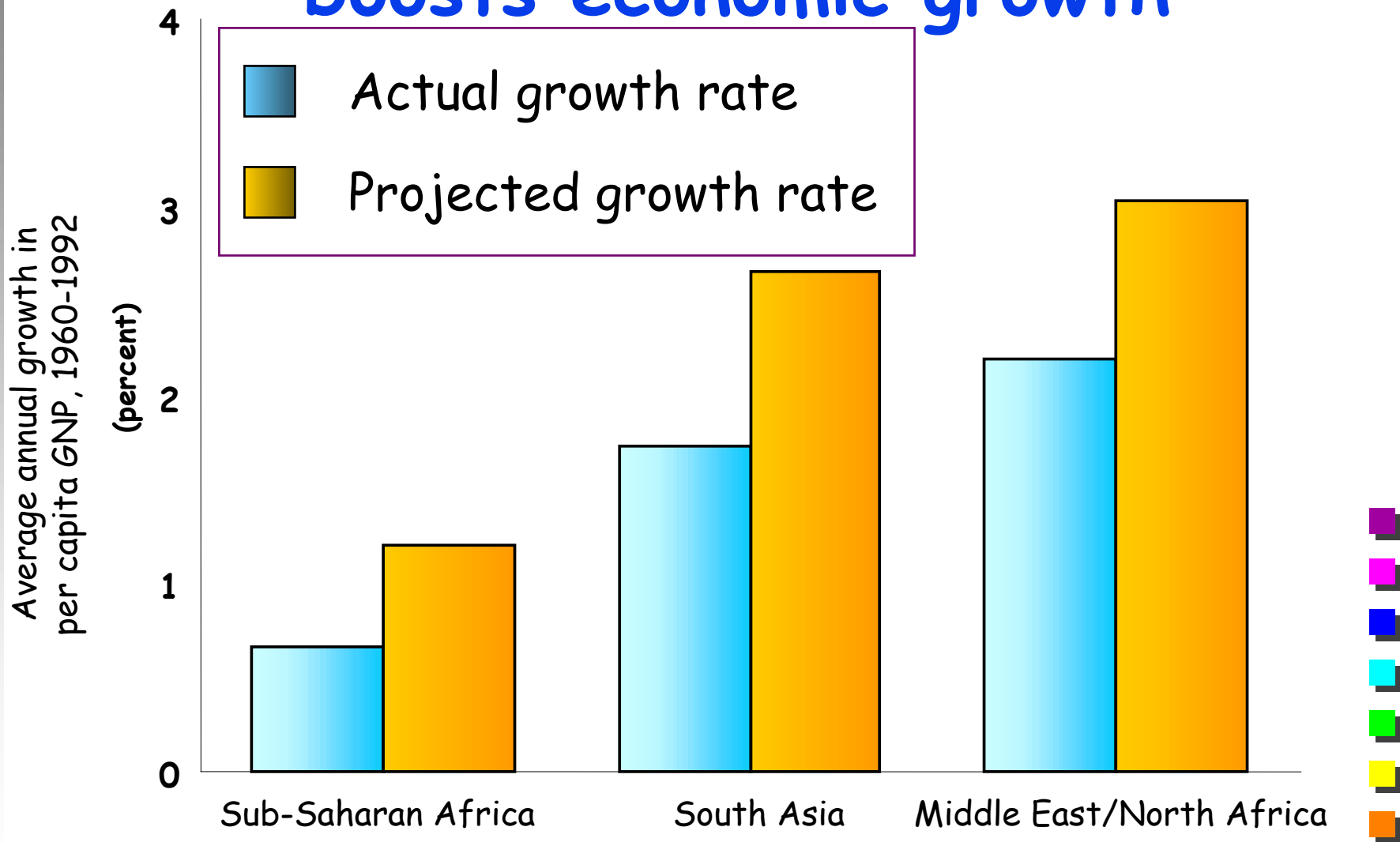
## ■ Burkina Faso: Agricultural Production

Key inputs (fertilizer and manure) are unevenly distributed.

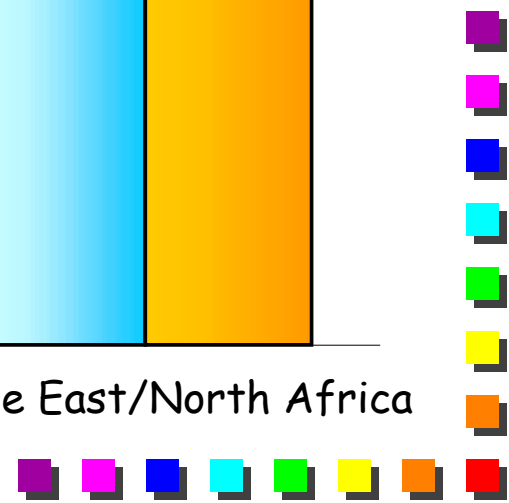
**IF** existing resources were shifted between men's and women's plots, output up by **10-20 %**



# Closing the gender gap in schooling boosts economic growth



Source: "Engendering Development" (PRR) 2001, in WDR 2000/01, "Attacking Poverty".



# Key Policy Implications: 3

- Because household and market economies **co-exist** & are **interdependent** ...
- ... **trade-offs** and **linkages** are very significant



# Interdependent ...

GENDER DIVISION OF LABOR  
ACCESS & CONTROL  
OF RESOURCES

## MARKET

Labor  
Segmentation

Key Characteristics

MONETIZED  
ECONOMY  
PREDOMINANTLY  
MALE  
GOVERNED  
BY LAW

## HOUSEHOLD

Labor Immobility  
Valued at 30-50%  
of GDP

Key Characteristics

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GOVERNED  
BY CUSTOM

LABOR SUPPLY



# Invisible?

**MARKET**

Labor  
Segmentation

Key Characteristics

MONETIZED  
ECONOMY  
PREDOMINANTLY  
MALE  
GOVERNED  
BY LAW



# Key Policy Implications: 4

- Because the poor, especially **women**, have little or no **voice in decision making** ...
- ... **gender** needs to be a **criterion for inclusion** in poverty reduction initiatives, and
- a **criterion for prioritizing** policy and investment choices



# IV

## A Different Poverty Reduction Agenda



# Engendering Policy Choices and Priority Actions: 1

- Promote greater participation of poor men and women in economic policy-making
  - gender budget initiatives
  - inclusion in policy fora: poverty reduction and sector strategies
  - Local-level audit/expenditure accounting

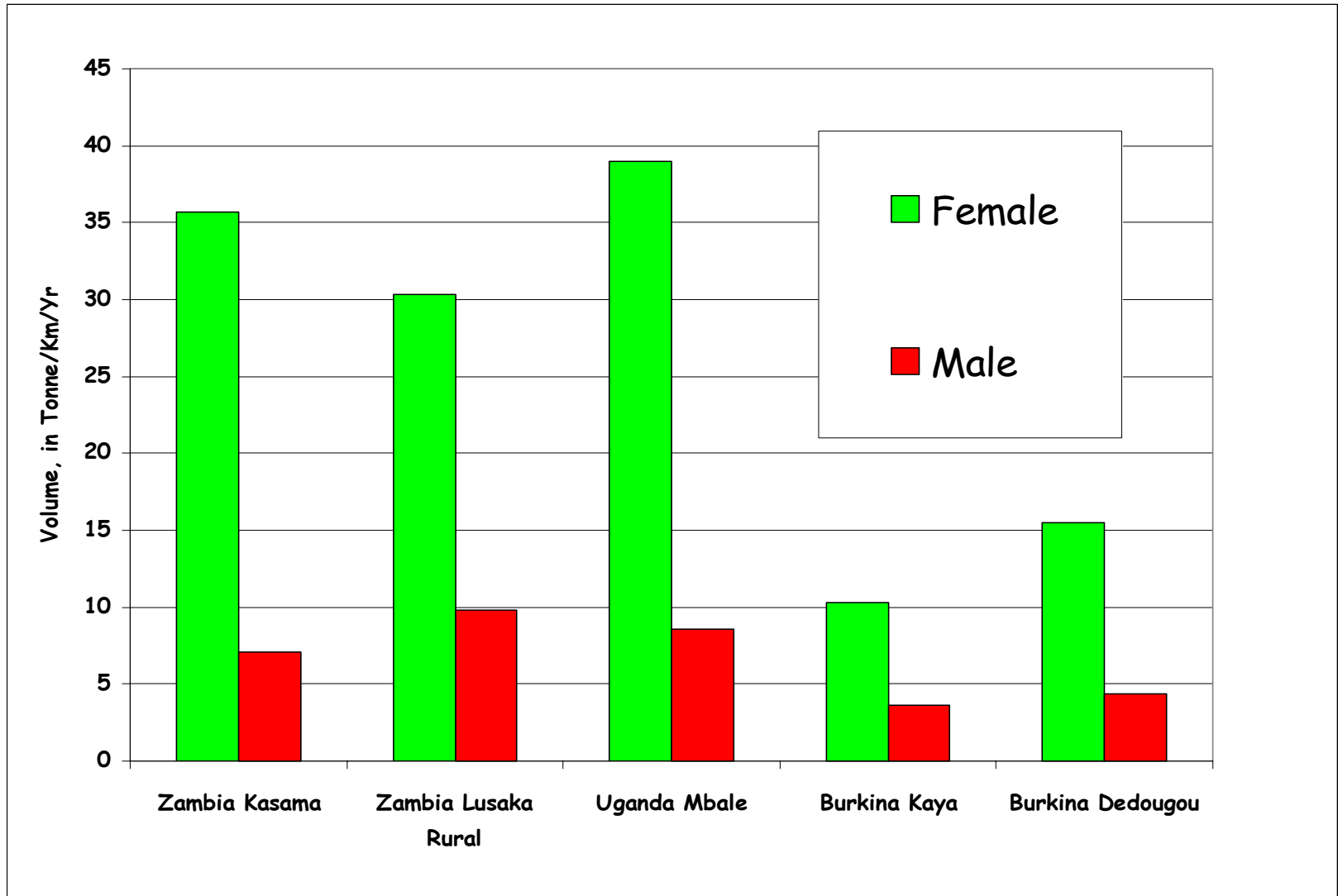


# Engendering Policy Choices and Priority Actions: 2

- Investing in the household economy reduces poverty and is highly relevant for health: water/sanitation, transport (IMT), domestic energy, and labor-saving technology (food processing/transformation)



# Opportunity: Transport Tasks



Source: Barwell 1996.



# Engendering Policy Choices and Priority Actions: 3

- Integrate gender into **statistics and national accounts** (make **VISIBLE!**)
  - intra-household modules in surveys
  - gendered economic production data
  - benefit incidence analysis of public expenditures
  - integrate household (care) economy into statistics and accounts
  - country-specific **time** budgets

