

<b>Tool 3: Formulation of gender-based constraints</b>	
<b>Objectives</b>	Assist project staff and service providers to make more strategic gender interventions.
<b>For whom</b>	Service providers, project staff, gender experts from the local organisation.
<b>Activities</b>	Plenary
<b>Time</b>	Two hours
<b>Material</b>	Flip charts and markers
<b>Preparation</b>	Tool 1: Activities and responsibilities per gender Tool 2: Access and control These tools are used with producers, processors and their membership organisations.
<b>When to use</b>	This tool is quite analytical. You can use it for project officers or experts, to help them formulate the gender-based constraints. They can then adapt their project interventions. Make sure you share and validate your findings with the community afterwards.

General information:

Gender-based constraints are defined as: *'Barriers inhibiting men's or women's access to resources or opportunities based on their gender'* (USAID)

A gender-based constraint statement includes:

- who is being affected and what is the observed and measurable inequality
- what is the cause of it
- what is the consequence of it.

Steps:

- ✓ Use the empty table below to formulate gender-based constraints, using information from the tools Activities and responsibilities per gender and Access and control. Write down as clearly as you can, who is being affected and what is the observed and measurable inequality (column 1).
- ✓ In column 2 write the cause / factor leading to the gender-based constraint. Often, causes are to be found in the division of labour between men and women, access to and control over resources, beliefs and perceptions, laws, policies and institutions.
- ✓ Use column 3 to write down what the consequences of the constraint are. Consequences can be at the level of:
  - the achievement of project objectives
  - limitations on women's (economic) empowerment
  - the efficiency and competitiveness of the value chain itself.

This will help you to prioritise constraints.

- ✓ In column 4, formulate actions to address the constraints.
- ✓ After doing the exercise, feed back the proposed actions to the community so they can react.
  - Discuss with the community (m/f separate) what the main gender-based constraints (GBC) are, and what other obstacles and constraints they see.
  - Prioritise with the community (m/f separately) what to work on. You could use a voting system with coloured stickers.

<b>1. GBC statement (who and what)</b>	<b>2. Cause / factor leading to the GBC</b>	<b>3. Consequence of the GBC</b>	<b>4. Actions</b>

Tips for identifying actions:

- Be creative and think innovatively
- Aim for strategic and market-driven solutions
- Seek mutually supportive and transformative strategies
- Engage both men and women
- Start with 'low-hanging fruit' - simple interventions

<b>Samburu example</b>			
<b>1. GBC statement (who and what)</b>	<b>2. Cause / factor leading to the GBC</b>	<b>3. Consequence of the GBC</b>	<b>4. Actions</b>
Women's work, looking after the young, and milking, tends to be invisible	Because it is close to the house, women are not seen as livestock owners.	Affects achievement of project objectives: Women tend to be overlooked in project planning	Deliberate inclusion of women in the project.
Most women do not attend training	Because they are illiterate and men do not permit their women to attend.	Affects competitiveness of the value chain and women's empowerment: Women's groups lack skills in business, management and literacy	Training of women's groups in financial management, and credit.  Connecting women's groups with micro-finance.
Men own the animals and make decisions on what and when to sell	Because of the gendered difference in access and control.	Affects competitiveness of the value chain and women's empowerment	Deliberate inclusion of women in the project.
Women do not engage in trade outside the village,	Because men fear they will lose their authority in the family or because markets are too far away, and women are not allowed to travel.	Affects competitiveness of the value chain: Women were trading their livestock within their villages, where there are few buyers and low prices	Awareness raising.  Establish a local market with revenue sharing model.
Men are not around to do the milking and have less knowledge on the animals	Because of the gendered division of labour		

This tool is based on: Activity mapping and the identification of gender-based constraints, developed by Terrillon, McEwan and Mayanja from CIP, published in [Gender in value chains](#). Look for page 69.

Terrillon e.a. based their tool on: Formulating gender-based constraints and assessing the consequences of gender-based constraints, by USAID (published in 2009, Promoting gender equitable opportunities in agricultural value chains: a handbook).