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| Title | **Access and Control of Resources in the Home** |
| Objective | * Look critically at the current management of resources in the household
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| Target audience | Community members, cooperative members and farmers.  |
| Group size | 20–25 mixed male/female participants |
| Estimated time | 1–1.5h |
| Materials  | Flip chart and markers or blackboard and chalk |
| Printoutsdownloadable resources | * Copy of the [Access and Control Profile Table](https://www.threemountains.academy/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Access-and-control-profile-table.docx) for each group
* Accompanying [cartoon](https://www.threemountains.academy/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/family-unhappy-woman-working-man-selling-english-sacks-thumbnail.jpg)
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| Source | Adapted from [Care](http://119.82.251.165:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/61/3day%20Gender%20Awareness%20Training%28pilot%29.pdf?sequence=1) |

1. **Steps:**

Introduction (20 minutes)

* The facilitator starts by explaining that women and men are traditionally assigned different roles and responsibilities in society and in the home. In this exercise we are going to explore how these roles affect the level of access to, and control over, household resources.
* Look at the cartoon and ask participants what they see. Help lead the discussion towards the conclusion that both the man and woman work hard, but the man controls revenues.
* Ask participants what they think the meaning of ‘access and control’ is.
* Write the group’s ideas on a flip chart or blackboard.
* Next, give the definition of the term ‘access and control’ as explained in the *Notes for Facilitators* below.
* Ask participants to name any items used in and around the house. Some examples might be: land, house, cows, etc. Write these on a flip chart or blackboard where everyone can read them.

Small group work (20 minutes)

* Split the participants into male and female groups.
* Give each group a sheet of flip chart paper, markers and a copy of the *Access and Control Profile Table*. Also provide them with a completed example of the table to assist them in filling it out.
* Ask each group to discuss the following questions:
	+ Who uses each item? Who has access to it? (e.g. the husband, wife, children).
	+ Who owns each item? In other words, who can make the decision to sell it?
	+ Why does that person own the item? What gives them the right to claim ownership?
	+ What might happen if the situation was reversed? That is to say, if the right to sell is given to another member of the family.
* Mark who has access and who has control by placing an X in the relevant columns.

Whole group work (30 to 40 minutes)

* After small group discussions are completed, one member of each group should present their findings to the whole group.
* Compare both sets of observations and discuss any differences in findings between men and women.
* After both groups have presented their ideas, facilitate a whole group discussion and try to encourage participants towards finding shared conclusions.
1. **Questions to help guide discussion:**
	* + - * Do men and women have equal access and control over resources in the home or does one group have an advantage over the other? Which group? Why?
				* Are men and women happy with the findings from their discussions? Why or why not?
				* What might be the ideal situation concerning access and ownership of items in the home, and how could this be achieved?
2. **Key message:**

A household develops faster when husband and wife acknowledge that they have equal rights regarding the resources in their home, and when they take decisions together over the management of those resources.

1. **Notes for facilitators:**

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| **Definition of ‘Access and Control’****Access** means having the right and opportunity to use something (i.e. land).**Contro**l means having ownership over something, including the right to make decisions about who else can use it or whether to sell it. Link this discussion to the exercise *Household Activities*. Point out the amount of work women contribute to maintaining the house, yet their ownership over household items is usually very limited. Men often have control over resources that are economically important to a household, such as deciding when to sell land or agricultural yield. Often, we do not consider the economic value of the daily work women do, but we should. Women and men have the same right to work for the development of the family.Read more about the Access and Control Profile on P.41 of [this document](http://119.82.251.165:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/61/3day%20Gender%20Awareness%20Training%28pilot%29.pdf?sequence=1).  |