



# Female Headship and Intersecting Inequalities in Farming in Ethiopia: Lessons from the Field

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# Goal for joining project

## *Professional*

- ▶ Develop interdisciplinary knoweldge
- ▶ Farmer centered research and solution
- ▶ Academic and career development
- ▶ Research and publication

## *Personal*


- ▶ Gain experience with international researchers and academicians
- ▶ Collaboration and network building



# Major Findings

Intersecting Inequalities in female headship

- Divorced vs. widowed women
- Education
- Age
- Sons

A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a white plastic bowl filled with numerous small, pinkish-red, oval-shaped limu seeds. The background is slightly blurred, showing green grass and a portion of a yellow sack.

## Gendered inequality in limu seed distribution: A window into the occurrence of gender inequality

- ▶ Female-headed households on average received 1 bag of seed to share among 5-8 members. Male-headed households averaged 1 bag for 4 members
- ▶ (Male) development groups leaders set criteria for seed distribution as cultivation practice and land size
- ▶ “For example, if there is a supply of fertilizer or maize seed, they will say ‘on which land is she going to plant the seed. She does not have land. She has sharecropped the land out to others’” (Ketemash, female head of household from Dangishta)
- ▶ “Partial inclusion” of women in lieu of total exclusion

## Advantage of Interdisciplinary research

- ▶ Better explanatory and predictive work
- ▶ Identify limits of our data and method and strength of our approach
- ▶ Explore the relation gender and technology
- ▶ Traditional local knowledge Vs scientific knowledge





# Research Aspiration

Research with practical implication

Cooperative knoweldge production

Advancing gender sensitive  
development research and practice

Thank you!

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