

- Women plot managers tend to have less formal education (literacy, training) than men.
 - Plots managed by women are more likely to experience phytosanitary problems, perhaps reflecting less use of pesticides/fungicides.
3. Encourage diversification of women's income.
 - a. Promote the sale of certified seed during marketing campaigns.
 - b. Increase fertilizer distribution points by encouraging competition.
 4. Address barriers to adoption of motorized equipment among women.
 - b. Provide support and flexibility in repaying credits for trying innovations.

POLICY OPTIONS

This study shows that there is an underutilization of women's productive capacities and that if this gap is solved it could unleash their productivity potential. The results of this study suggest at least three instruments policy makers might consider that could further stimulate agricultural productivity growth and reduce the disparity in access to endowments among women and men engaged in agriculture in Senegal:

1. Facilitate access to land for women to enable them to cultivate large areas.
 - a. Improve land tenure systems and legislation to unlock women's productivity potential.
 - b. Support equitable land management by integrating gender into agricultural sectoral policies and sensitizing religious and customary leaders to improve women's access to land.
2. Ensure the availability of innovations and increase women's ability to bear the cost of innovations.
 - a. Finance agricultural innovations for women.

Contributions of the Study

This study seeks to fill information gaps in the drivers of agricultural productivity, and to provide policy levers to increase food production, enhance equity, and improve decision making within the framework of the National Agricultural Investment Program for Food Security and Nutrition (PNIASAN).

- Findings provide an evidence base to inform policy to address gendered disparities in technology adoption and productivity.
- This research further links to ongoing gender mainstreaming policies and the challenges of PNIASAN which aims to improve the productivity of strategic and promising sectors in Senegal.

Table 1. Summary Policy Implications

Policy instruments	Benefits	Disadvantages
1. Facilitating access to land for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unlocking the productivity potential of women - Less expensive than other instruments - Fairness instrument 	- No disadvantages
2. Ensure the availability of innovations and increase women's ability to bear the cost of innovations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernize agricultural work tools. - Increase agricultural yields with innovative techniques and practices. - Increase women's income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costly - Its implementation requires a great deal of financial and technical effort at several levels.
3. Subsidize motorized equipment for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of costs incurred in production. 	- Costly

References

- FAO and ECOWAS Commission (2018).** National Gender Profile of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sectors - Senegal. Gender Country Assessment Series, Dakar. 108 pp.
- FAO (2011).** The State of Food and Agriculture. Women in Agriculture: Closing the Gender Gap to Support Development. Rome 2011. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e.pdf>.



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