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## 1. Introduction

- Gender roles in rural Ethiopia are shaped by a combination of structural and gender norms.
- Men and women have different socially accepted roles and economic participation.
- Women bear a disproportionate burden, time poverty and limited access to economic opportunities.

Gender-abusive work culture and endogenous power imbalance

Attributes to farm practices and individual well-being

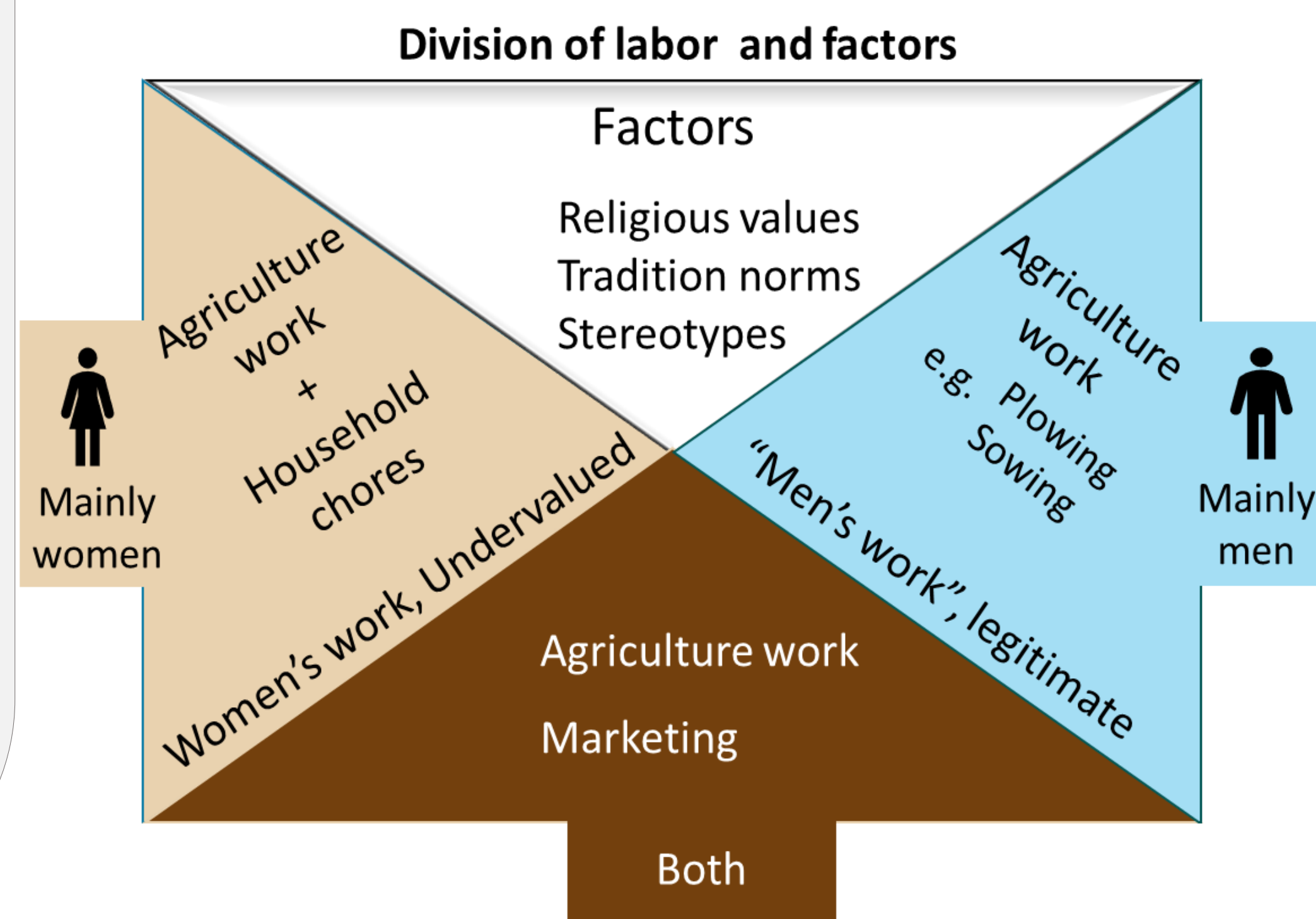
Extension programs lack attention to gender and social fabric.

Claim

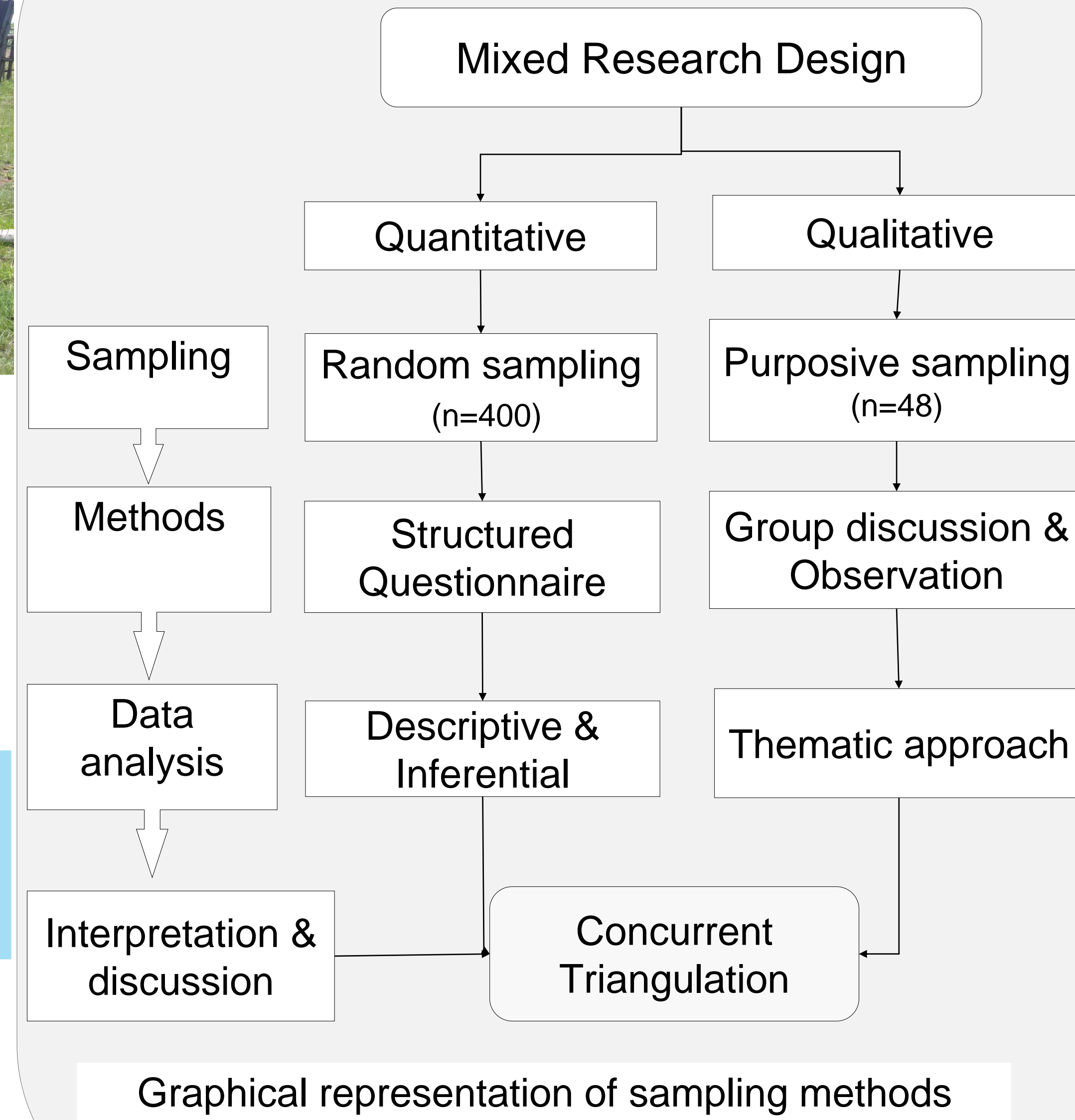
**Objective:** Explore the gendered division of labor, time-use pattern and its implication for agricultural practices.



Figure 1: Men are trained to be "real farmers", while women are treated as "housekeepers"



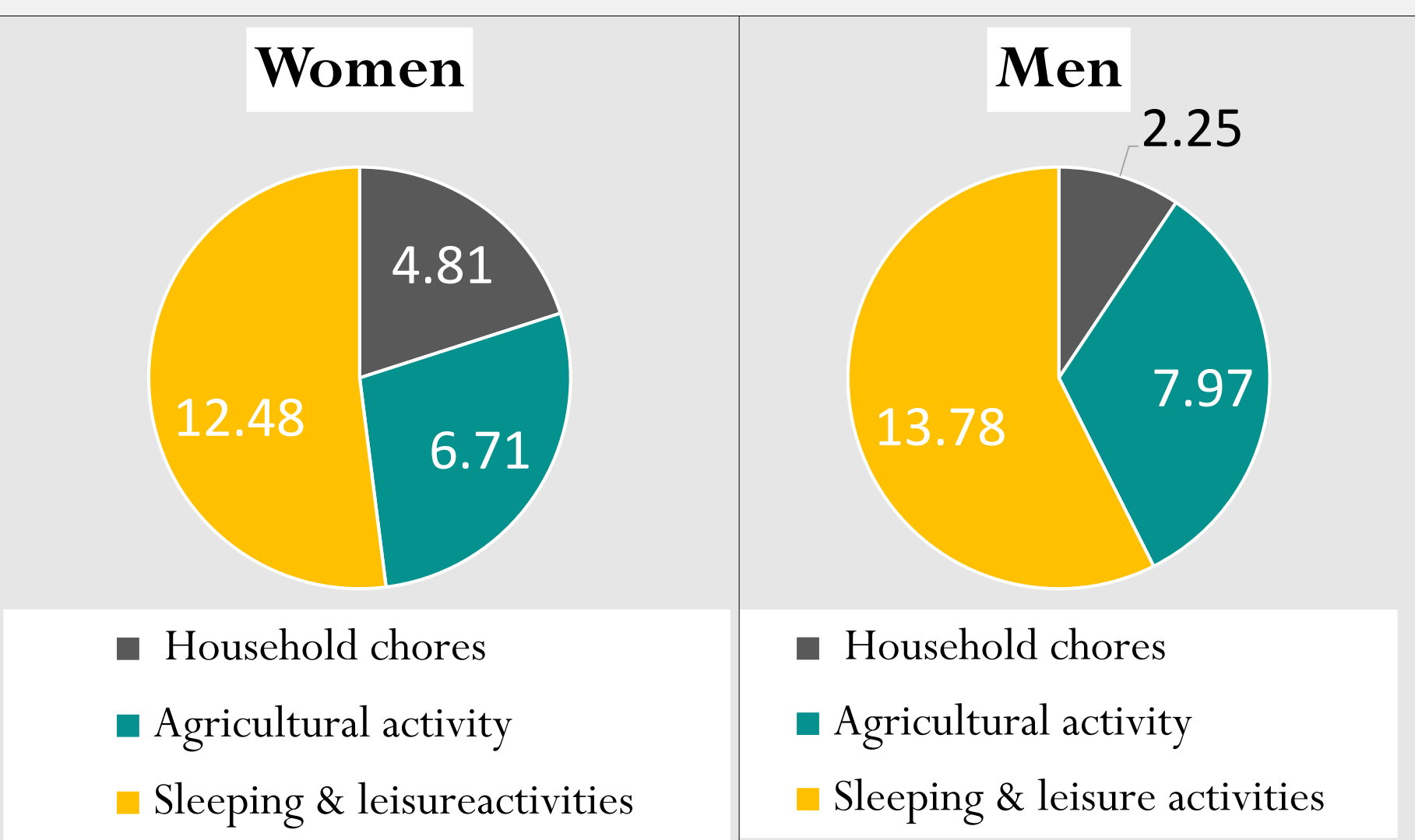
## 2. Methodology



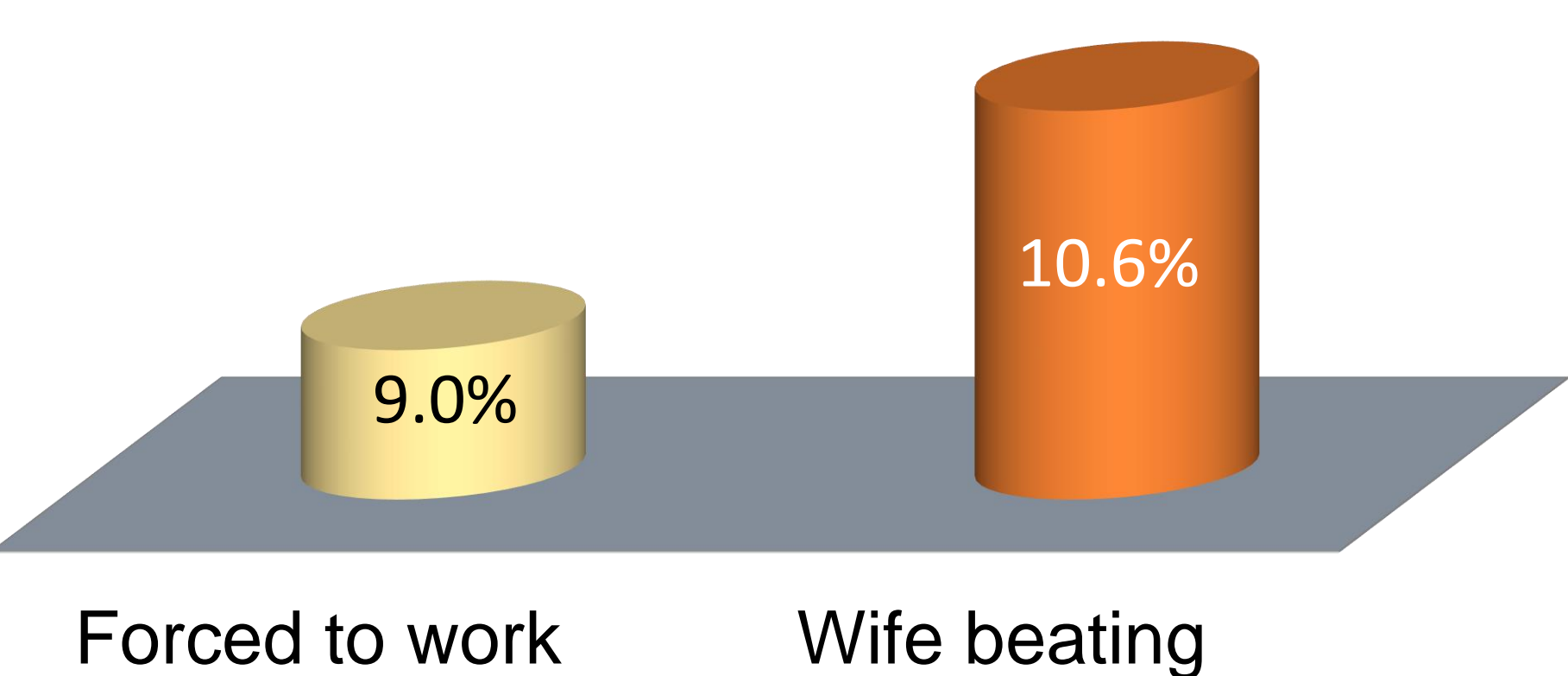
## 3. Results

### Work hour distribution by gender

- Women overloaded (11.52 hrs./day) compared to men (10.22 hrs./day).



### Wife beating and forced labor

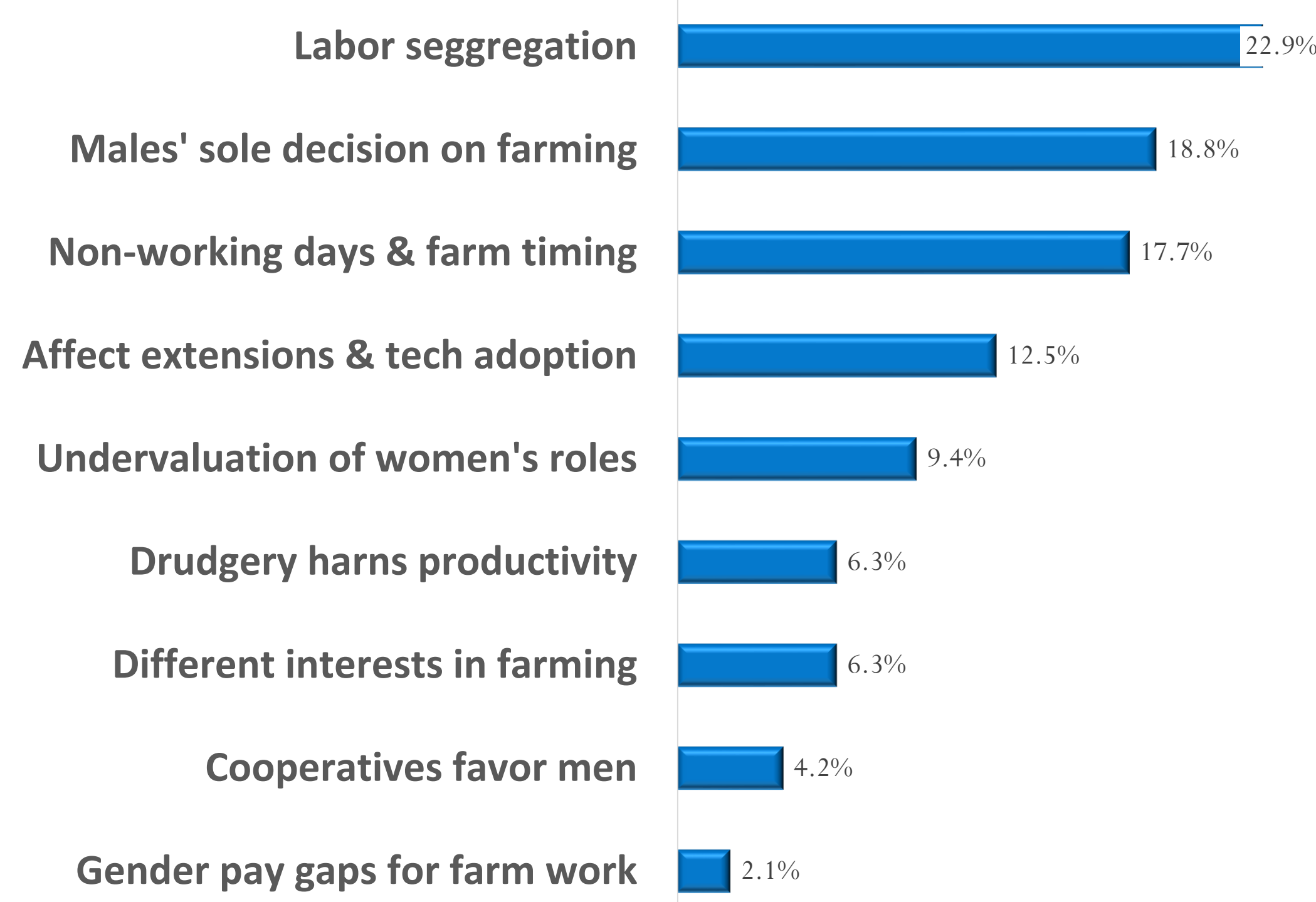


- 10.6% women experience work-related violence
- 9% facing health issues due to daily activities.

### How gender role affect farm income?

- Labor segregation affects efficient labor productivity.
- Wage gaps reduce women's effort in agricultural work.
- Exclusion of women from agricultural cooperatives affects timely completion of work.
- Forced labor and abusive practices undermine women's sense of ownership and courage to work.
- Lack of extension services for women hinders the adoption of improved techniques.

### Implications of gender norms on income



### Determinants of farm income (y= income)

- Lack of educational (-)
- Increase in family size (+)
- Living with under5 children (-)
- Increase in distance to markets (-)
- Access to agricultural extension services (+)
- Land ownership and increase in land size (+)
- An increase in time spent on household chores (-)

DV: Annual income	Coef.	Std. Err.	P	[95% CI]
Age (scale)	4520.51	12917.28	.73	-20899.1 29940.1
Education status (1 = none)	-6936.39	3477.90	.05	-13780.5 -92.3
Years in marriage (scale)	-349.98	185.03	.06	-714.1 14.1
Family size	4037.66	1178.42	.00	1718.7 6356.6
Children under 5 (1 = Yes)	-10822.4	3564.63	.00	-17837.1 -3807.6
Distance to market (scale)	-861.65	369.95	.02	-1589.7 -133.6
Have own farmland (1 = Yes)	13714.30	5026.36	.01	3823.1 23605.5
Land size (scale)	7025.61	2684.99	.01	1741.9 12309.3
Extension (1 = Yes)	31871.97	3579.46	5.19E-17	24828.0 38915.9
Visited by experts (1 = Yes)	558.08	3261.42	.86	-5860.0 6976.2
Own a radio (1 = Yes)	5721.70	3628.51	.12	-1418.8 12862.2
Leadership role (1 = Yes)	-1659.19	3847.23	.67	-9230.1 5911.7
Hours on chores (scale)	-2763.30	1380.24	.05	-5479.4 -47.2
Time poverty (1 = Not poor)	2259.87	3660.80	.54	-4944.1 9463.9

## 4. Conclusion

- Burdened with agricultural and household chores, women experience severe time poverty in rural households.
- Limit their participation in extension services and increases their vulnerability to forced labor and economic marginalization.
- A disproportionate share of work reduces work efficiency and motivation, inequality in wages and cooperatives, and limited technology adoption.
- Lack of education, child care, distance to markets, & household chores reduce farm income, while larger families, extension, and farm size have positive effects.
- The need to reduce time poverty and increase productivity through community education and investment in time-saving technologies.

