

INTRAHOUSEHOLD RESSOURCE ALLOCATION AND WELL-BEING IN RURAL FARMING SYSTEM IN SENEGAL

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BACKGROUND

- ⦿ This research thesis is part of the AWLAE program funded by the Duch GOV and Winrock international;
- ⦿ High level of training in gender and Economics
- ⦿ It contributes to orient polics in designing adequate policies for poverty alleviation, food security and health issues

CONTEXT

- Degradation of agriculture sector in Senegal;
- Senegal is one of the 10 poorest country in the world (38% are poor at the national level) ;
- 67% of poor live in rural area and the population living under the critical level of poverty are 33,4% between 1990 and 2006;
- Gender inequality and degradation of work and employment;
- However, few is know about the gender role in the livelihood of the household.

OBJECTIVES THE RESEARCH

- To gain insight into the factors affecting gender segregation in farming and to assess the impact of resource allocation (labour, time) on access to production and income;
- To gain insight into the way in which husbands and wives make decisions about daily consumption and their obligations;
- To examine the bargaining relationship between husband and wife (and its consequences on expenditures), and their welfare and well-being.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE RESEARCH

4 approaches: 300 households in two areas

- The analysis of the determinants of earnings and time allocation among different agricultural activities using Heckman analysis;
 - The gender-perspective approach (which analyze women's power, decision-making and responsibilities in food and health provision) using factor analysis;
 - The estimation of Engels Curves using quadratic collective model for consumption desegregated by gender to test for income pooling
 - The desegregation of the utilities functions and analysis of gender bargaining no cooperative model using Cobb-Douglas utility function;
 - The Leyden approach which analyse the welfare and well-being by estimating the WFI (relationship between income and utility) and using Cantril question for the estimation of the Minimum Income
- ➡ Construction of poverty lines and the critical welfare threshold by gender

CONCLUSIONS

- Husband and wife act differently according to their earnings, their education and some factors related to the socio-cultural environment (access to land, education, cultural norms...);
- The results suggest that partners in the same HH have differences in preferences since the income-pooling hypothesis is rejected in this study; husband and wife do not spend their income in the same way;
- Behaviour of men and that of women differ and, they do not place the same value on their personal well-being, or the well-being of the household as a whole;

RESULTS (BIAHAVIORAL ATTITUDES)

- Men value private goods more than women, resulting in a higher share in the consumption of their private expenditures  consequences on the well-being of the HH.

Value of the parameters at the equilibrium	Fonction of prices and expenditures of the other partner	Standard deviation
All sample: N=299	$\alpha_2^h = 0.33$	0.19
	$\alpha_2^f = 0.26$	0.19

SOME POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- The choice of programs used for poverty alleviation should take into account heterogeneous preferences of the spouses;
- Direct transfers to women will have a positive effect on children's schooling and food security;
- Policies providing more incentives in the domain of livestock activities will affect women's valuation of private goods;
- Access to land implies a beneficial impact on the behaviour of the household. This would lead especially policy makers to pay attention to property rights.

THANK YOU

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS ARE WELCOME

