



GENDER EQUALITY SECRET TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE IN TANZANIA

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TANZANIA SADC GENDER PROTOCOL SUMMIT

DATE: 27TH March 2013

VENUE: Blue Pearl

GENDER EQUALITY BY 2015, YES WE MUST!

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE HILL OBSERVER NEWSPAPER

- Location : URBAN
- Type: PRINT
- Circulated to higher learning and Government Institutions, and different Organisations.
- Proportion of women sources is unequal.
- The Newspaper Editorial Team consist of 8 Males and 4 Females who are students.
- The media house is not part of the COE (Centre of Excellence) but as Media is working under Gender Policy of University of Dar es salaam



SYNOPSIS OF STORY

- The item is about attribution of Gender equality to agriculture and its impact to the country's development. The extent women and men share equally agricultural opportunities and decision making.
- Is good example of gender in media content because the coverage of media in gender and agriculture is low.
- To promote gender equality and justice in agriculture sector for mutual benefit between women and men.

HOW DOES YOUR SUBMISSION CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE 28 TARGETS OF THE SADC GENDER PROTOCOL?

PROTOCOL TARGET	COUNCIL ACTIONS
<p>Article 12. Representation States parties shall endeavour that, by 2015, at least fifty percent of decision-making positions in the public and private sectors are held by women including the use of affirmative action measures as provided in Article 5</p>	<p>The story is catalyst of empowering women to have voice over decision making in agriculture sector to ensure mutual benefits of both women and men.</p>
<p>ARTICLE 18 ACCESS TO PROPERTY AND RESOURCES States parties shall, by 2015, review all policies and laws that determine access to, control of, and benefit from, productive resources by women in order to: End all discrimination against women and girls with regard to water rights and property</p>	<p>Act as tool to alert the community and policy makers to determine the truth and ensure that resources are equally shared by all groups .</p>
<p>Article 21 SOCIAL,ECONOMIC,CULTURAL AND POLITICAL PRACTICES States parties shall take measures including legislation, where appropriate, to discourage traditional norms, including social, economic, cultural and political practices which legitimize and exacerbate the persistence and tolerance of gender with view to eliminate them.</p>	<p>Bring awareness to the society to discourage practices which promote gender inequalities such as Gender stereotype- agriculture is for women.</p>

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Background

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- The story was produced to persuade and bring consciousness to the community about the necessity of applying gender equality in agriculture for sustainable development.
- Also policy makers to reform all system (patriarchy) which exploit women and special groups like children. Decision making in agriculture should be equal between men and women.

Problem responding to

- Gender stereotype that **agriculture is for women** but they lack decision over the output produced because of culture interferences that a women must be submissive to her husband.
- There is no real of gender equality and justice practices in society especially countryside areas.

Objectives

- The society to take actions of changing the mentality toward gender because the term cover different categories such special groups, people with special needs... Agriculture benefits is for all groups
- Men to take their responsibility to protect and respect their wives and girls when they engage in development activities e.g Agriculture
- Elite women to be catalyst of change to other women in countryside who are great affected with gender inequality.
- Policy makers to identify the reality and argue for changes by reforming discriminatory and exploitative systems.



Photo by cimmyt.org

Targets

- TARGETS: WHO DID YOU HOPE TO REACH? WHAT EVIDENCE DO YOU HAVE TO ILLUSTRATE IMPACT? *
- I hope to reach marginalized community (women and men); Policy makers (Government, Activist and organizations dealing with Gender)

Evidence to illustrate the impact:

Because target is for marginalised community, but policy makers and other media institutions will be in a position to access and interfere and take action to mainstream gender equality in agriculture and ensure that society is made aware and responsible of gender.



Process of Gathering Data

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- Data were gathered through interview, attending forums and workshops related to Gender.
- Secondary data also were used such as books, Articles, online materials.

Number of Sources

- One female and two males



Feedback

- The story is in process to be published

Follow up

- Review of different Reports to examine the practice of gender equality in agriculture .
- Online

THANK