

- This is premised on the documented theory that the market value of women is correlated with their assessed value in the market. In simplistic terms, if women's labour is dispensable in the market, as wives and mothers, they also become dispensable in the market and are more thoroughly exploited.
- Overall evaluation of all projects should be assessed. Some projects will negatively affect the labour value of women and some have the potential to positively effect the market value of women's labour.

Examples:

1. Improved agricultural practices where predominantly men work the land and its harvest decreases the relative market value of women's labour; alternatively, where women control animal husbandry systems (usually small animals) projects may improve the economic value of women's activities; it can prevent women from becoming seasonally redundant, save them from domestic labour in the city.
2. A mill, if it employs only men and processes crops which require primarily men's labour power, the project affects positively the value of men's labour.
3. A dam, if it irrigates land owned by men...
4. New roads, if they render women walking to market no longer competitive, then it may negatively affect the market value of women's labour.
5. Health projects recognize health as industry generally impose a health delivery system which reflects the patriarchal cultural system from where it originated; the displacement of a woman centred health delivery system needs to be accounted for - recognize this as industry.
6. School/education projects - girls schools too.

