



Gender and Governance

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Impossible dream- video



Sex and Gender

- Sex is biology
- Gender is sociology



Women and Men in Agri

- Around 50% of rural population are women
- Growing feminization in agriculture esp South Asia
- 50-90% of agri/farm work done by women
- Women provide food and water on the table
- Women are first teachers
- Women also earn incomes



Women employed in agri- fao data

- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan: 60-98% employed in agri
 - Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam: 70-81%
- data excludes unpaid work to value addition
- women's contribution to agricultural labour invisible in macro statistics. If unpaid work were included, the figures for female employment in agriculture and rural production would be even higher. (FAO)
- growing feminization in agriculture



Gender Issues- Drudgery

Persistent household drudgery

---China: 2-3 hours to get fuel wood

---Phils: 16 hours of work /day

---Vietnam: same time for paid work, women more time for household work

- Multiple burden leaves women less time for training, rest , recreation --- impacting on health and nutrition



Gender Issues - Literacy

Country	Female (% 2002)	As % of Male rate
Bangladesh	31.4	62
Nepal	26.4	43
China	86.5	91
Cambodia	59.3	73
Indonesia	83.4	90
Pakistan	28.5	53
Lao PDR	55.5	72



Gender Issues- Unequal Pay

- least access to means of production, receive lowest wages (South Asia)
- likely to be landless or have significantly smaller plots of land (Cambodia)
- Women's wages in agri and fisheries decreased by 13% (Skorea)



Gender Issue – Unequal Access to Economic Productive Assets – Land

Governance	Country	Land owned Female	Ownership Rights (value)
1. Communist/	China	-	0 (1)
socialist	Vietnam	8.8	0(1)
2. Constitutional and	India	10.9	.52 (79)
Patrilineal	Pakistan	-	.52 (79)
inheritance	Nepal	8.1	.52 (79)
System	Bangladesh	-	.52 (79)
3. Neo patrimonial/	Indonesia	8.8	0(1)
Bilateral/matrilineal	Philippines	10.8	0.17 (53)
4. Presidential	Uzbekistan	-	0(1)
authoritarian	Tajikistan	-	0.17 (43)



Gender Issue – Unequal Access to Economic Assets

- Technology – unfriendly , unresponsive to women farmers' needs
- Credit and Finance
 - (+) increased access to short-term credit
 - (-) men's tendency to control access to credit
 - (-) women being used as front person
 - (-) repayment woes increases workload



Gender Issue – Migration of Men

- Increasing female headed households --- poorer than male headed households
- (+) remittances increase HH income
- (-) inadequate access to decision-making networks, legitimate knowledge



Gender Issue – Access to basic social services

- urban development bias
- Effects of civil war and ethnic tensions
- More vulnerable to natural disasters



Gender Issue – Inadequate Representation in Politics

- HH level : men usually decide on big things
- Community and national levels : more men than women in leadership positions

























The need for collective action

- The problem : decades of neglect, mis- and underinvestment in smallholder agriculture
- The result : growing poverty and hunger in farming communities , esp among women
- Women farmers' response : awareness raising, organizing (geographic and cropline); learning exchanges, claim-making –from local, national, international levels



The need: enabling environment

- Gender sensitization activities
- Policies and programs in FOs- affirmative action, own space
- Policies, programs of government for claim making
- Policies, programs to economically empower women
- Appropriate, women-friendly technologies
- Capacity building
- Leadership training and reflections
- Learning and sharing
- Networking and solidarity
- Support of men leaders promoting gender equality



Recommendations

- Gender planning
- Enact appropriate legislation and regulatory frameworks for FOs to enjoy the rights and freedom to operate independently
- Support capacity building of FOs in a sustained manner
- Proactively involve FOs in agri research and extension .



- Thank you for your attention 😊