



EXPANDING ROLES OF MEN AND WOMEN IN AQUATIC AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE IMPEDIMENTS IN TAPPING THIS POTENTIAL FOR INCREASING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES

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Outline

- Background Information
- Methodology
- Expanding roles of women and men in AAS communities
- Constraints to increasing productive capacities
- Next steps

Background Information

- Gender situation in the Philippines
 - The Philippines holds the distinction since 2006 as the only Asian country in the top 10 countries with the least gender gap
 - 2006 – 2008 6th; 2009 – 2010- 9th; 2011 – 8th
 - 2011 : 0.7685
 - Education – 1.0 (1st)
 - Health and survival - .09796 (1st)
 - Economic participation – 0.7685 (15th)
 - Political empowerment - 0.3314 (16th)

Source: (Hausman, Tyson, and Zahidi, 2011)

Background Information

- AAS communities
 - an area where efforts towards gender equality still need to be strengthened and rigorously pursued
 - AAS are “diverse farming systems where families cultivate a range of crops, raise livestock, farm or catch fish, gather fruits, and harness natural resources such as timber, reeds and wildlife”

Source: WorldFish Center, 2011

Background Information

- AAS communities
 - Significance of the AAS areas in the country:
 - three-fourths of the country's population are found in coastal areas where the AAS are located.
 - Poverty remains highly agricultural in nature.
 - 2009, poverty incidence among agricultural households (57%) is thrice that of the non-agricultural (17%).
 - Three in four poor individuals live in the rural areas.

Source: Reyes et al, 2012

Background Information

- Gender in AAS communities
 - AAS are considered naturally highly productive, yet many of the people living in these areas are classified as poor.
 - Multiple constraints the poor face limit their ability to benefit fully from the AAS.
 - Gender disparities is one possible constraint for the poor to harness the benefits from AAS.

Background Information

- Pre-scoping Activity for the AAS project
 - WorldFish-Led CRP 1.3 “Harnessing the development potential of aquatic agricultural systems for development.”
 - Goal: improving the livelihood security and well-being of the poor in AAS areas.
 - Enhancement of gender equity is one component expected to sustainably achieve the goal.

Background Information

- Pre-scoping Activity for the AAS project
 - Paper an initial input into developing a knowledge base for AAS implementation in the country
 - This paper describes the expanding roles of men and women in selected aquatic agricultural systems (AAS) in the Philippines and the impediments in tapping this potential for increasing productive capacities.

Methodology

- Data is from larger data set from 8 potential sites (7 municipalities and 1 city) in the *VisMin* hub where a pre-scoping study on the drivers and trends of development was conducted for the AAS Program.
- 32 FGD with 281 fishers, farmers, women and the youth); 77 KIs national and local government agencies, NGOs; Secondary data

Methodology

Visayas Mindanao Hub



- Poverty is most pronounced
- Farming and fishing dominant local industries
- rice, coconut, vegetables, fish (aquaculture is limited or new).
- Fishers, farmers, fisher-farmers and farmer-fishers
- Criteria: must be coastal, physically accessible, with the highest number of 4Ps families, and orientation (facing Mindanao for Visayas provinces and facing Visayas for Mindanao provinces)

Visayas



Mindanao



Expanding Roles of Women and Men

Reproductive Role

Women	Men
<p>Mother and wife: Care and maintenance of the family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cook food• clean house• take care of small children• wash clothes• make sure children go to school, receive appropriate health care (esp if CCT family)• More	<p>Father and husband: Care and maintenance of the family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cook food• take care of small children (especially when the wife is out working)• male teens washing clothes• make sure children go to school, receive appropriate health care (esp if CCT family)• fetch water• more



Expanding Roles of Women and Men

Productive Role - Rice Farms

Women	Men
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work to earn money for the family• Help in negotiations for acquiring farm inputs• Join contracting system to prepare the field for planting (plow field), planting (or help in bundling the seedling)• Cook food for the workers• Dominate maintenance of farm• Help in harvest and in selling produce• Dominate drying of palay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work to earn money for the family• Dominate land preparation (buy inputs, prepare farm for planting)• dominate actual planting• Dominate harvest• Dominate marketing



Expanding Roles of Women and Men

Productive Role -- Copra Farms

Women	Men
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will climb coconut trees if stairs is available and coconut trees are shorter• Help in hauling and piling, removal of husk, and splitting the coconut into half, cook food;• dominate drying the coconuts (under the sun or fire), scooping the coconut)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climb coconut trees• Help in hauling and piling, removal of husk, and splitting the coconut into half, and drying



Expanding Roles of Women and Men

Productive Role –Vegetable Farms

Women	Men
Dominate planting, maintenance, harvest and selling	Dominates land preparation



Expanding Roles of Women and Men

Productive Role – Fish Catch

Women	Men
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help in preparing for fishing trip• Help in mending nets• Help in actual fishing<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To cut fishing cost (labor, fuel cost)• To ensure income goes to family	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepares for the fishing trip• Actual fish catch



Expanding Roles of Women and Men

Productive Role – Fish Processing

Women	Men
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help in cleaning, drying, storing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help in cleaning, drying, storing• Help in transporting the produce



Expanding Roles of Women and Men

Productive Role – Fish Marketing

Women	Men
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dominate marketing of fresh catch and dried fish• Fish broker/trader, retailer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help in transporting the produce• Fish broker, laborer



Expanding Roles of Women and Men

Productive Role

Women	Men
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Varied income sources - shellcraft, paragbato, fishnet mending, making nipa shingles, mat weaving, food vending, and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other income sources include driving (single motorcycle, tricycle), carpentry, and others



Expanding Roles of Women and Men

Productive Role



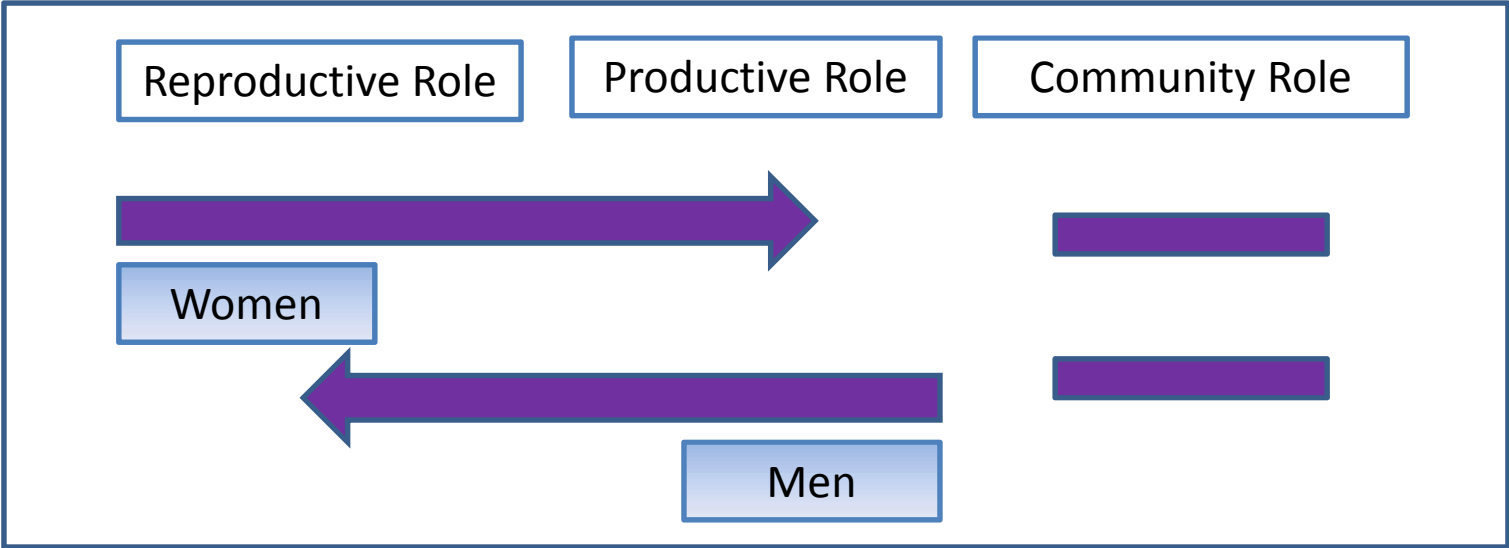
Expanding Roles of Women and Men

Community Role

Women	Men
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barangay officials• Member of the irrigators association. In one irrigators association with 1057 members-- 50% women and 50% men; member or officer• Bantay Dagat• More	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barangay officials• Irrigators association – member or officer• Tanod, bantay Dagat• More



Expanding Roles of Women and Men in AAS Areas



Women and men work together to keep the family afloat.
Higher output, more income goes to the family.

Constraints

- Restricted access to and control of resources
- Resource degradation
- Limited and inaccessible markets for produce
- Persistence of biases in programs and policies

Next Steps

- Promotion of inclusive growth
- Participatory approach in development (co-ownership and co-creation)
- Integration of gender in development programming
- Identify and target the income growth driver
- Better market linkages and integration
- Livelihood development for women and men
- More targeted public sector support, which focuses on specific industries and products for industrial upgrading and diversification

Next Step

- Strengthening of local institutions by increasing gender responsiveness among local extension workers and more women agricultural extension agents.
- Coordination and integration among development partners to offer a more holistic approach to development
- Access to appropriate technology
- Correct valuation of contribution of men and women
- Further research on gender

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