



GAAP²

Gender, Agriculture & Assets Project

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Measuring Empowerment in the Abaca, Coconut, Seaweed and Swine Value Chains in the Philippines

Hazel Malapit¹, Elena Martinez¹, Agnes Quisumbing¹,
Greg Seymour¹, Catherine Ragasa¹, Deborah Rubin²

¹International Food Policy Research Institute

²Cultural Practice

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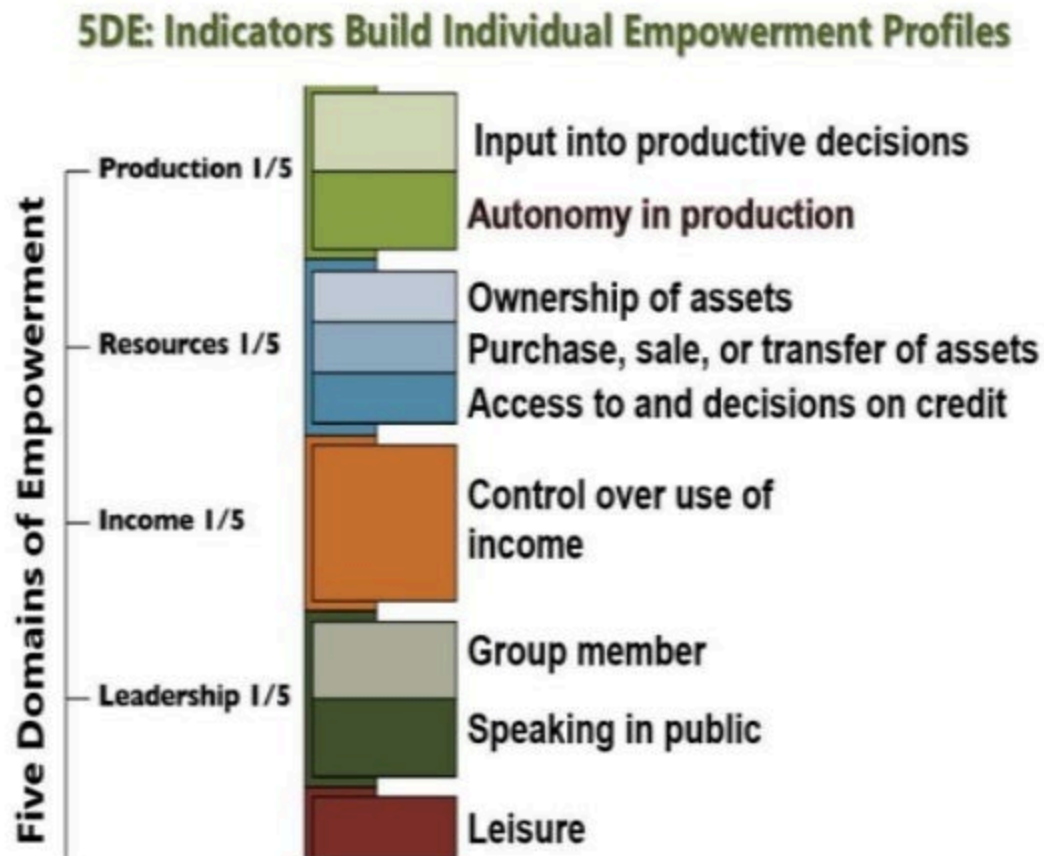
What is the WEAI?

- Measures inclusion of women in the agricultural sector
- **Survey-based index** - interviews men and women in the same household
- Methodology:
 - Similar to multi-dimensional poverty indices (Alkire and Foster 2011) and the Foster-Greere-Thorbeck (FGT) indices
 - Details on index construction in Alkire et al. (2013)



How is the Index constructed?

- An aggregate index in two parts:
 - Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE)
 - Gender Parity Index (GPI)
- Constructed using interviews of the **primary male** and **primary female** adults in the same household



WEAI4VC

- Expands empowerment measure to cover multiple stages, different types of actors in the value chain
 - Pro-WEAI quantitative and qualitative protocols as starting point
 - Expands production module to livelihoods, including entrepreneurship and wage work

Philippines WEAI4VC Pilot

- Supported by the Millennium Challenge Corporation
- Assess empowerment and gender parity of women across 4 priority value chains (**abaca, coconut, seaweed, swine**)
- Pilot survey with 1600 households in 4 provinces (Sorsogon, Cebu, Bohol, Leyte); 40 KIIs (**coconut, seaweed**)



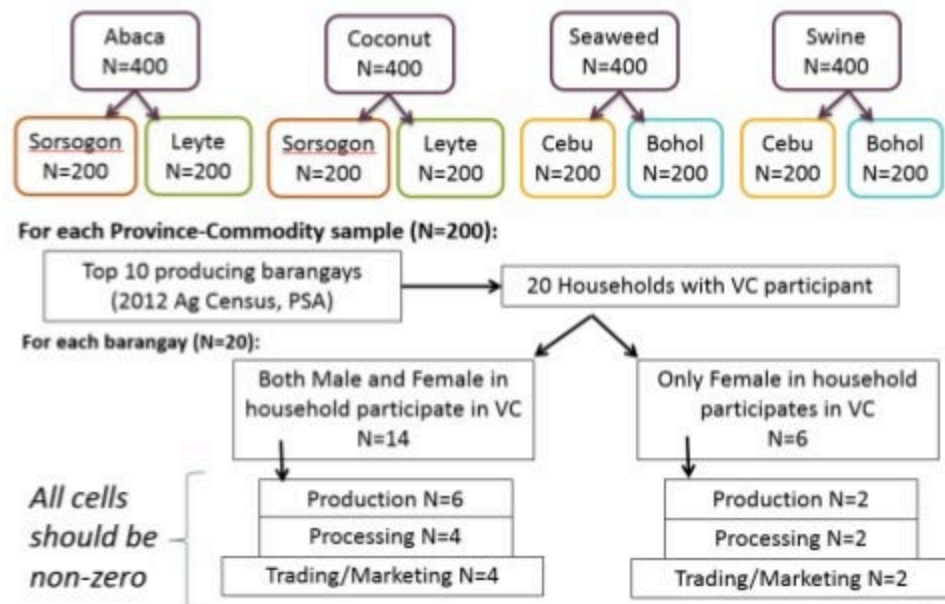
Research Questions

- What types of activities do women and men perform in the abaca, coconut, seaweed, and swine value chains? Are women and men equally represented across the chains?
- What are the gender-based constraints faced by women and men in the abaca, coconut, seaweed, and swine value chains? Do these constraints differ by location, social status, value chain role, or other characteristics?
- What types of interventions, technologies, or practices can be targeted to women and men in the abaca, coconut, seaweed, and swine value chains to increase their productivity and alleviate their time burden?



Mixed Methods

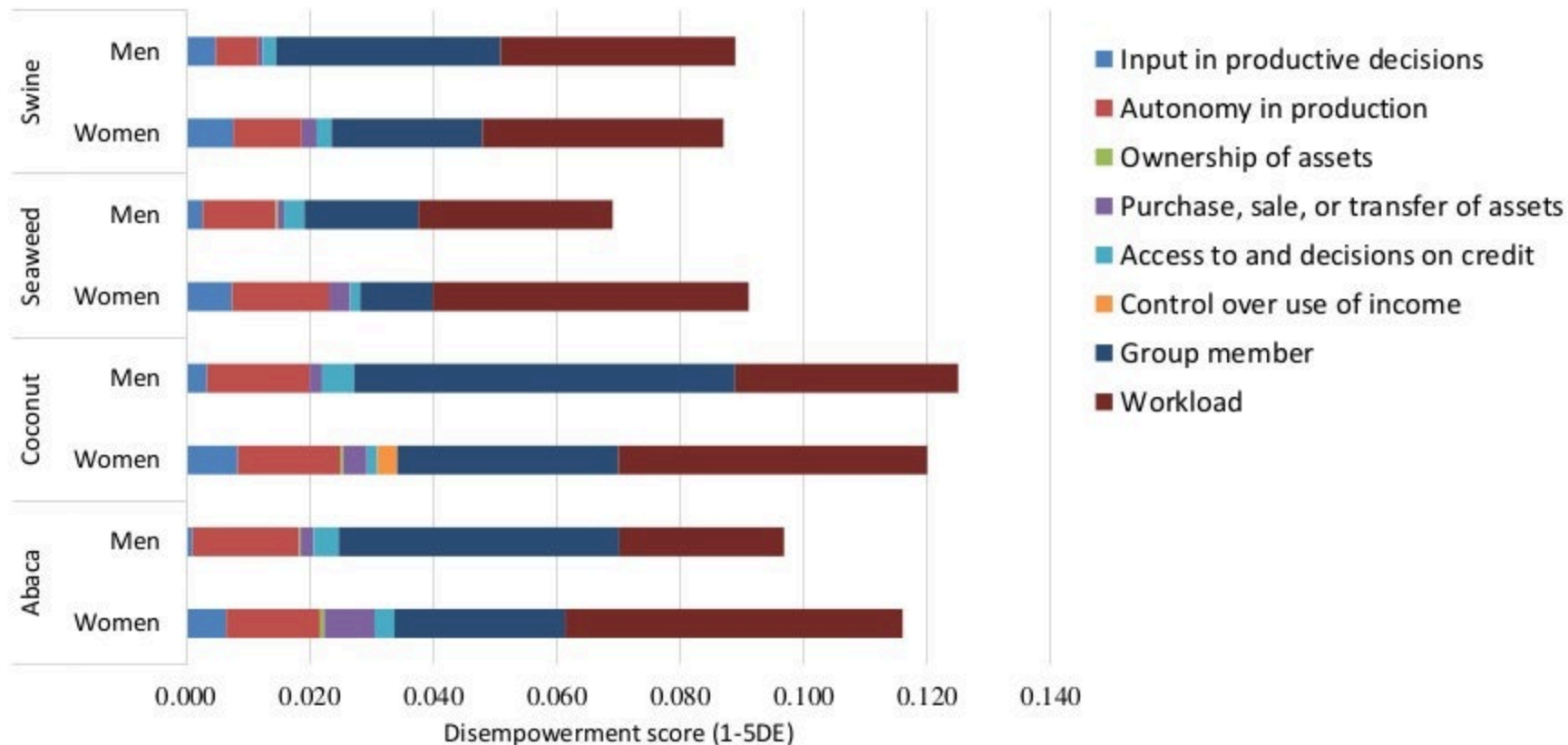
Quantitative Survey design



Qualitative Key Informant Interviews

Activity	Bohol (Seaweeds)		Cebu (Seaweeds)		Leyte (Coconut)		Total
	M	W	M	W	M	W	
Producers	2	2	2	2	4	4	16
Traders (Formal and/or Informal)	2		2		4		8
Processors (Formal and Informal)	2		2		4		8
Extensionists (Ministry of Agriculture)	1				1		2
Municipal gender focal person			1		1		2
Other relevant actors (e.g., women's or other association official)	1		1		2		4
Total	10		10		20		40

Excessive workload and lack of group membership contribute most to disempowerment



Gender gaps in average achievements by sub-indicator

Legend: Colors represent whether gaps favor **FEMALES**, **MALES**, or NEITHER.

Rankings 1, 2, 3 indicate the sub-indicators with the largest achievement gaps between women and men within each value chain.

Value chain

Sub-indicators		Abaca	Coconut	Seaweed	Swine
Input in productive decisions	Livelihoods				
Input in decisions about VC activities					
Participation in decisions about VC activities					
Autonomy in production		3			
Access to information about agricultural activities					
Access to information important for VC activities					
Autonomy in working conditions					
Autonomy in wage work					
Ownership of assets	Resources			2	
Rights over assets				1	
Access to and decisions on credit		1	1		
Access to financial account					
Control over use of income	Income				
Control over use of agricultural income					1
Control over use of non-agricultural income					
Control over household purchases					
Input in decisions about income from VC activities					
Input in decisions about consumption of output					
Autonomy in income	Leadership	2			2
Group membership					
Workload	Time		3	1	
Mutual respect among household members	Intrahousehold relationships		2		
Attitudes about domestic violence from husband					
Attitudes about domestic violence from employer					
Access to community programs	Access to information & extension				3
Access to extension services					

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Sub-indicators	Abaca	Coconut	Value chain
Input in productive decisions			Women's involvement in in production and processing is unfavorable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Passive ownership of trees, but not actively engaged in cultivation or harvesting or processing (eg, copra drying) ❖ Among women respondents involved in coconut who really worked, they were involved in low-profitability crafts and food processing
Input in decisions about VC activities			
Participation in decisions about VC activities			
Autonomy in production			
Access to information about agricultural activities			
Access to information important for VC activities			
Autonomy in working conditions			
Autonomy in wage work			Women favored in group membership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Most coconut producer groups restrict membership to 1 person per HH ❖ Women rather than men attend the meetings as men were out earning income ❖ Women perceived as more trustworthy and often elected to positions such as treasurer in the association
Ownership of assets			
Rights over assets			
Access to and decisions on credit			
Access to financial account		1	
Control over use of income			
Control over use of agricultural income			
Control over use of non-agricultural income			Women favored in group membership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Most coconut producer groups restrict membership to 1 person per HH ❖ Women rather than men attend the meetings as men were out earning income ❖ Women perceived as more trustworthy and often elected to positions such as treasurer in the association
Control over household purchases			
Input in decisions about income from VC activities			
Input in decisions about consumption of output			
Autonomy in income			
Group membership			
Workload		3	
Mutual respect among household members		2	Women favored in group membership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Most coconut producer groups restrict membership to 1 person per HH ❖ Women rather than men attend the meetings as men were out earning income ❖ Women perceived as more trustworthy and often elected to positions such as treasurer in the association
Attitudes about domestic violence from husband			
Attitudes about domestic violence from employer			
Access to community programs			Women favored in group membership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Most coconut producer groups restrict membership to 1 person per HH ❖ Women rather than men attend the meetings as men were out earning income ❖ Women perceived as more trustworthy and often elected to positions such as treasurer in the association
Access to extension services			

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Sub-indicators		Abaca	Coconut	Seaweed	Swine	
Input in productive decisions	Livelihoods	Gender roles vary across different places for seaweed production and processing				
Input in decisions about VC activities						
Participation in decisions about VC activities						
Autonomy in production						
Access to information about agricultural activities						
Access to information important for VC activities						
Autonomy in working conditions						
Autonomy in wage work	Resources	Higher autonomy in production than those in coconut, as their work is often done as piecework ❖ Women see this as a good thing, can start and stop to take up domestic responsibilities ❖ BUT, still paid less in comparison to men for a day's work ❖ Inconsistencies between qual and quant – only 25-29 % show adequacy in child care (need to sort this out!)				
Ownership of assets						
Rights over assets						
Access to and decisions on credit						
Access to financial account						
Control over use of income	Income					
Control over use of agricultural income						
Control over use of non-agricultural income						
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Access to community programs	Access to information & extension					
Access to extension services						

Philippines WEAI4VC Pilot: Preliminary findings

- (Original) WEAI scores are relatively high: consistent with (generally) more gender egalitarian culture in the Philippines
- Some consistent findings across value chains
 - Top constraints: Workload and group membership
 - Very low achievements in autonomy in wage work and working conditions
 - ❖ Strong attitudes of maintaining sex-segregation in the workforce
 - ❖ Both men and women spoke about the different types of work they do (and should do) in tasks related to coconut farming, but also in talking about appropriate work for their children
 - ❖ Parents preferred teaching, nursing or other office work for girls, “good” government jobs or professions like accounting for boys, or emigrate to get jobs in the US!
 - Some sub-indicators favor men, some favor women
 - ❖ Coconut: Expected low involvement of women in coconut production, but not surprising that women favored in coconut groups
 - ❖ Seaweed: Piecework for women seaweed producers offers more flexibility to combine with domestic responsibilities, but still paid less than men

Philippines WEAI4VC Pilot: Preliminary findings

- Implications for program design
 - Explore ways to reduce time burdens
 - ❖ Consider investments in labor-saving technologies in some of the areas of women's work, e.g., fresh coconut milk processing or the work of tying seaweed to strings for planting and drying of the harvested seaweed.
 - Groups may not be an effective delivery platform for interventions
 - To reduce gender gaps, specific interventions targeted to men or women
 - ❖ Need to change stereotypes about appropriate work for young men and young women, both in terms of making agricultural occupations more attractive but also about the types of work that men and women do in agriculture

Thank you!

WEAI Resource Center
weai.ifpri.info