



Supporting women's groups and network's-Visibility, voice & influence in market systems and agriculture sector governance"





Adam Smith International

TOMAK -Background

- DFAT supported program in Timor-Leste
- Supporting subsistence farmers to move into commercial farming- Market system approach
- Improving nutrition outcomes for WRA & children under 2 through Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture (NSA) initiatives
- Gender across the program build in from the beginning. Well resourced & expected to be gender transformative

3 initial processes allowed us to examine gender inequalities, roles and norms that have informed our design and approach- (all done with Women's Orgs):

- 1. Gender equality and social inclusion analysis (GESI)
- Gendered value chain assessment- WEE exp pigs Pigs
- 3. Women contribution mapping –included political influence



FACT:

ALTHOUGH
WOMEN'S
INVOLVEMENT IN
AGRICULTURE IS
EQUAL TO MEN'S

Programs, services and inputs are often **targeted at men**, even in areas where women are more active, e.g. vegetable, chicken & pig production.

Only 11% of agricultural extension workers in Timor-Leste are women.

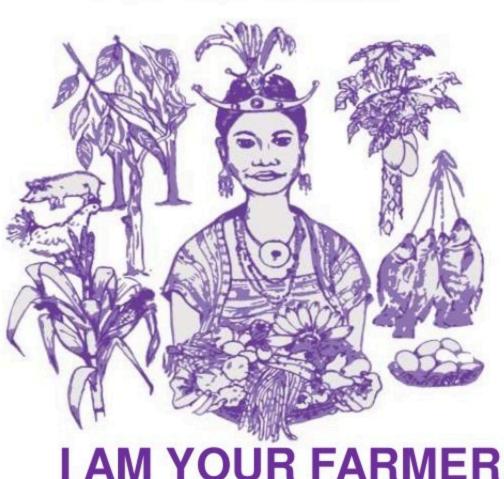
Structural & relations level we wanted to challenge some of the deepest GSN's, the ones that:

- Contribute to the lower status, invisibility and lack of recognition for the contribution & effort of women farmers.
- 2. Prevent women being involved in decision making in the sector, at all levels
- 3. Perpetuate institutional and structural gender inequity in the sector- *Gender gaps in Agriculture*

Approaches to addressing - status, visibility, decision making & and engagement of women in gender governance in agriculture

- Build WO's technical capacity in the sector-provided them with the technical knowledge and confidence to engage with these sectors, in ways they had not in the past.-MSD, involvement in analysis/research.
- 2. Build MoAF's (and the programs) understanding of how they contribute to national gender commitments Collaboration with Women Affairs and Umbrella Women's orgs.
- 3. Partnership between MoAF and WOs- fostering mature and constructive partnership between MAF and other sector partners. Trust building and mutual respect. Esp useful for Extension service improvements

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- 4. Promote visibility of contribution of women farmers (influencing your project team & the project design)
- TOMAK's first program analysis, material, partner grants, big workshop, team & partner trainings were gender related.

5. Women's control over the agenda-deciding what issues are important and whose viewpoints are legitimate

Examples: Land usage, extension services and Market place

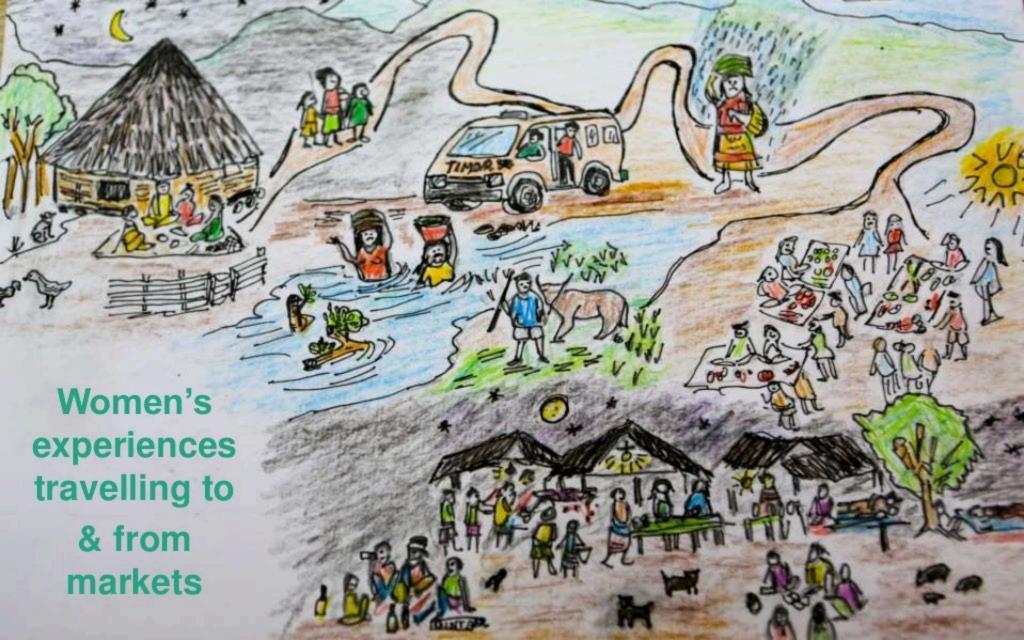


FACT:

75-85% OF MARKET TRADERS IN RURAL AREAS ARE WOMEN

They often travel many hours to get to and from markets, and work and sleep in rough and difficult conditions.

Despite the high proportion of women vendors they are **not typically involved** in marketplace governance.





09 - 17 Mar 2019

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Ed. 313/YR XI/2019

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CAVR: Justice Missing for Victims of **Past Crimes**

By: Paulina Quintão, TDW

Executive Director Commission of Friendship, Truth, and Reconciliation (CAVR), Hugo Fernandes, said there is no justice for the victims of past crimes from 1974-1999. because the perpetrators are still at large.

He said the crimes against humanity in Timor-Leste of the past, were mostly committed by members of she Indonesian military forces and by pro-indonesia militia people, whom are now living overseas, but some of the perpetrators are still living in the country.

years back, a report from government through the Ministry of Public Prosecutions to conduct further investigations and to bring the perpetrators to face

Local Markets Are Not Gender Sensitive



An exploratory research report on local market facilities conducted by the Australian Government's Program To'os Ba Moris Diak (Farming for Prosperity) and by UN Women, in Bobonaro and Baucau municipalities, shows that most

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An exploratory research report on local market facilities conducted by the Australian Government's Program To'os 8a Moris Diak (Farming for Prosperity) and by UN Women, in Bobonaro and flaucau municipalities. showed that most conditions in local markets are not gender sensitive, because they lack electricity, toilets, water and rubbish bins, perticipation in economic development

TOMAK's Specialist, Cecilia Fonseca, the research was conducted in the Atabae and Maliana Vila markets. in Bobonaro municipality. and in the Saucau Vila and Venilale markets, in Baucau municipality, and women wendors expressed concern with the poor conditions of basic infrastructure at their markets so they can conduct. their business activities.

She added that the lack of basic infrastructure is a major

Use of the media

Emprezaria Lokal Prontu Kompete Iha Projetu Infra-estruturas Rural



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Hust: Paulina Quintão, YOW Viretora Rompania Cibiora Unipescul, Lda, Gabriela de Concerção Boavida, haneten empreseria lokal sira figsory difficuldedly of-oin the teffeny make la hamate seu nia vontade alsi folia perte ina departuolyimento infraestruktures bacino ina area rural tordus fieto mos balle hallo

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6. Gender gaps advocacy and governance in the sector

Target politically for gender &

for the sector in general Recently, quick wins have come through linking the results of MAF gender gaps assessments, to the MAF annual plan &

budget. WOs advocated in the

budget to be approved with no

parliament as a bipartisan

block for the Agriculture

cuts

BY 2023, THE MINISTRY OF **AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES MUST:**

Commence implementation of a gender equality policy to provide support to increase women's participation in the development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fisheries, and also provide support for the mainstreaming of a gender perspective at the national and municipal levels.

Women must be 40% of the beneficiaries of agricultural



women agri-business groups; Provide support for the creation of 30% target for young women's

Provide opportunities so that women comprise 30% of the MAF agricultural extension workers in their own municipalities and

strengthen their skill to provide assistance to farmers to increase the

development programs and further assistance must be provided to



groups in the area of horticulture in order to increase production for increased incomes, and to improve the quality of food consumed and family nutrition in Timor-Leste;



quality and quantity of local products; Improve the capacity of the MAF to provide data disaggregated by sex, and by categories including women and men, people with



disabilities, geographic location (urban and rural), age and so forth;



Increase the skills and promote rural women at the decision making level in the agriculture sector and support rural communities in the production of food and other consumables;



Icrease sustainable agriculture and fish production, and ensure food security and nutrition for rural women and their communities, including those affected by climate change, natural disasters and environmental degradation.

Take home message

- Do gender & social norms analysis work at the design & early implementation stage and let it continually influence ongoing implementation. If you project is already underway, its never to late
- 2. Always aim to be gender transformative and contribute to national gender equality commitments - You are more than a livestock program, a aquaculture trial or a wheat production initiative.
- 3. Work with and engage Women's machinery at all levelsencourage & support their leadership, voice & to organise and use their influence