Young Women Farmers in Indonesia:

at the intersection of class, generation, and gender

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FOCUS

Young women's pathways into farming

Engagement as a farmers

Generation and class in matters of access to resources

Recognition as farmers



Indonesia: (5 villages)

- 3 villages in Java Island
- 2 villages in Flores Island

Main data sources:

- Household surveys
- In-depth interviews
- Life history
- Observation

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES OF FARMING POPULATION

	% of all fa	arm heads	Total (millions)		
Age group	1983	2013	1983	2013	
< 25	3	1	0.5	0.2	
25-34	22	12	3.8	3.1	
35-44	31	26	5.1	6.9	
45-54	25	28	4.3	7.3	
≥ 55	18	33	3.1	8.6	
Total	100	100	16.8	26.1	

Source: BPS 2013

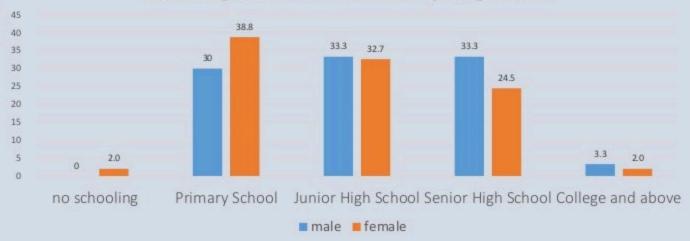
- Smallholder farming populations are ageing
- However, the proportion of farm heads under 25 years of age has always been very small
- The percentage of farm heads aged 25-34 are significant change

Young: between 17-45 years old as 'continuers'

WHO ARE THE YOUNG FARMERS IN THE VILLAGE?

Sex	Average	Marital status (%)		Migration (%)	
	age	Married	Not married	Migrated	Not migrate
Male	34	75	25	59	41
Female	31	89,8	10,2	31	69

Percentage of education level of young farmers



YOUNG WOMEN **FARMERS:** 'Intersection of gender and generation-young women farmers disadvantaged twice'

(very) limited access to land

- In West Manggarai
- Generally only man can inherit, Women: Can inherit if
 - ✓ Allowed by their father and brothers
 But, It can be (and sometimes is) taken back by their brother/uncle in the future
 - √ (Cross) cousin marriage preferred to continue the clan
 - ✓ Asked by their parents to stay in the village (West Manggarai women should stay in husband's village "kawin keluar")
- Unequal division of labor
- Household responsibilities ("productive" versus "reproductive" roles)

HOUSEHOLD RESPONSIBILITIES ("PRODUCTIVE" VERSUS "REPRODUCTIVE" ROLES)









YOUNG WOMEN **FARMERS:** 'Intersection of gender and generation-young women farmers disadvantaged twice'

Farming information issue

The masculine bias of formal government institutions and peasant organisations is deeply entrenched

Class status can overcome constraints on gender and generation

Securing the land: LEGAL PROOF OF LAND



YOUNG WOMEN AND FARMING: CONCLUDING REFLECTIONS

Access to land for young women (wouldbe) farmers,

- The need of young women (would-be) farmers for recognition and support as farmers in their own right, in both formal and informal institutions, and in society,
- Increase the visibility of women farmers in agricultural statistic, so that the government program and policy can effectively address their problem

Thank you! Terima kasih!