

AGRICULTURE

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Although women significantly contribute to agricultural productivity, they remain “invisible” farmers. The limited recognition of women as productive agricultural workers is perhaps due to a relative insensitivity of policy-makers, planners and administrators to their role in agricultural productivity. This has often resulted in a bias in agricultural development program toward male farmers. Most agricultural and fisheries plans, programs and projects do not adequately address the needs of women. The following are the priority issues concerning women in the sector:

- Limited access of women to land ownership and land use;
- Limited access of women to credit from public banks, cooperatives and other agricultural inputs/services; and
- Lack of promotion of the rights of women peasants and agricultural workers to own land and access to support services.

To address the above issues concerning women in the sector, the following policies and programs were formulated and implemented:

- Ratification of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in December 1994 enjoining all sectors to compete and find a niche in the world market. Since agriculture and fisheries contribute nearly one-fourth to the gross national product (GNP) and employ half of the labor force, it must be tapped as a springboard for gender development and for achieving the goals of Philippines 2000.
- Medium-Term Agricultural Development Plan (MTADP) seeks to enable farmers and fisher folk to raise their income and improve their living standards;
- Gender concerns were integrated into the training modules on Farm Systems Development;
- Grains Production Enhancement Program (GPEP) Rapid Rural Appraisal Survey was conducted from September 1992 to March 1993 cropping seasons and generated sex-disaggregated data;

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Table 3.1
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE BY CLASS
OF WORKER, REGION IX: APRIL 2006 and 2007
(In thousand)

Year/Class of Worker	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
April 2007	204	33.88704	398	66.11296
Wage and	11	5.392157	53	13.31658
Own-Accou	52	25.4902	253	63.56784
Unpaid Far	141	69.11765	92	23.11558
April 2006	190	31.56146	412	68.43854
Wage and	14	6.862745	61	15.32663
Own-Accou	43	21.07843	250	62.81407
Unpaid Far	133	65.19608	101	25.37688

Source: January-round Labor Force Survey (LFS),
National Statistics Office (NSO)

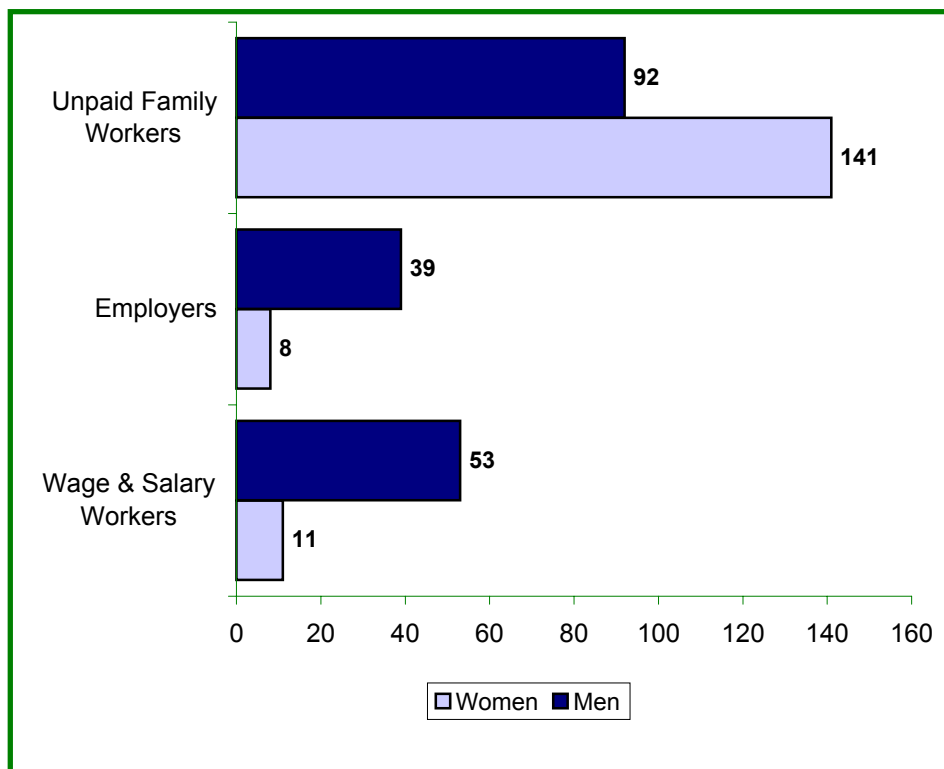
In April 2007, the total number of workers in agriculture, hunting and forestry reached 602 thousand, of which 33.9 percent were women and 66.1 percent were men. These figures indicate that for every one (1) woman there were 2 men who worked with the said industry. It can be noted that most women (69.1%) were unpaid family workers while most men (63.6%) were own-account workers. This employment trend tended to be the same as in the previous year.

On the other hand, the number of women who worked with the industry increased to 204 thousand in April 2007 from 190 thousand in April 2006 while that of the men decreased to 398 thousand in April 2007 from 412 thousand in April 2006.

- Grameen Bank replication program, which focused on providing credit access to rural women as well as promoting savings mobilization and capital build-up formation, was implemented;
- Initiated the development of Small Engineering Technologies for women;
- The *Kasaganaan sa Sakahan at Kalikasan (KASAKAKALIKASAN)*, a national integrated pest management program was implemented. It aims to educate farmers on proper crop husbandry and post management through intensive training. The project guaranteed the participation of at least 30 percent of women farmers/technicians nationwide;
- Development of viable agrarian reform communities (ARCs), in pursuit of a faster, fairer and more meaningful implementation of CARP is targeted by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) in the medium-term period (1993-1998). The ARCs will serve as opening units that synchronize and integrate land distribution and support services delivery. Interventions provided to the ARCs will redound to increased farm productions, improved household incomes and promotion of sustainable development for some 5 million farmers covered by 2 million hectares of agricultural lands.

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Figure 3.1
Workers in Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry by Class of Worker and Sex: April 2007 (in thousands)



Source: National Statistics Office (NSO)

The wage and salary workers in agriculture, hunting and forestry, consisted of 11 thousand women and 53 thousand men.

There were 44 thousand self-employed women and eight (8) thousand female employers. Moreover, there were 214 thousand self-employed men and 39 thousand male employers. Self-employed and employers constituted the own-account workers in the region.

Women unpaid family workers reached 141 thousand and male unpaid family workers totaled 92 thousand.

Table 3.2
HOLDERS OF EMANCIPATION PATENTS (EP) AND CERTIFICATE OF LAND OWNERSHIP AGREEMENTS (CLOA), REGION IX: 2006-2007

Year/Sex	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
2007				
EP				
Region IX	1	100.0	-	-
Zamboanga del Norte	1	100.0	-	-
Zamboanga del Sur	-	-	-	-
Zamboanga Sibugay	-	-	-	-
CLOA				
Region IX	1,984	45.9	2,343	54.1
Zamboanga del Norte	334	44.1	423	55.9
Zamboanga del Sur	912	45.9	1,073	54.1
Zamboanga Sibugay	738	46.6	847	53.4
2006				
EP				
Region IX	-	-	7	100.0
Zamboanga del Norte	-	-	4	100.0
Zamboanga del Sur	-	-	3	100.0
Zamboanga Sibugay	-	-	-	-
CLOA				
Region IX	1,413	43.8	1,814	56.2
Zamboanga del Norte	155	38.0	253	62.0
Zamboanga del Sur	631	46.9	714	53.1
Zamboanga Sibugay	627	42.5	847	57.5

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

In 2007, only 1 female holder for Emancipation Patents (EPs) while in 2006 there were 7 holders of EPs who were all males.

There was a total of 4,327 beneficiaries of the Certificate of Land Ownership Agreements (CLOA) in 2007 of which 1,984 were females and 2,343 males. This is higher by 38.4 percent compared with the 2006 figure of 3,127.

Table 3.3
LAND AREA (in hectares) DISTRIBUTED TO EMANCIPATION
PATENTS (EP) AND CERTIFICATE OF LAND OWNERSHIP
AGREEMENTS (CLOA) HOLDERS, REGION IX: 2006-2007

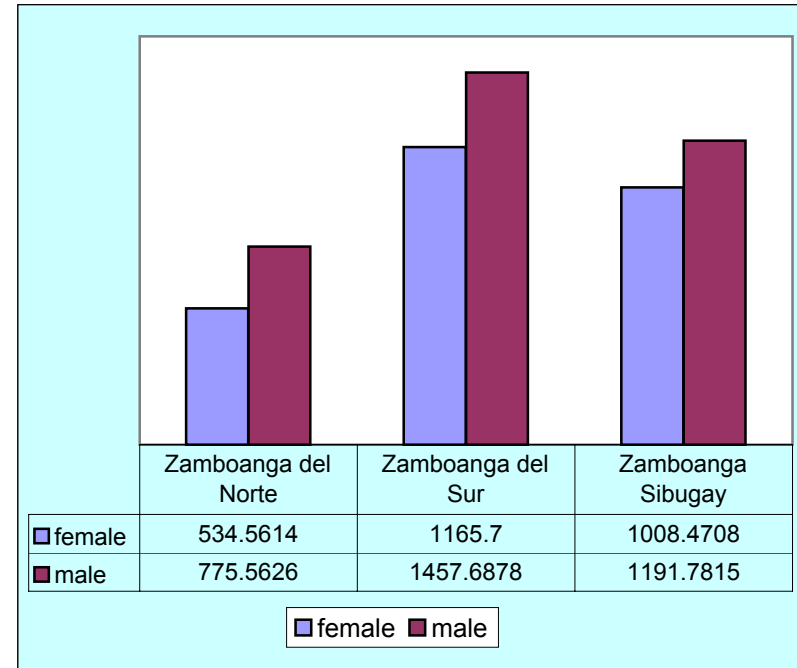
Year/Sex	Women		Men	
	Land Area	%	Land Area	%
2007				
EP				
Region IX	0.72	100.00	-	-
Zamboanga del Norte	0.72	100.00	-	-
Zamboanga del Sur	-	-	-	-
Zamboanga Sibugay	-	-	-	-
CLOA				
Region IX	2,708.73	44.16	3,425.03	55.84
Zamboanga del Norte	534.56	40.80	775.56	59.20
Zamboanga del Sur	1,165.70	44.43	1,457.69	55.57
Zamboanga Sibugay	1,008.47	45.83	1,191.78	54.17
2006				
EP				
Region IX	-	-	4.89	100.00
Zamboanga del Norte	-	-	1.38	100.00
Zamboanga del Sur	-	-	3.52	100.00
Zamboanga Sibugay	-	-	-	-
CLOA				
Region IX	2,108.70	41.78	2,938.28	58.22
Zamboanga del Norte	221.00	36.07	391.63	63.93
Zamboanga del Sur	821.86	44.12	1,041.00	55.88
Zamboanga Sibugay	1,065.85	41.45	1,505.65	58.55

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

The total land area distributed to Emancipation Patents (EPs) in 2007 was 0.72 hectares of which only recipients were women. In 2006, a total of 4.89 hectares were distributed to EPs and the only recipients were men.

The total land area distributed to female holders of Certificate of Land Ownership Agreements (CLOAs) in 2007 was 2,708.73 hectares, higher by 28.5 percent compared to the 2006 figure. For men, it was 3,425.03 hectares, higher by 16.6 percent compared to the 2006 value.

Figure 3.2
Land Area (in hectares) Distributed to Certificate of Land
Ownership Agreements Holders by Province, Region IX: 2007



Note: Provincial figures include cities

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

In 2007, the largest land area of 1,457.69 hectares was distributed to male holders of CLOAs in Zamboanga del Sur. The next largest land area (1,191.79 hectares) was given to men in Zamboanga Sibugay. The female and male holders of CLOAs in Zamboanga del Norte received the smallest portion with 534.56 hectares and 775.56 hectares, respectively.