



Women in Agriculture
The Philippine Case

Jeanne Frances I. Illo

7 - 3 6 8

Women in Agriculture ***The Philippine Case***

Jeanne Frances I. Illo
Institute of Philippine Culture
Ateneo de Manila University

with

Nelia R. Marquez,
National Statistics Office;
Yasmin Lee G. Arpon, Yasmin S. Gatal, and Joannah G. Perez

Women in Agriculture

The Philippine Case

Jeanne Frances I. Illo
Institute of Philippine Culture
Ateneo de Manila University

with

Nelia R. Marquez,
National Statistics Office;
Yasmin Lee G. Arpon, Yasmin S. Gatal, and Joannah G. Perez

Research funded by
Food and Agriculture Organization

ISBN 971-1014-13-0

Published by the
National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
1145 J. P. Laurel Street
San Miguel, Manila, Philippines

December 1994

Table of Contents

List of Tables	v
List of Annexes	ix
Abbreviations and Acronyms	xi
Preface	xv
Executive Summary	xix
Introduction	1
<i>The Land and Its People</i>	1
<i>Agroecological Systems</i>	2
<i>Shifts and Upheavals</i>	4
Review and Appraisal: The Situation in the Early Eighties	7
The Post-Nairobi Years: Review and Appraisal	11
<i>Too Few, Too Little: Sharing Power, and Decisionmaking</i>	12
<i>Institutions and Mechanisms to Promote Women's Concerns</i>	14
<i>Awareness of and Commitment to Women's Rights</i>	18
<i>Poverty</i>	20
<i>Access to and Participation in the Productive Process</i>	21
<i>Access to Employment, Education, and Health</i>	24
<i>Violence Against Women, War, and Armed Conflict</i>	27

Programs, Projects, and Initiatives	29
<i>Institutional-level Initiatives</i>	29
<i>Adaptations of the Grameen Bank Scheme</i>	30
<i>Agricultural Planning with Women and Men</i>	32
<i>Political Education of Rural Women</i>	33
<i>Support System for Landless and Peasant Women</i>	34
Review and Appraisal of International Support	37
Future Strategic Goals and Objectives	43
Appendix Tables	49
Annexes	73

List of Tables

- 1 Total population of the Philippines, by gender and place of residence
- 2 Political participation of women in national and local elections (1987, 1988, and 1992)
- 3 Percentage of females in career executive service (CES) positions in selected government agencies (1984 and 1993)
- 4 Percentage of women members and office bearers in agricultural/rural organizations, by gender and year
- 5 Decisionmaking authority in Matalom, Leyte, a rainfed village
- 6 Women's decisionmaking authority at the household level (in selected areas)
- 7 NGO support to rural women in food security: agriculture, food production and processing, and other areas, by year
- 8 Legal instruments available to women for obtaining land, livestock, credit, employment, and social insurance
- 9 Annual poverty threshold (in Philippine ₱) and incidence of poverty, by year and place of residence

- 10 Heads of households, by place of residence, gender, and year
- 11 Percentage of rural households, by year and gender of household head
- 12 Landless households, by gender of household head
- 13 Rural household income and expenditures (in Philippine ₱), by gender of household head and year
- 14 Average nominal and real daily wage rate of farmworkers (without meals), by farm operation (Calendar Year 1987-89)
- 15 Distribution of female-headed rural families, by decile class and year
- 16 Undernutrition rates (in percent) for children six years of age and under, by type of undernutrition and year
- 17 Undernutrition rates (in percent) for children six years of age and under, by gender (1989/90)
- 18 Loans, borrowers, and membership in rural organizations, by area and gender (1993)
- 19 Rural land operations, by gender and size of holding in Central Luzon (1991)
- 20 Extension staff, by position and gender (1990)

- 21 Farmer participation in agricultural training, by activity and gender (1993)
- 22 Economically active rural population (in thousands), by gender and year
- 23 Rural unemployment and underemployment rates, by gender and year
- 24 Employed persons in agriculture, by minor industry group
- 25 Employed persons in agriculture, by gender and class of worker
- 26 Division of labor in agriculture, by crop, activity, and gender
- 27 Average number of hours spent per week on economic and domestic activities, by task, gender, and year
- 28 Illiteracy rates, by place of residence, age, and gender
- 29 Primary and secondary net enrolment ratios, by school year
- 30 Life expectancy at birth, by year and gender

- 31 Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) and access to maternal child health and family planning services, by year
- 32 Status of WID units in government ministries, autonomous units, and other organizations

List of Annexes

- A List of selected projects or initiatives elicited during group interviews and regional consultations held in March 1994
- B Future strategic goals and objectives and corresponding financial requirements (in Philippine ₱) pertinent to women in agriculture¹
- C Issues and strategies identified during regional group interviews and consultative meetings held in March 1994
- D References Cited
- E List of Participants to the 21 April 1994 National Consultation

<

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACPC	Agricultural Credit and Policy Council
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDAB	Australian International Development Assistance Bureau
AIDoS	Italian Association for Women in Development
APDC	Asian and Pacific Development Center
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARC	Agrarian Reform Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATI	Agricultural Training Institute
AWCF	ASEAN Women in Cooperative Forum
BWYW	Bureau of Women and Young Workers
CARD	Center for Agriculture and Rural Development
CARL	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CES	career executive service
CESB	Career Executive Service Board
CIDA	Canadian International Development Authority
CLOA	certificate of landownership award
CLT	certificate of land transfer
CSC	certificate of stewardship contract
DA	Department of Agriculture
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DAP	Development Academy of the Philippines
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DARLA	DAR Ladies' Association

DECS	Department of Education, Culture and Sports
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOF	Department of Finance
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communication
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EO	Executive Order
EP	emancipation patent
EWIC	Enhancement of Women in Cooperatives
FAITH	food always in the home
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPA	Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority
GAD	gender and development
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GO	government organization
GTZ	- Deutsch Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit
HOPE	c Homeworkers Program for Empowerment
IGP	income-generating project
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPC	Institute of Philippine Culture
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ISSI	Institute of Small-Scale Industries
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KaBaPa	<i>Katipunan ng Bagong Filipina</i>
LACWO	Local Accreditation Committee for Women's Organizations
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration

NACWO	National Accreditation Committee for Women's Organizations
NAFTA	North America Free Trade Association
NATCCO	National Confederation of Cooperatives
NCRFW	National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
NEA	National Electrification Administration
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGO	nongovernment organization
NIC	newly industrializing country
NSO	National Statistics Office
ODA	official development assistance
PARC	Presidential Agrarian Reform Council
PATAMABA	<i>Pambansang Tagapag-ugnay ng mga Manggagawa sa Bahay</i>
PDAP	Philippine Development Assistance Programme
PDP-W	Philippine Development Plan for Women
PhilRice	Philippine Rice Research Institute
PLOW	Partnership of Landowners and Workers
PO	people's organization
PPAEP	Pilot Provincial Agricultural Extension Project
PPGD	Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development
RA	Republic Act
RIC	Rural Improvement Club
SURP	School of Urban and Regional Planning
TCT	transfer certificate of title
TLRC	Technology and Livelihood Resource Center
TOUCH	Technology Outreach and Community Help
TSARRD	Technical Support for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
UN	United Nations

NACWO	National Accreditation Committee for Women's Organizations
NAFTA	North America Free Trade Association
NATCCO	National Confederation of Cooperatives
NCRFW	National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
NEA	National Electrification Administration
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGO	nongovernment organization
NIC	newly industrializing country
NSO	National Statistics Office
ODA	official development assistance
PARC	Presidential Agrarian Reform Council
PATAMABA	<i>Pambansang Tagapag-ugnay ng mga Manggagawa sa Bahay</i>
PDAP	Philippine Development Assistance Programme
PDP-W	Philippine Development Plan for Women
PhilRice	Philippine Rice Research Institute
PLOW	Partnership of Landowners and Workers
PO	people's organization
PPAEP	Pilot Provincial Agricultural Extension Project
PPGD	Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development
RA	Republic Act
RIC	Rural Improvement Club
SURP	School of Urban and Regional Planning
TCT	transfer certificate of title
TLRC	Technology and Livelihood Resource Center
TOUCH	Technology Outreach and Community Help
TSARRD	Technical Support for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
UN	United Nations

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Fund for Women
UP	University of the Philippines
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WID	women in development
WINT	Women in Non-traditional Trades

Preface

In early February 1994, the Italian Association for Women in Development (AIDOS) contracted the Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC) of the Ateneo de Manila University to assess the situation of women in agriculture in the Philippines. In a separate contract, AIDOS hired a statistics consultant, who was tasked to provide the IPC all statistics, particularly published and unpublished National Statistics Office (NSO) data needed for the preparation of the country report. Funds for the activity were provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The preparation of the country report served two needs. It formed part of the FAO's "Assistance in Support of Rural Women in Preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women." Moreover, from the Philippine standpoint, the report, by focusing on women in agriculture and in rural areas, complemented the national situation report on Filipino women (NCRFW 1994), which was considered as "too urban-biased."

To prepare the country report, the IPC research team coordinated with the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW); incorporated the data supplied by the statistics consultant; and consulted the documents submitted by the agriculture committee that was formed in connection with the preparation of the national situation report. As important as these activities were the interviews conducted by the IPC with groups of rural women in various parts of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao in March 1994, as well as the provincial and the Manila consultative workshops. These consultations involved rural development agencies, rural women's organizations, academic institutions, and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) working with rural women. For instance,

during the Manila meeting, the government agencies represented were: the Departments of Agrarian Reform, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, and Labor (Bureau of Rural Workers); the NCRFW; and the NSO (see list below). The University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and the ASEAN Women in Cooperative Forum (AWCF) constituted the academic/NGO sector; while the International Rice Research Institute, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and the FAO (through its Technical Support for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development [TSARRD] program), the international/multilateral organizations. Peasant women's coalitions (*Kilusan ng Bagong Pilipina* or KaBaPa, and AMIHAN) and women's organizations (PATAMABA and LAKAMBINI) were unable to come to the meeting, but rural women's groups were amply represented in the two provincial consultations held in March 1994.

The group interviews and provincial consultations aimed at ensuring that the voice and concerns of rural women would be reflected in the report. The choice of the research sites was based on our desire to capture different agroecosystems. For Luzon, three systems were chosen: monocropping irrigated rice farming (Camarines Sur); upland (Quezon); and coconut-based rainfed (Laguna). In the Visayas, two systems were selected: sugarcane plantation (Negros Occidental) and fishing-farming (Negros Oriental). In Mindanao, an upland, cassava-growing community was selected in Bukidnon, while in Misamis Oriental, a coconut-growing village and a rainfed rice-growing area were chosen. In all, eight groups, involving a total of 111 women, were interviewed in various parts of the country. The majority of the women were married, aged 20 to 60 years old, and had low educational attainment. Except in Negros Oriental, where the contact person invited women from different barangays to a meeting in the city hall, the IPC research team met with groups of rural women in their own community.

The group interview covered the following broad topics: changes (in terms of politics, peace and order, technology, employment and wages, and government or NGO programs) in their community between the early 1980s and 1994; strategies used by women, including livelihood activities, resistance, and mobilization; and analysis of current problems and future plan of action. The research coordinator and an assistant posed the question and facilitated the discussion that ensued as the group wrestled with the question. In most instances, a consensus was reached regarding changes, analysis, or proposed action. In rare cases when the women rendered different reading of events, the group generally agreed to leave the reply to a question in the form of an array of possible interpretations or range of experiences.

The IPC team secured the women's permission to tape the interviews. In addition to taping the interviews and to help focus the discussion, the research coordinator wrote the topic and the major points raised on a manila paper that was conspicuously posted for all participants to see. The interviews lasted from two to four hours.

Apart from the group interviews, the IPC research team also held provincial consultations in Visayas and Mindanao and a consultative workshop in Manila. The meeting in Mindanao was convened by a local partner NGO, the Technology Outreach and Community Help (TOUCH) Foundation in Cagayan de Oro, while the Visayas meeting was organized by a local academic institution, Silliman University in Dumaguete. The Manila consultative workshop, in contrast, was jointly convened by the IPC and the NCRFW.

During the consultative meetings, the results of the group interviews were presented by the IPC team for comments and for validation. The participants were also asked to provide a wider reading of the situation in the province, particularly in connection with developments in the agricultural sector, to enhance the analysis of women's situation in the province (or, in the case of the Manila meeting, the national situation of rural women) from the mid-1980s to 1994, and to expand the plan of action and strategies that had been elicited during the group interviews. Outside the consultative meetings, the IPC research team interviewed representatives of government agencies to clarify points or to elicit data on certain programs or projects, and to address the data gaps that remained after the consultations as well as information that were not covered by the set provided to IPC by the statistics consultant.

Because of the research methods and processes used, the preparation of the present report involved countless groups and individuals who contributed time, insights, data, and moral support. The statistics consultant (Nelia R. Marquez), IPC research assistants (Yasmin Arpon, Yasmin Gatal, Joannah Perez) and support staff (Dhea S. Santos and Lyzel S. Elias), the women who came to the interviews, our colleagues who facilitated the holding of the consultative meetings, and government agencies and NGOs who supplied the team with data--all played important roles in shaping this report. To them, as well as to the NCRFW, AIDOS and the FAO, we say, *Maraming salamat.*

Jeanne Frances I. Illo
23 June 1994

Executive Summary

Between the early 1980s and 1994, natural disasters struck various areas in rural Philippines, a crippling inflation gripped the economy in the mid-1980s, and a huge and ever-increasing foreign debt hung heavily on the shoulders of women, men, and children. Poor employment opportunities have driven more and more women and men to work overseas, with a number of the women ending up as exploited domestic helpers or prostitutes. Efforts of the Philippine government to attain a belated "NIC-hood" for the country have led to conflicts with peasant and environmentalist groups as the industrial estates or corridors threaten not only the livelihood of local communities, but also the environment. However, not all the changes have dire effects or prospects. Democratic processes and institutions have been rebuilt, inflation is being slowly checked, peace has returned to many areas, and an agrarian reform program is in place.

Within this immediate national context, the following developments vis-a-vis women in agriculture or in rural Philippines have been noted:

- Although there are no legal constraints to women's involvement, membership in decisionmaking circles--be it politics, the rural-development agencies, or rural organizations--continues to be dominated by men, but women have made some inroads; even in homes, men tend to have greater say over a wider array of important matters than the women.

- Women's concerns have been promoted through lobbying Congress for the enactment of pro-women laws; drafting and adoption of the *Philippine Development Plan for Women*; establishment of women in development/gender and development (WID/GAD) focal points in different line agencies of the government; accreditation of women's groups in preparation for the election of women's sectoral representatives to various legislative bodies; channelling of more development resources to women; and fostering of a partnership between government and NGOs.

- But laws have yet to be enforced;
- design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation guidelines and instruments developed;
- actual implementation monitored; and
- substantial returns to women's projects ensured.

- Deepening poverty in the countryside has been pushing people and households to move into cities.

- Gender-based earnings differentials persist because while male and female workers are paid the same rate for the same work, more women are generally hired, as before, for lower-paying tasks.

- Landlessness tends to be lower among female-headed households than among male-headed households.

- While malnutrition among young children seems to be on the decline, it was still 14 percent of children aged six years and below in 1989/90, with girls outnumbering boys by 2:1.
 - But infant and child mortality rates are higher for boys than girls, and life expectancy is longer for females than males.

- Whereas major credit schemes for farmers or fishers may continue to be channelled to men, increasing portions of credit funds being disbursed by NGOs are directed to women.
 - But loans to women generally remain small and are oftentimes insufficient to increase the scale of their operations.

- Except in matters of home management, backyard gardens, and small-scale industries, agricultural or rural extension agents continue to work with and for men.

- Movement of male workers to cities or overseas has left an increasing number of women in charge of farms, although the absent males continue to be considered as the household head.

- Rural women and men have higher illiteracy rates than their urban peers, but women as a group tend to proceed to tertiary education more than men.

Also, during the past decade, initiatives to address the sources of gender inequities and inequalities and of discrimination against women were varied. These included:

- developing WID/GAD focal points within the rural-development departments and other line agencies;
- systematizing efforts to incorporate gender concerns in the operations and policies of both government and NGOs;
- experimenting and developing creative and sustainable credit schemes for women;
- systematically involving women in the preparation of agricultural plans for their barangays;
- conducting political education and gender-sensitization sessions with rural women and men;
- providing support systems for landless and peasant women; and
- convincing scientists and engineers to orient their technologies for female as well as male users.

Support for projects, programs, and activities for women by the government and the NGOs has been provided by several bilateral and multilateral agencies. More conscious earmarking of Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds has been mandated by the *Women in Development and Nation Building Act*. However, the law's effectiveness is hindered by the following problems:

- absence of a systematic monitoring system by government on allocation and disbursement of ODA funds;
- absence of sector-specific guidelines to help government assess gender-responsiveness of projects and programs, and of mechanisms for categorizing, recording, and reporting ODA-funded projects, according to approach used to meet women's needs and concerns;
- preparedness of foreign experts to assess projects in the Philippines; and
- absence of specific guidelines to operationalize certain provisions of the Act.

As part of strategic plans for the greater advancement of rural women, a combination of strategies have been identified. These include:

- providing employment alternatives and opportunities in the rural areas;
- increasing scale of funding for women's projects or enterprises;
- training women on new skills and technologies, including resource-enhancing technologies;
- monitoring compliance with labor and minimum wage laws;

- arresting further resource depletion;
- promoting crop diversification and protecting food supply for rural families; and
- sensitizing rural development technicians to the technical needs of women, including the need for new technologies.

According to women most involved in agriculture and as women in other primary producing sectors see it, the rural women's set of strategies will define their future. The struggle for access to resources, the need for protection from exploitation, and the desire for the improvement of self, family, and community reverberate in the plan of action for women in agriculture.

Introduction

The Land and Its People

Lying at the western margin of the Pacific Ocean, the Philippines forms a string of 7,107 islands and islets which are traditionally clustered into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. It is largely a mountainous mass extending from north to south (FAPE 1975). It covers a total land and water area of about 1,800,000 sq. km., with the land area measuring only 300,000 sq. km.

Its tropical and maritime climate is marked by relatively high temperature, high humidity, and abundant rainfall. Rainfall distribution varies from one region to another, depending on the direction of the moisture-bearing winds and the location of the mountain system. Despite these differences, the Philippine climate can be divided into three seasons: rainy, which extends from June to November; cool dry, which occurs from December to February; and hot dry, which falls from March to May.

The Philippines is vulnerable to typhoons, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. While typhoons devastate different parts of the country every year, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions have been less frequent. In the early 1990s, however, an earthquake destroyed parts of Central and Northern Luzon, while volcanic eruptions (Mount Pinatubo in 1991 and Mayon Volcano in 1993) disrupted lives in other parts of Luzon.

In 1990, about 60.6 million people inhabited the Philippine Islands (Table 1, *Appendix Tables*). Of these, 31.1 million (or 51 percent) resided in rural areas. Less than half (49 percent) of the rural population was composed of females. Roughly 63 percent of the total rural population consisted of potential workers (that is, 15 years old and above). About 85 percent of the male workers were deemed labor force members, whereas only 48 percent of the women were similarly classified (NCRFW 1994:77). In 1991, the primary sector (agriculture, fisheries, and forestry) was the biggest employer of male workers (53 percent). It likewise competed with trade and community, social, and personal services as an employer of female labor (NSCB 1991).

Agroecological Systems

Outside urban areas, the major systems are coastal fishing, lowland irrigated farming, rainfed farming, and upland. Another system covers riverine and lake fishing systems, which usually combine fishery capture or fish farming with cultivation of crops. This contrasts sharply with coastal areas that lie between the sea and the hill or mountain. There, crop farming is rarely practiced because the trek up the hill or the mountain could be too time-intensive. In both systems, households generally raise a brood of chickens, ducks and/or geese, and one or two pigs. In crop farming systems, cow and/or carabao (water buffalo) are among the other animals households keep.

Irrigated farming systems mainly grow rice and sugarcane; while rainfed areas are often planted to coconut, corn, and cassava, which are the major crops raised in said areas. In both systems, females and males play distinct, but not necessarily rigid, roles. This holds in small or big farms, family-operated plots or plantations. Specific roles and responsibilities often vary by crop or by activity. In

areas growing cash crops (like coconut and sugarcane), planting and weeding are done by women, while harvesting and processing (milling or copra production) are usually assigned to men (Ilo and Veneracion 1988; IPC 1993a, 1993b). In cassava-producing areas, harvesting and postharvest activities (including peeling, cutting the cassava into flakes, and drying) involve females and males, adults and children (IPC 1993c; GI/M 1994). Except land preparation, fertilizer application and chemical spraying, and mechanized threshing, rice and corn production as well as harvest and postharvest tasks heavily involve female labor.

The substitutability between male and female labor in farming primarily depends on the technology employed and/or availability of funds for hiring workers. Thus, land clearing and preparation are generally the responsibilities of adult males, but women usually undertake land preparation where minimum tillage is required. Planting and weeding is done by women and children, although male members of farming families sometimes help with the tasks to minimize hired labor cost.

In fishing communities, fishery capture is a predominantly male activity, although women have been known to join their spouses so as to save on labor cost or to get the entire catch (Ilo and Polo 1990). Repair of nets and boats is also a male task. As in other systems, processing and selling of the produce is the women's domain. Hauling, however, is mainly done by male family members or by hired male labor. Nonetheless, improved transport facilities to upland areas has shifted to the women the responsibility of selling the produce (Rivas, Uy, and Borlagdan 1991).

To feed their families, women engage principally in the cultivation of kitchen gardens and subsistence crops, especially rootcrops. They also take the responsibility of growing vegetables, although the men oftentimes take over the enterprise once vegetable production has become the household's major cash crop (GI/M 1994).

Shifts and Upheavals

Over the past 10 years, life in rural Philippines has been affected by several local and international changes. Of the events that included the peacemaking efforts in the Middle East and South Africa, the breakdown of communism in Eastern Europe, the Gulf War, and the continuing armed conflict in Somalia, Rwanda, and Yugoslavia, the Gulf War directly affected hundreds of thousands of Filipino families who had relatives working in Kuwait and nearby Gulf states. During that time, more than 300,000 workers were in Saudi Arabia and other Middle East countries. About 70,000 of these workers were women, many of whom were employed as domestic helpers (NSO/NCRFW 1992:101-102). Stories of rape reached the country, and families worried over their relatives'safety. Dollar remittances, which supported many a household, were disrupted and oil prices tripled during the period of conflict.

The economic crisis of the early 1980s--marked by a huge foreign debt, fiscal and trade deficits, and balance of payments imbalances--continued to haunt the Philippines (NSO 1992). Prolonged recession in industrialized countries, among which were the Philippines' major trading partners, made matters worse. The structural adjustment programs prescribed to correct distortions in prices, taxation, land- ownership, and production priorities took its toll on the rural population. The servicing of the country's debt, which, in 1987, reached as much as 45 percent of the national budget (Illo 1992), siphoned resources away from social services, physical infrastructure, and investment.

Life in rural Philippines worsened owing to the occurrence of droughts, floods caused by overlogging in many areas, particularly strong typhoons that devastated properties, crops, and livestock, and the sporadic volcanic activities of Mount Pinatubo. In upland areas, environmental degradation reportedly caused water sources to dry up.

In some places, women claimed that they had to walk longer distances to get drinking water or even water supply for their domestic needs (GI/L 1994; GI/M 1994).

Faced with economic and natural disasters, women and men were pushed to work longer, but with women continuing to bear a double burden of market and home work (Illo 1992). To beat the rising prices of basic goods and their rapidly declining profit from their agricultural products, the women's food crops, which were generally small-scale and low-valued, gained greater importance. Moreover, the women's sideline occupations, such as trading or home-based manufacturing, became the household's mainline livelihood (IPC 1993a; GI/L 1994; GI/M 1994). As job opportunities became scarce and real wages continued to fall (NSO 1992); an increasing number of women also left for the cities or for other countries to work as domestic servants. And as community health programs were initiated to fill the gap left by public health agencies, rural women were recruited to serve as unpaid health volunteers (Uy 1991; GI/V 1994).

While the Philippines struggled to regain its economic footing after the end of the Marcos regime in 1986, neighboring Asian economies soared and grew into "newly industrializing countries" (NIC). To attain "NIC-hood," the Philippine government has been developing industrial estates or "industrial corridors." The schemes have been viewed as threatening not only the livelihood of local communities as ricelands give way to factories, but also endangering the environment as industries befoul the air and pollute nearby waterways (IPC 1993c; PC/M 1994).

Not all the changes have dire effects or prospects. Many of the democratic institutions and processes have been reestablished. Inflation is being slowly checked. Peace has returned to many areas (GI/L 1994; GI/M 1994). And however flawed, an agrarian reform program is in place.

Review and Appraisal: The Situation in the Early Eighties

In 1985, the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) described the condition of, and issues faced by, women in rural Philippines as follows (NCRFW 1985a):

1. Philippine agriculture was generally male-oriented, but it nonetheless absorbed 55 percent of all rural female workers. Women, however, comprised only 30 percent of all agricultural workers.
2. Adoption of a new technology effected a shift from unpaid to paid labor. This was shown in the increased weeding requirements of the high-yielding, early-maturing rice varieties. However, mechanization of such operations as threshing reduced the share of landless women in the rice harvest.
3. With the exception of home management and other "feminine" inputs, agricultural programs rarely considered women as target clients. This was true for the government-sponsored cooperative program, extension, or credit. This bias against women was attributed to the general assumption that men were the full-time farmers while women were "merely housekeepers."
4. Among the technicians of the Department of Agriculture, only the home management technicians worked with women, although women technicians comprised 58 percent of all technicians (Unnevehr and Stanford 1985:15).

5. Women seemed to prefer combining their economic role with their supervising of or attending to their home responsibilities. This partly explained the survival of subcontracting schemes which, although generally susceptible to exploitative practices, thrived in rural areas because these did not take women away from their homes.

A more critical reading of the decade was offered by an alternative report on rural women (Pineda-Ofreneo 1985). While the report alluded to the issues raised in the official report, it also traced the roots of rural women's oppression to the imperialist forces that controlled Philippine society; their membership in the more disadvantaged class consisting of peasants, agricultural workers, and other marginalized sectors; and their gender, which placed them at a greater disadvantaged position than the male members of their class. These underlay such specific issues confronting rural women as invisibility of much of their work in labor force surveys, resulting in low labor force participation estimates for women; low wages which, in the case of seasonal plantation workers, were allegedly below the legislated minimum wage; growing landlessness among the rural masses as land became concentrated in the hands of corporations and the rural elite; disastrously low demand for major export crops, including sugar, in the world market; labor-displacing and environment-unfriendly technologies; conversion of ricelands to subdivisions; and intensive exploitation attending rural piecework. Moreover, rural women suffered from double or multiple work burdens as well as from illiteracy and lack of training. All these, Pineda-Ofreneo argued, were reinforced by prevailing notions that the home was still the rightful place for women and that the "economic and cultural subjugation of Filipinas in the countryside generally prevent them from having a concrete awareness of their own reality" (1985:22).

Of greater import to changing rural women's condition lay not in economic and welfare projects for women, but in organizing and educating the women. The 18,000-strong *Katipunan ng Bagong Pilipina* (Alliance of New Filipinas) or KaBaPa distinguished itself on this score as it combined involvement in community projects and services with study meetings, as well as literacy and other mass campaigns with political content.

To redress the inequalities besetting rural women, the 1981 Conference on Equality, National Independence, and Peace passed a resolution on rural women. These included the following: broadening of consciousness raising so that rural women could understand the goals of the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; promotion of literacy and training programs; sharing of household work with men, which would free women to participate in affairs outside the home; urging women to involve themselves in organizations, cooperatives, community work, and economic and political activities to broaden their perspectives and cultivate their potentials; implementation of land reform; creation of remunerative employment opportunities for poor women in rural areas, of increasing regularity, and of equal pay; and effective measures, laws, and controls to protect women workers in home-based industries from exploitation.

Part of the thrusts and objectives raised in the Conference were echoed in the official report's forward-looking strategies, as follows (NCRFW 1985a):

1. Involving women in agricultural technology and management training, which could help overcome traditional barriers thus enabling them to view themselves as equal partners of men and not merely as their auxiliaries in agriculture.

2. A closer monitoring of subcontractors to eliminate oppressive terms of employment, as well as a reexamination of industrial policies toward the establishment/dispersal of industries to rural areas to provide women with alternatives to subcontracting arrangements.
3. Increasing women's access to effort-/time-saving technology to help them in the discharge of their double responsibilities and to afford them time for leisure activities.

In addition, the NCRFW report sought the recognition of the value of house-work, stipulating that "the working conditions of domestic helpers . . . should be improved by legislation assigning higher wages, social benefits, tenure and perhaps professionalization" (1985a). This proposed action promised relief to young women who migrated from the countryside to the cities and ended up as domestic helpers.

The Post-Nairobi Years: Review and Appraisal

The years after the 1985 Nairobi Conference saw a spate of activities within both the women's movement and NCRFW. These two streams came together with the coming to power of Corazon C. Aquino in 1986. Together with the government's planning body and different government line agencies, the NCRFW, various women's groups, and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) drafted the *Philippine Development for Women, 1989-92*. It was to serve as a primary touchstone for government agencies, including the rural development departments of agriculture, agrarian reform, and the environment and natural resources, as said agencies attempt to make their programs and services more gender-responsive, to minimize or eradicate discriminatory policies, procedures, and processes, and to strengthen women's claims to development resources.

For the 1995 Beijing Conference, the UN Commission on the Status of Women listed the following as major critical areas of concern:

1. Inequality of power sharing and decisionmaking at all levels;
2. Insufficient mechanisms at all levels to promote the advancement of women;
3. Lack of awareness of and commitment to internationally and nationally recognized women's rights;
4. Poverty;

5. Inequality of women's access to and participation in the definition of economic structures and policies and the productive process itself;
6. Inequality of access to education, health, employment, and other means of maximizing awareness of women's rights and the use of their capacities;
7. Violence against women; and
8. Effects on women of continuing national and international armed or other kinds of conflict.

These concerns informed the review of the post-Nairobi experiences of women in agricultural and other primary sectors.

Too Few, Too Little: Sharing Power and Decisionmaking

The election of Corazon C. Aquino as Philippine president appeared to foster women's active role in politics. There had always been women politicians, but between the elections of 1987/88 and 1992, not only did more women run for office, relatively more women were also voted into office. This was a pattern that held for both national and local executive and legislative positions (Table 2). The greater visibility of women in Congress seemed to have heightened legislators' interest in women's concerns. It is interesting to note that many of the pro-women bills presented were authored by male legislators.

Women's claims to the highest appointive positions in central government has been shakier. In 1986, President Aquino appointed to the Cabinet three women, namely: the first-ever female planning secretary, concurrently the Director General of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA); the secretary of the

Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS); and the secretary of the Department of Social Work and Development (DSWD), which had always been headed by a woman. During the last two years of the Aquino administration, however, only one woman remained in the Cabinet. The number has since increased to two, with the naming of a woman to head the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE).

Despite gains in both elective and appointive political offices, men continue to hold sway although there are no legal impediments to women's holding power in the public realm. The same could be said of the top decisionmakers in the Philippine government bureaucracy. In 1993, only 27 of all career executives in government were female. Nonetheless, this shows an increase from the 16 percent in 1984. The figures for rural development departments in 1993 were as follows: environment and natural resources, 5 percent; agrarian reform, 10 percent; and agriculture, 16 percent (Table 3). In contrast, the trade and industry department had women in 50 percent of its executive positions, while 88 percent of the career executives in social welfare and development were women. While women decisionmakers may be attuned to the needs and concerns of rural women, their low participation in bureaucracies that plan and oversee rural and agricultural development programs does not improve the chances that rural women would get substantial and effective assistance from the government.

Even at the barangay (village) level, office bearers in rural organizations are predominantly male. This applies to the barangay (village) council, to rural cooperatives, and to farmers' groups organized by government technicians (Table 4). In community-type cooperatives, which are open to community members who are interested to join, women constitute the majority of the membership. However, leadership positions are held by men (Illo and Uy 1992). Women's opportunities to exercise leadership continue to lie in women's organizations.

Within the home, as outside it, power and authority tend to rest on men, but women have their own areas of authority (Tables 5 and 6). The women decide on how their children will be raised and educated, how earnings will be allocated, when and how much of their crop harvest will be sold, and what to feed their families. In contrast, men have greater say in such matters as investment, loans, and even choice of contraceptive method (Uy 1991). But in some lowland Christian communities, women claim that even investments and loans are decided jointly by them and their spouses. Among rural households, however, women's decisionmaking power is almost nonexistent as there is very little chance for the children to stay in school or very little earnings to be budgeted. Among some cultural groups in the Philippines, not even the children or the budget are considered as women's domain (Table 6). Indeed, for women of these groups, there are too few opportunities for sharing power and too little decisions to be made. Information from group interviews conducted in March 1994 by the author suggested that part of the problem was the women's ignorance of their legal rights, a concern overshadowed by the day-to-day anxieties of basic survival.

Institutions and Mechanisms to Promote Women's Concerns

Since 1985, the government has introduced legislation, mechanisms, and processes for the advancement of women and eradication of discriminatory forces in the field of employment, training, access to resources, and the like. Outside the government, women's organizations have flourished and NGOs have experimented with ways of operationalizing and institutionalizing its commitment to gender and development. Among these organizations was AMIHAN, a militant multisectoral federation of peasant women founded in October 1986. Unlike many women's groups, AMIHAN

does not cultivate broad working relations with government agencies, believing that it should be self-reliant and independent of the State (Illo and Pineda-Ofreneo 1989:17).

As noted in the NCRFW report, there has been a shift in the perspective of working for and with women as many government agencies and NGOs opted for the gender and development or GAD framework over women in development or WID (NCRFW 1994:25-26). In many instances, GAD, which considers the inequalities in gender relations, has been promoted simply as "for women and men"; hence, it is generally considered as less threatening than the woman-focus of WID.

Plan for women. One of the achievements of the post-Nairobi years was the drafting and adoption of the *Philippine Development Plan for Women* (PDP-W) in 1989. The enterprise involved the mobilization of different women's groups and individual experts. Begun in 1987, preparatory activities took the form of a series of consultations with and workshops on different sectors and issues. It was adopted in 1989 with the signing of Executive Order (EO) No. 348 by then President Aquino. Of the 17 chapters of the PDP-W, 2 were devoted to concerns in agriculture and agrarian reform (Chapter 2) and to environment and natural resources (Chapter 3); the rest conflated the issues faced by rural women with those of urban women.

A sequel document to the PDP-W is the *Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development, 1995-2025* (PPGD), the preparation of which is being spearheaded by the NCRFW in coordination with NEDA. The PPGD shall lay down the totality of GAD concerns that need to be addressed in the long run. It shall also spell out gender-related goals and objectives, and set forth comprehensive policies, strategies, and program areas for implementation, mainly by government over a 30-year period.

Focal points. Mandated by EO No. 348, NCRFW formed WID/GAD focal points in various line agencies, among which were the Departments of Agriculture (DA), Agrarian Reform (DAR), and Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). These groups developed in slightly different ways (see section on "Programs, Projects, and Initiatives" for details). DAR and DENR set up coordination committees composed of representatives from various divisions, bureaus, and attached agencies. DAR called its group the National Steering Technical Committee; DENR, the Technical Working Committee on Women. DA had no steering committee but instead identified focal points in its different bureaus, attached offices, and regional offices. Its focal point was first based in the Office of the Secretary, but in 1993, it was moved to the planning and monitoring office to facilitate the mainstreaming of gender in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of agricultural programs.

Focal points were also identified at the regional and provincial levels. In some of the DA regional offices, ad hoc committees, composed of planning and other technical staff, were formed to facilitate coordination of planning, monitoring, and evaluation of women's involvement in rural or agricultural development interventions. Under DENR, a Technical Working Group on Women was created not only in the regional offices, but also in six of DENR's bureaus. At DAR, the effort had been to strengthen the DAR Ladies' Association (DARLA) network at the national, regional, and provincial office levels to promote women employees' participation in outreach productive activities and in advocacy for making the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) more gender-responsive.

Accreditation of women's groups. In connection with the selection of women's sectoral representatives at various legislative bodies, two organizations--the National Accreditation Committee for

Women's Organizations (NACWO) and the Local Accreditation Committee for Women's Organizations (LACWO)--were formed to accredit voters, among whom were rural women's groups. Meanwhile, to better prepare rural women for participation in the political process, KaBaPa (which had 26,000 members in 1993) launched a program to increase women's electoral literacy by using a voters' educational manual that it had produced and translated into various Philippine languages and dialects.

NGO support for rural women. NGOs strove not only to plan, but also to define its own framework for action and assistance. In early 1991, WID advocates within the NGO movement came together to thresh out its GAD framework and strategy. This initiative was pursued by individual NGOs or NGO coalitions and resulted in gender planning activities and the formation of women's desks in some organizations, most of which had projects in rural areas and/or with rural women. (A few NGOs have set up their desks in the late 1980s.)

In the case of one funding window that catered to NGOs working in rural and urban areas, the number of rural-oriented NGOs granted financial assistance increased from an average of 33-34 in 1986 and 1987 to 45 in 1992. Similarly, the number of NGO projects concerned with food security and processing and with livestock, forestry, and fisheries increased from 67 percent in the mid-1980s to 87 percent in 1992. Taking all projects together, the percentage of women to total beneficiaries likewise showed a rise from about 50 to 55 percent (Table 7). These women-biased projects, however, generally involved hog raising, food and fish processing and vending, and other small-scale agricultural enterprises. Agricultural production loans continued to be given to male beneficiaries.

GO-NGO partnership. Unlike in the previous decade (1976-85) when very little coordination or cooperation existed between NCRFW and the NGO community, the 1986-95 decade has seen the building of critical partnership between the government (GO) and women NGOs. In 1992, or two years after the first GO-NGO Congress, the collaboration was formalized as the Women GO-NGO Network. The preparation of the national report for the Beijing Conference and the present report on women in agriculture are further manifestations of the partnership.

Awareness of and Commitment to Women's Rights

Concern for women's rights to resources, livelihood, and social insurance is reflected in legislation that has been passed since the mid-1980s. The 1987 Constitution recognizes the fundamental equality of women and men before the law. The principle of gender equality is affirmed in new codes and legislation. After intensive lobbying by different women's groups, the *New Family Code* stipulated, among others, women's right to own property and to contract employment and credit without their husbands' consent (Table 8). Meanwhile, the *Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law* (CARL) guarantees equal rights to ownership of land and its fruits and equal representation in advisory or decisionmaking bodies under CARP. For its part, DENR's Administrative Order No. 4, Series of 1991, grants the Integrated Social Forestry Program's certificates of stewardship contract (CSCs) to both spouses, making the husband and the wife co-stewards of the land. The most recent law that touches rural women's lives, the *Women in Development and Nation Building Act*, provides equal access to resources, including credit and training. It also requires the allocation of a substantial portion of Official Development Assistance (ODA) fund to support programs and activities for women. In 1990, the Philippine Congress also passed Republic Act (RA) 6972, which mandated the establishment of day care centers in every village to free women for other activities. This legislation, like the others, came into being after long lobbying by women's organizations.

These pro-women laws, however, have yet to be fully implemented. In the case of the *Women in Development and Nation Building Act*, mechanisms and systems have yet to be developed and installed for allocating ODA funds for women's projects and activities and for monitoring compliance with the law. In the case of CARL, a total of 1.07 million ha. had been distributed by DAR from 1987 to 1992. In 1992, a total of 363,277 ha. were covered by emancipation patents (EPs), while 89,138 ha. were distributed with certificates of landownership award (CLOAs). About 87 percent of the redistributed land went to men, and 13 percent, to women. The average land size awarded to women and men varied very slightly. In the decisionmaking bodies created under CARP, women's participation was generally very low. At the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council (PARC) and the provincial committee levels, the ratio was 1 woman to 20 or 21 men. Female representation increased at the barangay level to almost one woman to five men.

In many instances, the low female representation in decisionmaking groups or positions and the small share of land and other resources that women got were attributed by women consulted for this paper to the lack of awareness of women and men about women's rightful claims to resources or to memberships in powerful bodies. This ignorance of rights seemed to be widespread (GI/M 1994; GI/L 1994; PC/M 1994) despite gender-sensitization or awareness sessions conducted by NGOs and women's organizations. This is probably because with the exception of a few groups, the topic of awareness-raising activities does not deal with women's legal rights, particularly those pertinent to women in the agricultural sector.

Poverty

The crises that were reported in 1985 still persisted, although in muted form. Inflation continued at about 18.6 percent (vs. a high of 50.5 percent in 1984 and 23.6 percent in 1985). Budget and trade deficits--from between \$1.3 to \$3.2 billion in the early 1980s to \$1.5 billion in the late 1980s and early 1990s (Ilo 1992)--were financed primarily both by domestic and foreign loans. Foreign debts continued to pile up and had risen from about \$24 billion in the mid-1980s to \$28.9 billion in 1990. At about the same time, the incidence of poverty, which declined between 1985 and 1988, again rose to 37 percent in urban areas and 56 percent in rural areas in 1991 (Table 9).

Deepening poverty in the countryside pushed families to move to urban centers where they could find odd jobs. Thus, while the total number of households increased by 18 percent between 1985 and 1991, with female-headed households increasing by 1 percentage point more than male-headed households, outmigration from rural areas resulted in the net decline in the number of female-headed households by 2.3 percent and by 1.3 percent among male-headed households (Table 10). In 1990, 42 percent of all female-headed households lived in rural areas. This was lower than the 52-percent figure for all male-headed households staying in rural sites (Table 11).

Households headed by women appeared to be as poor as, if not only slightly better off than, those headed by men. Landlessness among female-headed households was lower (49 percent vs. 56 percent among male-headed households; Table 12). In rural areas, their average income was just slightly lower (₱40,051 vs. ₱41,353; Table 13). This income differential is partly explained by the fact that rural women workers are often employed in agricultural operations (such as planting/transplanting or weeding) that are paid

lower than male field tasks. Nonetheless, there seemed to be a slight closing of the wage gap in 1989 (Table 14). Across all rural occupations, female earnings were estimated to be about 35 percent of male earnings in 1980, 39 percent in 1985, and 36 percent in 1990 (NCRFW 1994:82). Gender-based earning differentials were much more skewed in the rural than in the urban areas.

These figures are not surprising as women are generally considered as household heads only after the demise of their spouses. Thus, female-headed households tend to be older and to have had more opportunities to accumulate land and other resources than male-headed units. However, this is not to say that female-headed rural households are not becoming impoverished; in fact, they are, and more so than rural households with male heads (Table 15). Being a female household head in the rural area, where the incidence of poverty in 1991 was 56 percent (Table 9), is definitely worse than in the urban areas, where the comparable figure was 37 percent and where informal sector activities abound.

The poverty figures translate to malnutrition or undernutrition among young children. In 1989/90, 14 percent of children aged six years and below were considered as moderately to severely underweight. This was 3 percentage points lower than in 1982 or 1987 (Table 16). Compared with male children, poor nutrition, seen in their being underweight, was particularly evident among female children (9.8 percent vs. 17 percent; Table 17). It could be surmised that malnutrition is more severe in the rural areas, particularly among female preschoolers.

Access to and Participation in the Productive Process

Women who reside and work in rural Philippines occupy many roles and engage in a multitude of small enterprises. They are, at the same time, household managers, farmers in their own

right or partners of their spouses, homeworkers, traders, petty food manufacturers, as well as mothers and wives. It is against these multiple production roles that their access to factors of production and their participation in defining economic structures and in the productive process will have to be considered.

It is widely observed that credit resources earmarked for farmers are eventually given out to male farmers (Illo and Veneracion 1988; Rivas, Uy, and Borlagdan 1991; PC/M 1994; PC/V 1994). This may be true for bank-managed credit programs, mainstream farming, or fishing credit programs (à la *Masagana* 99). In contrast, small loans disbursed under a social or microenterprise credit scheme, which tend to characterize many NGO credit projects, find their way to women. This, for instance, was true in Northern Samar, where the intended beneficiaries were the family health volunteers; in Negros Occidental, where the beneficiaries included sugarcane plantation workers; and in Laguna, where the clients consisted of the landless, the marginal farmers, and the other disadvantaged sectors (Table 18). In these examples, loans released to women-borrowers ranged from 78 to 94 percent.

Women's loans invariably underwrite the purchase of a piglet to be raised or a sow to be bred and/or the expansion of the working capital for a variety (*sari-sari*) store, the trading of agriculture produce, or the operation of a home industry. Sometimes, the loan is used to cover farming expenses, but this seldom happens because very few women are considered, or consider themselves, as farmers or farm operators. In Central Luzon, for instance, female operators constitute only 10 percent of the total (Table 19); relatively more of them are found among farmers with less than half a hectare.

The concept of farming as involving an individual, rather than a household, as the operator underlies the distribution of land and the design and delivery of agricultural extension services (PC/M 1994; PC/V 1994; GI/L 1994). Rural women's contact tends to be

limited to agricultural technicians who were formerly known as home management technicians. They, together with female technicians whose basic training is in fisheries, livestock, and agriculture, account for 47 to 58 percent of all the technicians in four provinces for which data are available (Table 20).

The classification of "housewives" or "RIC" (Rural Improvement Club, an all-women organization) as intended participants in training activities conducted by the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) suggests that activities for other adults (farmers or fishers) are assumed to be attended mainly, if not exclusively, by men. Of the adult participants in ATI activities in 1993, about 6 percent were women. The figure was highest (15 percent) for day training and lowest for on-farm research (3 percent; Table 21). These estimates, however, are necessarily minimum figures for some women who are classified by technicians as "farmers' wives" attend farmers' training in lieu of, or along with, their spouse.

To improve their chances of gaining access to productive resources and controlling the productive process, rural women has resorted to organizing themselves. In most instances, they are organized by DA technicians into RICs. But in some areas, women have formed themselves into alternative peasant women's organizations. An example of the latter is AMIHAN; another KaBaPa, which has gone into political education. Yet another organization, formed in 1993, is made up of homeworkers. Called the *Pambansang Tagapag-ugnay ng mga Manggagawa sa Bahay* (PATAMABA) or the National Network of Homeworkers, the group receives support in the form of credit extension, marketing, training, and technical assistance from the International Labor Organization (ILO). PATAMABA has some 3,000 homemaker-members and contacts in 24 provinces. The members have organized themselves into 15 cooperatives. The organization dreams of putting up a bank someday.

Access to Employment, Education, and Health

Employment. The primary sector consists of agriculture, animal husbandry, and forest workers, fishers, and hunters. It absorbs a big portion of the Philippine population, but overall, its share declined steadily from 51.1 percent in 1981 to 48.9 percent in 1985 to 45.2 percent in 1990. Nonetheless, in regions with larger rural population agriculture continues to employ between 54 and 63 percent (NSCB 1991: 11.6-11.7). In 1991, agricultural workers were only outnumbered in the National Capital Region, which included Metro Manila; Regions 3 and 4, which included the provinces around Metro Manila; and Region 7, which had Cebu as its hub.

It is worth noting that from 1980 to 1990, the rural labor force increased by about 3.0 million--1.6 million males and 1.4 million females (Table 22). The rural work force, however, shrunk between 1990 and 1992 by about 1.5 million--1.0 million males and 0.5 million females--connoting higher outmigration of working-aged men. Reflecting the economic crisis that faced the Philippines in the mid-1980s, rural unemployment jumped by 4.1 percentage points while underemployment rose by 4.9 percentage points; the comparable figures for the whole economy were 6.1 and 2.2 percentage points, respectively. Unemployment and underemployment rates were particularly high among rural male workers. Nevertheless, between 1985 and 1992, the rural employment situation eased (Table 23).

Rural women had been increasingly taking over men in agriculture, although relatively more were going into livestock and poultry production than agricultural production (Table 24). Among men, the percentage engaged in agricultural production dropped from 66 percent in 1980 to about 60 percent in the early 1990s; while the proportion of male workers in livestock/poultry production and fisheries rose by a total of 4 percentage points.

Of the rural primary sector workers, women have been consistently reported as unpaid family workers, while men, as own-account workers. In agricultural production, this means that men are considered as farmers, while women, as their unremunerated helpers. However, between 1980 and 1992, there was a shift among women to establish their own enterprise (from 19.5 to 30.8 percent) or to seek wage employment (12.3 to 17.4 percent). Among men, the movement was from unpaid farmwork to wage jobs (Table 25). These macrofigures could barely capture the increasing burden borne by the rural populace--the women, in particular--as their livelihood base has been consistently eroded. When family workers leave for the city or overseas, those left behind have to share the same workload. Given the higher outmigration among men, more and more women are taking over the farm, thus adding to their housework and own enterprises.

The multitude of tasks in crop farming, animal raising, and fishery, as shown in Table 26, indicates that rural work is fairly distributed between males and females although in some systems, women bear the greater burden of farmwork. The data also suggest some flexibility in the task assignment as there is really no operation exclusively for men or for women, except possibly in sugarcane plantations where tasks are generally distributed along gender lines.

The total work burden of rural women may be quantified in terms of hours spent in various production activities. In rainfed farming systems, where households can rarely depend on any one crop, women work 37.0 hours per week (vs. the men's 43.0 hours), which is much longer than what women in irrigated farms seem to be keeping (8.6 hours; Table 27). It can even compete fairly well with the workweek of men. Regardless of the system, however, women keep much longer total working hours than do men because in addition to producing food or earning wages or profit, women have yet to contend with time-intensive housework. Any relief from housework was usually given by other females--daughters, mothers, or mothers-in-law.

Education and health. The Philippines takes pride in the high literacy rates of its population and in the 10-percentage point improvement from about 83 percent in 1980 to 93 percent in 1990 (Table 28). The decline in the incidence of illiteracy is evident in urban as well as in rural areas, and across all age cohorts. These figures mask the literacy problems in the countryside, particularly among women and people aged 45 years old and above. In 1990, as in 1980, the higher illiteracy in the rural areas as compared with the urban areas connoted a higher number of dropouts in the former before completion of the four-year primary, if not the six-year elementary, course (Table 29). It would be safe to surmise that after their elementary education, rural school leavers continue to outnumber their urban counterparts. Thus, the drastic drop in net enrolment at the secondary level might well be caused by the withdrawal of rural children from school to farm full time (among boys), to work as domestic servants (among girls), or to hire themselves out whenever wage jobs in the farms were available (Illo and Polo 1990).

While there are rural-urban differences in literacy and school attendance, the dropout rates for boys and girls are probably the same. Licuanan (1991) notes that there is no significant difference in the school participation rates of males and females at the elementary and secondary levels. In fact, at the tertiary level, women tend to outnumber men. All told, therefore, females share with males the advantages of education. Gender-bias in educating children has been noted to work either way. Parents have been known to prefer keeping daughters in school because they are more diligent and more interested in studying. In some areas, parents view education as their bequest to their daughters, while they leave the land to the sons (Quisumbing 1990). Other parents, however, choose to educate their sons more than their daughters because the former are expected to provide for their own families whereas the latter will likely be supported by their spouses.

Despite higher female malnutrition rate, females tend to survive longer than males. Infant mortality rates are higher for males (30 per 1,000 live births) than for females (24). For children aged one to four years, the comparable figures are 3.8 and 3.4 years (NCRFW 1994:68-69). Maternal mortality rate has been steady at about 10 to 11 per 1,000 live births (Table 30). Life expectancy is estimated at 64.9 years for males and 70.2 years for females (Table 31).

Violence Against Women, War, and Armed Conflict

The UN Commission on the Status of Women has very little data on rural women for the last two concerns. This does not imply, however, that no violence against women exists or that rural women are not affected by armed conflict. In fact, the March 1994 group interviews suggested that some women were regularly beaten by their spouses, often for very petty reasons and when the men were drunk. In most places, no succor was available for the women. However, in at least one site in Mindanao, the women were offered some relief after an NGO held a gender-sensitization session for couples in the village. The men who attended the session began to keep their drinking to a minimum and to help around the house.

In other sites, mentions were made about armed conflicts in their areas during the 1970s and 1980s. Families from nearby hills or mountains evacuated to safer places in the lowlands, leaving standing crops behind. In the evacuation areas, women often scrounged around for food and activities that could earn them some food or income. Meanwhile, men periodically visited their farms

but made sure that they returned to their evacuation base before nightfall. In recent years, however, peace has returned to the communities visited in March 1994. Nonetheless, some of the evacuee-families have stayed put, fearing future outbreaks in hostilities between government and rebel forces.

Programs, Projects, and Initiatives

The post-Nairobi years witnessed a variety of efforts and initiatives by government, NGOs, and community organizations to improve women's lives, remove barriers to opportunities and resources, and mobilize women to demand for their rightful share. Some of these initiatives are being undertaken at the institutional level, that is, within government bureaucracies or NGOs; others, at the community level.

Institutional-level Initiatives

Building advocates and allies. To bring gender into the agenda of government agencies, NCRFW used a two-pronged approach: the creation of a WID/GAD focal point, or group, as mandated by EO No. 348; and the conduct of a series of gender-sensitivity sessions for decisionmakers and a number of staff members of the department or agency. Based on the evaluation of the focal points, NCRFW has called for a restructuring of focal points, including the recruitment of high-level sponsors, and a strengthening of the gender-advocacy competence of focal group members. Despite the weaknesses of the focal-point scheme, headway is being made in some departments (Table 32). NCRFW has also initiated a discussion of gender issues in the context of the agency's thrust or mandate. The next challenge lies in developing concrete planning and implementation guidelines, as well as effective policy and monitoring instruments, that the agency could incorporate into its existing system.

Systematizing gender efforts. Similar efforts to sensitize decisionmakers, planners, designers, and field implementors to gender issues in rural development have been taking place among

many NGOs. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has supported several levels of gender training for NGOs receiving assistance from any of its funding windows or mechanisms. One of its funding mechanisms, the Philippine Development Assistance Programme (PDAP), has pursued the gender-advocacy trail relentlessly. First, it required all its programme staff to participate in a two-day gender-analysis and planning workshop. Then, it required its NGO-partners, most of which are working in rural communities (Table 7), to attend one of several regional gender-sensitivity/analysis training workshops. It later invited its project committee members to a gender-planning session. After these gender-sensitization efforts, PDAP reworked its policies, procedures, and proposal-preparation guidelines to encourage NGOs submitting proposals to address gender issues right from the project planning phase. In late 1992, PDAP tried a new project-monitoring scheme that would ensure gender-differentiated reporting not only vis-a-vis beneficiaries and participants, but also distribution of project resources. All these, however, is in question as a number of the PDAP staff have left the organization. Nonetheless, between 1986/87 (when PDAP first began its operations) and end of 1992, the proportion of women beneficiaries increased from 50.9 to 55.4 percent. Still, a question that could be asked at this point is one that PDAP itself raised in 1991: Did the project substantially increase women's income? The women interviewed in March 1994 viewed the issue in a slightly different way and remarked on the smallness of the scale of assistance rather than on the returns (GI/M 1994).

Adaptations of the Grameen Bank Scheme

Two Philippine variants of the Grameen Bank scheme are provided by the Agricultural Credit and Policy Council or ACPC, a government agency (NCRFW 1994:53-54), and by the Center for Agriculture and Rural Development or CARD, an NGO (Annex A).

The two cases share the following features: constitution of its member-borrowers into groups of five, which monitor the progress of members' loan and savings; savings mobilization, intensive orientation, and loan supervision; and weekly repayment schedule. The innovation in the ACPC case lies in the creation of a project-funding tier vis-a-vis the "Grameen Bank replicators" (NGOs and cooperative banks) and, indirectly, the communities of women member-borrowers.

In the case of CARD, the initiator and implementor is CARD itself, which manages the Landless People's Development Fund (LPDF) out of grants (revolving credit funds) and savings and loan repayments of members. Daily lending operations have been turned over to local branches that are run by CARD-trained local bank workers. Through the members' peer pressure and intensive orientation and loan supervision by group leaders and by CARD, loan repayment rate has not gone below 90 percent (IPC 1993a). Women claimed that the loans enabled them to have their own economic projects or to expand their operations. The CARD scheme also built their confidence in their ability to run an organization as a benefit of joining CARD's credit program (GI/L 1994). The high repayment rate, however, had its own cost: women worrying about meeting their loan obligations, particularly if their ventures failed (IPC 1993a). A women's organization which considered adopting the CARD scheme found it women-unfriendly as it noted how the pressure to repay on schedule had pushed some women-borrowers to accept laundry jobs (MC 1994). The group also noted that, unlike in a cooperative setup, LPDF was CARD's, not the members'. Nonetheless, the CARD experience demonstrates one possible credit scheme that works, is sustainable, and can also be made more people-friendly.

Agricultural Planning with Women and Men

In 1992, the Philippine-Australian Pilot Provincial Agricultural Extension Project (PPAEP) was launched in the provinces of Albay and Camarines Sur (in Region 5), and Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental (in Region 10). Its implementing agency was the DA and later, the local agricultural offices. An integral part of the project was the organization and mobilization of rural-based organizations to draft a community framework plan and, in particular, their agricultural sector action plan.

The chances of women's membership in the planning team were high as women constituted the majority of the research teams, which were the first groups formed to work with PPAEP. Three strategies were observed by the participating communities, the most common of which was to specify women's agricultural or home-based industry needs in the plan. A less common practice was to specify how women would be involved in or would benefit from the general agricultural activities or projects. In many instances, activities for women were also included. A much rarer strategy, known to be employed by one community, took the form of a separate "women's plan." The first and third strategies tended to include traditional DA intervention for rural women, while the second forced the community to recognize the roles women played as farmers and technology users and to think beyond the usual (popular) projects of hog raising and handicrafts for women.

The women found the planning exercise, and the research activities that preceded it, too time-intensive. However, they acknowledged two benefits: learning a lot (about planning) from their involvement in the project and feeling confident that they would benefit from assistance or initiatives that would come out of the plans.

Political Education of Rural Women

Efforts to increase rural women's awareness of political issues and of gender power relations have been noted in the national report (NCRFW 1994). One case is provided by KaBaPa, a coalition of peasant women's organizations; another, by the Technology Outreach and Community Help (TOUCH) Foundation, an NGO working with people's organizations in Mindanao.

The KaBaPa program to increase women's electoral literacy involves the production of a voters' educational manual and its translation into various Philippine languages and dialects. Since 1986, KaBaPa has also been conducting study sessions for its members to discuss pressing political matters such as the Bataan nuclear plant, the U.S. bases, and, more recently, the country's foreign debt.

The TOUCH project conducts sessions wherein couples are brought together to discuss gender issues as they themselves experience these. The topics are mainly personal and cover such questions as how the man treats his spouse, work sharing at home, and leisure and vices. TOUCH community organizers who serve as facilitators try to keep inputs to a minimum and strive to avoid giving lectures. The emphasis of the sessions is on the couples' experiences vis-a-vis gender roles and sexual relations; the goals, to sensitize the women about expanding their roles and to work on the men to share the women's burden and recognize their spouse's right to self-determination. In an assessment of the sessions, the women claimed that their spouse did begin to help with housework and most of them cut down on their drinking--the cause of many marital spats and wifebeating.

Support System for Landless and Peasant Women

In 1977, the RIC of San Isidro, Libmanan in Camarines Sur opened a number of "kindergarten schools" in different sitios. Unlike most kindergartens, those in San Isidro also served as childminders or day care centers. The schools were housed in borrowed premises and were often of very light construction materials. As cash had always been limited, the RIC leadership desisted from investing in semipermanent structures because doing so would result in having only one school. The San Isidro kindergarten project was inactive for a year or two in the early 1990s.

RIC runs the kindergartens on donations and on financial and labor contributions from the children's parents. Such funds also pay for the small stipend of teacher-volunteers who have to be at least high school graduates. Moreover, free papers and pencils are usually provided to the children.

What sets the San Isidro initiative apart from other efforts, even from other RIC-run kindergartens, is the fact that several schools were established. The schools' location has enabled landless women to send their children to the school without having to escort them to the village center. The free papers and pencils also liberated landless families from worries about shelling out cash for school supplies. By providing almost free preelementary schooling, the San Isidro RIC, as other RICs have done, has democratized preschool education.

Other initiatives are the dairy project of the Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society, wherein women play an active role in pushing the dairy development in the country from farming

to management to lobbying for legislative action (cited in NCRFW 1994:58); the project of the Partnership of Landowners and Workers (PLOW), which involve both male and female sugarcane workers in Negros Occidental (IPC 1993c; see also Annex A); the advocacy of the Women in Rice Farming Systems Network based at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) with IRRI and Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice) scientists to orient their technologies for female as well as male users (Bautista, and others 1994); and the GAD advocacy within the National Confederation of Cooperatives (NATCCO), which has taken the form of the Enhancement of Women in Cooperative or EWIC pilot project (Ilo and Uy 1992). This project includes activities for conducting a series of gender-sensitivity sessions with the leadership and management of affiliate-cooperatives as well as with women's groups within primary cooperatives, preparing training and operational manuals, and lobbying for the allocation of loan resources for women's projects. To date, NATCCO has decided to "integrate" the functions of its WID unit with its regular departments.

Review and Appraisal of International Support

During the past decade, the Philippines received bilateral and multilateral funding as well as technical assistance for projects that were designed to involve women either exclusively, or as a sector in a large program/project, or as participants or cooperators in "integrated" projects. A list of these technical cooperation or ODA projects was gleaned from that contained in the national report (NCRFW 1994:124-128) and reproduced in the next page.

Among the funding agencies with a definite bias for women are CIDA, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB), the *Deutsch Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Ford Foundation, the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). ILO, another multilateral donor, has also supported DOLE's program for women entrepreneurs and home-based workers. These agencies have funded projects that employ any of the three approaches: integrating women in the different project activities, incorporating a women's component, or designing a project exclusively for women.

The projects for rural women are of several types: training in leadership, assertiveness, or income-/productivity-enhancing technical skills (financial management, livelihood skills); income-generating projects (IGPs) that support existing livelihood activities, which, in turn, comprised many of the women's components in projects; and organizing women, such as those along Laguna Lake

or the home-based workers. Of indirect importance to the rural women are the gender-sensitivity training activities that NCRFW and NGOs conduct with agricultural development agencies in building data base and the like.

To funnel more resources for rural and urban women, the Congress enacted the *Women in Development and Nation Building Act* (RA 7192), which provided for the allocation of a substantial portion of ODA funds to support programs and activities for women. NCRFW estimated that, as of January to May 1993, 18 percent of the US\$166.8 million committed ODA funds had been earmarked for projects that purported to integrate women in various project activities or that had a women's component. Meanwhile, 23 percent of the proposed or pipeline projects evaluated by NEDA for ODA consisted of integrated projects (5 percent), projects with WID components (2 percent), and women-only projects (16 percent). The rest, NCRFW claimed, were nongender-sensitive projects. Of the funds slated for women, only a fraction presumably directly or indirectly benefitted rural women.

Technical cooperation and assistance pertinent to women in agriculture¹

Critical areas of concern	Project title	Classification	Funding sources and amount (in US\$)	Status
Inequality of sharing of power and decision-making at all levels	Training in Leadership and Organization-building for the Women along Laguna Lake	women-specific	UNIFEM/Australia	proposed/pipeline
	(Regions 5 and 10) ²	integrated	AIDAB/2.97 M (Phase 1)	ongoing
Insufficient mechanism at all levels to promote the advancement of women	NCRFW Institutional Strengthening Project (training)	specific gender and development project	CIDA/1.53 M	ongoing
	NCRFW Institutional Strengthening Project (data base)	specific gender and development project	ADB/0.1 M	ongoing
	Creation of NCRFW Project/Groups	women only	GTZ/DM 150,000	ongoing
	WID/NGO Umbrella Project		CIDA/3.5 M	ongoing
Poverty	Livelihood and Revolving and Capability-building Fund for Women	women only	Ford Foundation/₱ 10 M	completed
	Entrepreneur Support Project	WID-integrated	CIDA/4.3 M	
	Child Survival Project	WID-integrated	USAID/3.25 M	
	Family Planning Assistance Project	WID-integrated	USAID/10 M	
	Financing Program (with four NGOs)	women only	USAID/0.94 M	ongoing
	Participatory Action Research for Grassroots Women Development		UNESCO	proposed/pipeline

Technical cooperation (cont.)

Critical areas of concern	Project title	Classification	Funding sources and amount (in US\$)	Status
Inequality of women's access to and participation in the definition of economic structures and policies and in the production process itself	Shallow Groundwater Irrigation Development Project for Mount Pinatubo Affected Areas	women's component	JICA/4.46 M	
	Diversified Crops Irrigation Engineering	women's component	JICA/4.71 M	
	Development of Viable Agrarian Reform Communities in Southern Palawan	women's component	JICA/1.89 M	
Inequality of access to education, health, employment, and other means of maximizing awareness of women's rights and the use of their capacities	Recurrent Education Program	women only	Netherlands/ECC; UNESCO	proposed/pipeline
	Radio Broadcasting for Women's Concerns		UNESCO	proposed/pipeline
	Promoting Self-employment through Labor Ministries		ILO-DANIDA/0.29 M (Phase 1) 0.03 M (Phase 2)	completed ongoing
	Women in Non-traditional Trades (WINT)		ILO/Royal Dutch Gov't 0.504 M	completed
	Action Research to Promote Organization Among Piece-rate Workers		Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women/2,500	completed
	Skills Training Program for Rural Women		ILO/0.092 M	completed
	Cooperative Entrepreneurship for Rural Development		ILO	
	National Study: Living and Working Conditions of Homeworkers		ILO	
	Productivity Improvement in Small Enterprises		USAID and ILO	

Technical cooperation (cont.)

Critical areas of concern	Project title	Classification	Funding sources and amount (in US\$)	Status
Inequality of access to education, health, and employment (cont.)	Project Homeworkers Program for Empowerment (HOPE)		ILO	completed
	Child Labor Project	WID-integrated	UNICEF	
	Training of Trainers for Agricultural Extension Workers ²	women and men	APDC (with some support)	

¹The list was gleaned from NCRFW (1995a:124-128). Data before 1992 (pre-RA 7192) were not available.

²This was added to the original list contained in the national report.

Several problems presently limit the effectiveness of the implementation of RA 7192 vis-a-vis ODA and technical cooperation. These include absence of a systematic monitoring system by government on how much is going to projects or activities that address women's concerns, distinguishing between concerns of rural and urban women; lack of sector-specific GAD guidelines (to complement the general guidelines [NCRFW/NEDA 1993]) to help government assess gender-responsiveness of projects or programs; and yet undeveloped mechanism for categorizing, recording, and reporting ODA-funded projects according to approaches employed for

meeting women's needs and concerns in rural as well as urban areas. NCRFW has identified other problems that also apply to assistance to rural women, namely: lack of awareness or understanding of foreign experts on the Philippine rural and agricultural situation; lack of funds to train local experts who could provide technical assistance; and fielding by foreign donors of appraisal missions that are neither gender-sensitive nor aware of the Philippine rural and agricultural situation. Finally, NCRFW recognizes the need to strengthen its role so that it could not only direct funding to government agencies and NGOs, but also ensure that a substantial portion of development funds for women is channeled to agricultural and similar concerns of rural women.

Future Strategic Goals and Objectives

The draft report on the national situation of Philippine women (NCRFW 1994:23) includes in its "Women Ten Point Political Agenda" two provisions that are of particular relevance to women in the rural areas. One pertains to the environment; the other, to agriculture.

1. *Environment.* Adopt environmental reconstruction programs to generate sustainable development in terms of the creation of economic activities for women. Stop environmental destruction, which specifically affects women as providers of food, water, and fuel, through total log ban, garbage recycling, and prevention of air and water pollution.
2. *Agriculture.* Enact laws to recognize rural women as farmers and fisherfolk and ensure the right of women peasants and agricultural workers to own land and access to support services.

The NCRFW report also contains a set of future strategic goals and objectives, some of which are relevant to women in rural areas. This subset is presented in Annex B of the present report. The strategies include:

1. Conducting leadership and assertiveness training and disseminating information on women's rights and the like;
2. Organizing women or activating women's organizations;
3. Reviewing policies or instructional/training materials;

4. Increasing landownership rights among women;
5. Providing basic services to all barangays;
6. Protecting Filipino producers, industries, and markets;
7. Increasing productivity and income from subcontracting industry and from agriculture;
8. Providing primary importance on food security over export-oriented cash-crop production;
9. Ensuring the conservation of prime agricultural lands and stopping discriminate land conversion through women power; and
10. Facilitating local employment and increasing access to employment opportunities and job alternatives.

These strategies were echoed by the rural women interviewed in March 1994. Their issues, however, were more pointed, and their strategy, more immediate (Annex C). Among their strategies were:

1. Putting up of a small factory in the barangay as an alternative to individual home-based work;
2. Increasing capitalization for farm trading;
3. Increasing the scale of funding or assistance for women;
4. Initiating gender- and poverty-responsive training programs;
5. Promoting diversification of crops without jeopardizing food supply;

6. Organizing women farmers into a producers' union to enable them to negotiate for better prices and terms with traders;
7. Obtaining two-way radios (communication equipment) which would help women (and men) farmers to monitor prices and locate the best buyers for their products;
8. Making technicians more aware that women farmers need technical assistance beyond the stereotyped home-management and backyard-gardening technologies;
9. Promoting awareness among women of their rights as individuals, farmers, and workers and involving men in the discussion of women's (and men's) roles, rights, and duties;
10. Monitoring compliance with labor and wage laws pertinent to plantations;
11. Promoting land sharing between plantation owners and workers;
12. Generating alternative livelihood to fishing and/or diversifying fishing equipment to enable households to fish at different times of the year;
13. Arresting further resource depletion by enforcing existing laws and disseminating technical information about environment-friendly fishing technologies;
14. Involving women in training and application of resource-enhancing technologies;
15. Planting of fast-maturing trees that could be harvested;

16. Mobilizing women to demand for roads, transportation facilities, and basic services like potable water;
17. Promoting the organization of women's groups in Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs);
18. Promoting the involvement of women in cooperatives at all levels;
19. Naming of women in ownership or land-control documents; and
20. Promoting "food always in the home" (FAITH) and similar schemes to secure the food supply of the household.

According to women most involved in agriculture and as other primary producing sectors see it, the rural women's set of strategies, along with the more general NCRFW strategic plans, seem to define the future. The struggle for access to resources, the need for protection from exploitation, and the desire for the improvement of self, family, and community reverberate in the plan of action for women in agriculture.

Appendix Tables

Table 1. Total population of the Philippines, by gender and place of residence

Year and gender	Total population		Urban population		Rural population		Percent of rural to total population
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<i>1980</i>							
Both	48,098,460	100.0	17,943,897	100.0	30,154,563	100.0	62.7
Male	24,128,755	50.2	8,765,276	48.8	15,363,479	50.9	63.7
Female	23,969,705	49.8	9,178,621	51.2	14,791,084	49.1	61.7
<i>1990</i>							
Both	60,559,116	100.0	29,440,153	100.0	31,118,963	100.0	51.4
Male	30,443,187	50.3	14,546,463	49.4	15,896,724	51.1	52.2
Female	30,115,929	49.7	14,893,690	50.6	15,222,239	48.9	50.5

Source: 1980 and 1990 Census of Population, National Statistics Office, Manila.

Table 2. Political participation of women in national and local elections (1987, 1988, and 1992)

Position	Number of candidates		Number of elected officials	
	Total	Percent female	Total	Percent female
<i>1987 Elections</i>	1,812	1.5	224	8.5
Senator (national)	84	7.1	24	8.3
Congressman (district)	1,728	1.3	200	8.5
<i>1988 Local Elections</i>	58,367	8.5	16,907	9.2
Provincial Governor	255	9.4	73	5.5
Vice-governor	255	11.8	73	11.0
Provincial Board Member	1,843	7.4	620	11.5
Lt. Governor	7	0.0	2	0.0
Asst. Lt. Governor	2	50.0	1	0.0
Special Board	7	14.3	2	0.0
City Mayor	284	7.4	59	6.8
City Vice-mayor	255	10.2	59	6.8
City Council	3,145	8.2	666	9.8
Municipal Mayor	5,983	6.6	1,532	7.4
Municipal Vice-mayor	6,612	6.3	1,532	6.0
Municipal Council	39,719	9.1	12,288	9.7

Table 1. Total population of the Philippines, by gender and place of residence

Year and gender	Total population		Urban population		Rural population		Percent of rural to total population
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<i>1980</i>							
Both	48,098,460	100.0	17,943,897	100.0	30,154,563	100.0	62.7
Male	24,128,755	50.2	8,765,276	48.8	15,363,479	50.9	63.7
Female	23,969,705	49.8	9,178,621	51.2	14,791,084	49.1	61.7
<i>1990</i>							
Both	60,559,116	100.0	29,440,153	100.0	31,118,963	100.0	51.4
Male	30,443,187	50.3	14,546,463	49.4	15,896,724	51.1	52.2
Female	30,115,929	49.7	14,893,690	50.6	15,222,239	48.9	50.5

Source: 1980 and 1990 Census of Population, National Statistics Office, Manila.

Table 2. Political participation of women in national and local elections (1987, 1988, and 1992)

Position	Number of candidates		Number of elected officials	
	Total	Percent female	Total	Percent female
<i>1987 Elections</i>	1,812	1.5	224	8.5
Senator (national)	84	7.1	24	8.3
Congressman (district)	1,728	1.3	200	8.5
<i>1988 Local Elections</i>	58,367	8.5	16,907	9.2
Provincial Governor	255	9.4	73	5.5
Vice-governor	255	11.8	73	11.0
Provincial Board Member	1,843	7.4	620	11.5
Lt. Governor	7	0.0	2	0.0
Asst. Lt. Governor	2	50.0	1	0.0
Special Board	7	14.3	2	0.0
City Mayor	284	7.4	59	6.8
City Vice-mayor	255	10.2	59	6.8
City Council	3,145	8.2	666	9.8
Municipal Mayor	5,983	6.6	1,532	7.4
Municipal Vice-mayor	6,612	6.3	1,532	6.0
Municipal Council	39,719	9.1	12,288	9.7

Table 2 (cont.)

Position	Number of candidates		Number of elected officials	
	Total	Percent female	Total	Percent female
<i>1992 Elections (national, district, local)</i>				
President ¹	7	28.6	1	0.0
Vice-president ¹	7	14.3	1	0.0
Senators (national)	163	7.4	24	16.7
Congressman (district)	1,024	7.8	199	9.6
Provincial Governor	388	11.3	73	9.6
Provincial Vice-governor	386	9.6	73	9.6
Provincial Board	3,267	10.0	650	11.8
City Mayor	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
City Vice-mayor	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
City Council	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Municipal Mayor	n.d.	n.d.	1,539	7.9
Municipal Vice-mayor	n.d.	n.d.	1,539	9.2
Municipal Council	n.d.	n.d.	12,361	13.3

¹This refers only to the front runners.

Source: Commission on Elections, Manila.

Table 3. Percentage of females in career executive service (CES) positions in selected government agencies (1984 and 1993)¹

Agency	1984	1993
Agrarian Reform	3	10
Agriculture	16	16
Environment and Natural Resources ²	6	5
Labor and Employment	33	24
Science and Technology ³	13	40
Social Services and Development	84	88
Trade and Industry	23	50
National Economic and Development Authority	20	40
Overall--national government agencies ³	16	27

¹CES positions include ministry/department undersecretaries, assistant secretaries, directors, assistant directors, regional directors, assistant regional directors, and positions of comparable level.

²For 1984, the figure integrates that for the Ministry of Energy with that for the Ministry of Natural Resources.

³For 1984, 26 national agencies are included; for 1993, 25 agencies, along with government-owned and controlled corporations.

Source: Career executive service board (CESB). For the 1984 figures, National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, *Filipino Women in Public Affairs*, Manila, 1985, p. 43.

Table 4. Percentage of women members and office bearers in agricultural/rural organizations, by gender and year

Agricultural/rural organization	Early 1980s		1990s	
	Members	Office bearers	Members	Office bearers
Cooperatives	n.d.	n.d.	41.0 ¹	37-55 ²
Farmers' associations	16.0 ³	3.0 ⁴	26.0 ⁵	29.0 ⁶
Fisherfolks' association	n.d.	n.d.	4.0 ⁶	0.0 ⁶

¹Based on figures supplied by the Cooperative Development Authority for 1992.

²Illo and Uy (1992:175)

³Based on an irrigators' association in Camarines Sur (Illo 1985:27).

⁴Based on all office bearers in sectors of the irrigators' association (Illo 1985:27). All sectors had male presidents.

⁵Based on organizations that are affiliated with the TOUCH Foundation (IPC 1993b).

⁶Based on organizations that are affiliated with the Center for Alternative Rural Technology (CART) had. The data on office bearers refer only to presidents of the organizations. Of the members of farmers' organizations affiliated with CART, only 17 percent were females (IPC 1993b).

Table 5. Decisionmaking authority in Matalom, Leyte, a rainfed village¹

Selected decisionmaking area	Household head	
	Male	Female
<i>Crop production</i>		
Area to be cultivated	98	28
Method of land preparation	98	11
Crops to grow	89	74
Method of planting	89	43
Variety of crop to plant	89	54
Sequence of interplanted crops	87	87
Time of weeding	89	74
Number of weeding	89	63
Equipment to use	70	39
Method of controlling pest	9	6
Time of harvesting/threshing	89	87
Method of harvesting/threshing	87	80
Time of selecting seeds	89	93
Criteria for seed selection	87	93
Method of storing crop harvest	89	98
Use of crop harvested for household consumption	83	96
Method of postharvest processing to be used	74	91
Disposal of the harvest	89	100
<i>Carabao/cattle production</i>		
Selection of breed	85	22
Acquisition/buying of stock	85	4
Grazing/tethering	85	78
Selling/pricing	78	59

Table 5 (cont.)

Selected decisionmaking area	Household head	
	Male	Female
<i>Swine/goat production</i>		
Selection of breed	89	72
Acquisition/buying of stock	87	43
Putting up of a shelter	87	22
Preparation of feeds and feeding	85	96
Calving/farrowing	78	83
Selling/pricing	87	83

¹The figures refer to the percentage of women/men who reported that they usually decide on matters specified in the table. The data were taken from a study of 47 households by Alcober and Morales (1992). The figures for crop production refer to involvement in decisionmaking, while those for animal production pertain to work involvement.

Table 6. Women's decisionmaking authority at the household level in selected areas¹

Item	Area			
	Ifugao, Luzon (tribal)	Bacolod, Visayas	Maguindanao, Mindanao (tribal)	Maguindanao, Mindanao (Visayan)
What to grow	38	17	14	0
Use of inputs and raw materials	19	22	10	0
How much to sell (products)	28	32	12	19
Seeking of production loans	20	17	4	4
Allocation of family expenditures	27	80	23	52
How much to save	29	67	23	52
Disciplining of children	16	33	13	48
Education of children	16	43	10	48
Child's medical treatment	23	40	13	48
Choice of family planning method	5	76	20	22
Number of children (family size)	24	7	33	26

¹The figures pertain to the percentage of wives who reported that they usually decide on the items in the table. The data were obtained from the Center for Women's Resources (1993).

Table 7. NGO support to rural women in food security: agriculture, food production and processing, and other areas, by year¹

Year	Total no. of NGOs working in rural areas	Total no. of NGO projects related to food security		Beneficiaries		
		Agriculture, food production and processing	Livestock, forestry, and fisheries	Total	Female	Percent female
1986-87	67	21	21	93,333	47,506	50.9
1992	45	19	20	56,022	31,036	55.4

¹This pertains only to NGOs funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) through the Philippine NGO Development Assistance Programme (PDAP). The data were provided by PDAP, April 1994.

Table 8. Legal instruments available to women for obtaining land, livestock, credit, employment, and social insurance¹

Legislation	Year enacted	Specific provisions to eliminate discrimination against women or enhance their status
The Philippine Constitution of 1987	1987	Recognizes the fundamental equality of women and men before the law
New Family Code	1987	Affirms women's right to own property and to contract employment and credit without the need of her husband's consent
Republic Act 6657 ("Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law")	1988	Guarantees equal rights to ownership of land, equal shares of the farm's produce and representation in advisory or appropriate decisionmaking bodies to qualified women of the agricultural work force (Chap. 40, No. 5)
Republic Act 6972	1990	Mandates the establishment of day care centers in every barangay to free women for other activities such as farming or attending extension and other meetings
Republic Act 7192 ("Women in Development and Nation Building Act")	1992	Ensures the fundamental equality of women and men in various areas, including credit and training; provides for the availment of social security services by full-time household managers through their working spouses; and provides for the allocation of a substantial portion of the official development assistance (ODA) funds from foreign governments and multilateral agencies to support programs and activities for women

¹This were culled from the national report on women (NCRFW 1994).

Table 9. Annual poverty threshold (in Philippine ₱) and incidence of poverty, by year and place of residence

Year	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Annual poverty threshold ¹	Incidence ² (in percent)	Annual poverty threshold	Incidence (in percent)	Annual poverty threshold	Incidence (in percent)
1985	22,464	49.3	26,196	37.9	20,112	56.4
1988	28,656	45.5	35,364	34.3	24,564	52.3
1991 ³	44,100	46.5	50,640	37.0	37,548	56.0

¹The poverty threshold refers to the annual income required to satisfy the nutritional requirements of 2,000 calories daily and the other basic needs of a family of six.

²This refers to the proportion of the population whose income falls below the poverty threshold.

³This pertains to preliminary figures.

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board, Metro Manila.

Table 10. Heads of households, by place of residence, gender, and year

Gender of head and place of residence	No. of households		Increase in families (1985-1991)	
	1985	1991	Number	Percent
<i>Overall</i>	9,847,339	11,975,441	2,128,102	17.8
Male-headed	8,470,974	10,278,369	1,807,395	17.6
Female-headed	1,376,365	1,697,072	320,707	18.9
<i>Urban areas</i>	3,726,049	5,938,543	2,212,494	37.3
Male-headed	3,079,641	4,955,078	1,875,437	37.8
Female-headed	646,409	983,464	337,055	34.3
<i>Rural areas</i>	6,121,290	6,036,899	(84,391)	(1.4)
Male-headed	5,391,334	5,323,291	(68,043)	(1.3)
Female-headed	729,957	713,608	(16,349)	(2.3)

Source: 1985 and 1991 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, National Statistics Office, Manila.

Table 11. Percentage of rural households, by year and gender of household head

Year	Total households		Male-headed households		Female-headed households	
	Total	Percent rural	Total	Percent rural	Total	Percent rural
1985	9,847,339	62.2	8,470,974	63.6	1,376,365	53.0
1991	11,975,441	50.4	10,278,369	51.8	1,697,072	42.0

Source: Family Income and Expenditures Survey, National Statistics Office, Manila.

Table 12. Landless households, by gender of household head

Type of land owned	All households		Male-headed households		Female-headed households	
	Number	Percent to total	Number	Percent to total	Number	Percent to total
Total households	11,407,262	100.0	10,122,235	100.0	1,285,027	100.0
Landless households	6,291,926	55.2	5,664,616	56.0	627,310	48.8
Households with land	5,115,336	44.8	4,457,619	44.0	657,717	51.2
Households with agricultural land	2,853,334	25.0	2,513,079	24.8	340,255	26.5

Source: 1990 Census of Population Housing, National Statistics Office, Manila.

Table 13. Rural household income and expenditures (in Philippine ₱), by gender of household head and year

Item	Male-headed households		Female-headed households	
	1985	1991	1985	1991
Average annual income	21,801	41,353	22,426	40,051
Average annual expenditures	19,483	33,924	18,765	32,309
Average annual savings	2,318	7,429	3,661	7,742

Source: Family Income and Expenditures Survey, National Statistics Office, Manila.

Table 14. Average nominal and real daily wage rate of farmworkers (without meals), by farm operation (Calendar Year 1987-89)

Farm operation	Nominal wage rate			Real wage rate (1985=100) ¹		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
All operations	31.62	39.96	41.72	30.67	35.74	33.67
Plowing						
Man	33.38	36.40	43.61	32.38	32.56	35.20
Man and animal	48.60	52.48	58.78	47.14	46.94	47.44
Harrowing						
Man	32.93	34.39	42.15	31.94	30.76	34.02
Man and animal	46.81	50.56	56.92	45.40	45.22	45.94
Planting/transplanting	30.64	33.79	41.55	29.72	30.22	33.54
Weeding	28.48	31.03	39.63	27.62	27.75	31.98
Care of crops (including fertilizing and spraying)	29.21	32.92	40.67	28.33	29.44	32.82
Harvesting	33.77	37.24	44.22	32.75	33.31	35.69
Splitting/shelling	35.81	40.19	46.46	34.73	35.95	37.50
Others (drying and hauling)	37.62	43.42	47.16	36.49	38.84	38.06

¹The deflator used was the consumer price index for areas outside Metro Manila (NSCB 1991:21).

Source: National Statistics Office, *1992 Philippine Yearbook*, Manila, p. 389.

Table 15. Distribution of female-headed rural families, by decile class and year

Decile class ¹	1985		1991	
	Number of families	Percent to total	Number of families	Percent to total
First decile	176,171	24.1	174,217	24.4
Second decile	92,529	12.7	98,696	13.8
Third decile	77,779	10.6	87,135	12.2
Fourth decile	66,102	9.0	61,785	8.6
Fifth decile	57,160	7.8	63,435	8.9

Table 15 (cont.)

Decile class ¹	1985		1991	
	Number of families	Percent to total	Number of families	Percent to total
Sixth decile	61,126	8.4	57,690	8.1
Seventh decile	62,035	8.5	51,558	7.2
Eighth decile	52,461	7.2	60,100	8.4
Ninth decile	40,804	5.6	34,263	4.8
Tenth decile	43,790	6.0	24,728	3.5
All female-headed rural households	729,957	100.0	713,608	100.0

¹The decile classes were constructed based on income of all households.

Source: National Statistics Office, Manila.

Table 16. Undernutrition rates (in percent) for children six years of age and under, by type of undernutrition and year

Type of undernutrition	FNRI 1982 survey	FNRI 1987 survey	FNRI 1989/90 survey
Underweight (moderate and severe)	17.2	17.7	14.0
Stunted (inadequate height for age)	20.6	14.1	11.6
Wasted (inadequate weight for height)	9.5	12.7	9.0
Stunted and wasted	2.0	2.2	1.4

Source: Tan (1991:24).

Table 17. Undernutrition rates (in percent) for children six years of age and under, by gender (1989/90)

Type of undernutrition	Male children	Female children
Underweight (moderate and severe)	9.8	17.0
Stunted (inadequate height for age)	11.8	11.6
Wasted (inadequate weight for height)	6.7	11.4

Source: Tan (1991:67).

Table 18. Loans, borrowers, and membership in rural organizations, by area and gender (1993)¹

Item	Laguna (1991)		Northern Samar (1993)		Negros Occidental (1993)	
	Total	Percent female	Total	Percent female	Total	Percent female
Loans: Borrowers	126	66	227	96	475	82
Amount (in Philippine ₱)	418,582	n.d.	530,350	94	843,700	78
Membership	126	66	378	93	475	82

¹The data refer to rural organizations affiliated with NGOs studied in 1993 and 1994 that received development assistance from CIDA through PDAP. The data were taken from IPC (1993a and 1993c).

Table 19. Rural land operations, by gender and size of holding in Central Luzon (1991)

Farm area (in hectares)	Gender of operator			Percent of female to total farm operators
	All operators	Male	Female	
Total farms in Central Luzon	350,818	315,985	34,939	10.0
Under 0.50	57,338	48,854	8,590	15.0
0.50 to 0.99	64,148	58,402	5,746	9.0
1.00 to 1.99	112,531	102,644	9,887	8.8
2.00 to 2.99	57,121	51,903	5,218	9.1
3.00 to 4.99	41,336	37,540	3,796	9.2
5.00 to 6.99	10,891	9,919	972	8.9
7.00 to 24.99	6,960	6,287	673	9.7
25.00 to 49.99	338	302	36	10.7
50.00 and over	155	134	21	13.5

Source: 1991 Census of Agriculture, National Statistics Office, Manila.

Table 20. Extension staff, by position and gender (1990)¹

Extension post	Albay		Camarines Sur		Bukidnon		Misamis Ori	
	Total	Percent female	Total	Percent female	Total	Percent female	Total	Percent female
Provincial agriculturist	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Provincial extension staff	45	35.5	35	42.8	13	69.2	18	22.2
Provincial research staff	9	55.6	16	43.8	8	87.5	16	43.8
Municipal agriculturist	18	5.6	37	21.6	22	9.1	26	15.4
Agriculture technicians (including fisheries extension agents)	194	52.1	340	55.0	217	47.5	131	48.1

¹The data pertain only to two provinces in the Bicol Region (Albay and Camarines Sur) and two provinces in Mindanao (Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental). All provinces are currently project sites of the Pilot Provincial Agricultural Extension Project (PPAEP), a joint undertaking of the of the Philippine Government and the Government of Australia.

Table 21. Farmer participation in agricultural training, by activity and gender (1993)

Type of training	Participants							
	Farmers	Fishers	Housewives	RIC	Youth	Others	Total	% RIC and wives to total adults ¹
On-farm research	4,007	187	80	57	65	192	4,588	3.0
Day training	4,551	727	738	236	599	739	7,590	15.6
Symposia	18,465	2,137	281	354	210	2,805	24,252	3.0
Total	27,023	3,051	1,099	647	874	3,736	36,430	5.5

¹The total does not include "youth" and "others."

Source: Agricultural Training Institute, Quezon City.

Table 22. Economically active rural population (in thousands), by gender and year

Category	All rural workers				Male rural workers				Female rural workers			
	1980	1985	1990	1992	1980	1985	1990	1992	1980	1985	1990	1992
Total labor force	12,056	13,426	15,072	13,517	8,081	8,625	9,753	8,763	3,974	4,801	5,319	4,755
Employed persons	442	585	545	421	143	194	182	159	298	391	363	262
Underemployed persons	11,614	12,841	14,527	13,097	7,938	8,431	9,572	8,604	3,676	4,411	4,956	4,493
Underemployed persons	2,480	3,218	3,667	2,871	1,809	2,306	2,588	885	671	912	1,079	1,986

Source: Integrated Survey of Households, Third Quarter-round of Labor Force Survey, 1985, 1990, 1992; National Statistics Office. Past quarter as reference period.

Table 23. Rural unemployment and underemployment rates, by gender and year

Gender of worker	Unemployment rate				Underemployment rate			
	1980	1985	1990	1992	1980	1985	1990	1992
All rural workers	3.7	7.8	3.6	6.1	21.3	26.2	25.2	22.5
Male	1.8	6.6	1.9	5.0	22.8	28.3	27.0	23.6
Female	7.5	10.1	6.8	8.2	18.2	22.1	21.8	20.5

Source: Integrated Survey of Households, Third Quarter-round of Labor Force Survey, 1985, 1990, 1992; National Statistics Office. Past quarter as reference period.

Table 24. Employed persons in agriculture, by minor industry group

Minor industry group and gender	Year							
	1980		1985		1990		1992	
	Number	% dist.	Number	% dist.	Number	% dist.	Number	% dist.
Total employed persons	8,453	100.00	9,698	100.00	10,381	100.00	11,096	100.00
Agricultural production	7,397	87.51	7,942	81.89	8,564	82.50	8,988	81.00
Livestock and poultry production	231	2.73	367	3.78	371	3.57	678	6.11
Agricultural services	35	0.41	44	0.45	37	0.36	39	0.35
Fishery	728	8.61	1,196	12.33	1,309	12.61	1,277	11.51
Forestry	62	0.73	148	1.53	100	0.96	113	1.02

Table 24 (cont.)

Minor industry group and gender	Year							
	1980		1985		1990		1992	
	Number	% dist.	Number	% dist.	Number	% dist.	Number	% dist.
<i>Male</i>	6,431	76.08	7,233	74.58	7,719	74.36	8,229	74.16
Agricultural production	5,582	66.04	5,809	59.90	6,200	59.72	6,638	59.82
Livestock and poultry production	78	0.92	137	1.41	165	1.59	258	2.33
Agricultural services	32	0.38	32	0.33	31	0.30	29	0.26
Fishery	684	8.09	1,126	11.61	1,232	11.87	1,206	10.87
Forestry	55	0.65	129	1.33	91	0.88	98	0.88
<i>Female</i>	2,021	23.91	2,465	25.42	2,662	25.64	2,867	25.84
Agricultural production	1,815	21.47	2,134	22.00	2,364	22.77	2,351	21.19
Livestock and poultry production	153	1.81	229	2.36	206	1.98	420	2.79
Agricultural services	4	0.05	12	0.12	6	0.06	10	0.09
Fishery	43	0.51	71	0.73	77	0.74	71	0.64
Forestry	7	0.08	19	0.20	8	0.08	51	0.46

Source: Integrated Survey of Households, Third Quarter-round of Labor Force Survey, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1992; National Statistics Office. Past quarter as reference period.

Table 25. Employed persons in agriculture, by gender and class of worker

Class of worker and gender	Year							
	1980		1985		1990		1992	
	Number	% dist.	Number	% dist.	Number	% dist.	Number	% dist.
<i>All employed workers</i>	8,453	100.0	9,698	100.0	10,381	100.0	11,096	100.0
Wage and salary	1,231	14.6	1,997	20.6	2,167	20.9	2,160	19.5
Own account worker	4,406	52.1	4,936	50.9	5,300	51.1	6,127	55.2
Unpaid family worker	2,816	33.3	2,765	28.5	2,914	28.1	2,809	25.3
<i>Male</i>	6,431	100.0	7,233	100.0	7,719	100.0	8,229	100.0
Wage and salary	982	15.3	1,561	21.6	1,682	21.8	1,660	20.2
Own account worker	4,011	62.4	4,252	58.8	4,648	60.2	5,244	63.7
Unpaid family worker	1,439	22.4	1,420	19.6	1,390	18.0	1,325	16.1
<i>Female</i>	2,021	100.0	2,465	100.0	2,662	100.0	2,867	100.0
Wage and salary	249	12.3	436	17.7	486	18.3	500	17.4
Own account worker	395	19.5	684	27.7	652	21.5	883	30.8
Unpaid family worker	1,377	68.1	1,345	54.6	1,524	57.3	1,484	51.8

Source: Integrated Survey of Households, Third Quarter-rounds of Labor Force Survey, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1992; National Statistics Office. Past quarter as reference period.

Table 26. Division of labor in agriculture, by crop, activity, and gender

Activity	Gender composition of work force	
	Predominantly female adults	Predominantly male adults
<i>Crop farming</i>		
Rice ¹ Camarines Sur, 1985 and 1994)	Selecting and preserving seeds, transplanting/planting, weeding, harvesting, nonmechanized threshing, selling the harvest, and contacting and contracting hired laborers	Preparing land, preparing seedbed, spraying chemicals and fertilizers, doing mechanized farm tasks, hauling and transporting palay from the field, and repairing bunds and irrigation canals
Corn ² Bukidnon, 1993)	Planting, applying fertilizer, weeding, harvesting, and selling the produce in the market	Plowing, harrowing and furrowing; off-baring fields; and bagging corn
Coconut ³ Camarines Norte, 1987; Quezon, 1993)	Weeding area around trees, gathering harvested nuts, slicing copra meat, and contracting buyers	Harvesting/picking, hauling nuts to copra shed, dehusking, extracting fresh meat, smoking and drying copra, and bagging
Sugarcane ⁴ Negros Occidental, 1993)	Cutting cane points, loading machine with cane points, planting cane points, and manually applying fertilizer	Clearing the fields; weeding through sifting, raking, burning or transplanting; driving planting machine; repairing and maintaining roads, drainage, and irrigation canals; and cutting and hauling canes
Cassava ² Bukidnon, 1993)	Planting, harvesting, weeding, cutting the stalks, chopping the tuber into chips, and drying	Plowing, harrowing, and furrowing; bagging cassava; and contracting buyers
Sweet potato ⁵ Quezon, 1993)	Washing, sorting, and vending	Land clearing (burning compost), plowing, harrowing, furrowing, pitting and collecting seedlings, planting, fertilizing, mounding, weeding, harvesting, gathering, hauling, packing, and weighing
Vegetables ⁶ Camarines Norte, 1987)	Planting, weeding, thinning, crop management, preparing land (if requiring only minimum tillage), processing, bundling or bagging (depending on crop), selecting seeds or planting materials, and selling the produce in the market	Preparing land, constructing and installing posts or trellises, and transporting/hauling the produce to the market

Table 26 (cont.)

Activity	Gender composition of work force	
	Predominantly female adults	Predominantly male adults
Fruit trees ³ (Quezon, 1993)	Planting or establishing fruit trees, weeding, caring for trees, contracting hired laborers and/or buyers, and selling fruits in the market	Pruning, fertilizing, spraying chemicals, smoking (as in the case of mango trees), and picking fruits
<i>Care of livestock</i>		
Carabao/cattle ⁶ Camarines Norte (1987)	Purchasing fodder and medicine	Selecting stock, pasturing, providing water to animals, and foaling
Hogs ⁷ (Camarines Sur 1994)	Feeding, preparing feeds, purchasing commercial feeds, purchasing stock, and selling issues	Bringing in water for the hogs, watering down, and cleaning pig pens
Poultry (mostly backyard broods) ⁷ (Camarines Sur 1994)	Purchasing commercial feeds and medicine; purchasing or trading stocks; feeding; and marketing	
Capture fishing ⁸ (Quezon, 1986)	Processing fishery products (salting or smoking), vending the fishery catch, and financing spearfishers and other boatless fishermen	Actual capture with the use of nets, traps, and other equipment; mending of nets and boats; building and maintaining corrals; and selecting nets and fishing technology
Agroforestry production ⁹ (Cebu, 1986)	Vegetative contouring, planting tree species provided by forestry bureau, and selling produce in the market	Rockwalling, land clearing, cultivating and caring for crop, and transporting crop and forestry products to the market

¹Based on Illo (1988) and updated during group interview (GI/L 1994).

²Based on data described in IPC (1993b).

³Based on data described in IPC (1993a), for Quezon; and Illo and Veneracion (1988), for Camarines Norte.

⁴Based on data described in IPC (1993c).

⁵Based on Velasco (1993).

⁶Based on Illo and Veneracion (1988).

⁷Based on group interview conducted in Camarines Sur in March 1994 (GI/L 1994).

⁸Based on Illo and Polo (1990).

⁹Based on Rivas, Uy, and Borlagdan (1991).

27. Average number of hours spent per week on economic and domestic activities, by task, gender, and year

Item	Bicol (irrigated, 1985)		Bicol (rainfed, 1987) ²		Bicol (1990) ²		Mindanao (1990) ¹	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Net production (on account)	8.8	5.7	37.0	36.0	28.8	19.3	16.0	13.7
Rice farming	3.7	0.1	30.0	15.0	9.0	2.5	10.3	4.0
Gardening/other crops	0.9	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Livestock/poultry raising	0.9	1.2	--	--	6.3	3.7	3.2	3.2
Planting	0.4	2.2	7.0	21.0	7.0	8.3	0.4	2.9
Work-animal care	2.2	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home industries	--	--	--	--	3.7	4.2	1.7	3.5
Others	--	--	--	--	2.8	0.6	0.4	0.1
Off-farm work	5.5	2.9	6.0	1.0	19.9	13.9	25.8	10.0
Off-farm market work	14.3	8.6	43.0	37.0	48.7	33.2	41.8	23.7
Total home production time	15.3	39.1	15.0	56.0	10.5	44.6	11.7	44.4
Total working time	29.6	47.7	58.0	93.0	59.2	77.8	53.5	68.1

Labor utilization of family labor in upland areas in Cavite are presented in Rola, Dayo, and Hernandez (1994), while time use data for an upland village in Leyte are discussed in Alcober and Morales (1992). The Cavite data suggested that when men and male roles are substitutable in farm and household activities, men continued to contribute more time to farming. However, the men tended to do more household chores when the women could work in off-farm/nonfarm jobs.

Rice farming had been lumped together in the study and appear in the present table under "ricefarming." In turn, cattle and poultry had been combined with work-animal care and are presented above under "livestock/poultry raising."

Notes: For Bicol irrigated farming community in 1985, Illo (1988); for Bicol rainfed community in 1987, Illo and Hernandez (1988); and for Bicol and Mindanao in 1990, Illo and Uy (1992).

Table 28. Illiteracy rates, by place of residence, age, and gender

Place of residence and age group	1980		1990	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Total</i>	16.11	17.24	6.03	8.07
15-24	8.94	7.53	3.72	6.82
25-44	13.30	13.32	4.27	4.58
45 and over	31.38	38.03	12.57	15.76
<i>Urban</i>	5.97	7.66	2.35	5.41
15-24	3.09	2.92	1.57	8.37
25-44	4.22	4.88	1.46	1.65
45 and over	13.98	20.80	5.35	8.04
<i>Rural</i>	22.35	23.91	9.64	10.96
15-24	12.57	10.99	5.76	5.09
25-44	19.27	19.34	7.31	7.97
45 and over	40.74	48.43	12.86	23.09

Source: 1980 and 1990 Census of Population, National Statistics Office, Manila.

Table 29. Primary and secondary net enrolment ratios, by school year

School year	Elementary (7-12 years old)			Secondary (13-16 years old)		
	Enrolment (in thousands)	Population (in thousands)	Rate (in percent)	Enrolment (in thousands)	Population (in thousands)	Rate (in percent)
1985-86	7,968	8,442	94.4	2,416	4,993	50.4
1990-91	9,114	9,197	99.1	3,056	5,586	54.7
1991-92	9,190	9,273	99.1	3,142	5,744	54.7

Source: Department of Education, Culture and Sports, Manila.

Table 28. Illiteracy rates, by place of residence, age, and gender

Place of residence and age group	1980		1990	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Total</i>	16.11	17.24	6.03	8.07
15-24	8.94	7.53	3.72	6.82
25-44	13.30	13.32	4.27	4.58
45 and over	31.38	38.08	12.57	15.76
<i>Urban</i>	5.97	7.66	2.35	5.41
15-24	3.09	2.92	1.57	8.37
25-44	4.22	4.88	1.46	1.65
45 and over	13.98	20.80	5.35	8.04
<i>Rural</i>	22.35	23.91	9.64	10.96
15-24	12.57	10.99	5.76	5.09
25-44	19.27	19.34	7.31	7.97
45 and over	40.74	48.43	12.86	23.09

Source: 1980 and 1990 Census of Population, National Statistics Office, Manila.

Table 29. Primary and secondary net enrolment ratios, by school year

School year	Elementary (7-12 years old)			Secondary (13-16 years old)		
	Enrolment (in thousands)	Population (in thousands)	Rate (in percent)	Enrolment (in thousands)	Population (in thousands)	Rate (in percent)
1985-86	7,968	8,442	94.4	2,416	4,993	50.4
1990-91	9,114	9,197	99.1	3,056	5,586	54.7
1991-92	9,190	9,273	99.1	3,142	5,744	54.7

Source: Department of Education, Culture and Sports, Manila.

Table 30. Life expectancy at birth, by year and gender

Year	Male	Female
1960	51.2	55.0
1970	55.2	60.9
1975	56.9	61.8
1980	60.8	66.4
1990 ¹	64.0	68.0

¹Estimated by the National Statistics Office.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Table 31. Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) and access to maternal child health and family planning services, by year

Year	Maternal mortality rate	Maternal, child care, and family planning services		Day care centers with medical services (clients served) ²
		Number ¹	Clients served ²	
1980	11	36,403	n.d.	1,178,603
1985	10	40,722	n.d.	n.d.
1986	11	41,549	n.d.	n.d.
1987	10	42,027	n.d.	1,865,473
1988	11	n.d.	84,267	n.d.
1989	10	n.d.	296,127	n.d.
1990	10	n.d.	377,875	n.d.

¹This was gathered from the Internal Planning Services, Department of Health.

²This was obtained from the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

Table 32. Status of WID units in government ministries, autonomous units, and other organizations

WID units	Year set up	Mandate		Status	
		1985	1993	1985	1993
National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, Office of the President	1975	To review, evaluate, and recommend measures, including priorities, to ensure full integration of women for economic, social, and cultural development and to ensure further equality between men and women		Board of Commissioners composed of top-level officials from government ministries and one from the private sector; undertook projects with the <i>Kabalikat sa Kaunlaran</i> , the women's groups organized by NCRFW at different administrative levels	Board composed largely of women advocates from various NGOs, including the president of a peasant women's group (kabapa); NCRFW continued to focus its advocacy and training work with various government agencies (including DA, DAR, and DENR) through its focal points, but also continued to work with NGOs under the Women GO-NGO Network; NCRFW was also trying to establish a data base on women
Bureau of Women and Young Workers (BWYW), Department of Labor and Employment	1960	To promote the general welfare of all women and minor/young workers and to assist women in coping with their responsibilities at home and in their workplace		Continued to promote and oversee matters concerning working women and young workers for DOLE; coordinated with the Bureau of Rural Workers and other units of the department	
Bureau of Women's Welfare, Department of Social Work and Development	1986	Not yet formed	To promote women's welfare, protect women from exploitation, and develop skills for employment and self-actualization	Continued to undertake skills training and IGPs for the poor, especially poor women; periodically launched feeding programs; supported a network of day care centers in different barangays; worked with displaced women and their families; and the like	
Home Economics Programs Division, Bureau of Agricultural Extension, Department of Agriculture	n.d.	To support agriculture and development by involving rural women in the uplift of the family and community		Provided staff support and delivered package of services to Home Extension Economists at the field level	In the 1990s, extension agents all made generalists; devolution in 1992 cut the link between central office and the municipal and provincial technicians

Table 32 (cont.)

WID units	Year set up	Mandate		Status	
		1985	1993	1985	1993
WID/GAD focal group, Department of Agriculture	1989	Not yet organized	To serve as the primary structure for the <i>Philippine Development Plan for Women</i> (PDP-w) implementation, and to serve as catalysts for gender-responsive planning and programming in their respective line agencies; mandate coming from EO No. 348	Not yet organized	WID focal points established in the central office (with planning and monitoring services), bureaus, and attached agencies and in regions; DA participated in NCRFW's GAD training of trainers and assisted with the generation of gender-disaggregated data
WID/GAD focal group, Department of Environment and Natural Resources	1989	Not yet organized		Not yet organized	DENR in the process of mainstreaming gender concerns; with focal point but with no funding; no women's desk; advocated gender-disaggregation of monitoring data on beneficiaries
WID/GAD focal group, Department of Agrarian Reform	1989	Not yet organized		Not yet organized	With an existing National Technical Steering Committee composed of representatives from different offices under DAR; tried to translate the spirit of RA 7192 to agrarian reform with the help of the NCRFW, to formulate gender-sensitive implementation procedures, and to advocate gender disaggregation in monitoring reports; used DARLA as the contact group in the regions and provinces

Source: NCRFW (1985a, 1994) and Manila consultation (1994).

Annexes

Annex A. List of selected projects or initiatives elicited during group interviews and regional consultations held in March 1994

Project or initiative (site)	Description	Assessment of the project	Initiator/Contact person or group
Landless People's Development Bank (Dolores, Quezon; San Pablo)	This was a social credit cum savings scheme à la Grameen Bank. After an eight-step training seminar, prospective fund members, many of whom were women, were organized into groups of five, with three groups forming a center. The group monitored the activities and collected the savings and loan repayments of its members. In Dolores, the loans supported the upland women's economic projects like sewing, hog fattening, and farm produce trading. In San Pablo, the women-members were farm-produce traders who sold their goods in Manila.	In Dolores, the women said that their group and the project enabled them not only to run their houses, but also to open their own businesses. In San Pablo, the women did not only gain access to capital, but also gained confidence in running their own organization. Men who were initially skeptical about the women's success recently indicated interest in forming a similar credit-savings group. Members of another women's group, however, found the CARD system onerous. Pressured to meet their repayment schedule, the women involved in the LPDF were said to have been forced to accept laundry jobs to come up with the money.	Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, San Pablo City
Day care center/ kindergarten (different sitios in Barangay San Isidro)	This involved the teaching of reading, counting, writing, and socializing to children of peasants. This doubled as a day care center. It was ran by a woman who had at least a high school education. RIC paid her a stipend out of donations the group had solicited. Also out of donations, RIC provided free papers and pencils to the children. RIC was likewise involved in the feeding program of DSWD.	RIC leaders claimed that the centers did not only educate the children of poor families, these also gave the mothers time for work or rest.	Mrs. Hilaria Alfelor, RIC president, San Isidro, Libmanan, Camarines Sur

Annex A (cont.)

Project or initiative (site)	Description	Assessment of the project	Initiator/Contact person or group
Partnership of Landowners and Workers (Negros Occidental; Hda. Catalina, Talisay)	This was concerned with crop diversification. A turnover of a large tract of a sugar plantation to a workers' cooperative was undertaken. Part of the land turned over was cultivated communally by the cooperative members; the other part was distributed among the individual worker-families. The plantation owner continued to operate another part of the plantation.	Women said that because Hda. Catalina grew food crops as well as sugarcane for export, the workers, the plantation owners, and their respective families did not go hungry during the sugar crisis in the early 1980s. Work continued in the hacienda. With PLOW, women and men were able to raise their own food, making them less dependent on the plantation, especially during the "dead" months of sugarcane production.	Mr. and Mrs. Javellana, Bacolod City; Mr. Ed Locsin, President, Chito Foundation, Bacolod City
Community-level gender-sensitivity sessions (Cagayan de Oro and Manolo Fortich)	This focused on conducting discussions on gender issues with couples as participants. Lectures or inputs during the activity were minimal. Instead, emphasis was placed on the couples' experiences vis-a-vis gender roles and sexual relations and on working out the issues with the participants.	In Kitam-is, Manolo Fortich, women claimed that men who went to the session cut down on their drinking, thus minimizing quarrels and wifebeating. Some men also began doing more housework. The women said that the sessions freed them from some of their worries with their husbands.	TOUCH Foundation, Cagayan de Oro City
Pilot Provincial Agricultural Extension Project (Agricultural planning with women and men; Regions 5 and 10)	This mainly involved the preparation of barangay or village agricultural sector action plans that would be included in the municipal plan and that would serve as a basis for designing extension inputs and activities by agricultural technicians.	The women recognized two benefits from their project involvement: learning about planning and feeling confident that they would benefit from assistance that would come out of the plans. However, they noted that the planning and the research activities were too time-intensive and sometimes conflicted with their domestic and other responsibilities.	Mr. Terry Quinlan, Team Leader, PPAEP Technical Assistance Team, Cagayan de Oro City

Annex B. Future strategic goals and objectives and corresponding financial requirements (in Philippine ₱) pertinent to women in agriculture¹

Issue	Goal/Objective	Strategy/Activity	Required funding	Implementor
<p>Inequality of sharing of power and decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>Goal: Share power equally</p> <p>Objective: Strengthen the factors promoting full participation of women in the power and structure at all levels of society and eliminate the factors preventing it</p>	<p>Strategy: Conduct leadership and assertive training</p> <p>Activity: Prepare and reproduce training materials</p> <p>Strategy: Increase landownership rights among women</p> <p>Activities: Disseminate information among concerned agencies; inform concerned women and men</p> <p>Strategy: Activate women's organizations in all municipalities and cities</p> <p>Activities: Identify women's groups; develop project/program proposals; organize program/project development teams</p>	<p>Training fund: 3.75 M</p> <p>Project fund: 75 M</p>	<p>Schools, universities</p> <p>DAR, DENR, HUDCC</p> <p>LGUs, NGOs/POS</p>
<p>Insufficient mechanisms at all levels to promote the advancement of women</p>	<p>Goal: Build gender-responsive institutions</p> <p>Objective: Establish and strengthen mechanisms in government and NGOs for the advancement of women</p>	<p>Strategies: Set up regional mechanism for women; strengthen structures/mechanisms in line agencies</p> <p>Activities: Implement RA 7192; draft administrative guidelines</p> <p>Strategy: Study government operational systems and analyze these vis-a-vis gender-responsive development</p> <p>Activity: Incorporate criteria into program/project approval and review process</p>	<p>Line agencies: 30M; LGUs: 97.5 M</p> <p>R&D fund: 2 M</p>	<p>Office of the President</p> <p>Public administration schools, line agencies</p>

Issue	Goal/Objective	Strategy/Activity	Required funding	Implementor
Lack of awareness of and commitment to internationally and nationally recognized women's rights	<p>Goal: Promote women's rights</p> <p>Objectives: Raise general consciousness re: rights; eliminate all forms of discrimination against women</p>	<p>Strategy: Revise sexist textbooks</p> <p>Activity: Review textbooks/educational materials for gender biases</p> <p>Strategy: Disseminate information and raise the consciousness on women's rights, responsibilities, and opportunities in the home and at the workplace</p> <p>Activities: Reproduce materials; organize fora in barangays</p>	<p>Research fund: 1.5 M</p> <p>Seminar/workshops: 1.1 M</p> <p>Printing: 0.3 M</p>	<p>DECS, NCRFW, NGOs</p> <p>DILG, DA, DECS, NGOs, LGUS</p>
Poverty	<p>Goal: Overcome poverty</p> <p>Objective: Eliminate the factors that accentuate poverty among women and which prevent them from overcoming the circumstances that place them in that category</p>	<p>Strategy: Increase number of women entrepreneurs</p> <p>Activities: Identify potential entrepreneurs; organize business development centers</p> <p>Strategy: Increase productivity and income from subcontracting industries like garments, processing, and crafts</p> <p>Activities: Conduct industry study on incomes; identify productivity improvement measures</p> <p>Strategy: Provide every barangay with basic services like potable water, electricity, and communications systems</p> <p>Activity: Identify target barangays and needs</p>	<p>Technical assistance fund: 75 M</p> <p>Equipment loan fund: 75 M</p> <p>Infrastructure fund: 750 M</p>	<p>DTI, LIVECOR, UP-ISSI, TLRC</p> <p>DOLE, DTI, DAP</p> <p>LWUA, NEA, DOTC</p>

Issue	Goal/Objective	Strategy/Activity	Required funding	Implementor
		<p>Strategy: Guarantee protection of Filipino producers, entrepreneurs, industries, and markets</p> <p>Activities: Review tariffs and taxes on imports vis-a-vis local products; develop quality, and quantities of, local products and services</p> <p>Strategy: Produce and market green charcoal as an alternative to fuelwood, organic fertilizers, biopesticides, and laundry soaps</p> <p>Activities: Repeal structural adjustment conditionality (re: import of agrochemicals and harmful ingredients); ensure the representation of women, indigenous people, and Muslims in the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) Board and make the FPA Board functional; ban pesticides, and industrial and household agrochemicals that are environmentally destructive and/or banned in their countries of origin</p> <p>Strategy: Organize community-based environmental groups which can undertake planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and environmental impact assessment</p> <p>Activities: Develop training programs; conduct regional and provincial training</p> <p>Strategy: Implement a program on diversified and organic or biodynamic farming</p> <p>Activities: Develop organic and multiple cropping; conduct farmers' fora</p>	<p>R&D fund: 0.5 M; Project development fund: 5 M</p> <p>Working and equipment fund: 11.5 M Project development fund: P10 M</p> <p>Project fund: 0.5 M Training fund: 7.5 M</p> <p>Project fund: 0.1 M Printing: 0.25 M</p>	<p>DOF, DTI</p> <p>DOST, DOF, FPA, DA, DTI</p> <p>UP-SURP, PIEP</p> <p>DA, DAR</p>

Issue	Goal/Objective	Strategy/Activity	Required funding	Implementor
		<p>Strategy: Provide primary importance on food security over export-oriented cash-crop production</p> <p>Activities: Evaluate export crop and food production; propose policy/program recommendations</p> <p>Strategy: Respect indigenous agricultural and fishing technologies</p> <p>Activities: Conduct an inventory of various types of technologies, and document and evaluate this; disseminate information</p> <p>Strategy: Improve situation of beneficiaries of natural resource management projects</p> <p>Activities: Review benefits of programs/projects; recommend steps to increase access to the use of natural resources and extension services</p> <p>Strategy: Ensure conservation of prime agricultural lands and stop indiscriminate land conversion through women power</p> <p>Activities: Legislate laws banning conversion of prime agricultural lands into monocrop plantations, industrial estates, and for tourism purposes; consult peasant organizations, women, indigenous people, and ethnic minorities in the review, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation</p>	<p>R&D fund: 0.5 M</p> <p>R&D fund: 7.5 M</p> <p>Project review and monitoring: 0.2 M</p> <p>Planning grant: 5 M</p>	<p>NEDA, DA, DTI</p> <p>DA, agricultural schools, fisheries schools, indigenous groups</p> <p>DENR</p> <p>DAR DOT, DTI, HLRB, NGOS</p>

Annex B (cont.)

Issue	Goal/Objective	Strategy/Activity	Required funding	Implementor
		<p>Strategy: Protect the ownership right of women by indicating their name in the CLOA, EP, TCT, CLT, and other forms of ownership titles</p> <p>Activities: Review guidelines and forms; recommend revisions and guidelines</p>	<p>Project fund: 0.15 M</p>	<p>DENR, LRTA, DAR</p>
<p>Inequality of access to and participation in economic structures and processes</p>	<p>Goal: Empower women economically</p> <p>Objective: Enhance women's economic productivity</p>	<p>Strategy: Recognize the contribution of unpaid women workers in the home and in the informal sector to the economy</p> <p>Activities: Develop a data-collection and management system, integrate this into present census operations, analyze data, and present reports</p> <p>Strategy: Promote balanced industrialization which meets basic needs while promoting Philippine participation in the global economy</p> <p>Activities: Identify and develop food-production and processing industries as well as potential investors; extend marketing and export facilitation</p> <p>Strategy: Continue to monitor structural adjustment programs, GATT, NAFTA, and APEC and their effects on women</p> <p>Activity: Incorporate women impact analysis into program/project development processes</p>	<p>Research fund: 1.5 M</p>	<p>NSCB, NSO</p>
			<p>Under existing livelihood development funds</p>	<p>DTI, LIVECOR, TLRC</p>
			<p>R&D fund: 0.15 M</p>	<p>NCRFW</p>

Issue	Goal/Objective	Strategy/Activity	Required funding	Implementor
<p>Inequality of access to employment and other means of maximizing awareness of women's rights and the use of their capacities</p>	<p>Goal: Have full employment</p> <p>Objective: Enable women to be gainfully and safely employed</p>	<p>Strategy: Increase access to employment opportunities and job alternatives</p> <p>Activities: Promote employment alternatives covering both wage and self-employment</p> <p>Strategy: Facilitate local employment</p> <p>Activities: Strengthen self-employment promotion and facilitation programs with technical assistance and facilities; have safety nets for workers made vulnerable not only by calamities or by their marginalized circumstances, but also by necessary structural adjustments in the economy; promote remunerative off-farm employment to enhance income-generating capacity and productivity</p> <p>Strategy: Have stronger support for the implementation of inter-sectoral and interagency development plans for women</p> <p>Activities: Promote women's participation in unions, especially at the decisionmaking level; provide more solid guarantees for women's equal access to employment; institutionalize training on nontraditional skills for women</p>	<p>Project fund: 50 M</p>	<p>NGOs, LGUS, DOH</p>
<p>Effects on women of continuing national and international armed or other kinds of conflict</p>	<p>Goal: Involve women in the peace process</p> <p>Objective: Promote women's role in achieving and maintaining peace</p>	<p>Strategy: Protect displaced women and children affected by national and international conflicts</p> <p>Activities: Organize rescue relocation teams; provide therapy for trauma</p>	<p>Project fund: 50 M</p>	<p>NGOs, LGUS, DOH</p>

¹This list was culled from *The Philippine Country Report on Women, 1986-1995*, prepared by the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women for the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing, China on September 1995.

Annex C. Issues and strategies identified during regional group interviews and consultative meetings held in March 1994

Subsector and issue or concern	Goal	Future strategy	Activity ¹	Site where identified
<i>Farming (outside plantations)</i>				
Lack of capital for non-farming venture (such as home-based industries or trading)	Improve women's earnings from their own enterprise	Put up factory in the barangay as an alternative to individual, home-based work Increase capital for farm trading	Conduct feasibility study re: supply of materials, skills in the barangay, and markets Prepare proposal for funding Hold orientation for potential workers to safeguard discipline and work quality Contact additional or new suppliers Prepare proposal for funding	Dolores, Quezon; San Pablo, Laguna; Magsaysay, Misamis Oriental; Libmanan, Camarines Sur
Support to women often limited to small-budgeted IGPs and agricultural activities	Improve access of women to development resources	Increase the scale of funding or assistance for women	Involve women in designing and preparing the project proposal Conduct required financial, technical, and management training Install systems appropriate for larger scale projects	Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon; Magsaysay, Misamis Oriental; Mindanao consultation (Cagayan de Oro)
Rapid decline of women's interest in training and other group activities	Improve women's access to training	Initiate gender- and poverty-responsive training programs	Design training where the women are, with least disturbance to their livelihood Design training with the women	Bais, Negros Oriental; Libmanan, Camarines Sur; Mindanao consultation; Visayas consultation (Dumaguete)

Subsector and issue or concern	Goal	Future strategy	Activity	Site where identified
Programs or projects inducing shift to cash crop production	Safeguard food security	Promote diversification of crops without jeopardizing food supply	<p>Disclose pros and cons of crop/technology</p> <p>Urge farmers to continue cultivation of food crops</p>	Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon; Mindanao consultation
Vulnerability of small producers, including women farmers, to market price fluctuations	Enable women to gain greater control over their produce	<p>Organize themselves into a producers' union</p> <p>Obtain communication equipment (a two-way radio) to monitor prices and locate best buyers for their produce</p>	<p>Ask assistance from their partner-NGO to organize themselves formally</p> <p>Raise working capital of the group for the acquisition of a radio</p> <p>Obtain license for the radio and conduct a training on how to operate it</p>	Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon
Technicians' assumption that all farmers are male even in the light of increasing importance of women's crops (vegetables)	Enable women to demand technical assistance as crop growers and/or livestock raisers	<p>Heighten awareness among women of their status as farmers in their own right</p> <p>Increase awareness among technicians of the technical assistance needed by women farmers</p>	<p>Conduct awareness-raising sessions with women</p> <p>Conduct assertiveness training for women to help them deal with technicians and other development agents</p> <p>Conduct gender-sensitization and analysis training for technicians</p> <p>Prepare an inventory of crops raised by women</p> <p>Prepare technology packages that will improve the technicians' ability to work</p>	Mindanao consultation; Libmanan, Camarines Sur

Subsector and issue or concern	Goal	Future strategy	Activity	Site where identified
<i>Plantation</i>				
Wages paid by many plantations inadequate to support household	Protect rights of plantation workers, female and male, to a living wage	<p>Monitor compliance with wage laws</p> <p>Promote land sharing between owners and workers á la PLOW</p> <p>Generate sustainable income-generating activities for workers and their households</p>	<p>Encourage women to join labor unions and wage monitoring teams</p> <p>Disseminate PLOW scheme among plantations; protect women's claims to land that will be distributed</p> <p>Involve women and men in designing income-generating activities; prepare proposal for funding; implement and review project</p>	Bais, Negros Oriental; Talisay, Negros Occidental
Hiring priority given to males, and in times of crises, women lose their jobs first	Eradicate discrimination in hiring in plantations	<p>Promote awareness among women of their rights</p> <p>Urge plantations to practice diversified cropping to minimize occurrence of crises</p>	<p>Prepare awareness-raising materials</p> <p>Conduct awareness-raising sessions</p> <p>Develop technologies that will improve existing diversified cropping systems</p>	Bais, Negros Oriental; Talisay, Negros Occidental; Mindanao consultation
<i>Fishing</i>				
Declining income of fishing households owing to overfishing	Expand livelihood possibilities for women and households in fishing communities	<p>Generate alternative livelihood to fishing</p> <p>Diversify fishing equipment to enable households to fish at different times of the year</p>	<p>Identify livelihood systems in the area</p> <p>Identify prospective livelihood for the fishing community; secure capital to finance acquisition of more varied equipment</p>	Bais, Negros Oriental; Mindanao consultation; Visayas consultation

Subsector and issue or concern	Goal	Future strategy	Activity	Site where identified
Declining income of fishing household owing to overfishing (cont.)		Minimize the number of individuals or groups going into fishing	Disseminate effective family planning materials; involve both men and women in family planning discussions	Bais, Negros Oriental; Mindanao consultation; Visayas consultation
Continuing depletion of marine resources owing to overfishing and capture technologies employed	Protect remaining marine resources	Arrest further depletion of marine resources	Enforce existing laws that regulate the fishing technologies used; disseminate technical information on environment-friendly fishing technologies	Mindanao consultation; Bais, Negros Oriental
Declining supply of fish that women could sell, process, and/or feed their families with because fish are brought directly to buying depots	Protect family nutrition and women's incomes			Bais, Negros Oriental; Mindanao consultation
<i>Upland/forestry</i>				
Technicians tend to work primarily with men	Enable women to participate in the protection of the environment	Involve women in training and application of resource-enhancing technologies	Conduct gender-sensitivity and analysis training for women and for technicians	Bais, Negros Oriental; Mindanao consultation
		Increase awareness among technicians of the women's existing or potential role in protecting the environment	Conduct assertiveness training for women	
			Adapt technologies so that women could also adopt these	
			Include women in cross visits to investigate resource-enhancing technologies	

Subsector and issue or concern	Goal	Future strategy	Activity	Site where identified
Low yields of upland farms owing to depleted soil nutrients, choice of crop mix, and others	Improve yield and prevent further degradation of the soil	Promote/apply resource-enhancing technologies such as contour farming Plant fast-maturing trees that could be harvested	Disseminate information and technology packages Make planting materials for fast-growing trees available	Bais, Negros Oriental; Mindanao consultation
Women's burden brought about by lack of domestic water supply system	Provide dependable domestic water supply	Mobilize women to demand a domestic water system from the local government	Obtain a consensus among the women concerning the need for action; prepare petitions; organize marches or rallies, if need be	Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon; Dolores, Quezon; Visayas consultation
High outmigration (for women, domestic service) owing to lack of employment opportunities in the uplands	Stem outmigration (especially migration to Manila)	Provide employment in the barangay or town	Set up small factories; train young women and men in income-generating skills	Dolores, Quezon; Mindanao consultation; San Pablo, Laguna
<i>General</i>				
Need to organize women's groups	Protect women's rights under CARP	Promote the organization of women's groups in ARCs Promote women's participation in cooperatives at all levels	Initiate gender-sensitivity discussions; discuss women's rights under CARP; conduct assertiveness training with women	Mindanao consultation; Visayas consultation
Commercialization of women and women's bodies	Prevent exploitation of women	Raise awareness among women and men in the community of the women's rights, roles, and duties	Hold discussions in the barangay about women's rights, roles, and duties; hold discussion about plight of overseas workers and of domestic helpers working in other parts of the country	Magsaysay, Misamis Oriental; Libmanan, Camarines Sur

Subsector and issue or concern	Goal	Future strategy	Activity	Site where identified
Poor roads and transportation system	Enable producers, female and male, to market their goods at low cost	Produce and market non-perishable goods if roads are not improved Mobilize community to demand road or transport facilities	Shift part of land to non-perishable crops; secure planting materials and information about technology Prepare petitions; organize marches or rallies, if need be	Mindanao consultation; Dolores, Quezon
Lack of control over women's sexuality				
Landlessness	Enable women to gain control over land	Ensure that women are named in ownership or land control papers (EPS, CLOAS, and CSCS) as individual or joint owner or steward	Check guidelines covering transfer of land (DAR and DENR); monitor implementation (tilling) in the field; involve women in the monitoring activity	Mindanao consultation
Malnutrition	Improve the nutrition of female and male children and adults	Promote FAITH and similar schemes to secure food for the household	Prepare communication and planting materials for dissemination; involve both women and men in the training of new technologies	Mindanao consultation

¹Some of the activities were surmised from the discussions, rather than translation, of verbatim suggestions during the interviews and meetings.

References Cited

Alcober, Dolores L., and Nestor O. Morales

- 1992 *Intrahousehold Dynamics of Farm Households in the Upland Villages of Matalom, Leyte*. A Terminal Report. Baybay, Leyte: Farm and Resource Management Institute, Visayas State College of Agriculture. Typescript.

Bautista, E.U., A.B. Vasallo, R.F. Orga, C.P. Diaz, and T.R. Paris

- 1994 "Developing Small Engineering Technologies for Women." Paper presented during the 7th National Rice R&D Planning and Evaluation Workshop, Philippine Rice Research Institute, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, 23-25 March. Typescript.

Center for Women's Resources (CWR)

- 1993 *Enhancing the Role and Status of Filipino Women in Social Development*. Case Studies of Barangay Aduyugan, Ifugao; Barangay Antipolo, Kiangan, Ifugao; Barangay Tinoc, Ifugao; Barangay 2, Bacolod City; Barangay Alangilan, Bacolod City; Barangay Makasandag, Parang, Maguindano; Barangay Sabaken, UPI, Maguindanao; and Case Study of the Visayan Women of Bulalo, Sultan Kudarat. Makati, Metro Manila: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Typescript.

Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE)

- 1975 *The Philippine Atlas: A Historical, Economic, and Educational Profile of the Philippines*. Manila: Fund for Assistance to Private Education.

Group Interviews/Luzon (GI/L)

- 1994 Group interviews conducted in Dolores, Quezon; Bautista, San Pablo; and San Isidro, Libmanan, Camarines Sur and attended by a total of 44 women. 4 and 28 March.

Group Interviews/Mindanao (GI/M)

- 1994 Group interviews conducted in Kitam-is, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon; and Kibungsod and San Vicente, Magsaysay, Misamis Oriental and attended by a total of 31 women. March.

Group Interviews/Visayas (GI/V)

- 1994 Group interviews conducted in Hda. Sta. Catalina, Talisay, Negros Occidental; and in Bais, Negros Oriental and attended by a total of 36 women. 12 and 4 March.

Illo, Jeanne Frances I.

- 1985 "Women's Participation in Two Philippine Irrigation Projects." In *Philippine Sociological Review* 33(3-4):19-45.

Illo, Jeanne Frances I.

- 1988 *Irrigation in the Philippines: Impact on Women and Their Households, The Aslong Project Case*. Women's Roles and Gender Differences in Development: Cases for Planners, Asia. No. 2. Bangkok: Population Council.
- 1992 "A Preliminary Inquiry into the Micro-level Gender Effects of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies." Working Paper Series, No. 92-16. Makati, Metro Manila: Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

Illo, Jeanne Frances I., and Rosalinda Pineda-Ofreneo

- 1989 "Producers, Traders, Workers: Philippine Women in Agriculture." Paper prepared for the Thailand Development and Research Institute/Food and Agriculture Organization's *Southeast Asian Seminar on Women in Agriculture* held in Chomtien, Thailand.

Illo, Jeanne Frances I., and Jaime B. Polo

- 1990 *Fishers, Traders, Farmers, Wives: The Life Stories of Ten Women in a Fishing Village*. Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University.

Illo, Jeanne Frances I., and Cecile C. Uy

1992 *Members But Not Leaders: Finding a Niche for Women in Cooperatives*. Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University.

Illo, Jeanne Frances I., and Cynthia C. Veneracion

1988 *Women and Men in Rainfed Farming Systems: Case Studies of Households in Bicol Region*. Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University.

Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC)

1993a *Assessing PDAP Assistance: Luzon*. Field Report Nos. 1 and 4. Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University.

1993b *Assessing PDAP Assistance: Visayas*. Field Report Nos. 2 and 5. Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University.

1993c *Assessing PDAP Assistance: Mindanao*. Field Report Nos. 3 and 6. Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University.

Licuanan, Patricia B.

1991 "A Situation Analysis of Women in the Philippines." In *Gender and Planning: The 1990 IPC-CIDA Workshop*. Edited by Jeanne Frances I. Illo. Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University.

Manila consultation (MC)

- 1994 Final consultative meeting held in Quezon City and participated in by 12 women and 1 man from government agencies (National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, and the Departments of Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, Environment and Natural Resources, and Labor and Employment), academic institutions (Ateneo de Manila University and University of the Philippines), the International Rice Research Institute, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Philippines (Republic) NCRFW

- 1985a *The Women's Decade in the Philippines: Analysis of Significant Changes in Women's Role and Status*. Manila: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women.
- 1985b *Filipino Women in Public Affairs*. Manila: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women.
- 1985c *Women Workers in the Philippines*. Manila: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women.
- 1994 *The Philippine Country Report on Women: 1986-1995*. Manila: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women in cooperation with the National Preparatory Committee and National Steering Committee of Women NGOs.

Philippines (Republic) NCRFW/NEDA

- 1993 *Guidelines for Developing and Implementing Gender-Responsive Projects and Programs*. Manila: National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women and the National Economic and Development Authority.

Philippines (Republic) NSCB

- 1991 *1991 Philippine Statistical Yearbook*. Makati, Metro Manila: National Statistical Coordination Board.

Philippines (Republic) NSO/NCRFW

- 1992 *Statistics on the Filipino Women*. Manila: National Statistics Office in cooperation with the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women.

Philippines (Republic) NSO

- 1992 *1992 Philippine Yearbook*. Manila: National Statistics Office.

Pineda-Ofreneo, Rosalinda

- 1985 *Women of the Soil: An Alternative Philippine Report on Rural Women*. Philippine Women's Research Collective.

- 1991 *The Philippines: Debt and Poverty*. Oxford: Oxfam (in association with the Philippines' Freedom from Debt Coalition).

Provincial consultation/Mindanao (PC/M)

- 1994 Provincial consultative meeting held in Cagayan de Oro and attended by 15 participants from NGOs, government agencies, and women's organizations. 10 March.

Provincial consultation/Visayas (PC/V)

- 1994 Provincial consultative meeting held in Dumaguete and attended by 17 women participants from NGOs, government agencies, women's organizations, and Silliman University. 15 March.

Quisumbing, Agnes R.

- 1990 "Land Rights, Schooling, and Assets as Intergenerational Wealth Transfers in Philippine Rice Villages." University of the Philippines and Yale University. Typescript.

Rivas, Rene M. Cecile C. Uy, and Salve B. Borlagdan

- 1991 "Women and Men in an Upland Project: The Bulolakaw Case." In *Gender Analysis and Planning: The 1990 IPC-CIDA Workshops*. Edited by Jeanne Frances I. Illo. Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University. Pp.75-86.

Rola, A.C., H.F. Dayo, and J.T. Hernandez

- 1994 "Family Labor Use in an Upland Rice-Based Farming Systems: A Gender Analysis." Paper presented during the Crop Science Society of the Philippines Convention held at Puerto Princesa, Palawan on 15-21 May. Typescript.

Tan, Michael L.

- 1991 "Philippine Health Matters." Health Alert Special Issue 116-117, Vol VII. April/May. Quezon City: Health Action Information Network. P. 24.

Unnevehr, L.J., and M.L. Stanford

- 1985 "Technology and the Demand for Women's Labor in Asian Rice Farming." In *Women in Rice Farming*. International Rice Research Institute. Hants, England: Gower Publishing Company, Ltd. Pp. 1-20.

Uy, Cecile C.

- 1991 "Women and Men in a Community Health Project." In *Gender Analysis and Planning: The 1990 IPC-CIDA Workshops*. Edited by Jeanne Frances I. Illo. Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University. Pp. 99-113.

Velasco, Esther Catherine C.

- 1993 *Gender-role Differentiation in Sweet Potato Farming Households*. An M.A. thesis presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City.

List of Participants to the 21 April 1994 National Consultation

Government sector

Ms. Nelia R. Marquez
Deputy Administrator
National Statistics Office

Ms. Teresita M. de Quiros
Department of Environment and
Natural Resources

Mr. Josefino Torres
Director, Bureau of Rural Workers
Department of Labor and Employment

Ms. Olaida H. de Castro
Bureau of Rural Workers
Department of Labor and Employment

Ms. Marizon Moral
National Commission on the Role
of Filipino Women

Ms. Flordeliza Cabral
Officer-in-Charge
Planning and Monitoring Service
Program Monitoring and Evaluation
Division
Department of Agriculture

Ms. Marietta M. Tiambeng
Policy and Strategic Research Service
Department of Agrarian Reform

Ms. Myrna Ilagan-Jarillas
National Commission on the Role
of Filipino Women

Nongovernment sector

Prof. Rosalinda Pineda-Ofreneo
Coordinator, Women and Development
Program
College of Social Work and Community
Development

Ms. Lota Bertulfo
Coordinator, ASEAN WID Cooperative
Forum

Ms. Thelma Paris
Coordinator, Women in Rice Farming
Systems
International Rice Research Institute

International Agencies

Ms. Bridge Jayme
Program Officer
United Fund for Population Activities

Ms. Virginia Verora
Technical Support for Agrarian Reform
and Rural Development
Food and Agriculture Organization
Technical Support for Agrarian Reform

IPC research team

Jeanne Frances I. Illo, coordinator

Yasmin Lee G. Arpon

Yasmin S. Gatal

Joannah G. Perez

