Mainstreaming Gender in Agriculture Extension in PICT

Lessons Learnt
WID and GENDER APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT

- **Women In Development**
  - (P) Early 1970s
  - (F) Equality, women-only projects, *isolation*
  - (O) Modernization paradigm-development delayed, trickle down
  - (DS) Legal, administrative
  - (Pj) Income-generating, welfare outlook
  - (W) Bias to women-only projects -> marginalize women from the *mainstream*

- **Gender And Development**
  - 1980s
  - Both men and women, *mainstream*
  - Nature of household, heterogeneous, resource allocation, etc
  - Agents of change
  - Men & women separately, roles, etc.
  - Bureaucratic resistance, disciplined & *participatory* methodology required
WHAT IS GENDER MAINSTREAMING?

- Gender mainstreaming seeks to put people first in development.
- In doing so, it demands that both men and women’s aspirations and needs are considered.
- The gender perspective in development planning explicitly takes into consideration, in a given context, the different roles of men and women and their relative access to resources, etc.
COMMITMENTS OF PICTs

World Conference on Women

- 1st, Mexico, 1975 - Global Plan of Action
- 2nd, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1980 - Equality, Peace, Development
- 3rd, Nairobi, 1985 - Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies
- 4th, Beijing, China, 1995 - Beijing Platform for Action (BPA)
- 5th, New York, USA, 2005 - review implementation of BPA
COMMITMENTS OF PICTs...cont’d...

Beijing and Pacific Platform for Action

- **BPA Critical Areas of Concern**
  1. Women and Poverty
  2. Education and Training of Women
  3. Women and Health
  4. Violence Against Women
  5. Women and Armed Conflict
  6. Women and the Economy
  7. Women in Power and Decision Making
  8. Institutional Mechanism for the Advancement of Women
  9. Human Rights of Women
  10. Women and the Media
  11. Women and the Environment
  12. The Girl Child

- **PPA Critical Areas of Concern**
  1. Health
  2. Education and Training
  3. Economic Empowerment
  4. Agriculture and Fisheries
  5. Legal and Human Rights
  6. Shared Decision Making
  7. Environment
  8. Culture and the Family
  9. Mechanisms to Promote the Advancement of Women
  10. Violence
  11. Peace and Justice
  12. Poverty
  13. Indigenous People’s Rights
COMMITMENTS OF PICTs
National Plan of Action (NPA)

- Cook Islands-5
- FSM-10
- Fiji-5
- Kiribati-9
- Marshall Is.-7
- Nauru-10
- Papua New Guinea-8
- Solomon Is.-13
- Tonga-5
- Tuvalu-8
- Vanuatu-12
- Western Samoa-5
COMMITMENTS OF PICTs
Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development
COMMITMENTS OF PICTs..cont’d... Regional

- 1994-Heads of Forestry Meeting (The issue of gender need to be addressed by the forestry sector to provide people centered and sustainable forest management)

- 1994-11th Regional Conference of Permanent Heads of Agriculture and Livestock Production Services (That SPC...assist countries in the development of appropriate agricultural education with emphasis on gender roles in food production at primary and secondary levels through gender sensitive curriculum)

- 1995- Port Vila Declaration for Population and Sustainable Development of Pacific Island Countries

- Etc......
CASE STUDY: Gender Mainstreaming in MASLR (MAFF) in Fiji

- Inter-Ministerial Committee on Women, November 1998, 17 ministries/ departments, reps @ Deputy Secretary level
- National Women’s Advisory Council, August 1999, 12 members, gender specialists
- Task Forces, 5 critical areas of concern:
  1. Mainstreaming women and gender concerns
  2. Women and the Law
  3. Micro-Enterprise development
  4. Shared decision-making
  5. Violence against women and children
  - Members are from government ministries and NGOs
- Gender Focal Points, 17 ministries, Deputy Secretaries
- Gender Steering Committee, facilitates the Ministry’s internal implementation of gender mainstreaming
  - Gender sensitizing training for MAFF staff (Extension) - 1994
  - PRA training for MAFF staff (Extension) - 1992
  - Gender and PRA incorporated in Fiji College of Agriculture’s curriculum -1996-1998, FCAE
LESSONS LEARNT

- Should be aware of international, regional and national commitments that own governments signed/ratified that support gender mainstreaming
  - E.g. BPA-global, PPA-regional, NPA-national

- National women’s machineries-lack human resources, facilities, transportation, funds

- Sensitize decision-makers on gender at ALL levels of management (PM, Cabinet Ministers, Ministry and Department Heads, Senior Policy Makers, Senior Planners, Local Government Leaders, etc.)

- Good committed leaders, high level of commitments
LESSONS LEARNT

- Capitalize on gender-sensitive and PRA practitioners
- Start small → grows big → impact
- Network and capitalize on donors whose area of concern include participatory methods and gender e.g. AusAID, UNIFEM, NZAID, Canada Fund, UNDP, etc.
- Countries take ownership of their own gender mainstreaming programme
- Sectors to take ownership of respective critical area of concern
- Changes in policies, strategy development plans
LESSON LEARNT

YOU!