

Promoting Rural Women's Access to Income Generating Opportunities and Social Protection

Commission on the Status of Women

Panel Discussion 1

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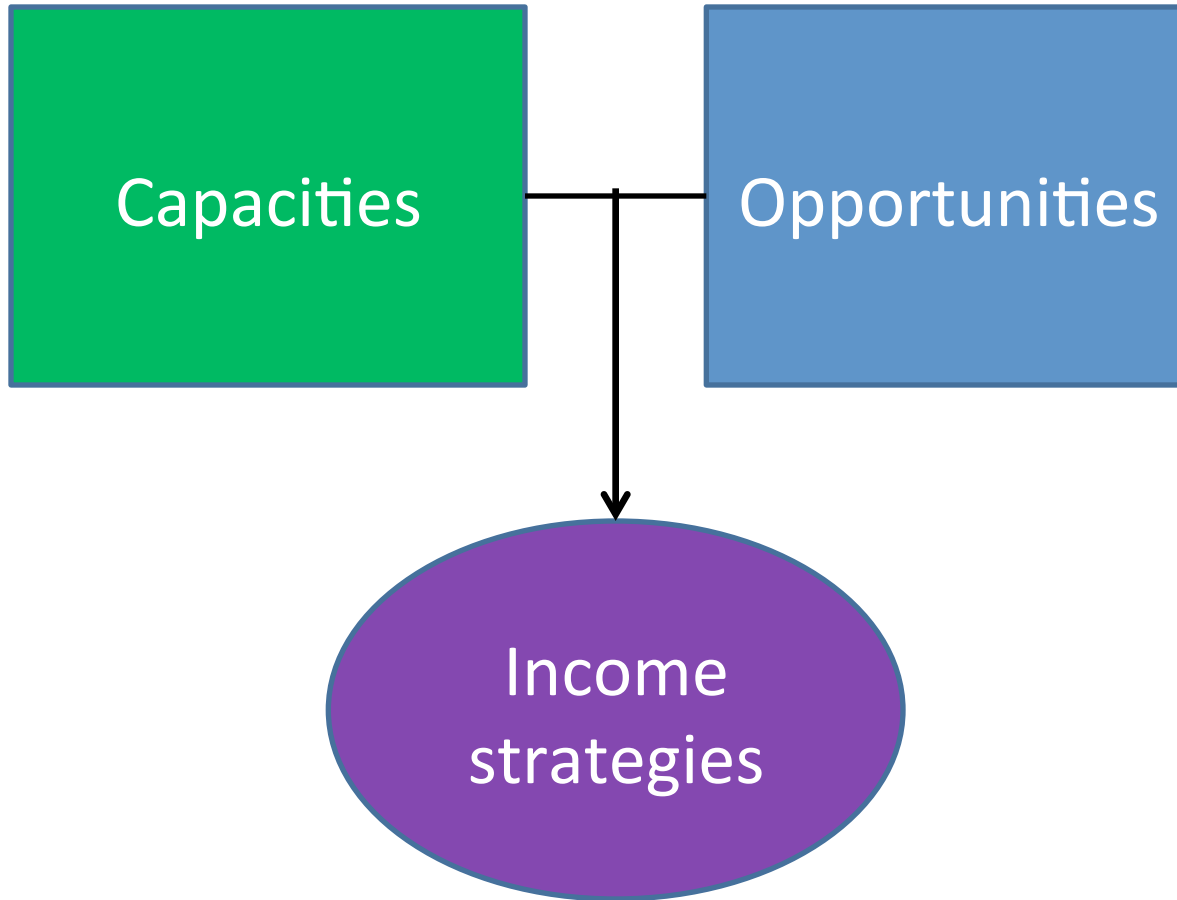
Who are the rural women?

- Recognize and appreciate the diversity
- Need for
 - gender disaggregated data collection and analysis
 - more information on rural women's time use, employment, asset ownership and income
 - better understanding of rural women's capacities, constraints and opportunities for income generation

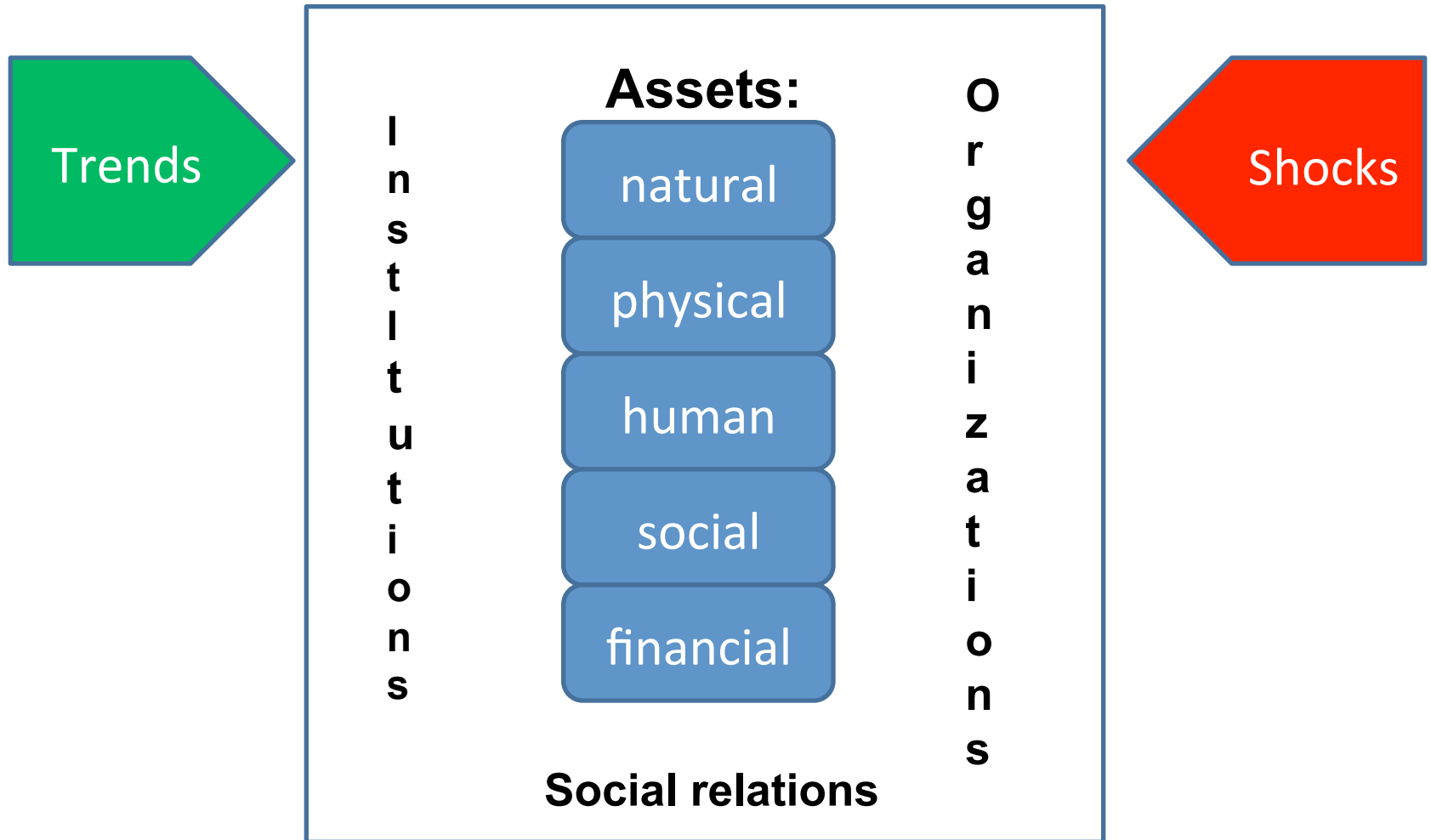
Income generation

- Decreasing role of agriculture and increasing role of other sources of employment and income; income diversification in rural areas
- Different employment and income profiles between men and women. Rural women dominantly in low-productivity jobs, working on small farms and firms, running small enterprises, overrepresented in the informal sector and as unpaid family workers
- Rural women and woman-headed households earn less than men and man-headed households

Capacities and Opportunities



Seizing the opportunities depends on rural women's resources and capacities



Building rural women's capacities

HUMAN CAPITAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• education (numeracy, literary, bargaining power)• health, including reproductive health• reducing time poverty through services (child care), household and production technologies and sharing of household duties
NATURAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• securing access to land and water
FINANCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• promoting access to saving and credit services & insurances
SOCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mobilizing, raising awareness, promoting women's own organizations and collective action
PHYSICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• up-grading rural infrastructure, transport, ICT• accessibility of agricultural inputs

Through institutions, organizations, social relations

legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• labor legislation, codes of conduct and ethical standards & enforcement• laws that guarantee equal rights
policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• gender sensitive, comprehensive rural development and employment policies
programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• gender sensitive social protection programs, such as cash transfers, food distribution, public work and insurances
markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• market information• improved functioning of credit, input, land and labor markets

And by promoting.....

- **establishment of women's own organisations** and collective action
- **women's participation** in planning, implementation and monitoring of policies and programs
- **altering of norms and practices** that inhibit women from fully utilising their capabilities
- **questioning of prevailing patterns** of women's engagement in unpaid work

Thank you very much!

