

23 FEBRUARY 2023

Session n°8:

Successes from Caribbean women-led businesses/SMEs in the agrifood sector



Caribbean Agrifood Business Series ...



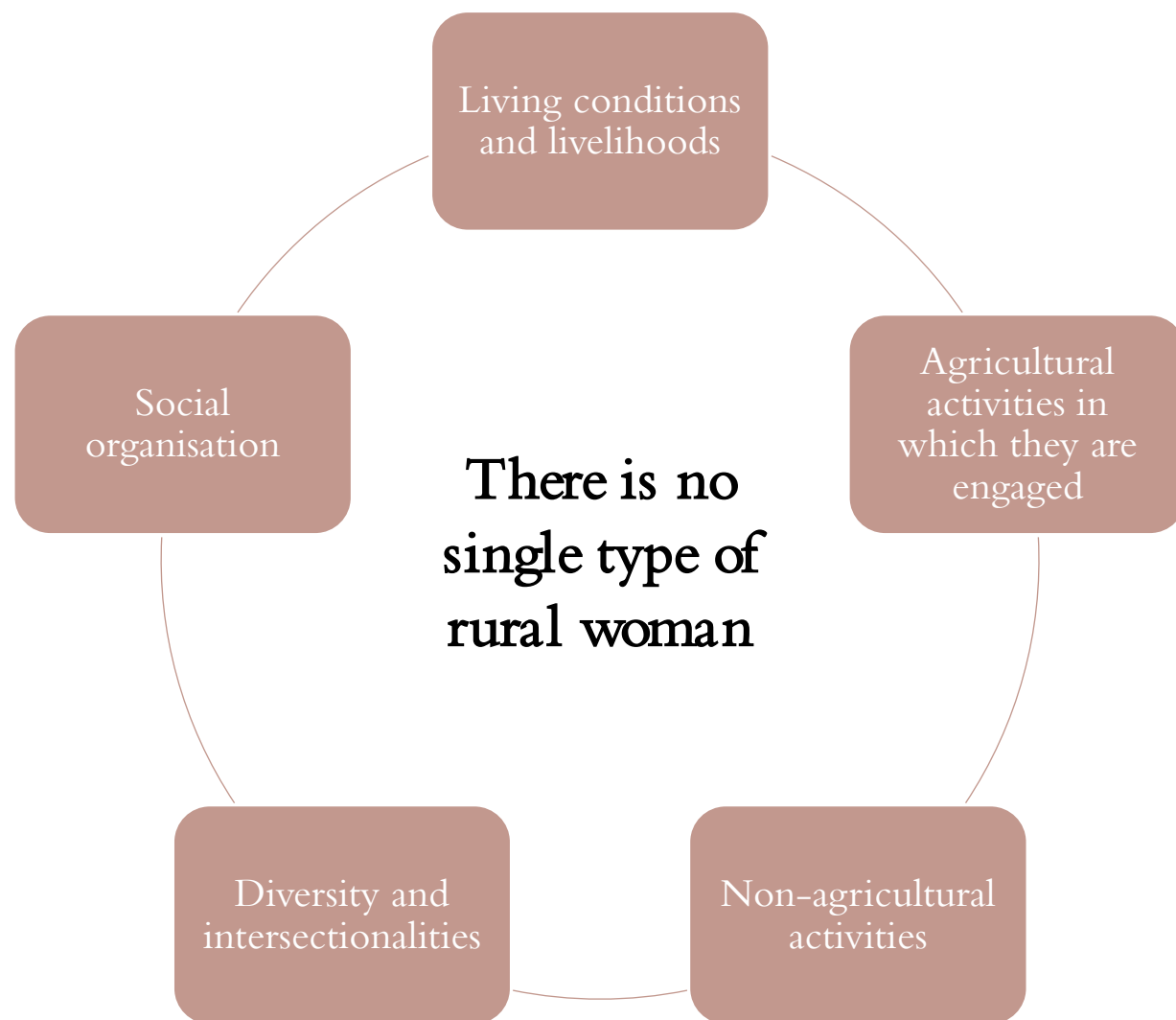
CARIBBEAN AGRI-FOOD BUSINESS SERIES: SUCCESSES OF CARIBBEAN WOMEN-LED BUSINESSES IN THE AGRI- FOOD SECTOR

Gender Equity and Youth Programme
Manager

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WHAT DO WE MEAN BY RURAL WOMEN?



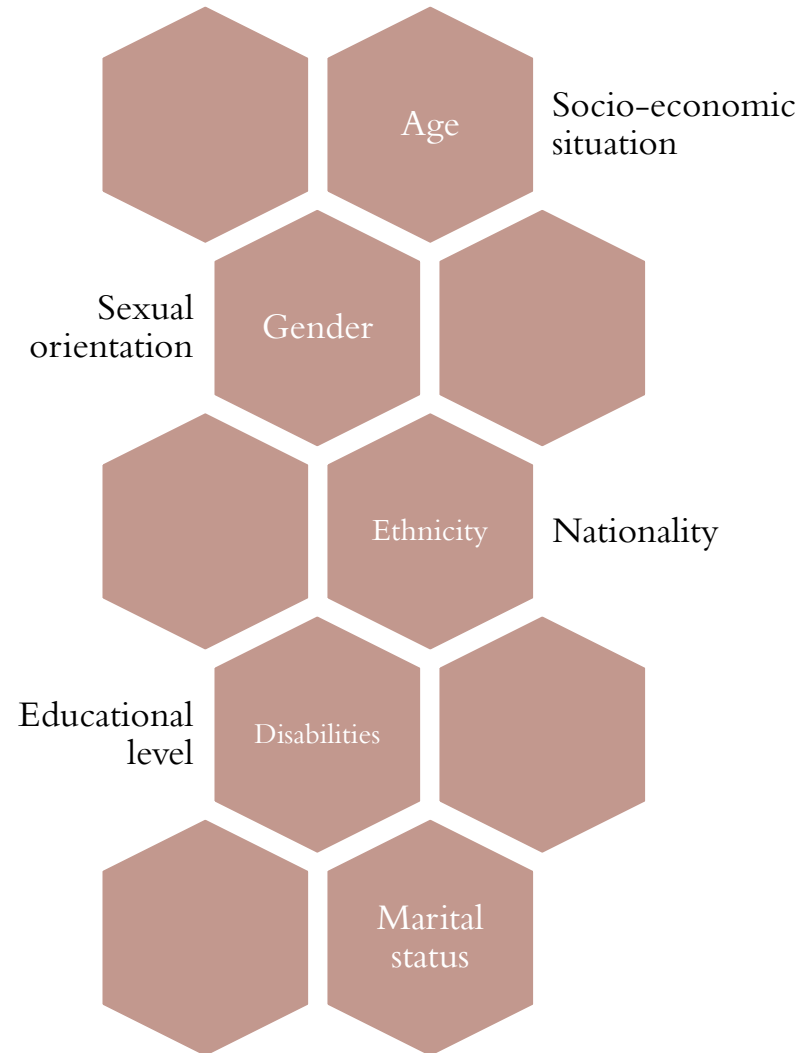
WHAT DO WE MEAN BY RURAL WOMEN?

Intersectionalities

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

Discrimination against women on the basis of sex and gender, linked to factors such as:

- Race -Ethnicity -Health -Age
- Religion or belief
- Status -Class
- Sexual orientation
- Gender identity.



WHAT ARE THE ROLES OF RURAL WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN TODAY?

Agri-food systems

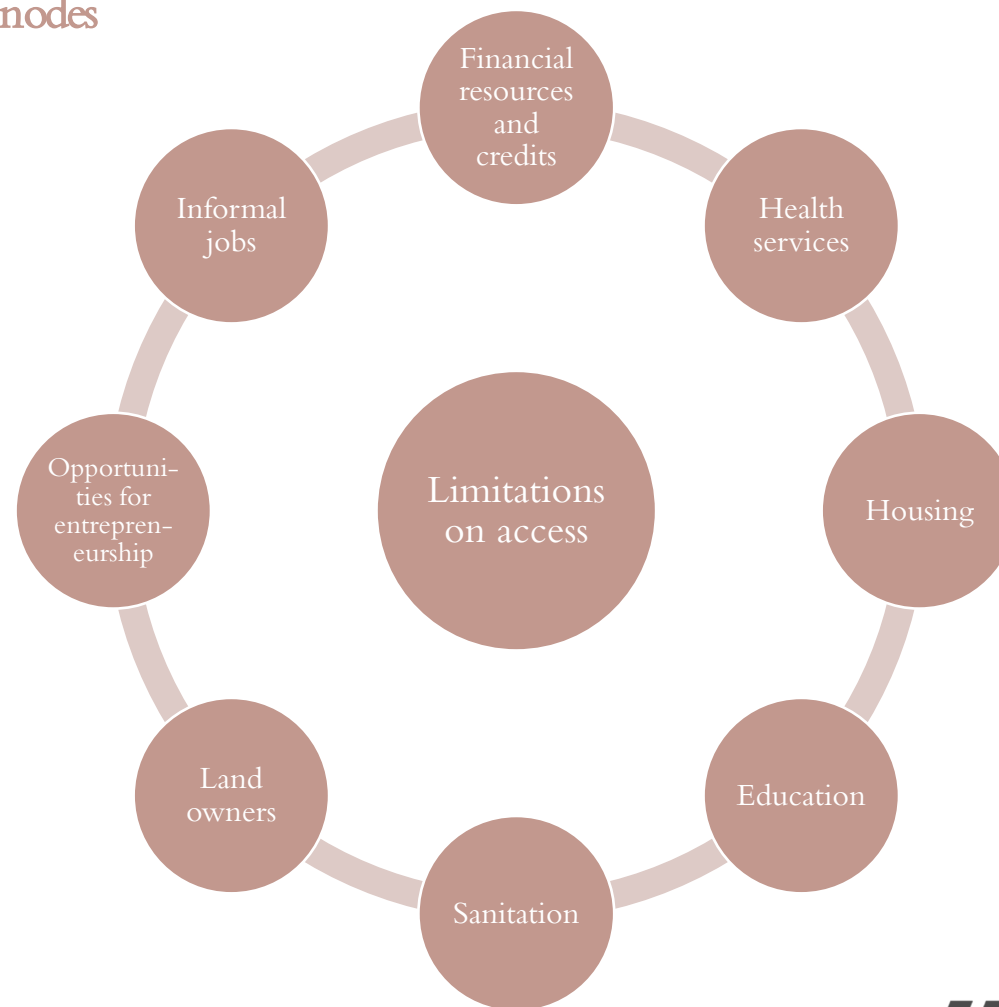
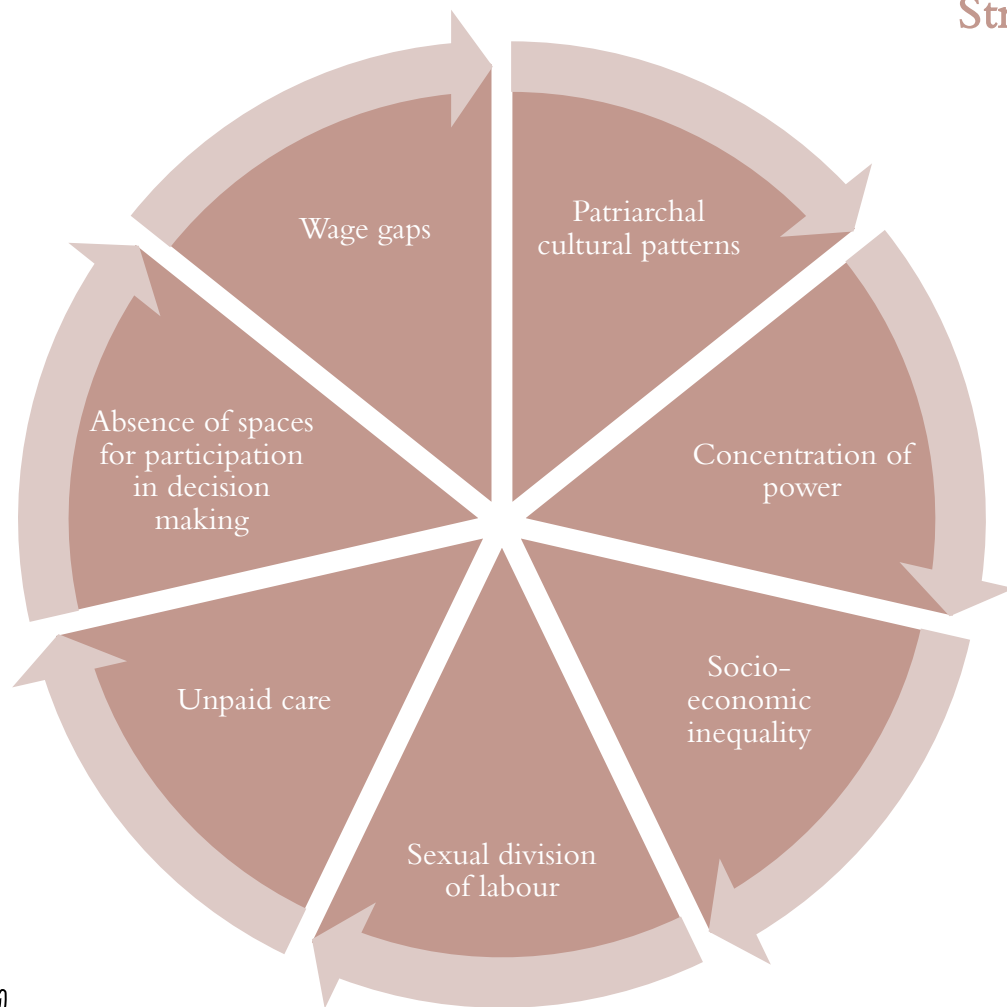
- Set of activities, landscapes and actors, private and public, linked to the production, transformation, distribution, trade, consumption and discarding of food.
- They include agricultural, industrial and service activities that complement and depend on each other.



Women, Youth and the Transformation of the Agrifood System / Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Elisa Guaraná de Castro and Luiza Dulci. - San José, C.R.: IICA, 2021.

WHAT IS THE SITUATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN?

Structural nodes



WHAT IS THE SITUATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN?

Latin America and the Caribbean have 58 million rural women, 17 million are registered as economically active and only 4.5 million are considered agricultural producers.

Women in rural areas have the worst rates of employment and access to basic services, and are predominate in informal, low-quality and lower-paying jobs.



If rural women producers had the same access to productive and financial resources as rural men, their crop yields would increase by 20-30%.



If women produced under the same conditions as rural men, there would be a 12-17% reduction in hunger. Globally, women account for 43% of the agricultural labour force.



In the case of young women, they work more hours in total, but fewer paid hours, so they often have no income of their own, which makes them more **economically** dependent on their father, brothers or partner; which in many cases leads to situations of abuse and control, and other expressions of violence.

HOW HAS COVID-19 AFFECTED RURAL WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN?

In the rural areas of the Region, before the pandemic, there were an estimated 40.9 million workers and 22.6 million women workers.

During the period of confinement, 38% of women lost the possibility to go out to work compared to 20% of men.

(Gutiérrez, Martin and Ñopo, 2020).

Extreme poverty in rural areas could reach 42 per cent, an unprecedented figure. There would be 10 million rural inhabitants – almost 6 million of them women – who would enter a situation where income is not even sufficient to cover basic food needs.

(FAO, 2020a).

GENDER EQUALITY AND YOUTH PROGRAMME

Forum of Ministers, Vice-Ministers and High Authorities

Reducing Gaps and Intersectional Inequalities (Resolution 534)

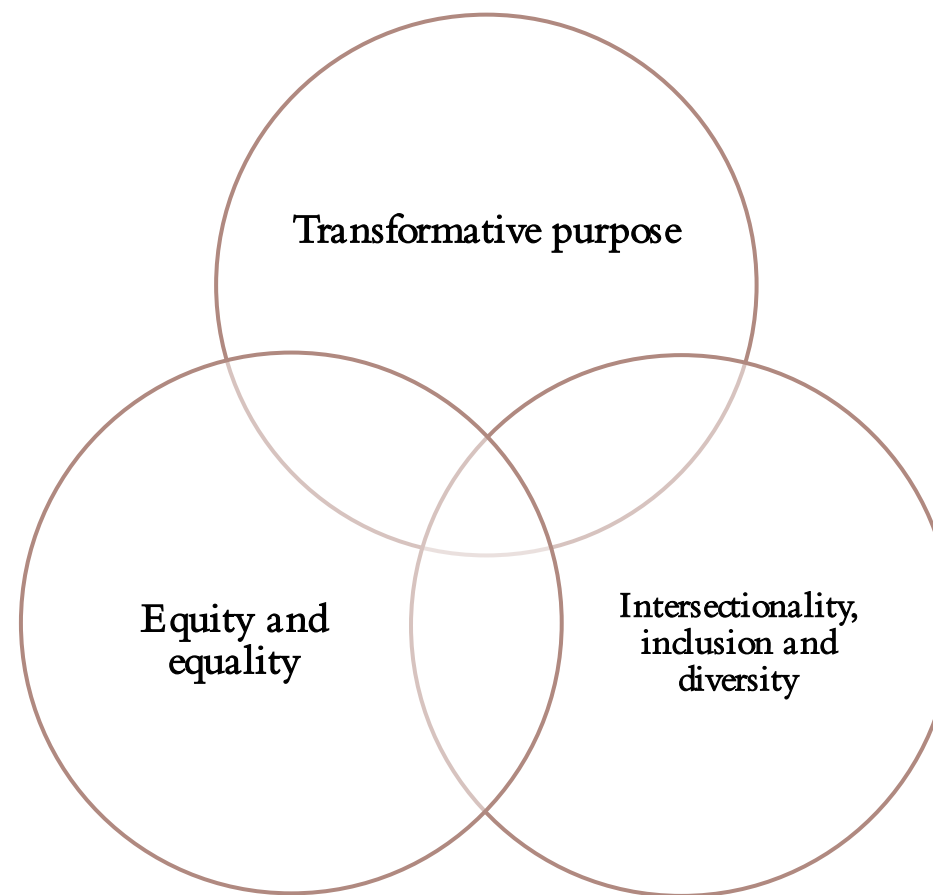
Increasing the participation of rural women and youth in decision making

Vision and strategic technical cooperation actions

Support for regional agendas

Support for public policy development

Technical contributions within IICA



HOW DO WE PROMOTE RURAL WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN BUSINESS?

Generating conditions of care from the public and private sectors

Understanding intersectionalities

Accessing markets, understanding their characteristics

Capacity building: business plans, empowerment

Moving towards economic autonomy

Supporting states in the generation of new-generation public policies

Partnership-network

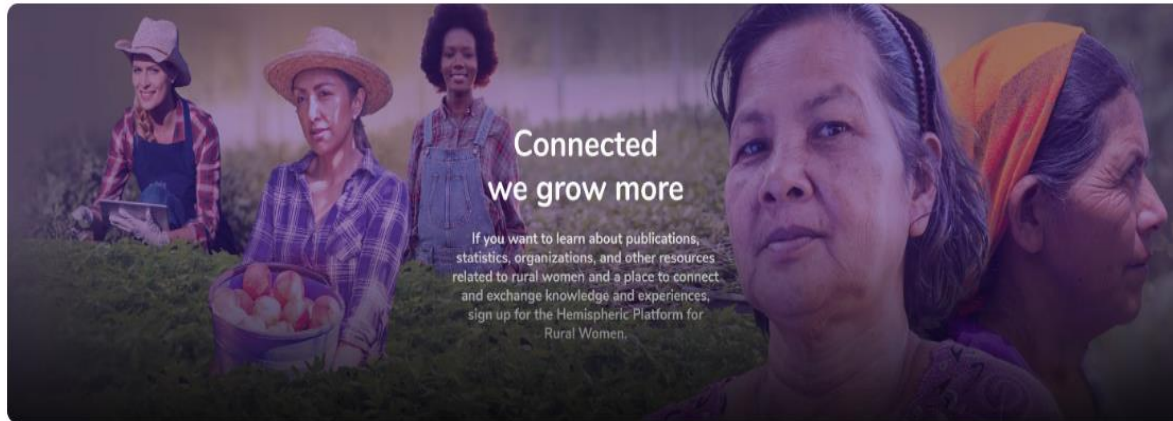
Knowledge and exchange of best practices

HOW DO WE PROMOTE RURAL WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN BUSINESS?



EN Institutional News and events

Access



E-Learning Plataforma

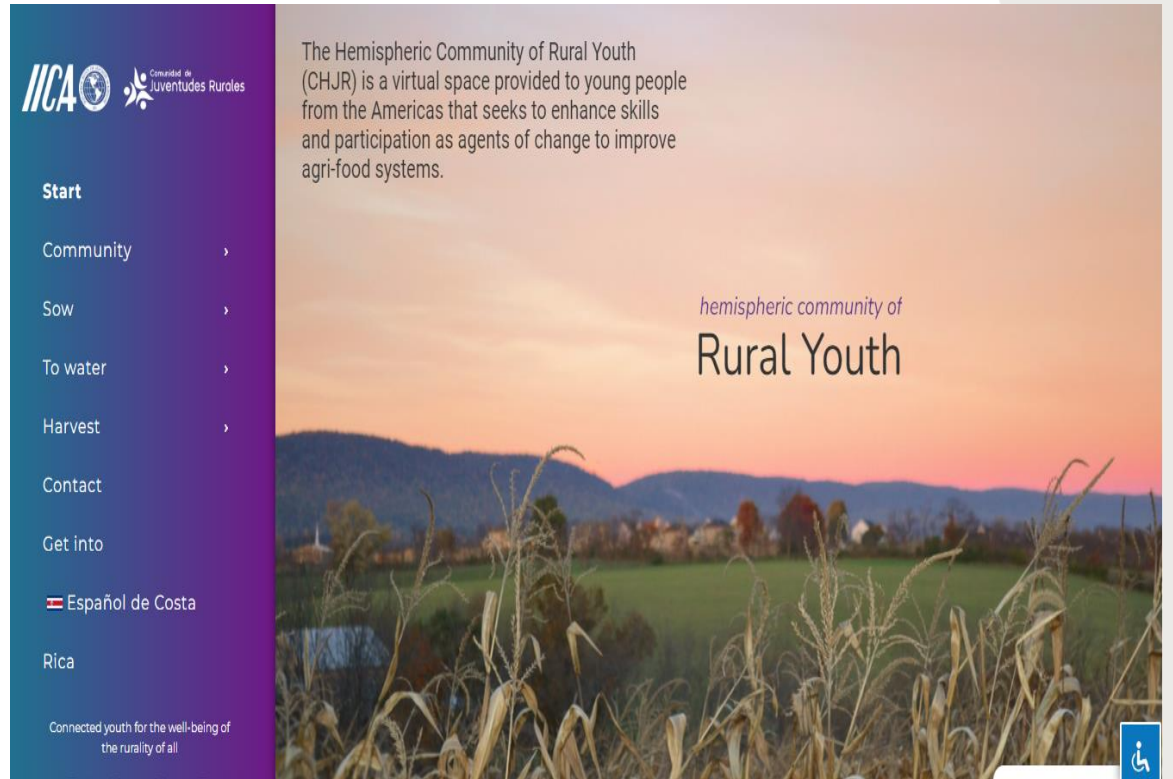
Virtual education platform developed by IICA. Get to know it!



Register

We invite you to be part of the Rural Women platform to access exclusive content

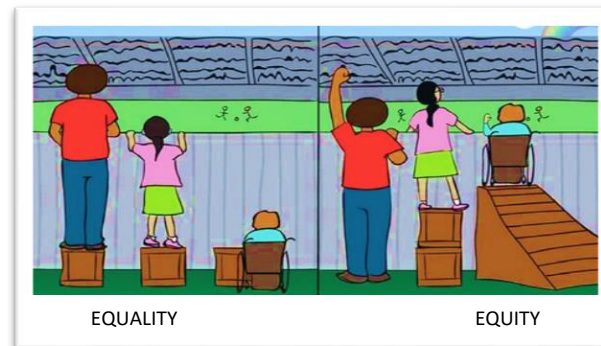
<https://mujeresrurales.iica.int/>



<https://juventudesrurales.iica.int/en/>

Improving the economy with equal opportunities ensures a better distribution of wealth and the consequent closing of gaps that threaten food and nutrition security and threaten to increase poverty and all expressions of inequality.

(IICA, Luchadoras, 2019)



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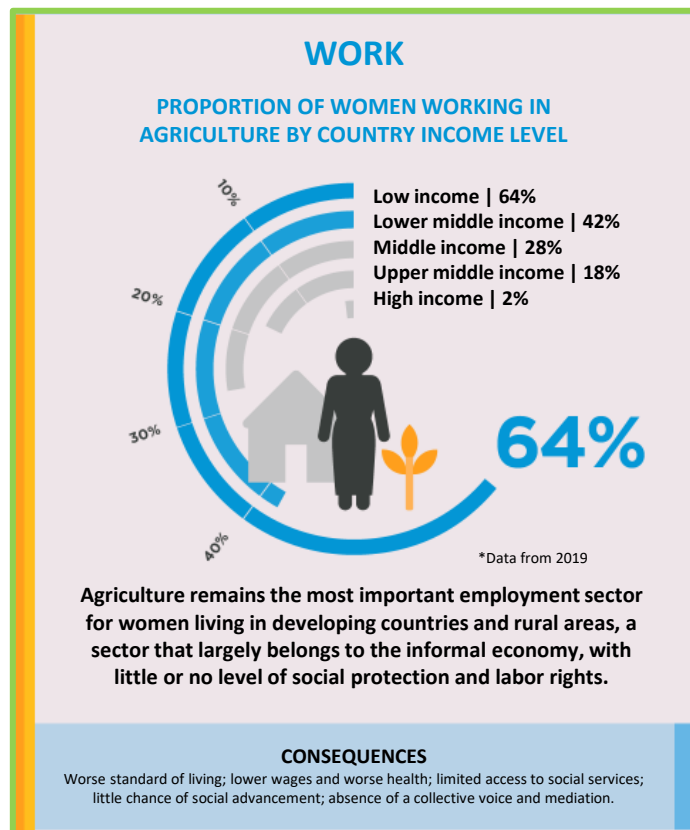
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THANK YOU!

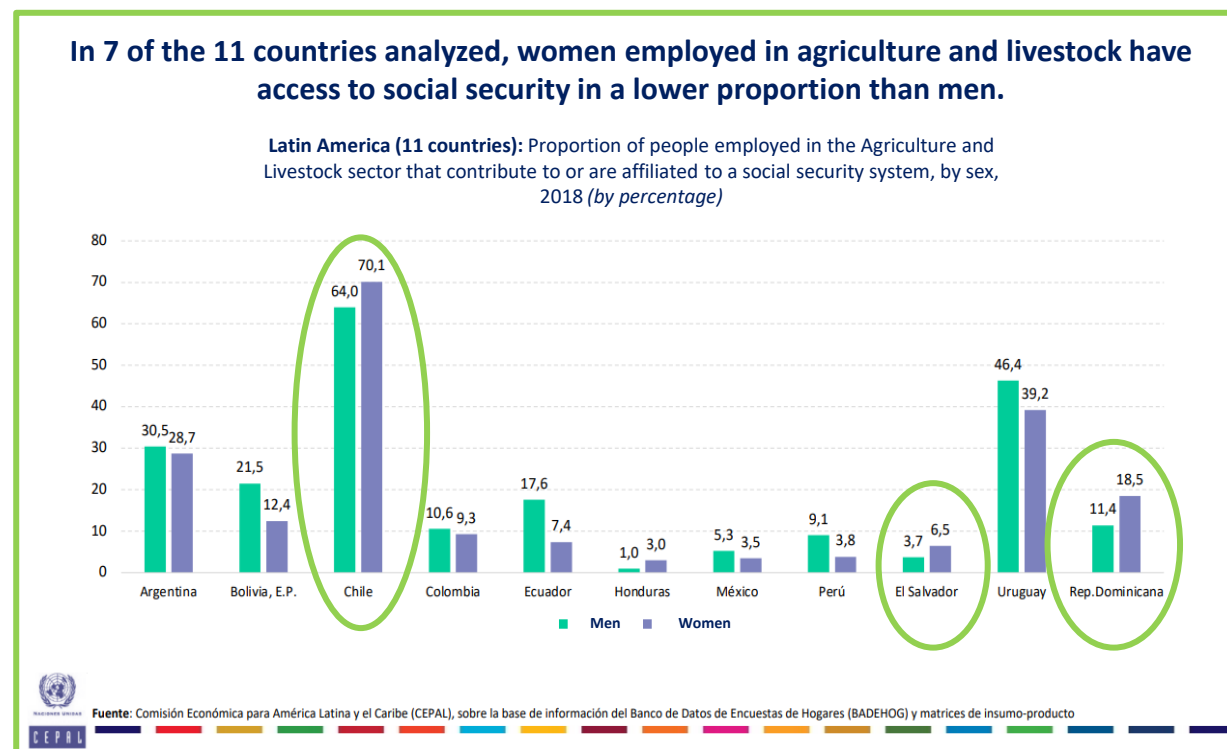


ANNEX 1: WHAT IS THE SITUATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN?




Updated in October 2021

<https://www.unwomen.org/es/digital-library/multimedia/2018/2/infographic-rural-women>



ECLAC. Women's participation in the agricultural and agri-food sector in Latin America and the Caribbean. 2021

ANNEX 2: WHAT IS THE SITUATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN?



III. Care Work

⚠ **Unpaid care in rural and urban areas:**

The autonomy of **women** in changing economic scenarios

Expressed in weekly hours, the differences in indicated countries:

1. Brasil: 21,5 vs 25,3 **(17,67% more hours in rural areas)**
2. Colombia: 32,3 vs 42,2 **(30,65% more hours in rural areas)**
3. Costa Rica: 37,4 vs 44,8 **(19,78% more hours in rural areas)**
4. Ecuador: 35,5 vs 42,4 **(19,43% more hours in rural areas)**
5. El Salvador: 35,8 vs 43,5 **(21,50% more hours in rural areas)**
6. Guatemala: 31,2 vs 35,5 **(13,78% more hours in rural areas)**
7. Honduras: 31,7 vs 31,9 **(6,3% more hours in rural areas)**
8. Paraguay: 33,6 vs 26,2 **(20% more hours in rural areas)**
9. Perú: 37 vs 48,5 **(31,08% more hours in rural areas)**
10. Rep. Dominicana: 30,9 vs 34,3 **(11% more hours in rural areas)**

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL), The autonomy of women in changing economic scenarios (LCICRM.14/3), Santiago, 2019.

Access to credit → limited data

Low coverage of women farmers, with a variation between 4% and 13% of women with access to credit, according to records from Peru, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Brazil and Chile. What makes it difficult for women to access credit is the fact that their main productive activities are for self-consumption and do not generate direct monetary income.

(Nobre et al., 2017).

ECLAC. Women's participation in the agricultural and agri-food sector in Latin America and the Caribbean. 2021

Course taught at PROCISUR by Mariana Stegagnini - August 2022



Thank you

