

SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP ON SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA IN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

OVERVIEW OF GENDER ISSUES IN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM

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1. An overview of gender in Vietnam

- Population: 87.84 million people in 2011 (increase 1.04% compared 2010)
 - Male: 43.47 mill.; account for 49.5%
 - Female : 44.37 mill.; account for 50.5%
 - Urban: 26.88 mill.; account for 30.6%
 - Rural: 60.96 mill.; account for 69.4%
 - Sex Ratio (m/f): 0.99;
 - Life Expectancy Ratio (f/m): 1.054
- Economic indicators in.....
 - GDP : 123.96 bill. USD;
 - Income Ratio (f/m): 0.69;

1. An Overview (cont.)

➤ Gender equality indicators:

- Fertility Rate : 1.91
- Literacy Ratio (f/m) : 0.93
- Women in Parliament : 27.3%
- Human Development Index : 128/169
- Social Institution and Gender Index: 42/86
- Gender Inequality Index : 58/138
- Gender Equity Index: 23/157
- Women's Economic Opportunity Index: 79/133
- Global Gender Gap Index : 72/134

2. Legal system on the gender equality in Viet nam

- On 1/7/2007, gender equality law was issued and effective. This is the first legal document on the gender equality in Vietnam;
- National Strategy on Gender Equality 2011-2020 ;
- The Ministry of Labour , Invalid and Social Affairs (MOLISA) has responsibility to manage and implement gender equality activities in Vietnam.
- The Association of Vietnamese Women is the social organization representing for Vietnamese women's legitimate rights and benefits.

3. Gender Statistics in Vietnam

105 gender indicators under the Decision No. 56/2011/QĐ-TTg dated October 14, 2011 on the issuance of the national gender development indicators, including subjects as followings:

- Aggregated indicators: 3 indicators
- Population indicators: 13 indicators
- Labour indicators: 14 indicators
- Leaders, managements: 9 indicators
- Education: 12 indicators
- Science and Technology: 4 indicators
- Culture, communication: 5 indicators
- Health: 18 indicators
- Living in families: 7 indicators
- Sponsored and safe social activities: 14 indicators
- State management for equality gender: 6 indicators

4. Gender Statistics in Agriculture sector and Rural area

- A. **GSO (General Statistics Office)** is responsible for collecting and analysing agricultural and rural data including:
- ✓ Annual Data on result of Agriculture activities: There are 13 surveys in annually: All surveys collect data on gender of head of household/Units
 - ✓ Data on situation of Rural area for 5 year. Rural, Agriculture and Fishery census is conducted every 5 year. The last census was conducted in 2011. The Census collect all information on gender of head of household, labour in household....
 - ✓ Data on household living standard survey conducted every 2 year. The last survey was in 2010.

4. Gender Statistics in Agriculture sector and Rural area

B. MARD (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development)

- ✓ On 14/9/2006, MARD issued the indicator system of agricultural statistics by Decision number 71/2006/QĐ – BNN (186 indicators). The system has 14 gender statistics indicators.
- ✓ About 50% of 6 surveys conducted in 2012 having gender statistics questions.

5. The result on gender in agriculture and rural from Rural, Agriculture and Fishery census 2006 (AC 2006)

1. Gender characteristics of population and households:

- ✓ The total number of census households is 14,516,728. In which, 80 percent of the households in rural areas and Agriculture household in urban area are male headed and 20 percent are female headed.
- ✓ The proportion of female headed households is the highest in South East (24%) and South Central Coast (22%) and lowest in North West (10%).

5. The result on gender in agriculture and rural from AC 2006 (con.t)

- ✓ The national average household size is 4.2 members, with male headed households having an average of 4.4 members and female headed households 3.3 members. At the regional level, households size ranges between 4.0 (Red River Delta) and 5.2 (North West) members for male headed households and between 2.7 (Red River Delta) and 3.9 (Central Highlands) members for female headed households.
- ✓ Male headed households at national level have an average of 2.6 active members or 58 percent of its household members are within working age. Female headed households have 57 percent of its household members is within working age which corresponds to an average of 1.9 household member.

5. The result on gender in agriculture and rural from AC 2006 (con.t)

Household labour force for male and female headed households

Region	Male headed households		Female headed households	
	Proportion of household members at working age (%)	Average number of members at working age	Proportion of household members at working age (%)	Average number of members at working age
National	58.3	2.6	57.0	1.9
Red River Delta	58.6	2.4	53.8	1.5
North East	57.5	2.6	58.4	1.9
North West	54.2	2.8	55.9	2.0
North Central Coast	54.6	2.5	52.3	1.6
South Central Coast	56.2	2.5	53.7	1.7
Central Highlands	53.7	2.6	54.7	2.1
South East	59.7	2.7	59.9	2.3
Mekong River Delta	63.0	2.8	61.3	2.3

5. The result on gender in agriculture and rural from AC 2006 (con.t)

2. *Land access*

- ✓ At national level, 75 percent of male and 62 percent of female headed households have access to agricultural land, a difference of 13 percentage points. Particularly in the South East region, fewer (16 percentage points) female headed households have access to agricultural land compared to male headed households (60.4 and 44.3 respectively). In the Red River Delta and the Central Highlands male and female headed households have more equal access to land with a percentage points difference of only 4 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

5. The result on gender in agriculture and rural from AC 2006 (con.t)

2. Land access

- ✓ At national level, the average area of agricultural land available for agricultural households is 0.63 hectare. Female headed agricultural households have an average of 0.48 ha compared to 0.66 ha for male headed households.

5. The result on gender in agriculture and rural sector from AC 2006 (con.t)

2. Access to credit

- At national level, only 31 percent of all rural households took a loan for production or business purposes. Proportionally, fewer female headed rural households accessed loans: 24 percent in comparison to 33 percent of male headed rural households. The proportion of female headed rural households obtaining loans differs per region and ranges between 13 percent in Red River Delta to 33 percent in the Central Highlands and the Mekong River Delta regions.
- The most common source for obtaining a loan among rural households is the social policy bank

5. The result on gender in agriculture and rural from AC 2006 (con.t)

Percentage of male and female headed rural households obtaining loans by source

	Male headed rural household	Female headed rural household	Total
National	32.9	23.9	31.3
Social Policy Bank	32.9	23.9	31.3
Agriculture&Rural Development Bank	8.2	5.8	7.8
Other Banks	15.5	10.2	14.6
Credit agencies	0.7	0.5	0.7
Social Politic Agencies	1.3	0.9	1.2
Employment Support Fund	1.0	1.0	1.0
Private Lender	0.3	0.3	0.3
Material Supplier (debt purchase)	2.0	1.5	1.9
Relatives/Friends	5.0	4.2	4.8
Other Sources	3.1	2.1	3.0

5. The result on gender in agriculture and rural from AC 2006 (con.t)

Percentage of male and female headed rural households obtaining loans by region

Region	Male headed rural household	Female headed rural household	Total
National	32.9	23.9	31.3
Red River Delta	23.5	12.6	21.6
North East	33.8	26.6	32.7
North West	29.0	26.1	28.7
North Central Coast	34.8	23.7	33.1
South Central Coast	27.2	19.4	25.8
Central Highlands	43.3	33.0	42.0
South East	31.1	24.4	29.7
Mekong River Delta	41.5	32.5	39.8

5. The result on gender in agriculture and rural from AC 2006 (con.t)

Access to agricultural information among male and female headed rural households by source of information

Information source	Male headed rural households	Female headed rural households	Total
Agricultural extension workers	41.4	33.7	40.1
Mass media	51.4	44.6	50.2
Other information sources	24.0	22.8	23.8

5. The result on gender in agriculture and rural sector from AC 2006 (con.t)

4. *Access to extension services*

- At national level, 41 percent of the rural households have received information from agricultural extension workers, of which 43 percent are male headed and 35 percent female headed. Mass media is another important information source for 57 percent of the rural households. Male headed households have greater access to mass media: 57 percent of male headed rural households received information through mass media compared to female headed rural households. Other information sources was accessed by 24 percent of male headed rural households and 23 percent of female headed rural households.

5. The result on gender in agriculture and rural from AC 2006 (con.t)

4. Access to extension services

- The common source of information provision differs by topic. For information related to new varieties, male and female headed rural households receive most information from agricultural extension officers (40%). For pest and disease control, both agricultural extension officers (42%) and the mass media (34%) are the common sources of information provision. For animal disease control and fertiliser application, also agriculture extension officers (35% and 37% respectively) and mass media (29% and 33%) are the main sources of information for male and female headed rural households.

6. Gender issues in agriculture and rural from other sources

- In rural areas, most agricultural and forestry farm owners are male.
- In the agricultural sector, only 5.7% of deputy leader and leaders are women (most of them are deputy leaders).
- Women accounted for only 4,5% of leaders of the People's Committees of communes; 4.9% of leaders of the district People's Committees; and 6,4% of leaders in the provincial People's Committees.
- Most women hardly meet the formal credit loan conditions because they are not the head of household and not the name on red land certificates.
- Women often spend more than time doing housework.
- Gender knowledge of governmental staffs in the agriculture sector is limited.
- Women in rural areas are less trained: only 9,2% of the female labor force in rural areas involved in technical training courses, while that of male is 15,2%.

7. Results of the survey on gender of MARD

- According to MARD (the survey data of 56 units under MARD), the average rate of female employed by MARD increased from 45.6% in the 2006- 2009 period to 42.9% in 2010 and to 51.7% in 2011.
- About 42% female officers were sent to training classes of politics, administrative, information technology, and foreign languages by 2011;
- 40% female officers were sent to training classes of professions (for instance, statistics) and management by 2011.
- About 25% female officers were sent to abroad to study Master and Doctor degrees in the 2005 to 2010 period
- The planned share of women to be leaders in MARD is 8,4% in 2010 .
- The planned share of women in the communist regulation board increased from 7.4% in the five year plan 2006-2010 to 12.1% in the five year plan 2010 – 2015.
- The current share of women in various trade union boards is 29.3% in the 2008 – 2013 period.

8. Conclusion

- The gender equality has been improved in the last 20 years and affects the effective operation of labour markets and economic growths.
- In rural areas, because of traditional culture, households with male header are popular in whole country;
- Male header have more opportunities to access conditions for agricultural activities: land, credit, extension services...
- Female work more than male and more likely to participate in unpaid work.

Thank you very much for your attention