

G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition
Theme 1: Empowering women in agriculture and food system

Empowering housewives through introducing women centered livelihood project



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OISCA stands for:



- O – Organization for
- I – Industrial
- S – Spiritual and
- C – Cultural
- A – Advancement

OISCA International



- Japan based international NGO
- Formed in 1961 to cultivate human development
- Chapters and members in 30 countries
- Bestowed UN Earth Summit Award toward Global Sustainability in 1993
- Granted “general” consultative status by UN ECOSOC in 1995



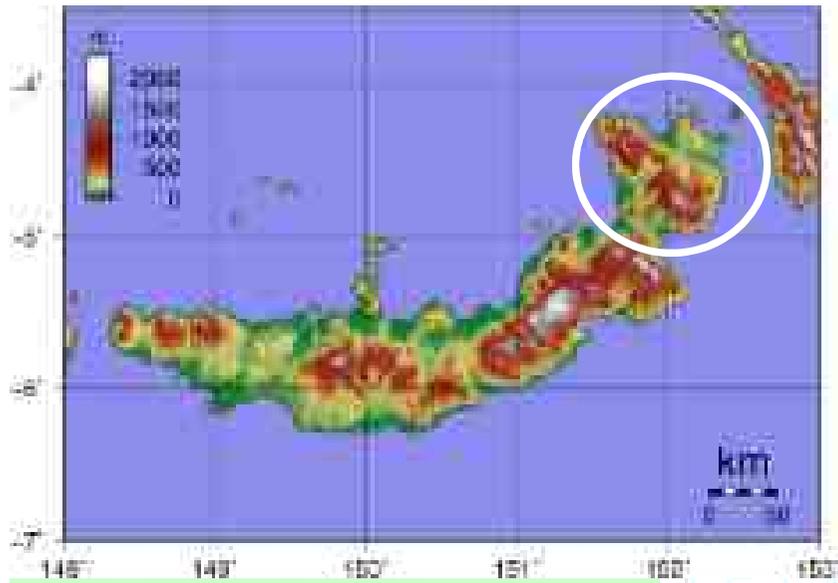
Case Study in Papua New Guinea

Case Study in Papua New Guinea 2nd Phase “Tropical Rain Forest Conservation Project”

- Target area: Tropical Rain Forest 30,000ha owned by four villages in Baining mountain, East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea
- Duration: 2009-2018 funded by Cosmo Oil Eco Card Fund, and UNDP (2015~)
- Target beneficially: 1,000 people in 4 villages

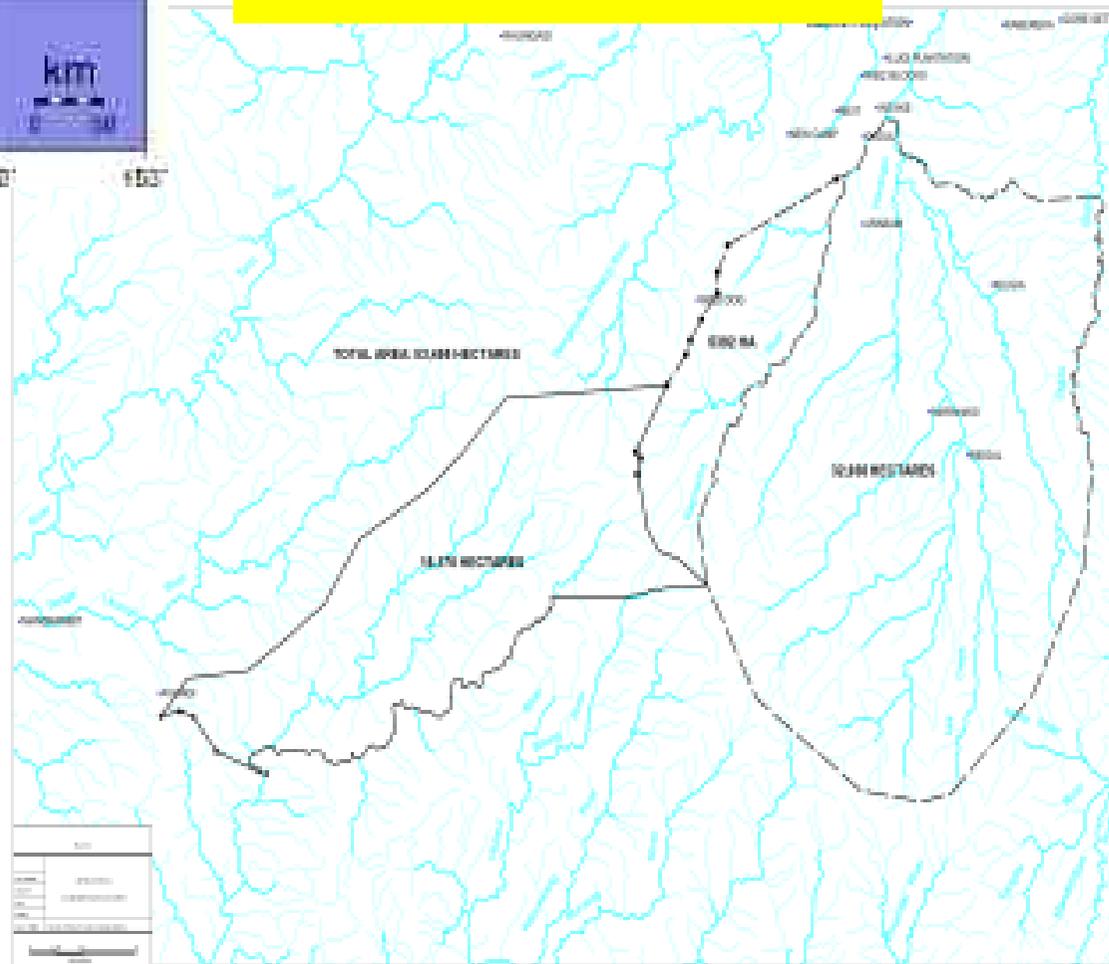
OISCA Rabaul Eco Teach Training Center





East New Britain Province,
Papua New Guinea

Protected Tropical Rain Forest



Cause of Forest Degradation and condition in Papua New Guinea



- 48% --> Cut down trees by logging companies (People in forest sold their forest to logging companies.)
- 46% --> Shifting Cultivation (Slash and Burn)
- Around 1/3 of forest in the country was already deforested.

*University of Papua New Guinea (2008)

Deforested site, cut down by a logging company



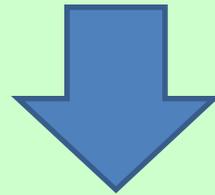
Shifting Cultivation



- Why they have been implementing shifting cultivation?



---> Agriculture needs fertilizer. Ash after burning their forest has been serving as good fertilizer.



OISCA's attempt;

- Introduced Organic Farming

Characteristics of Organic Farming



- Can produce (organic) fertilizer as by product (no need to burn forest any more, no need to buy chemical fertilizer in town.)
- Healthy and Safe
- Small scale (not necessarily to clear large area)

Main Project activities



- Organic farming training (including live stock)
- Introduce Sustainable forest industry (such as providing fruit bearing trees)
- Introduce related livelihood activities (training of Rattan furniture making, soap making, Orchid cultivation)
- Support target villages to register their forest land to government legally



Mat waving
Training using
Pandanus leaves,
one of forest
product



OUT COMES



- All 4 villages decided to live with forest and with organic farming. (decided not to sell their forest to logging companies)
- Expansion of target Protected Area
30000ha → **52,000ha**
The Tropical rain Forest was being legally protected through registering the land to government.

Showing their
harvested product



Unexpected Occurrence – Special Impact

(Related the Theme 1)

- While, in this country , most tribes are male dominated society, many housewives joined the project and started organic farming. Then, some of housewives went market and sold their harvested product.
- Later, we learned, money that housewives earned can be used based on their will.
 - Some spent the income for purchasing educational materials to their children.
 - Some saved up the income for future needs.

Fast Money Tragedy (Shiota 2012)

- This is the typical tragedy on selling their forest to logging company.

Men (as land owner) sell their forest, get big money in the form of big cash, instantly.

Then, men in the village go to town and start drinking through the night. It continued for number of days until they spent all. After all, they realized that they have nothing, no money, no forest.

“Fast Money” derived from Fast Food

= quick gain --> quick spend

No doubt, this trap should have been prepared by logging companies.

Slow Money Economy (Cho 2002)

In contrast to “Fast Money” economy

- Money that was earned through organic farming could be called “Slow Money”.
- It seems money that was gained through long process and long effort would be spent **gradually and constructively.**

Prospect



This Agricultural extension program
(Forest conservation project)

will contribute to change

Male dominated society

Into

Society with active women in this country.



Case Study in Indonesia

Case Study in Indonesia

“Project to support better living and livelihood improvement through **empowerment of the housewives** in rural community”

- Target area: Cikumbal, Sukabumi Prefecture, West Java
- 1st Phase 2011-2014 funded by Ajinomoto
- Target beneficially: 250 people, 50 households
- From House Vege-Garden to Managing Restaurant

General Condition

【INDONESIA】 - Gender Inequality Index 0.494(2012)
106/186 **lowest** among ASEAN Countries

【West Java】

- **Very few employment opportunities** for house wives while unmarried women have those.
- Low Nutrition level
- Very small lot for agriculture due to high population density
- Women have been not involved decision making in their families as well as in communities.
- Target Area: 30% are below poverty level.
- Most farmers did not produce vegetable for their own consumption.

Main Activities in the Project



- Introducing, supporting, training on;
- House Vegetable Garden
- Group Vegetable Garden
- Food processing
- Sales of food product/vegetable
- Cooperative
- Direct Sales Shop
- Restaurant

Training on Vegetable Growing



Right
House Garden
With Planters



Left
Group Garden
after harvest



Training on Food Processing



Direct Sales Shop



Sale of the processed food



Restaurant managed by housewives group





OUT COMES

- Contribute to improve food security, their nutrition level (including their family members) and income.

IMPACT - linked the Theme 1



Women got confidence to work and make money. Through the activity, women acquired their decision making ability.

Extra OUT COMES

- Move into 2nd phase (form 2015 to 2017), expanding project to 1700 people, 340 households . It is funded by Japanese Government.

Picnic Tour Housewives in this area never got together among wives before the project



Key Factors

- OISCA Agricultural Training Center in West Java enabled to realize the project and support women's activity Sustainably. Expertise in agriculture, training facility, number of instructors.
 - *Number of Instructors were trained in training center that have skill & knowledge of agriculture and food processing.
- Ajinomoto (from Ajinomoto Indonesia) dispatched instructor on nutrition many times. They contributed to supplement deficiency of our skill & knowledge, not just donor.

Suggestions

for better coordination with national/local government and donors.

- We suggest donors to participate monitoring, contribute to project using their strength (specialty) as Ajinomoto did, not only inspecting a project. This activity could cultivate mutual understanding in both and lead to father collaboration.

The two Projects links with following SDGs:

- 5 – Gender Equality
- 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 13 - Climate Action
- 15 - Life on Land
- 17 - Partnerships for the Goals



Thank you !