Household Allocation & Efficiency of Time in Papua New Guinea

PACIFIC WOMEN ANNUAL LEARNING WORKSHOP
April 29, 2019
The Productive Partnership in Agriculture Project (PPAP) is a $100 million project, financed by The World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, European Union, Government of PNG and private stakeholders, supporting smallholder cocoa and coffee development across the country. Key outcomes:

- Smallholder farmers adopt efficient, market responsive and sustainable production practices leading to an increase in their income;
- Demand-driven productive partnerships are scaled-up with public support; and
- Key infrastructure bottlenecks in the targeted value chains are addressed.

One of the key objectives of PPAP is that women contribute more to increases in household income.

The PNG Agriculture Commercialization and Diversification Project (PACD) is a $40 million project which aims at consolidating the work done by the PPAP in the main coffee and cocoa producing areas. Key developments:

- Some diversification from only cocoa and coffee to be promoted at both household (risk management against crisis and disasters) and community levels to facilitate the emergence of new value-chains (spices, coconut, small livestock)
- Synergetic integration into existing farming systems, such as apiculture for coffee and galip nuts for cocoa.
The Fruit of her Labor Study

Objective

- To analyze and provide recommendations on how to achieve greater impact for women in agribusiness (coffee and cocoa-related activities) in PNG

Main findings

- Women are the key to quality.
- Labor dynamics affect outcomes.
- Services are limited and poorly targeted.
- Systemic issues persist.

Main recommendations

- Provide incentives:
- Provide knowledge and Information
- Address socio-cultural dynamics.
- Tackle systemic barriers affecting supply chain performance:
How do gender-differentiated domestic work burdens impact the ability of women to allocate their labor to the cultivation, harvesting and processing of coffee and cocoa?
Time-Use Study

- Work with PPAP farmers to better understand labor dynamics in coffee and cocoa sectors (time-use study)
- Survey designed: Coffee farmers (April and Dec. 2017); Cocoa farmers (April and Aug. 2017)
- The report assessed the determinants of the allocation of time within the household in a regression framework using a wide range of household-level and individual level variables available in the survey
  - Socio-demographic and endowments variables (age, years of schooling, literacy, household size and composition, education, training, and information), as well as geographic location variables;
  - Opportunity cost variables such as hours wage of an outsider;
  - Participation to associations and groups, and participation to PPAP; and
  - Bargaining power and decision-making variables
Results:

The ‘Average Day’ for Men and Women (Hours per Activity) in Cocoa-Growing Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal care</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal work</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary production</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee field work</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee processing</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other farming</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-primary production</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic services and care</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning activities</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-productive / leisure activities</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results:

The 'Average Day' for Men and Women (Hours per Activity) in Coffee-Growing Areas

- **Men**
  - Personal care: 9.6
  - Formal work: 0.3
  - Primary production: 2.7
  - Coffee field work: 1.3
  - Coffee processing: 0.2
  - Other farming: 1.0
  - Non-primary production: 0.5
  - Domestic services and care: 0.8
  - Learning activities: 0.8
  - Other non-productive / leisure activities: 2.9

- **Women**
  - Personal care: 10.0
  - Formal work: 0.1
  - Primary production: 2.6
  - Coffee field work: 0.6
  - Coffee processing: 0.2
  - Other farming: 1.6
  - Non-primary production: 0.4
  - Domestic services and care: 3.1
  - Learning activities: 0.6
  - Other non-productive / leisure activities: 1.8
Men work longer in more profitable activities

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa Field Work</td>
<td>1.4 hours</td>
<td>0.5 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for Men</td>
<td>for Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa Processing</td>
<td>0.2 hours</td>
<td>0.1 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for Men</td>
<td>for Women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women are frequently busy with domestic activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily Household Work</td>
<td>1.4 hours</td>
<td>5.5 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Cocoa-Growing areas</td>
<td>for Men</td>
<td>for Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.8 hours</td>
<td>3.1 hours</td>
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<td>for Men</td>
<td>for Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Coffee-Growing areas</td>
<td>0.8 hours</td>
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</table>
Men and Women Perceive Household Decision Making Differently

But variables such as women's empowerment and decision-making variables are not correlated with allocation of time within the household for women, except that decision index decreases domestic working time (the more women decide the less their domestic work); also, managing a bank account for women has a positive effect on their time allocated to formal work.

Cocoa-Growing Areas

52% - 65% of men have to ask for permission  
63% - 79% of women have to ask for permission

Coffee-Growing Areas

26% - 37% of men have to ask for permission  
43% - 56% of women have to ask for permission
Disseminating the study


Purpose of workshops was twofold:

- To present the main findings of the study;

- To identify possible actions that the PNG Agriculture Commercialization and Diversification Project (PACD) could include in its design to close the gender gap between men and women supported by the project.
Operationalising the study

Possible areas of action in PACD (to be developed further)

- Delivery of training approaches in Project Areas that promote joint household planning, budgeting and management
  - Build on work done under PPAP and on approaches successfully tested by partners (e.g., Family Teams approach developed by ACIAR: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research or CARE’s Family Business Management Training).
  - Family-based approach should form the foundation on which the Project will support partnership development and promote support services such as financial literacy, business education and extension (applying lessons learned from IFAD programme “Markets for Village Farmers Project – Maket Bilong Vilis Fama”)

- Approach will be implemented in communities pre-selected through partnerships

- Key outcome of these activities will be positive change in time allocated by women and men to domestic and care work and to primary production activities - leading to greater household welfare and increased gender equality
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