

Welcome to:



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International Center for
Development and Decent Work

Analysis of the situation of working women in peri-urban dairy buffalo units in District Faisalabad, Pakistan

by
Juliane Erbach

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Welcome to:



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Development and Decent Work

Structure:

1. SIA study program

2. ICDD

3. Data collection

- Methods
- Results
- Problems

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Master program of Sustainable International Agriculture

- Tropical Agriculture
- **Global Organic Farming**
- International Agribusiness and Rural
Development Economics

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Master:

- 2 years (4 semester)
- University of Kassel,
Sub- Campus
Witzenhausen and
University of Göttingen



Sustainable International Agriculture:



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Campus Witzenhausen

Faculty of Organic Agricultural Sciences



1898 Foundation as a Colonial School



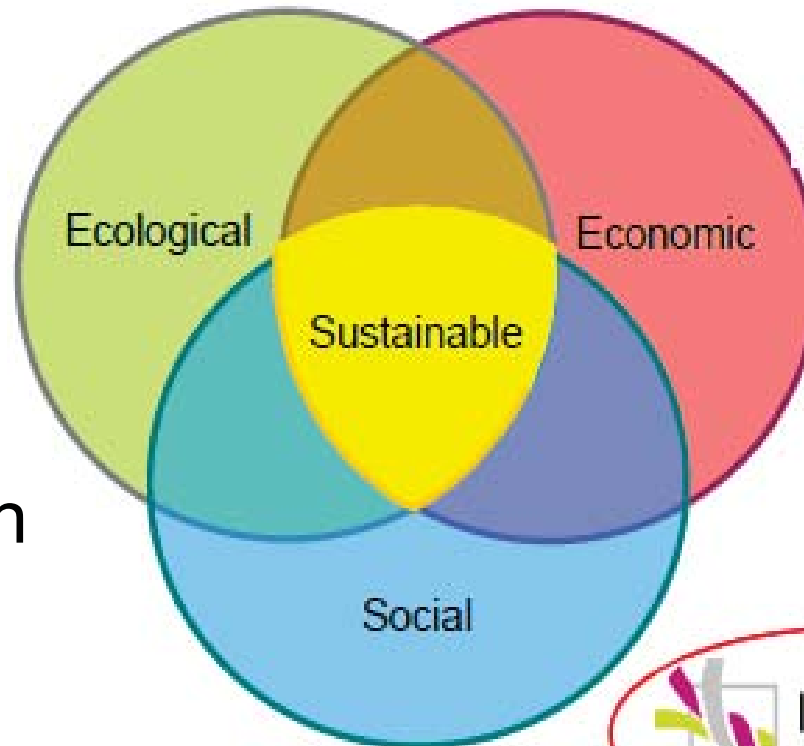
Greenhouse of Tropical Crops





Sustainability

- Holistic approach
- Interdisciplinary
- Against exploitation of human and nature



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- **Internationality**

- France
- Turkey
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Syria
- Canada
- Argentina
- ...



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Sustainable International Agriculture:



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The SIA programme will allow goal-oriented students to obtain:

- Well founded knowledge of bio-physical and socio-economic factors determining agricultural livelihood systems
- Understanding of global ecosystems and their relationship with agriculture
- Social, professional and methodological expertise

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ICDD *scholarship*



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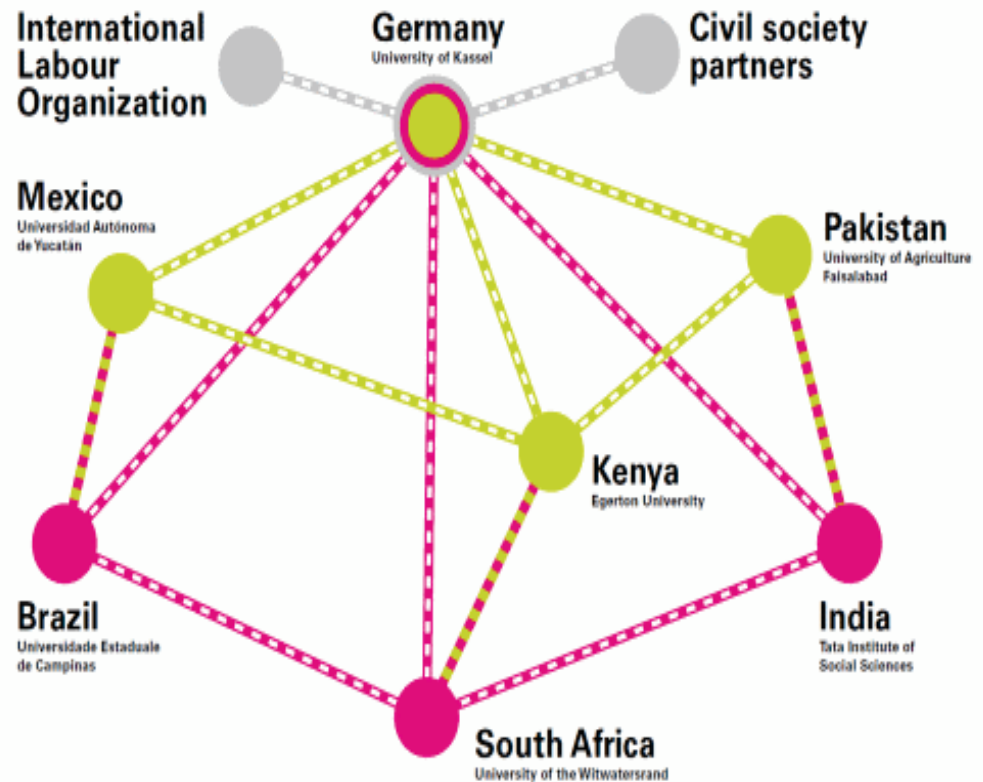
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funded by

- the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation
- Development (BMZ)
- German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

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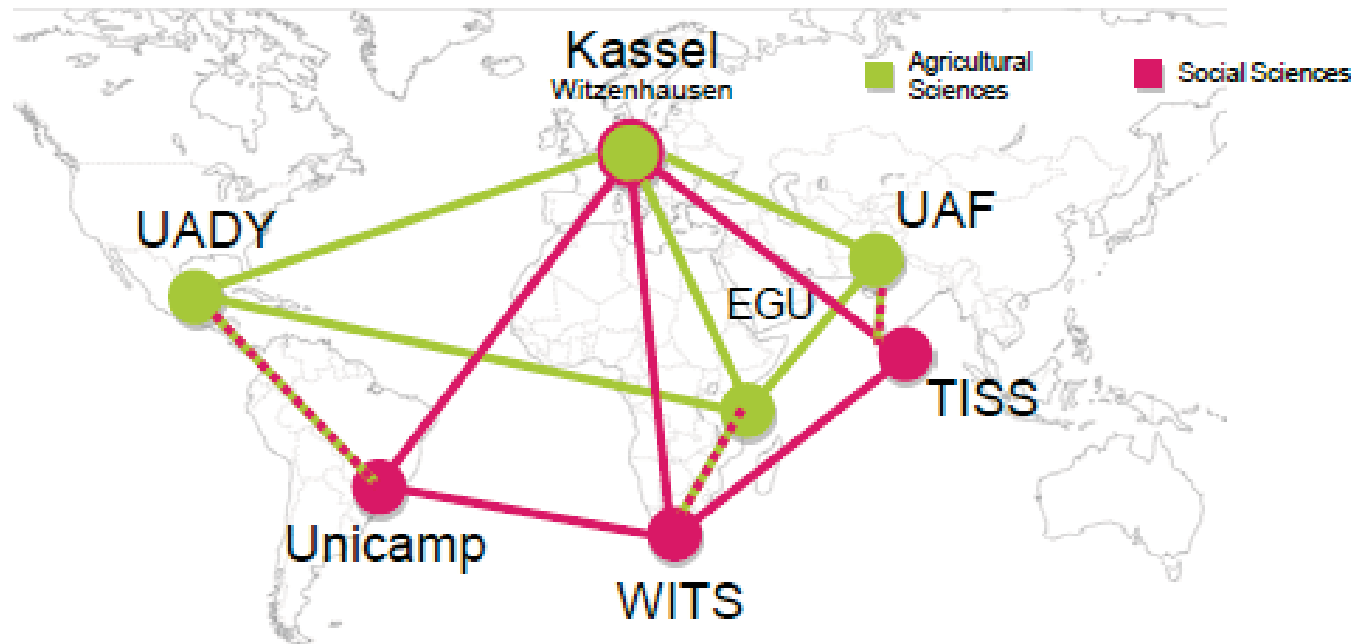
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Civil society partners:
FES, HBS, DGB, COBATU, CUT, SEWA, ITUC, WIEGO, RESPECT et al.

Unicamp: Universidade Estadual de Campinas (BRA)
WITS: University of Witwatersrand (RSA)
TISS: Tata Institute of Social Science (IN)



UADY: Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (MEX)
EGU: Egerton University (KE)
UAF: University of Agriculture Faisalabad (PAK)



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DAAD Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst
German Academic Exchange Service



Focus is United Nations

Millennium Development Goal 1, target 2:

„Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people“

- PhD Scholarship
- M.A. Thesis Research Grant Programme
- M.A. study & work Programme
- ICDD Teaching Staff Mobility Programme

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- www.uni-kassel.de/agrar/sia
- www.uni-goettingen.de/sia
- www.uaf.edu.pk → ICDD

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Analysis of the situation of working women in peri-urban dairy buffalo units in the District Faisalabad, Pakistan

Prof. Eva Schlecht & Prof. Muhammad Younas
University of Kassel and University of Göttingen, Germany
University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan

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Structure

1. Introduction:

- Objectives, Time frame, Background

2. Method

- Quantitative, Qualitative

3. Results

- Quantitative, Qualitative

4. Focus problems

1. Objective

Characterisation of:

- decency of work (or its deficits)
 - the remuneration of female labour
- > in peri-urban dairy production units of Faisalabad, Pakistan.



1. Objective

Hypotheses:



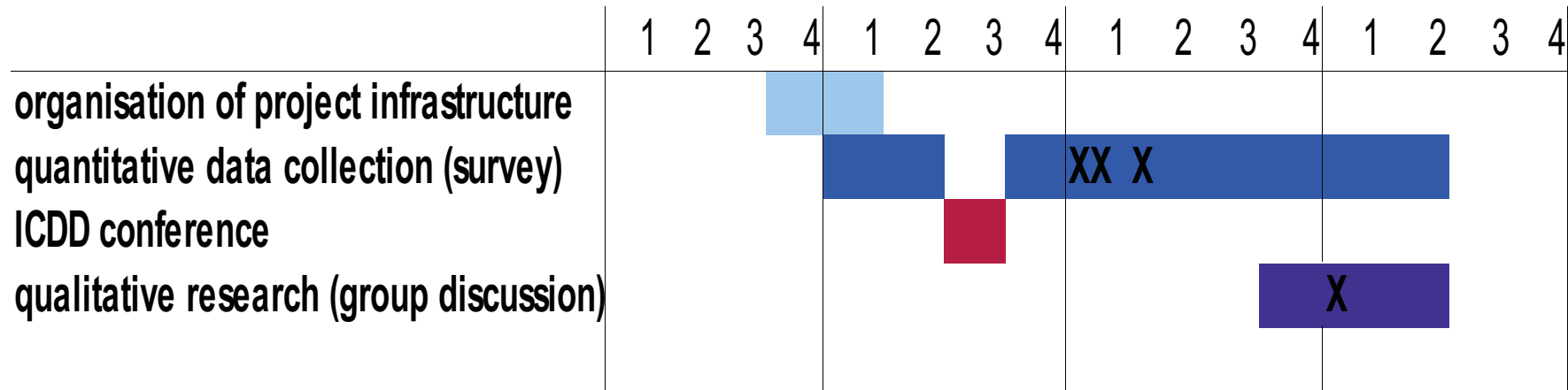
- 1. The accomplishments of the work of female labourers in dairy production units are undervalued.**
- 2. Working conditions for female labourers in dairy production units are inadequate.**

1. Objective

Additional hypotheses:

3. The use of qualitative methods to obtain information about the working conditions and the appreciation of the work of female labourers has a higher informative value than the use of quantitative data collection tools.

1. Time Frame



- 3 month for data collection in Faisalabad, Pakistan
- Analysis and writing of thesis until April 2012



1. Background

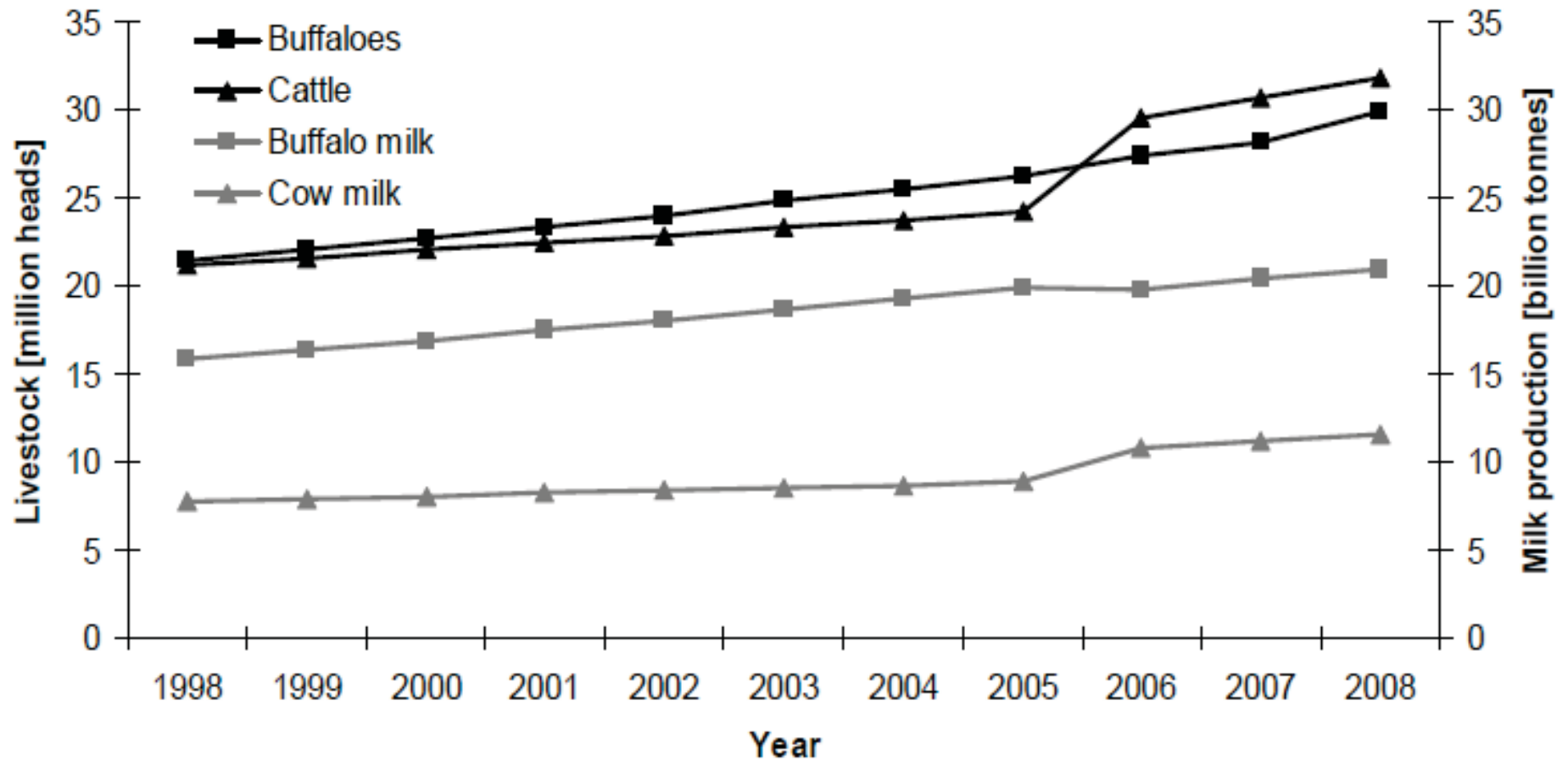
Study is part of research project

Socio-economic analysis:

- Under faculty of Animal Husbandry, Dr M Younas
- Pre-study by Muhammad Tariq (PhD) and Jonas Hagemann (MSc)
- Now together with Saadia Hanif (PhD)
- Under scholarship of ICDD

1. Background

Recent development of dairy production in Pakistan



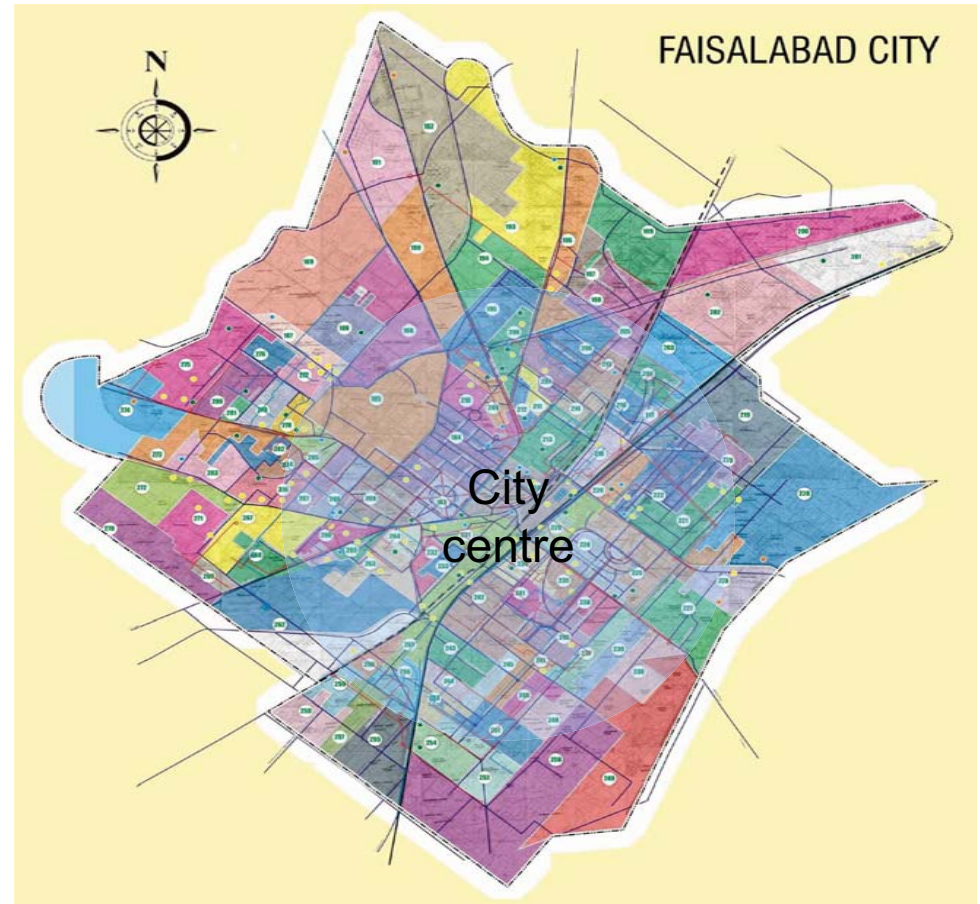
FAOSTAT 2010

20% of milk from (peri-)urban producers!

20

2. Method

- Choice of peri-urban farms in District Faisalabad
- 10-15 km from centre away
- Snowball method by Tariq and Hagmann 2009



2. Method

- Quantitative:
 - Interviews with women, working on buffalo farms in peri-urban area
- Qualitative:
 - Group discussion
 - Participatory research tools

2. Method: Quantitative

- 72 interviews
- Semi structured questionnaire
- Face to face
(with the help of translator)
- 30 min each



2. Method: Qualitative

Group discussion

- Group size should be 5-10 participants
- Homogeneous

LABOURERS

- 18- 60 years
- working as labourers

OWNERS

- 18- 60 years old
- owning 2 - 5 buffaloes

2. Method: Qualitative

Participatory research tools

First step:

- Division into 2 groups
- Creating a chart of work related problems
- Presenting, discussing together

Second step:

- Discuss possible solutions
- Tool: Brainstorming



2. Method: Qualitative

Third step:

- Presentation of NGO
- UPAP for micro-credits
- Group discuss this possibility
- Documentation of reactions from women

3. Results: Qualitative



3. Results: Quantitative

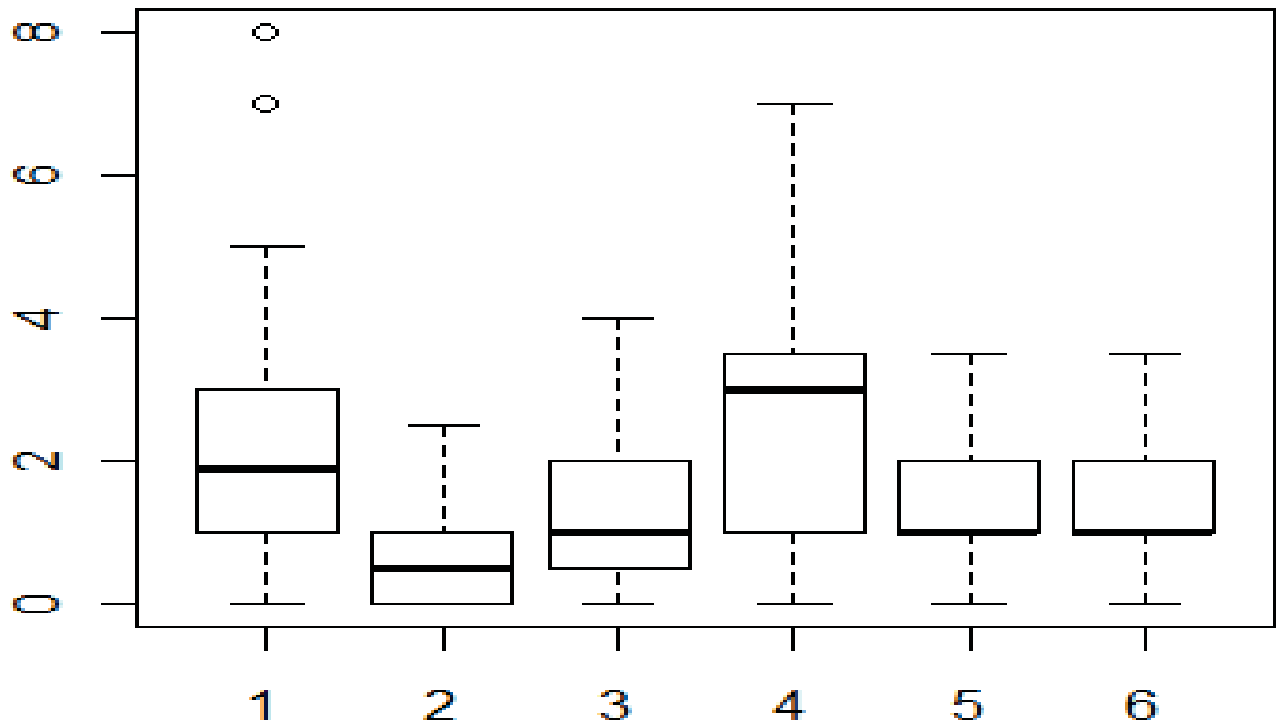
Work women are doing
(n=60)



- 95% are feeding
- 66% of them are helping in milking
- 87% are making dung cakes
- 80% are doing also housework
- 87% are cleaning sheds+animals
- 23% also doing other work

3. Results: Quantitative

Working h



- 1. feeding
n=60
- 2. help milking
n=60
- 3. dung cake
n=57
- 4. house work
n=48
- 5. cleaning a+s
n=57
- 6. other work
n=57

3. Results: Quantitative

Earnings of the women:

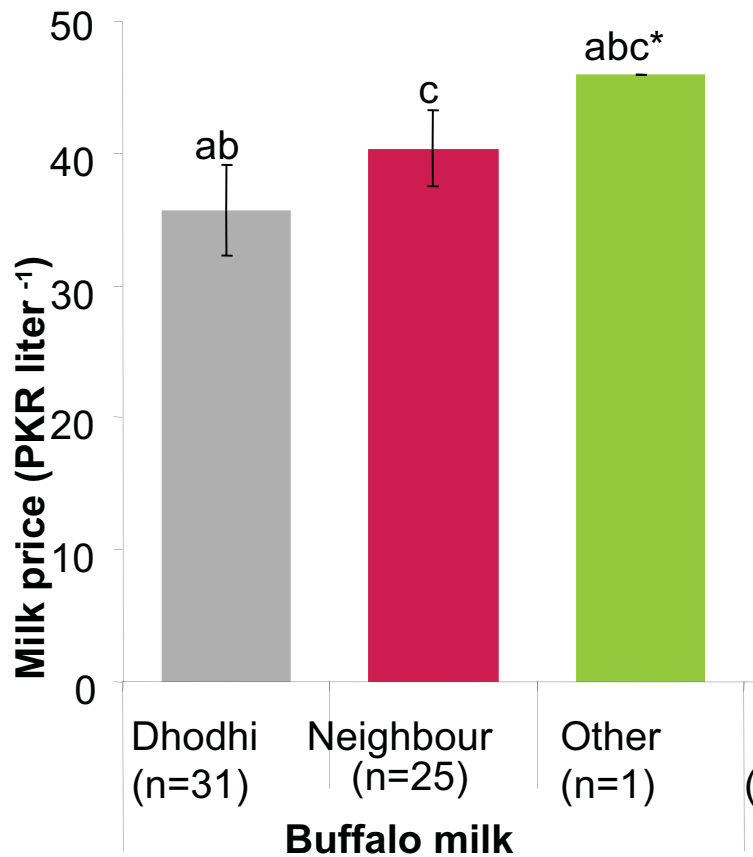
- 85% get not paid at all (owners: n=38)
- 45% get other remunerations than money
(mainly labours n=22, also owners working on other farms)



- 50% get dung cake
- 50% get milk
- Also wheat, flour, food or even cloth

3. Results: Quantitative

Price for milk in peri urban area (2009):



In average 53Rs (n=30)

- for dhodhi 50Rs (n=17)
- neighbours 60Rs (n=8)

Hagmann 2011

* Significant differences, Mann-Whitney-U-Test, $\alpha=0.05$

3. Results: Quantitative

Emancipatory Part



- In charge of money
(n=59)
 - 54% woman
 - 32% man
 - 5% both

3. Results: Quantitative

Results from Quantitative used for Qualitative

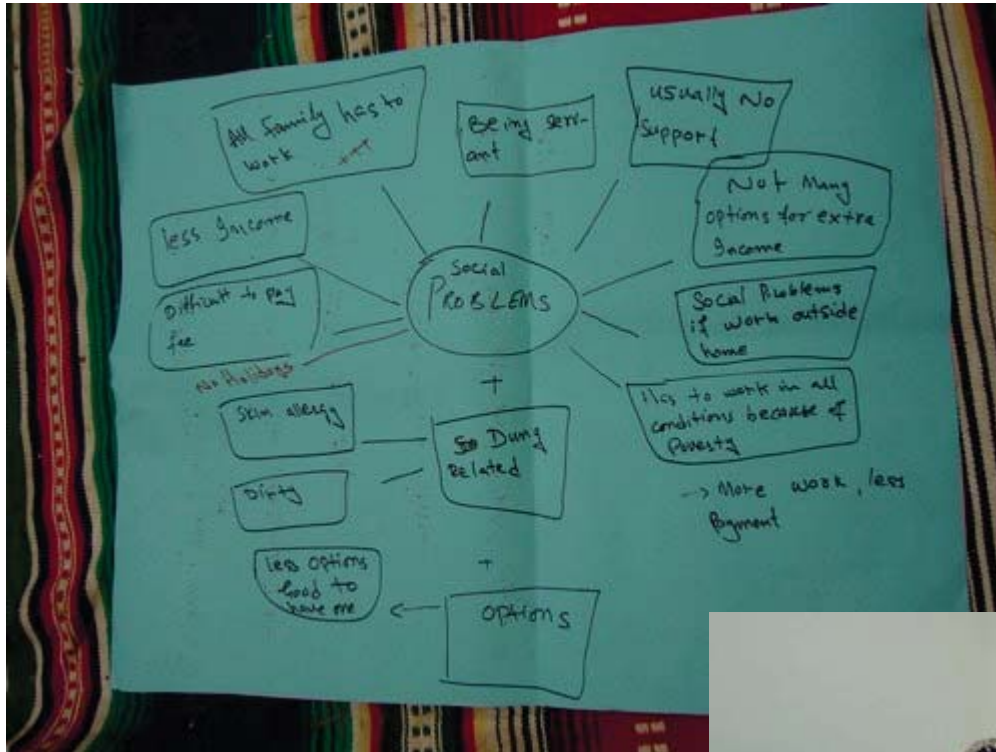
- Cluster
- Filter:
 - Age 18 - 60 years
 - Labour or Owner
 - Small or big scale farmer
- To define the participants for qualitative part



3. Results: Qualitative



3. Results: Qualitative



Defining the problems

- Working time
- Remuneration
- Conditions for health
- Dirtiness

etc.



3. Results: Qualitative

Common problems:

- hard working conditions (load, time, etc.)
- impact on body (temperature, skin eruption, etc.)

Problems for labourers

- No monetary income
- One payment for whole family
- Bound to farm (ex:debts)

Problems for owners

- Higher expenses than income
- No money to pay labourer, medicine, etc.
- Low milk production

3. Results: Qualitative

Possible Solutions:

- Credits with appropriated conditions or welfare
- Income alternatives (shop, handicraft, stitching...)
- Gas facilities instead of dung cake
- Own land for fodder production

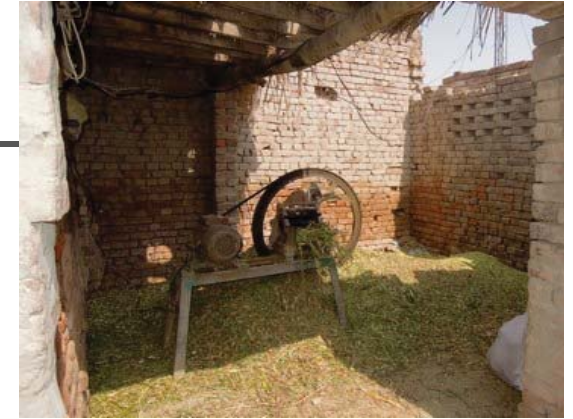


- More animals
- Better feed
- Animal health

4. Focus Problems



Cutting machine:



10 out of 60 women lost at least one finger due to fodder cutting!!!



4. Focus Problems

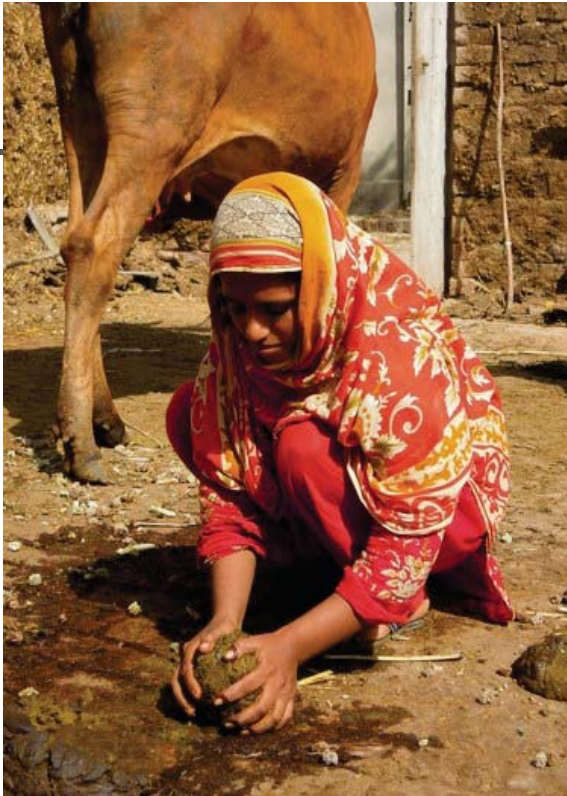


Dung cakes

For cooking and selling

- Smoke
- Dirtiness
- Allergic reactions





4. Focus Problems

Dung cakes

Price: mostly 100Rs/100dc

But even 20Rs/100dc (AM=70Rs/100dc)

- As remuneration for work on farm
- If owner has gas, keep all dc
- Otherwise often half/half



4. Focus Problems

Pollution

- High cattle density
- Dumping in general
- Industrial wastewater
- Contamination of water, food and air



4. Focus Problems

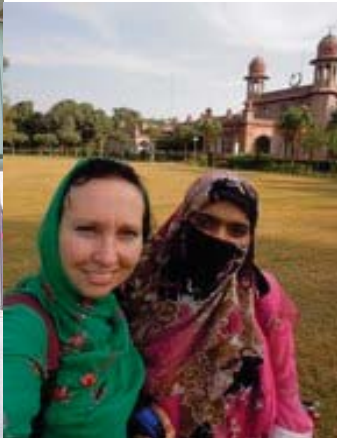




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Thank YOU!!!



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