



Implemented by:



The role of women in agriculture and rural development in the WB – Case of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Kick-off meeting

Ohrid, 29 – 30 March 2023

Doc. dr. Alen Mujčinović
a.mujcinovic@ppf.unsa.ba
Faculty of Agriculture and Food Science
University of Sarajevo



Contextualization



- Bosnia and Herzegovina has ratified or inherited several international instruments, assuming obligations in the field of gender equality, including the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1980) and its Optional Protocol, which was later reaffirmed by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), by which the signatory countries committed themselves to take steps towards achieving gender equality.
- **Gender action plan** of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2018-2022. and the third Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 "**Women, peace and security**" for the period 2018-2022. year were developed.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina was among the first in Europe (in 2013) to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). In order to implement the Istanbul Convention, Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Framework Strategy for the Implementation of the Istanbul Convention in BiH in 2015 for the period 2015-2018.



Contextualization



- Bosnia and [Herzegovina regularly reports to international bodies for gender equality and the advancement of women's rights on its progress](#). For example, BiH submitted the Sixth Periodic Progress Report in accordance with the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2017; Report on progress in the application of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action in BiH within the framework of the Beijing +25 process in 2019; and the GREVIO report in accordance with Article 68 of the Istanbul Convention in 2020. Civil society in Bosnia and Herzegovina follows all reporting processes in detail and submits alternative reports accordingly. More than 20 civil society organizations from BiH participated in the preparation of the Alternative Report for CEDAW in 2016 and the Alternative Report for GREVIO in 2019.



Contextualization



- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, almost half of the women over the age of 15 have survived a certain type of violence. The most common form of violence is psychological violence, with a prevalence of 41.9% throughout life. The second most common type of violence is physical violence with a prevalence of 24.3% during life, of which 6% refers to sexual violence.
- Statistics show that women are not only suffering discrimination in the sphere of human rights but also in the sphere of economics. According to the data of the Agency for Statistics of BiH,³ a total of 2,987,440 persons are included in the working-age population, which is further classified into employed, unemployed, and inactive. The share of women in this number is 51.3%. In the structure of the employed, only 39.3% are women, while their share in the structure of the unemployed is 42.3%. Even 60.8% are inactive in the structure, and it is evident that women have been looking for a job for a very long time, as many as 43.8% of them have been looking for a job for longer than 120 months.

Contextualization



- Out of the total number of inactive women, more than 81% of them do not register with employment agencies is worrying. The percentage of men who are self-employed is almost three times higher than the percentage of self-employed women (9.8% of men versus 3.5% of women). Unpaid work in the household, including agriculture, is also predominantly "reserved" for women (69.3 %)
- Heads of the household are predominantly men with a total participation of 73.8%, while they are women in only 26.2% of cases. A different relationship was expressed in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, the percentage of female household heads is higher (30.9%) than in rural areas (22.7%).
- Taking into account the population that works for a salary or a daily wage and limiting the age to the range from 15 to 64 years due to homogeneity, the gender differences in the hourly wage are estimated at around 9%, i.e. men are paid more for the same work.

(Un)Employment and Activity rate

Table 1. Principal population characteristics by activity and sex, BiH (%)

	Ukupno			Muški			Ženski		
	Total			Male			Female		
	2017.	2018.	2019.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2017.	2018.	2019.
Stope / Rates (%)									
Stopa aktivnosti Activity rate	42,6	42,1	42,1	53,3	53,2	51,7	32,4	31,4	32,9
Stopa zaposlenosti Employment rate	33,9	34,3	35,5	43,2	44,1	44,6	24,9	25,0	26,7
Stopa nezaposlenosti Unemployment rate	20,5	18,4	15,7	18,9	17,2	13,6	23,1	20,3	18,8

Figure 1. Principal population characteristics by activity and sex, BiH (%)

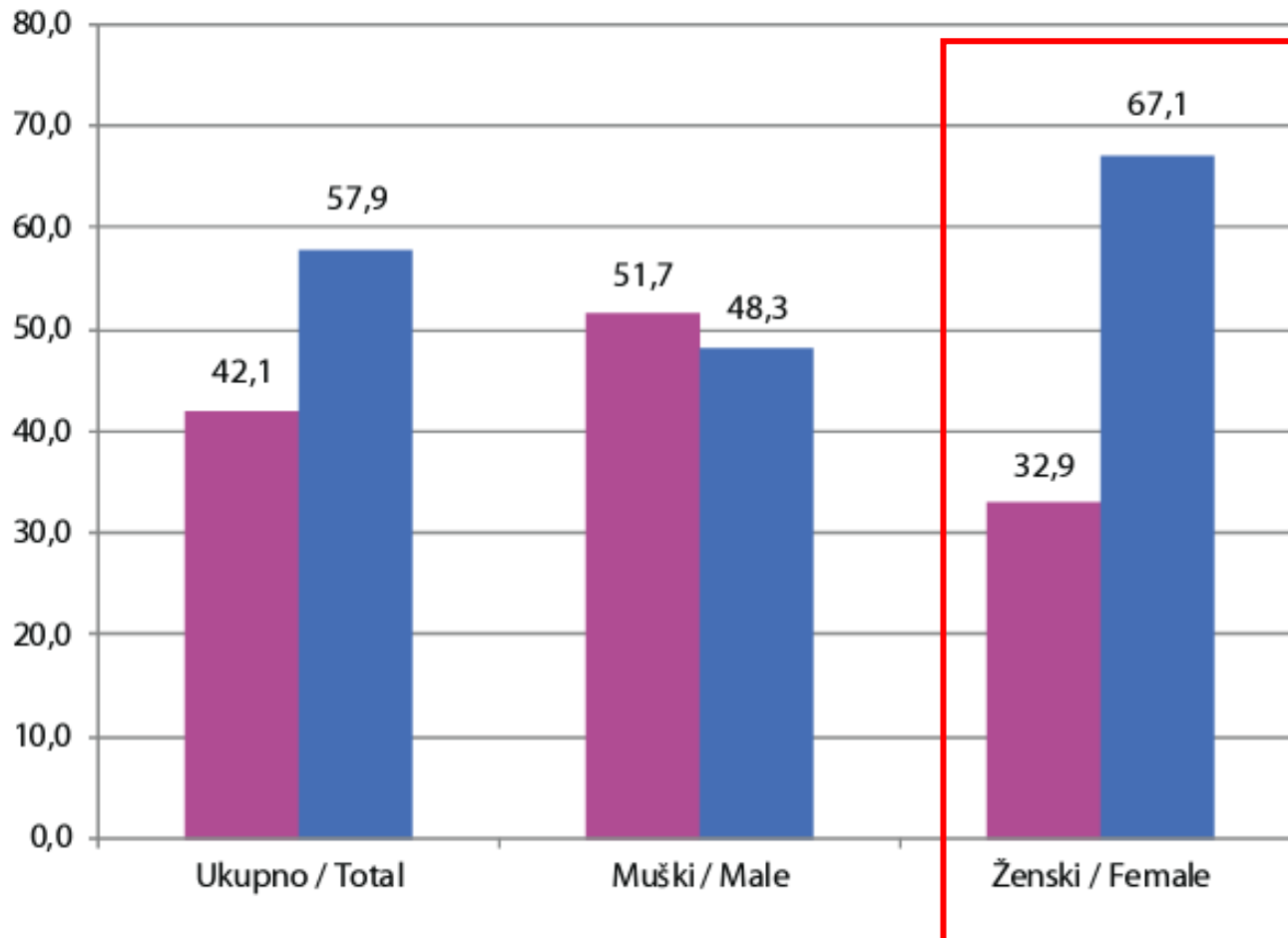


From presented data it is obvious that inactivity is higher among female population, while in the same time activity rate is lower among the female population; employment rate is lower; while unemployment rate higher among the female population.

Working-age population activity



Figure 2. Working-age population by activity, age groups and sex, BiH



Female population having a higher share of inactive population together with lower share of active population represent significant challenge for further growth and development.

- Aktivno stanovništvo / Active population
- Neaktivno stanovništvo / Inactive population



Employment status

Unpaid family work is higher among female population, while self-employment is lower among the female population. High share of employed persons in some companies, organizations in general combined with small percentage of people who possess their own business is huge obstacle for further development. Should be addressed particularly in the future study – self-employment as an facilitator of development and growth of region/country.

Figure 3. Persons in employment by employment status and sex, BiH (%)

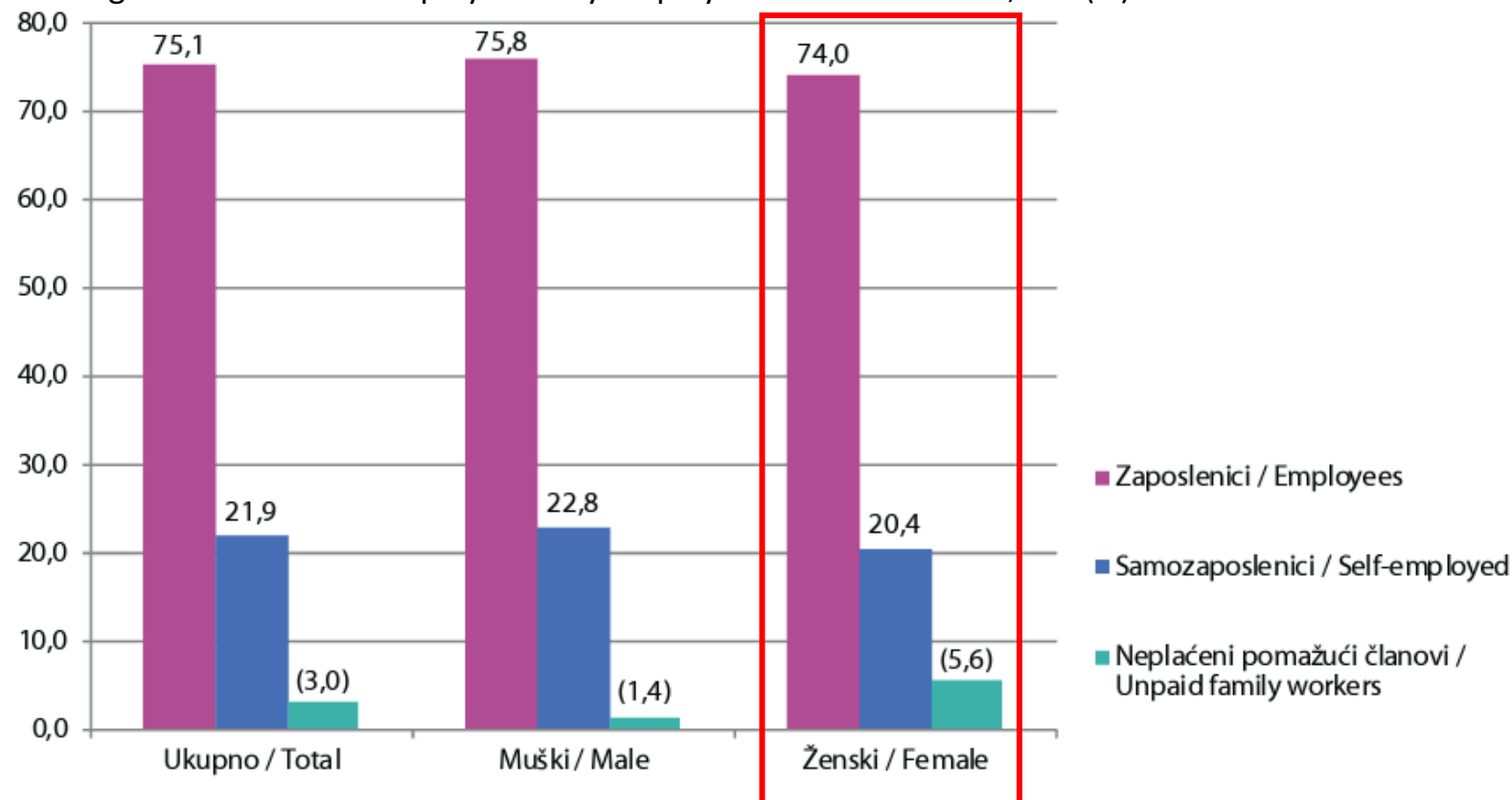


Table 2. Persons in employment by employment status and sex, BiH (%)

	Ukupno			Muški			Ženski		
	Total			Male			Female		
	2017.	2018.	2019.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2017.	2018.	2019.
<i>Struktura / Structure (%)</i>									
Zaposleni <i>Person in employment</i>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Zaposlenici <i>Employees</i>	75,4	78,6	75,1	75,6	78,5	75,8	75,2	78,9	74,0
Samozaposlenici <i>Self-employed</i>	20,6	17,6	21,9	22,6	19,6	22,8	17,4	14,3	20,4
Neplaćeni pomažući članovi <i>Unpaid family workers</i>	(3,9)	(3,7)	(3,0)	(1,9)	(1,9)	(1,4)	(7,4)	(6,8)	(5,6)

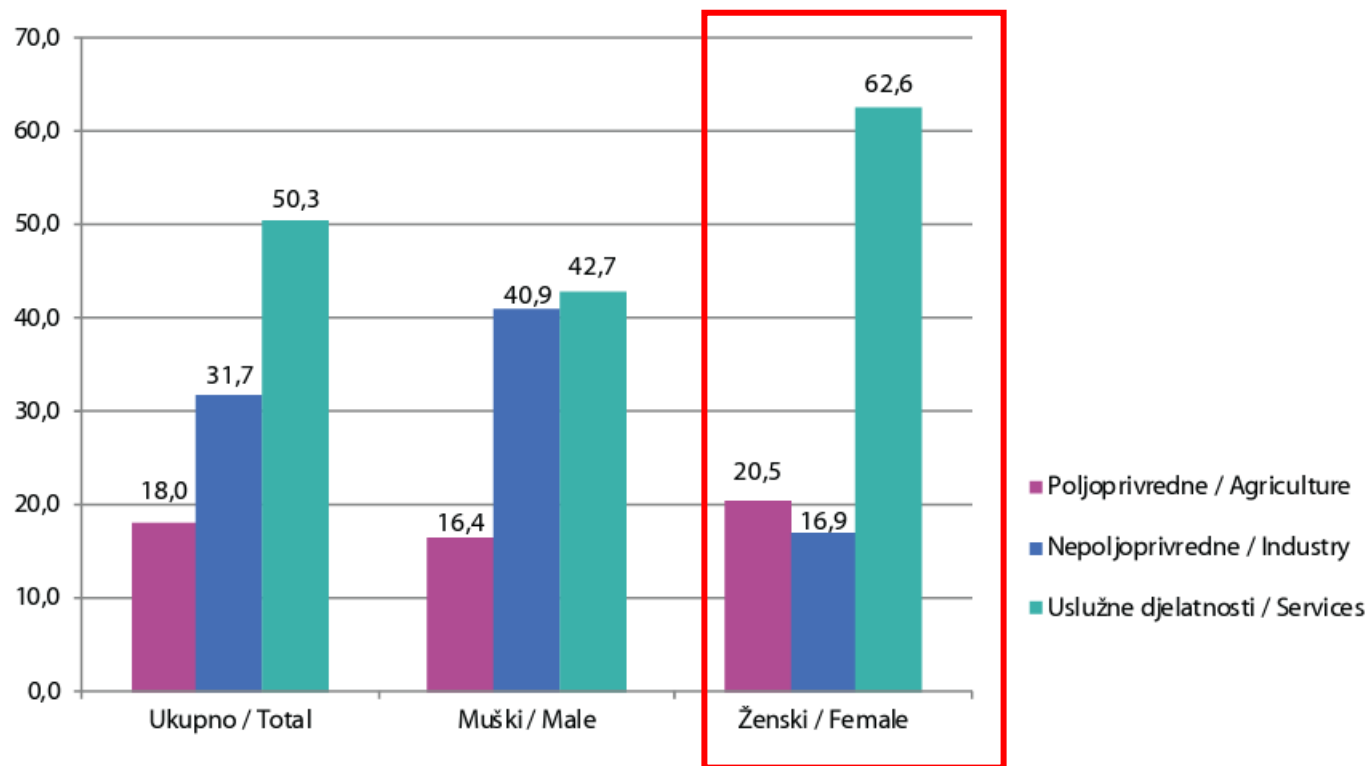
Table 3. Rate of self-employed by sex

	BIH								
	2017.	2018.	2019.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2017.	2018.	2019.
	Ukupno			Ženski			Muški		
	Total			Female			Male		
samozaposleni <i>self-employed</i>	7,0	6,1	7,8	4,3	3,6	5,4	9,8	8,6	10,2

Employment opportunities



Figure 4. Persons in employment by groups of sections of economic activities and sex, BiH



Female population:

Full time in agriculture 65,9%

Part time in agriculture 34,1%

Other sectors, industry, services, almost 100% full time employment.

Average hours usually worked per week on main job – there are no significant difference among the male and female population, regardless of the sector.

groups of activity's section (NACE Rev. 2): agriculture (A), industry (B,C,D,E,F), services (G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U)



Education influence

	%	
	Žene	Muškarci
NEET	23,0	20,3
ESLET	4,6	4,8
Achievements in higher education	34,0	23,2

Table 4. Unemployed persons by the highest education level attained and sex, BiH (%)

	Ukupno			Muški			Ženski		
	Total			Male			Female		
	2017.	2018.	2019.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2017.	2018.	2019.
Struktura / Structure (%)									
Ukupno Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Osnovna škola I manje <i>Primary school and less</i>	14,6	14,9	(14,2)	(12,5)	15,6	(13,7)	(17,5)	(13,9)	(14,8)
Srednja škola I specijalizacija <i>Secondary school and specialization</i>	73,4	71,8	74,1	80,0	74,3	77,8	64,9	68,3	69,9
Viša, visoka škola, magisterij, doktorat <i>College, university, masters, doctoral degrees</i>	11,9	13,3	11,7	(7,5)	(10,0)	(8,5)	17,6	17,8	(15,3)

Table 5. Persons in employment by the highest level of education attained and sex, BiH (%)

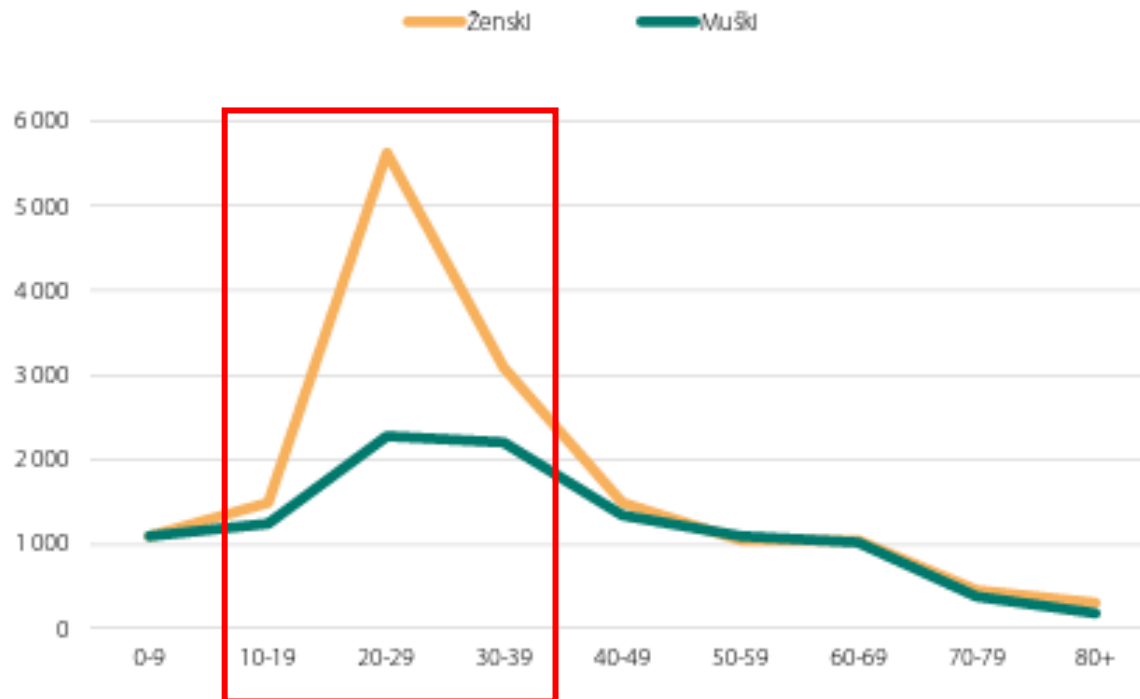
	Ukupno			Muški			Ženski		
	Total			Male			Female		
	2017.	2018.	2019.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2017.	2018.	2019.
Struktura / Structure (%)									
Ukupno Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Osnovna škola I manje <i>Primary school and less</i>	17,0	14,8	16,1	14,8	13,7	14,0	20,7	16,7	19,3
Srednja škola I specijalizacija <i>Secondary school and specialization</i>	66,2	68,2	68,0	71,1	72,8	72,8	58,0	60,7	60,2
Viša, visoka škola, magisterij, doktorat <i>College, university, masters, doctoral degrees</i>	16,8	16,9	16,0	14,1	13,5	13,2	21,3	22,7	20,5

Also, when you look for Inactive persons by the highest level of education attained and sex, highest % of inactive female members belong to population with highest education level i.e. 4% in 2019, followed by secondary school 36.2% and primary school 59.8%.

Migrations

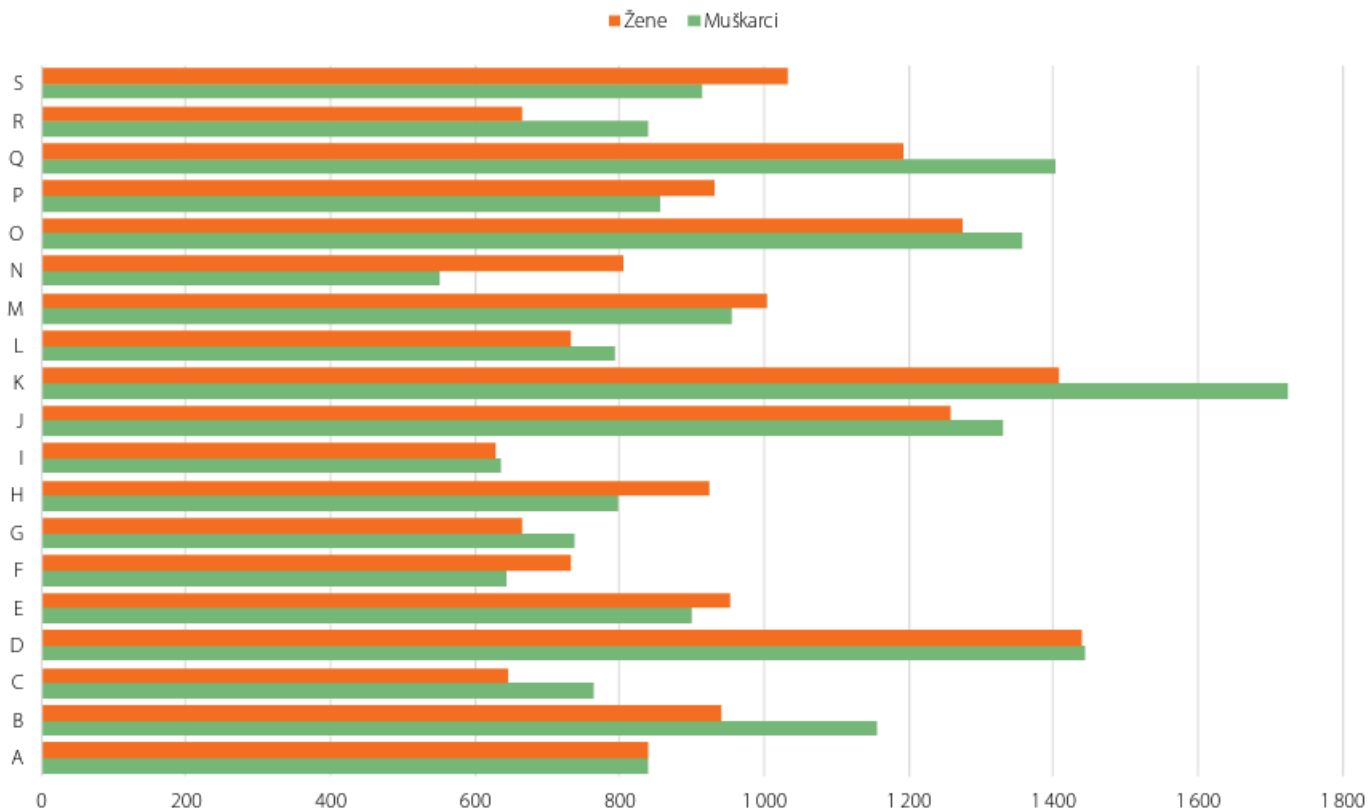


Figure 5. Migration of population



The data refer to the internal migration trends of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2020. All residents, by gender and age structure, who registered a change of residence, including movements between entities and Brčko District, are included. During 2020, 26,405 immigrated/immigrated residents were registered in BiH, of which 15,612 (60%) were women and 10,793 (40%) were men.

Salary level



- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B Mining and quarrying
- C Manufacturing industry
- D Production and supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning
- E Water supply
- F Construction
- G Wholesale and retail trade
- H Transport and storage
- I Hotel and catering
- J Information and communications
- K Financial and insurance activities
- L Real estate business
- M Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N Administrative and auxiliary service activities
- O Public administration and defense; mandatory social insurance
- P Education
- Q Health and social protection
- R Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S Other service activities
- T Activities of the household as an employer
- U Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Instead of conclusion



- Female population is facing numerous challenges, many resulting in disadvantage position of female population comparing to the male population;
- This consequently lead to the higher level of marginalization of this group further leading to the demotivation and economic losses;
- Lack of self-employed female members is one of the key-topics to discuss as it is widely recognized that female members are better in managing resources (i.e. In farming sector female farmers are reinvesting money into the agricultural business more often compared to the male farmers, also they are prone to value-added production, thus generating higher revenues and establishing more stable and viable business models);
- Role of different organizations to promote female empowerment through different dimensions should be highlighted; activity rate of the members depends on many socio-economic conditions shaping that area/region, but individual capacities could be turning point to achieve decent economic and social development among female population.





Q&A

a.mujcinovic@ppf.unsa.ba

Thank you for your attention!

