

QUANG NGAI RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RUDEP) - PHASE 2

Gender Analysis Report 2004



VIETNAM-AUSTRALIA

Prepared for

AusAID

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CONTENTS

Acronyms	iii
1 Introduction	1
2 Method of Evaluation	2
2.1 How to Select Group or Households for Collection of Data.....	2
2.1.1 Select AG for Discussion	2
2.1.2 Select Households for Observation.....	2
2.2 Main Tools Used in the Collection of Data	2
2.2.1 Focus Group Discussion Method	2
2.2.2 Participant Observation Method*	3
2.2.3 Activity Profile (AP)	4
2.2.4 Access and Control Profile.....	4
2.2.5 SWOT	4
2.3 Time of Implementing the Evaluation *	5
2.4 Participants at Evaluation	5
3 Main Findings*	6
3.1 Participant Observation Results	6
3.1.1 Labour Division between Men and Women in Low-land Communes by Time and Type of Work.....	6
3.1.2 Labour Division between Men and Women in High-land Communes by Time and Type of Work.....	9
3.2 Discussion Results (Activity Profile, SWOT and Access and Control Profile)	11
3.2.1 Activity Profile by Type & SWOT (Cattle, Pig and Rice)	11
3.2.2 Access and Control Profile Results.....	17
5. Lesson Learnt	20
5.1 Natural Division on Labour in Households	20
5.2 Financial Roles in Households.....	20

TABLES

Table 1: Time Allocated by Type of Work in a Farming Day of Men and Women in all Low-land Communes	6
Table 2: Time Allocated by Type of Works in a Farming Day of Men and Women in all High-land Communes.....	9
Table 3: Labour division on pig raising in family.....	12
Table 4: Positive impact of raising pig on people (Summary for SWOT results)	13

Table 5: Negative impact of raising pig on people (Summary from SWOT results).....	14
Table 6: Labour division on cattle raising in family	15
Table 7: Positive impact of raising cattle on people (Summary for SWOT results).....	16
Table 8: Negative impact of raising cattle on people (Summary from SWOT results).....	16
Table 9: Labour division on IPM rice cultivation	17

GRAPHS

Graph 1: Comparison between men and women's time spent on work in a farming day in lowland communes	7
Graph 2: Comparison between men and women's time spent on work in a farming day in highland communes	10

ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Participants Observation Form
- Annex 2: Activities Profile Form
- Annex 3: Access and Control Profile

Acronyms

AEZs	Agro-Ecological Zones
AG	Activity Group
AMEGO	Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant
AP	Activity Profile
CCG	Commune Contact Group
DDO	District Development Officer
GAD	Gender and Development
HH	Household
RUDEP	Quang Ngai Rural Development Program
VSCFs	Village Savings and Credit Funds

1 Introduction

The Quang Ngai Rural Development Program (RUDEP) is being implemented within Quang Ngai (QN) Province in the central region of Vietnam and its goal is to contribute to rural development, governance and poverty reduction in selected communes in QN Province. At present, there are nine communes belonging to seven Program districts. Son Hai, Son Ha District, Tinh Tho, Son Tinh District; Duc Phong, Mo Duc District; Nghia Tho, Tu Nghia District; Hanh Phuoc, Nghia Hanh District; Pho Chau, Duc Pho District, Binh Minh Binh Son District. The Program purpose is to empower poor households (HHs) in selected communes in QN Province to improve livelihoods sustainability through increased incomes within the risk framework of poor people. The primary beneficiaries from the RUDEP will be the poor households and poor household groups in each selected commune. The Program is based on three key elements: Participation, Focused Capacity Building and Savings and Credit facilities.

The QNRDP has been planned in three phases:

- Phase 1 - Program design and initial capacity building (1 year completed October 2002);
- Phase 2 - Program implementation in target communes (5 years, starting in October 2002); and
- Phase 3 - Expansion of successful activities (4 years).

2 Method of Evaluation

2.1 How to Select Group or Households for Collection of Data

We used the Purposive Sampling Method to select the groups for discussion and households for observation.

All the selection was done with cooperation of District Development Officers and Commune Contact Groups.

List of communes with type of activities done are in Annex 1.

2.1.1 Select AG for Discussion

At the time of conducting the evaluation on gender, RUDEP was operating in nine communes belonging to seven districts. Three of the communes were new communes (Binh Minh, Son Trung, Son Giang) and the others were old communes (Duc Phong, Tinh Tho, Pho Chau, Son Hai, Hanh Phuoc, Nghia Tho). New communes are those, which have just entered the program, and thus, there are no activities implemented in these areas. Old communes have been involved with RUDEP for at least one year.

As mentioned above, the new communes have no activities implemented at the time of doing evaluation. So that, when doing the Activity Profile and SWOT, we only selected the old communes. In one commune, there are many Activity Groups with many kinds of activities such as pig raising, cattle raising, IPM rice, etc.

At each commune, we selected one kind of activity that attracted the most participants in comparison with the other activities. We picked up one AG that did this activity and conducted the evaluation with them. This could be seen as Purposive Sampling.

2.1.2 Select Households for Observation

We selected five couples belonging to five households at the nine communes for observation on daily work. The detail on observation is described in Item 3.2. The households chosen were poor or medium farming households.

2.2 Main Tools Used in the Collection of Data

Main tools used in the process of collecting data are Focus Group Discussions, Participant Observation, Activity Profile, Access and Control Profile and SWOT.

2.2.1 Focus Group Discussion Method

2.2.1.1 Theory on Focus Group Discussion

Concept of the method:

A structured group discussion process was used to obtain detailed information about a particular topic. The method enabled respondents to show their attitudes and feelings and to draw out precise issues that may be unknown to the researcher.

Size of a group:

Ideally, a group should consist from 6-9 participants who are homogenous people.

Time for discussion:

In theory, it should last about 1-2 hours. Two hours are the maximum number.

2.2.1.2 Apply Focus Group Discussion on the Process of Collecting Data

A set of questions is prepared beforehand and the facilitator uses the questions to help people focus their discussion on the main issues. The questions used in this analysis are attached in Annex 2.

At each site, members of the chosen AG are invited to the meeting place or the meeting is combined with the VSCF monthly meeting to do evaluation in order to save people's time. The discussion is done with a facilitator's help. The facilitator raises the questions following the content prepared and allows the group time to discuss. After they all agree with their answers, the facilitator records their ideas on AO paper hanging on the wall to make sure every one agrees with the answer or if there are any changes they want.

The discussion is not focussed on one specific person or talkative one. The facilitator encourages and invites every member to raise their ideas to make sure every member has equal opportunities to express their ideas and to avoid biased or unilateral answer and also to create a friendly and open atmosphere for discussion. Some times if every one keeps silent and only smile, the facilitator asks one member to do the role of facilitator, he/she has to raise the questions suggested by real facilitator and then make people understand and answer. Small gifts are given to those who have the best ideas or those who complete the role of the facilitator well. During the meeting there is a tea-break time to let people relax and continue discussing whilst eating biscuits. Especially, in mountainous areas, the tea break time is often at the beginning of the meeting and the middle. The reason for doing tea-break at the beginning of meeting is that in this area, majority of people are H're and they do not have breakfast if they do not go to work in the field. An early tea-break is a way to help people gain more energy to pay attention to the discussion.

2.2.2 Participant Observation Method*

Participant Observation is done at household level to collect information on the daily work of one farming couple in one household over two days, using a time/activity recording form (Details of this form is in Annex 1). The observation starts when people get up and ends when they go to bed. One observer records what a husband or wife does. Usually a male observer works with the husband and a female observer works with the wife.

We hired pupils (secondary or high school) at communes to do the observation. Before they carry out the observation, the AMEGO provided them with training on how to record the information into the form, to make sure employees knew how to collect information accurately.

2.2.3 Activity Profile (AP)

2.2.3.1 Theory on Activity Profile

The AP is the first part of a gender analysis framework (*Activity Profile, Access and Control Profile, Analysis of Factors and Trends, Program Cycle*).

It provides information on the tasks of men and women in the population subgroup (in this context subgroup is AG). Therefore, in this profile the data must be gathered on women and men's involvement in each stage of the agricultural cycle (in this context the agricultural cycle is the cycle of one activity), on their shared as well as unshared tasks.

AP also identifies how much time is spent on each activity and how often this work is done and where the activity takes place. This information gives insights into female and male mobility, and allows an assessment of the impact of the program on mobility, method of travel, travel time for each activity, and potential ways of saving time.

2.2.3.2 How to Collect Information on AP

Via group discussion, information needed for all columns in AP was collected. The facilitator records what was discussed by group members onto a A0 paper (Detail of this form is in Annex 2).

2.2.4 Access and Control Profile

2.2.4.1 Theory on Activity Profile

Access and Control Profile is the second part of the gender analysis framework.

It considers productive resources such as: land, equipment, labour, capital and credit, and education, extension, and training. It differentiates between access to a resource and control over decisions regarding its allocation and use. The Profile enables planners to consider whether the proposed project could undermine access to productive resources, or if it could change the balance of power between men and women.

2.2.4.2 How to Collect Information on AP

After AP finished, the group continued discussion on Access and Control Profile. The process of recording of information is the same as in AP (Detail of this form is in Annex 3).

2.2.5 SWOT

SWOT is an acronym. It stands for strength, weakness, opportunity and threat. A SWOT analysis is broken into two main components-internal issues (strength and weakness) and external issues (opportunity and threat). SWOT is done to seek information on the internal and external issues of AG. Following Activity Profile, SWOT is a support tool to help us have a deeper view on the activity mentioned in AP. SWOT results enable us to identify the advantages and disadvantages people meet when they implement the activity.

SWOT is done through group discussion.

2.3 Time of Implementing the Evaluation *

Time and type of activities implemented at communes are described as in table below

Activity type	Commune	Date
Cattle raising	Tinh Tho	25/08/2004 AM
	Pho Chau	15/08/2004 AM
Pig raising	Hanh Phuoc	23/08/2004 PM
	Duc Phong	26/08/2004 PM
	Son Hai	19/08/2004 AM
Rice	Nghia Tho	12/08/2004 AM

2.4 Participants at Evaluation

Focus Group Discussion

The main participants at the evaluation include the AMEGO and AG members. The AMEGO works as a facilitator and the members are respondents of group discussion.

Observation

Employees (secondary and high school pupils) and household couples.

3 Main Findings*

The evaluation results are collected and presented by Participant Observation and then the Activity Profile associated with SWOT results from general and average data views between men and women by lowland and highland communes (two different AEZs). It will also focus on the comparison between the data of men and women in AEZs. The program mountainous communes are Son Hai, Son Trung, Son Giang and Nghia Tho. The others are lowland communes, including Tinh Tho, Binh Minh, Duc Phong, Hanh Phuoc and Pho Chau.

All the time allocated for work is entered into Microsoft Excel and then the average time per commune calculated. The activities are divided into four categories. They are production, family caring, community and others activities (See details in Annex 4).

All statistics are transferred into graphs. The statistics from observation results are transferred into tables and graphs as below. In these tables, numbers under each commune indicate hours for men or women in that commune spent on a particular activity. The average column shows the average time that people in low land commune use for each activity in a normal farming day. Beside the average number, the coefficient of variation (Coeff of Var (%)) identifies the level of variation within the data.

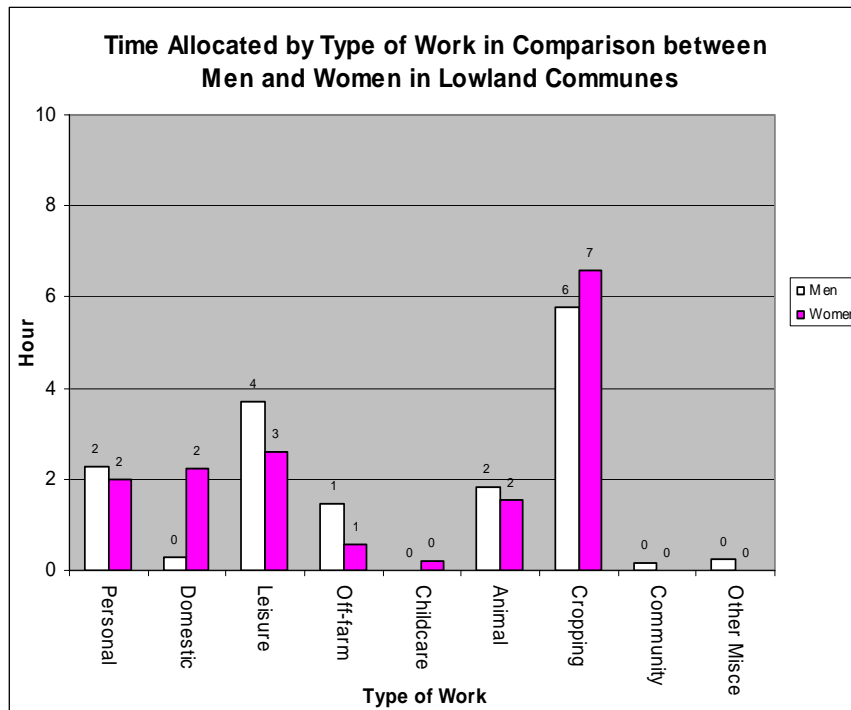
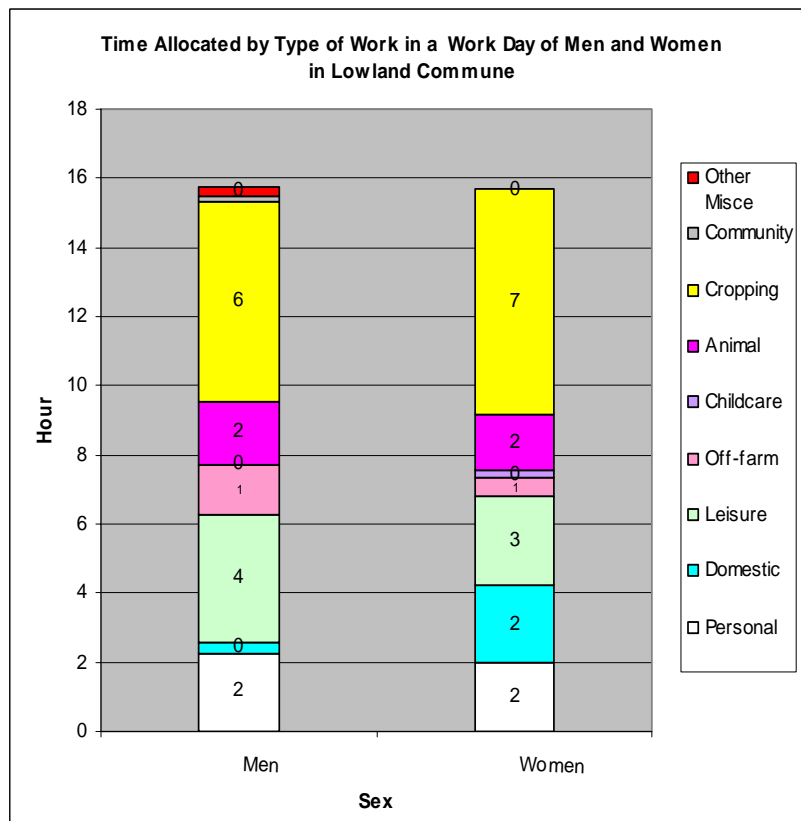
3.1 Participant Observation Results

3.1.1 Labour Division between Men and Women in Low-land Communes by Time and Type of Work

Table 1: Time Allocated by Type of Work in a Farming Day of Men and Women in all Low-land Communes

MEN							
Commune	Duc Phong	Hanh Phuoc	Binh Minh	Tinh Tho	Pho Chau	Average	Coeff of Var
Type of work	Time (hrs)						
Personal	2	2	2	2	2	2	10%
Domestic	0	0	0	0	0	0	35%
Leisure	4	3	4	3	5	4	20%
Off-farm	0	2	0	5	0	1	161%
Childcare	0	0	0	0	0	0	224%
Animal	2	3	2	1	2	2	55%
Cropping	5	5	8	4	7	6	26%
Community	1	0	0	0	0	0	191%
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	126%
Average	15	17	16	16	15	16	4%
WOMEN							
Commune	Duc Phong	Hanh Phuoc	Binh Minh	Tinh Tho	Pho Chau	Average	Coeff of Var
Personal	1	2	1	2	2	2	27%
Domestic	2	2	2	2	3	2	18%
Leisure	2	2	2	2	4	3	27%
Off-farm	0	0	0	2	1	1	166%
Childcare	0	0	0	0	1	0	139%
Animal	2	2	2	1	1	2	38%
Cropping	6	7	6	8	6	7	12%
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	137%
Average	15	16	15	17	16	16	7%

Graph 1: Comparison between men and women's time spent on work in a farming day in lowland communes



In lowland communes, men and women spend nearly the same time for a farming day (on average 16 hours per day). They both spend the same time on personal sanitation (2 hours per day), animal care (2 hours per day) and off-farm production (1 hour per day). But men spend more time on leisure (1 hour) than women while women spend more time on cropping (1 hour) than men. The graphs above show that the disproportion mentioned between men and women is not high. It means that men and women in lowlands communes share work together in the main areas of farming work that help family earn income. These works are mainly cropping, animal husbandry and off-farm work.

In the area of cropping, as mentioned above, men's time is lower than women's time. Back to summary Table 1, this indicates that the disproportion comes from three communes Hanh Phuoc, Tinh Tho and Duc Phong. In these communes, women's time is higher than men's and it leads to the high average number for all lowland communes. Back to Annex 2 (Excel file), track the time highlighted by different type of work in Tinh Tho, Hanh Phuoc and Duc Phong communes, there is common reason that decreases the men's time in comparison with women. In these communes, in some households, husbands do off-farm works and thus it decreases the cropping time and increases off-farm time.

Men are rarely involved in domestic work or chores. Observation results from all lowland communes through graphs indicate that women do all the chores or housework. On average, it takes women 2 hours per day for these things and men do not give them a hand. Instead of helping their wives with chores, all husbands spend their free time on leisure or relaxing. The reasons for this are first, men often spend more of their day on cropping in field than women and when they get back home, they want to relax longer than women. Secondly, the discussions with people on the Activity Profile show those chores are considered women's work and the majority of men are not familiar with chores so that when they do it, it takes longer.

Men often focus on one work longer than women. In practice, a women's time is divided into many smaller blocks. It also means that women have to do different types of work per day than men.

3.1.2 Labour Division between Men and Women in High-land Communes by Time and Type of Work

Table 2: Time Allocated by Type of Works in a Farming Day of Men and Women in all High-land Communes

	MEN					
Commune	Son Hai	Son Giang	Son Trung	Nghia Tho	Average	Coeff of Var
Personal	3	2	3	2	2	19%
Domestic	0	1	0	0	0	148%
Leisure	3	4	4	4	4	11%
Off-farm	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Childcare	1	0	0	0	0	0%
Animal	1	2	2	0	1	88%
Cropping	9	6	6	9	8	22%
Community	0	0	0	0	0	231%
Other Misce	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Average	16	15	15	16	16	4%
	WOMEN					
Commune	Son Hai	Son Giang	Son Trung	Nghia Tho	Average	Coeff of Var
Personal	2	3	2	1	2	25%
Domestic	3	4	3	3	3	18%
Leisure	3	2	4	3	3	34%
Off-farm	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Childcare	2	1	0	1	1	101%
Animal	1	0	2	2	1	70%
Cropping	5	6	5	4	5	13%
Community	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Other Misce	0	0	0	1	0	162%
Average	15	15	16	15	15	3%

In high land communes, on average men and women spend about between 15 and 16 hours per normal farming day. It takes them the same time for personal sanitation (2 hours) and animal care (1 hour).

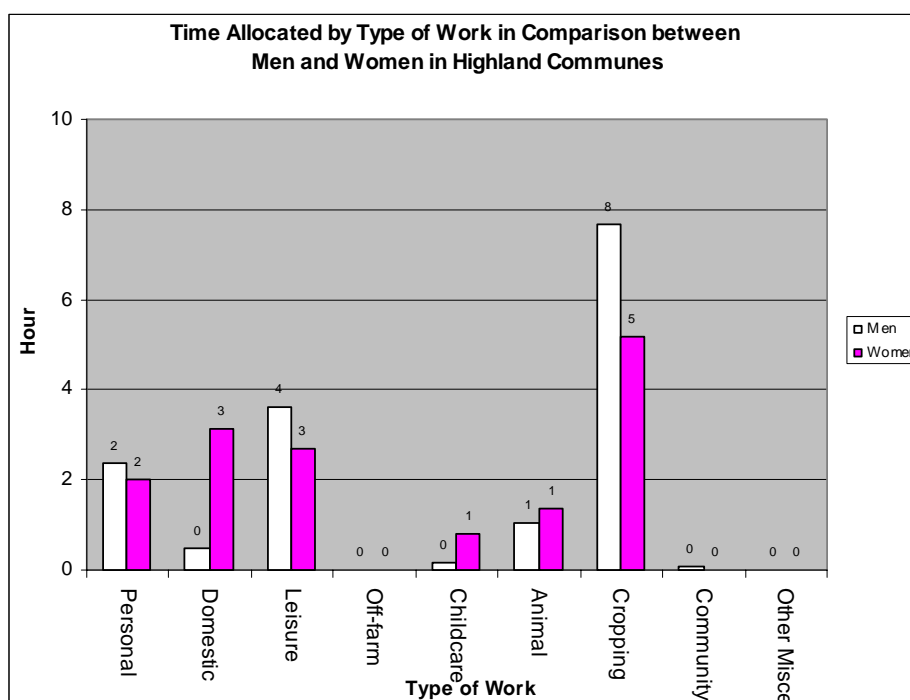
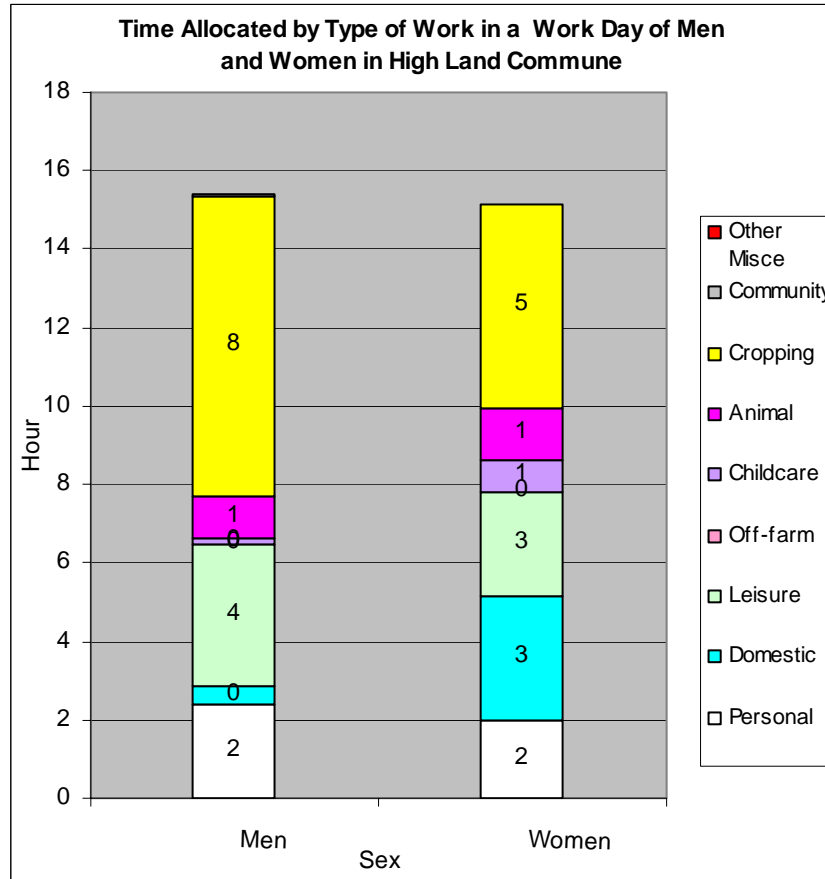
Men tend to do more cropping (8 hours per day) and relax longer than women (4 hours per day to women, only 3 hours). Instead of working all day long in the field, women go back home and do chores and take care of the children and animals. The decreased time on cropping is used for domestic work (3 hours per day). Men sometimes help the women with chores but only when wives are absent from home.

Women tend to do different types of work per day than men do. A women's time for a day is divided into many smaller pieces than the men's time. Men only focus their energy on two main areas for income generation including cropping and animal husbandry. In terms of animal husbandry, men often take care of animals before they go to field in the morning and at home in the afternoon after coming back from the field. In the middle of the day, women have to do all the things related to the animals because in this time, men often come home late.

The graphs show there is not a huge difference between men and women's time in a day. Men still share work with women except two areas: domestic work and child care. In people's mind these are not heavy works and they belong to women's duties. Men are physically stronger than women so they always attract heavy field work or animal husbandry such as ploughing, clear field, making cattle-shed or pigsty etc.

Most popular entertainment of high land people is watching TV. Men spend more time on watching than women.

Graph 2: Comparison between men and women's time spent on work in a farming day in highland communes



3.2 Discussion Results (Activity Profile, SWOT and Access and Control Profile)

3.2.1 Activity Profile by Type & SWOT (Cattle, Pig and Rice)

The Activity Profile aims at collection of data on labour division by sex (husband/male or wife/female) in household. It allows people to tell us who does what in each kind of activity and who plays major roles in these activities and through SWOT to tell about what Advantages, Opportunities they have and what Disadvantages and Threats they face when implementing them.

The symbols agreed for the discussion are as below:

ACTIVITY PROFILE

Doer types	Symbols			
	Main doers		Sub doers	
	MALE	FEMALE	male	female
Children	T1	T2	t1	t2
Adult	L1	L2	l1	l2
Elder	G1	G2	g1	g2

3.2.1.1 General information -Pig

Table 3: Labour division on pig raising in family

Activity Name:	Meat Pig		
	Communes	Duc Phong	Son Hai
Main activities	Doer		
Decide to raise pig	L2	L1+2	L2
Decide to borrow money	L1+2	N.A	L1
Borrow money	L1 + 2	L1	L1+2
Attend training course	L2	L2-11	L2
Select and buy breed	L2-11	L2-11	
Make pigsty	L1+2	L2 or hire people to do	L1
Cultivate sweet potatoes (get leaves as feed) or maize	L1+2	L1+2	L1+2 L1+2-t1+2-g1+2
Cut sweet potatoes Dry cassava or potatoes	L2-t1+2. L1+2	L2	L2
Buy feed (concentrate)	L2	L2-L1	L2
Cleaning pigsty and pig and prepare feed and feeding pig	L2-t1+2	L2-t1+2-g1+2. L2	L2-t2 L2
Cutting vegetable and cook (traditional method)	L2	L2	L2-t1+2
Invite veterian if pig gets sick/to worm/to vaccinate	L2	L2	L1-2
Decide to sell pig (after 2-3 months)	L2-11		L2
Keep money and return	L2	L2-L1	L2
Use return	L2	L2	

The collated results from three communes (Duc Phong, Hanh Phuoc, Son Hai) show that in the activity of raising pig, females (L2) do the most activities as a main doer. Men also share some steps such as making decision on borrowing money, borrowing money and making pigsty.

The Access and Control Profile reveals in Duc Phong that men and women have the same right/power in making a decision on borrowing money. They share information together or have discussions when wanting to borrow money for an activity.

In Son Hai and Hanh Phuoc, women still have the roles but men are stronger in decision making because in Son Hai, most of the men are household leaders and the Banks require household leaders to sign all the papers and Banks also need collaterals. The main collaterals in Son Hai are land and most land is under the husbands' name. But women in Son Hai do not think that these are disadvantages. In their mind, this way of life has existed for a long time and now it is familiar to them.

Women are major contributors to raising pig activity; it also means that they are the main income generator from this activity.

Specific points

Advantages and Opportunities of raising meat pig or Impact of this Activity to Men and Women

The results are transferred into tables as below. In the table, “x” indicates level of impact. One “x” means average and two “xx” means much impact. Three “xxx” means the most impact.

Table 4: Positive impact of raising pig on people (Summary for SWOT results)

STRENGTHS	Female	Male	OPPORTUNITIES	Female	Male
Hanh Phuoc					
Save labour and time for cooking	xx		Good market: easy to buy seed and feed for pig	xx	
Quick return (traditional method takes 6 months)	x		Adopt RUDEP techniques into family such as veterinary techs, mixing food, not cooking	x	x
Receive training, thus know how to recognize disease and prevention as well as treatment	x	x	Borrow money without complicated procedures and collaterals	x	
Son Hai					
Use available labour in family and use free time			Learn and know new technologies on pig raising		
It is easier to raise pig than cattle because it does not take much time to look after and do not spend compensation money for rice eaten by cattle			Able to borrow RUDEP money		
Get return and investment quickly					
Duc Phong					
Help women become more confident when buying, selling and do some transaction	x		Access to RUDEP funds	xxx	x
Bring women more opportunities to training	xxx		Liberate women from much working, help them save much time to do other works	xxx	x

The techniques on pig raising provided to people through demos impact have much more impact on women than to men.

It helps women save time on cooking so that they have more time for other work. Especially, to H're women, in comparison with grazing cattle, they think that raising pig save them more time and money in comparison to the rice eaten by cattle.

The demo techniques do not only save time but also provide women opportunities to attend RUDEP training courses and they can adopt a part package of techniques such as veterinary and disease prevention. Women become more confident when they do business on raising pig.

Finally people, especially women are free from feeling complicated procedures or collaterals when borrowing from VSCFs after they become a member of an Activity Group. This is seen as indirect impact from pig raising demos.

Table 5: Negative impact of raising pig on people (Summary from SWOT results)

DISADVANTAGES	Female	Male	THREATS	Female	Male
Hanh Phuoc					
When pig gets sick, have to invite veterinarians many times but the veterinarians' treatment are not always effective so that people have to treat following traditional methods. Thus it takes people much money and take them much time on travelling	xxx		Pig is easy to get disease. People incur loss Adopt RUDEP formular but still incur loss because unstable market, down the price up Do not have common knowledge on prevention of normal disease	xxx xxx xxx	x
Son Hai					
Spend much more time on taking care than cattle: more careful taking care, washing/cleaning Fewer return and much more investment because of much money spent on feed Have to go far away home to buy feed (in Di Lang) , thus costing much money on motor taxi and more time on travelling			Pig is easy to get sick Unstable market. Price falls and it is difficult to sell pig . Having to wait for a long time to sell pig to dealer.		
Duc Phong					
Need big investion especially feed. It put more burden on women's shoulders. Women have to try their best to borrow money and return money. They have save many family expenditures and always worry about debt payment	xx		Unstable market price Many people dare not to borrow money from RUDEP because according to them, the rate at 1% is high and it make them worry that they cannot return seed capital and interest. If borrowing money from banks, collateral are required but they are allowed to return seed capital at the end of the term and pay interest monthly	xx xx	x xx

As presented in “General Information” above, women do almost the works related to raising pig. And the negative impacts mainly focus on women from the results of discussion with people.

Pig is more prone to illness in comparison to other animals. If treatment is not successful, women bear huge burden on their shoulders although the loss will impact not only to women but also to men or whole household economics. It also means that women have to manage many ways to avoid loss or try to cut family expenditures to full-fill the loss from raising pig especially their personal expenditures. Unstable market is also the same danger to women.

Besides common disadvantages and threats, people in each area have their own disadvantages or threats as a result of local features. In terms of transportation, in Son Hai women find it far and time consuming to procure feed for pig because they have to travel about 9 kms from their commune to the district capital. It takes them money (20.000 VND/time including return) and time (one morning) because women here cannot drive motorbikes or bicycles or they are too poor to have any transportation means. In term of time, in comparison with cattle, they have to spend more time to take care of pig from washing the pigsty, cutting vegetables, drying cassava, carrying water to selling pig. In Duc Phong some people say they dare not to borrow money from VSCFs because they are afraid of the interest rate at 1%.

3.2.1.2 General information –Meat

Table 6: Labour division on cattle raising in family

ACTIVITY NAME: RAISING CATTLE		
Communes	Tinh Tho (Breeding cattle)	Pho Chau (Fatten Cattle)
Main activities	Doer	
Decide to raise cattle	L1	
Decide to borrow money	L1+2	L2
Borrow money	L1+2	L1-L2
Attend training course (provided by RUDEP)	L1-12	L2
Make cattleshed (hire labour)	L1	Hire people L2-11
Plant elephant grass	Every member can do	L2-t1+2
Sterilizecattle shed	L1	L2
Select and buy breed	L1	L1-L2
Invite veterian (to worm or vaccinate)	Every member can do if free	L1-L2
Buy feed (rice and cassava concentrate)	L1-12	L2
Cut grass	Every member can do if free	L2-t1+2-g1+2 Use free time of chilren and adult
Mixing food (for three day)		L2
Feeding	Who are free will do	
Washing cattle	L1-T1-12-t2	L2
Clean straw/water container		L2-t1+2-g1+2
Breeding	Invite veterian orself management at home	
Decide to sell cattle	L1+2	L1-L2
Keep return	L2	L2 (depend on the situation)
Decide to use return	L1+2	

The information extracted from the Activity Profile presented in Table 6 shows that there is a huge difference between labour division on raising cattle in Tinh Tho and Pho Chau commune.

In Tinh Tho, men do the most work. Women only participate in making decisions on borrowing money, borrowing money or selling cattle. In other words, women are involved in things related to money. The male respondents in Tinh Tho said in the group discussions that raising cattle traditionally belonged to men because this is seen as heavy work and women only participate in some free steps such as feeding cattle and cutting grass.

In Pho Chau, the situation is contrary to Tinh Tho's situation. Women have to do most of the work because this area is coastal land and men have to go fishing for long periods on the sea. During their absence, wives have to replace husbands to do all the work in the family or wait for their return to discuss important things e.g making decisions on borrowing money and buying cattle.

Advantages and Opportunities of raising meat cattle or Impact of this Activity to Men and Women

Table 7: Positive impact of raising cattle on people (Summary for SWOT results)

STRENGTHS	Female	Male	OPPORTUNITIES	Female	Male
Pho Chau					
Provided with training session and willing attend training	xxx	xxx	Know new technologies on cattle raising	xxx	xxx
Provided with study tours and willing to attend	xxx	xxx	Income increased	xxx	xxx
Tinh Tho					
* Fatten Cattle (DEMO) 1) Get return quicker than traditional method	xxx	xxx	Increase household income	xxx	xxx

In Pho Chau, men and women are willing to participate in all activities related to the training courses. Via demonstration, they thought that the demo gives them opportunities to access new knowledge on raising cattle. In Tinh Tho, people think that following the new techniques of the demos help them to save time and get a return more quickly.

Fattening cattle is seen as one of the ways to help people increase their income in all communes.

Table 8: Negative impact of raising cattle on people (Summary from SWOT results)

WEAKNESS	Female	Male	THREATS	Female	Male
Pho Chau					
Lack lemon grass/milk grass/legume grass			High interest rate (VSCF 1%) Not have water for grass Not have land to cultivate grass, have to hire land	x x	x
Tinh Tho					
* Fatten Cattle (DEMO) 1) Take more time on taking care than traditional method, require careness and carefulness, especially when weighting. 2) take much more money on feed than traditional method. *Breeding Cattle(traditional method) 1) Every one can do so that sometime parents force their children to involve in. Thus it impacts negatively on education time	xx xxx	x xxx	1) Except the demo household, the other farmers forget or just remember some fatten cattle techniques. They haven't applied the fatten demo, just adopt some grass cultivation techiques on breeding cattle at home. 2) Soil is wet due to alum. In the first 6 months of year, it is arable but 6 months later people can not grow elephant grass for cattle feed. They have to spend much more time on cutting wild field grass. 3) Number of veterian in area is too small. So that to invite a veterian, people have to travel many times. In some situation, people cannot wait the veterian, they have to make do with their own limited capability an knowlege.	xxx xxx xxx	xxx xxx xxx

In Tinh Tho and Pho Chau communes, people haven't applied all packages of the demo into their activities although they know that this activity can help them increase income. The main reason is that it takes people bigger investment on feed and grass and labour than the traditional method. More burdens will be put on womens shoulders if they follow the whole demo.

3.2.1.3 IPM Rice

The IPM rice Activity Profile was done in Nghia Tho Commune.

Table 9: Labour division on IPM rice cultivation

ACTIVITY NAME: IPM RICE PRODUCTION	
Main activities	Doer
Decide to cultivate rice	L1
Attend training on IPM rice	L1-L2 (Husband replaces wife)
Select and buy seed	L1-L2
Ploughing and harrowing	L1
Broadcast powered lime to neutralize alum (20-25 kg/rod)	L1-l2-g1
Sowing rice	L1-l2
Balance the density of rice seedling	L2-11-g1+2
Broadcast Urea/Kali/kali (time 1+2+3)	L1-l2-g1
Spray insecticide Sufit Dibutan (Introduced by training staff)	L1
Drainage water to field	L1
Weeding	L2-11-g1+2
Following the development of rice and insect	L1
Harvesting	L2-11+2
Threshing	L1
Carrying home	L1
Dry rice	L2-t1+2-g1+2
Winnowing dry rice	L2

The table shows that men mainly (L1) do the work in IPM rice cultivation and women are only sub doers (l2). Some times, men receive help from old people and children. In some steps, women also play the main roles such as attending training course, selecting and buying seed or harvesting and drying rice. Discussions with men in this group reveal that men believe rice cultivation is heavy work and they think it should be man's job.

3.2.2 Access and Control Profile Results

The results of this part will be presented by type of resource.

3.2.2.1 Land

The result on land control and access indicate that the household leaders are mainly responsible for land control. The red-books are often under the husbands' name because they are household leaders. Women are familiar with this and there is no difficulty for women excepting some situations in which men over-use their power. Consequently, women are excluded from the control and men decide all things related to the selling of land.

Both women and men control, access production land.

3.2.2.2 Capital and credit

In a family, both husband and wife control and decide the use of capital and credit. Women keep money. However there is discrepancy between the access to capital of husband and wife. Men access large amounts of money – example include procurement of a motor bike, TV, cattle etc. Women access small amount used for daily consumption and children's schooling. They discuss about the usage of money before spending it. Women think that this is a duty division between men and women in the family and they are satisfied with this order.

Men and women discuss and decide the use of credit in term of formal and non-formal resources. After borrowing money, the purpose of using it is decided by the person who accesses it. Men are responsible for large amounts and women use the small amount.

3.2.2.3 Labour and production equipment

In a family, a wife and husband discuss and agree about the use of labour and equipment. The access to equipment depends on the type of equipment and user. For some equipment such as trucks or ploughing machines, men always use and decide the use of these machines because women are hardly involves with these kinds of machines. Women have no issues in this area.

3.2.2.4 Education

At the present, in most families, wives and husbands have the same role and power in controlling children's schooling. The common trend is that parents always encourage or force their children to go to school. In some cases, when the father goes away to work, the mother will replace the role of the husband in family.

3.2.2.5 Training provided by RUDEP

In a family, a husband and wife together decide the person who will attend the training provided by RUDEP. A wife and husband will attend the training event that relates to the works they do at home. For example, women are responsible for raising pig and men are responsible for raising cattle.

3.2.2.6 Market and Information

In the rural area, there is not a lot of Extension Services. The Services are simply Fertiliser Supplier or some output for agriculture providers. Both men and women decide the use and access to these services. The details are dependant on the real situations. There is no clear boundary between the two sexes.

The majority of women who participated in the evaluation meetings, recognise that men are more confident than women because their knowledge regarding social issues or news is better than women.

5. Lesson Learnt

5.1 Natural Division on Labour in Households

To livestock production, there is division between men and women when participating in the activities. Women are involved mostly in raising pig. Men are main doers in raising cattle. In cultivating rice following IPM techniques, both man and woman are involved in the activities. However, man often does the heavy work such as ploughing land, irrigation, and taking care. Especially in Nghia Tho, men are involved in all activities in IPM rice.

There should be an agreement between trainees at the RUDEP training events and main doers of activities to be done in households. Main doers should be the trainees.

Dependant on the natural division on labour in rural communities; the training provided to people should be paid attention to the target participants. To training on raising pig, the participants should be female. To events on raising cattle, men should be the participants.

5.2 Financial Roles in Households

Wives are money keepers and spenders on small amounts of money while husbands are responsible for expenditures on large amounts of money. In terms of financial transactions at Banks, men are seen to be more confident to deal with procedures than women are.

VSCFs are places where women can learn to become more confident because the Management Board are local people and they understand each other and feel free to help other members.

Annex 1

Participant Observation Form

Annex 2

Activity Profile Form

Annex 3

Access and Control Profile Form

Annex 3: Access and Control Profile Form

Date: Activity Group: Total participants:male +..... female
 Commune: Village: Facilitator:.....

ACCESS AND CONTROL PROFILE

Type of resources	Who control			Who access			
	Decide use		Constrains/Disavantages	Accessed by		What for?	Constrains/Disavantages
	Men	Women		Men	Women		
Land							
Residential							
Production							
Equipment							
Labour							
Personal							
Other labour							
Animal							
Capital							
Credit							
Formal							
Informal							
Education							
Information							
Knowledge							
Training opportunities							
For related events							
Extension service							
Markets							

Limitations

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