

**QUANG NGAI RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RUDEP)
- PHASE 2**

Gender Analysis Study - Upland Communes



VIETNAM-AUSTRALIA

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CONTENTS

Acronyms	ii
Summary	1
1 Introduction	2
1.1 RUDEP	2
2 Introduction of the Gender Survey	3
2.1 Purpose of the Study	3
2.2 Scope of the Survey.....	3
2.3 Methodologies.....	3
2.4 Involvement.....	3
3 Details of the Report	4
3.1 Main activities taken by households in the communes	4
3.1.1 Tra Trung and Tra Lanh Communes.....	4
3.1.2 Tra Hiep and Tra Lam Communes.....	4
3.1.3 Son Mua and Son Bua Communes.....	4
3.1.4 Ba Le and Ba Nam Communes.....	4
3.1.5 Long Son Commune	4
3.2 Labour allocation.....	4
3.2.1 Wet paddy cultivation	5
3.2.2 Upland rice and cassava intercropping.....	6
3.2.3 Paddy cultivation.....	7
3.2.4 Upland cassava planting.....	8
3.2.5 Areca planting	9
3.2.6 Cinamon planting	9
3.2.7 Acacia planting	10
3.2.8 Cattle breeding.....	11
3.2.9 Pig breeding	12
3.3 Resource accessing and management records.....	13
4 Comments and recommendations	14
4.1 Labour allocation in doing activities:	14
4.2 Resource access and management within the household.....	14
4.2.1 Land and production tools.....	14
4.2.2 Finance, education and meetings	14
4.3 Recommendation.....	15
4.3.1 Livestock and cropping activities.....	15

Acronyms

AG	Activity Group
AMEGO	Assistant Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
CPC	Commune People's Committee
RUDEP	Quang Ngai Rural Development Program

Summary

Quang Ngai Rural Development Program is a pro-poor program in Quang Ngai Province with the goal of poverty reduction. The Program has been operational in Quang Ngai since 2001. There are four main components: Income Generation, Infrastructure, Capacity Building and Monitoring & Evaluation. During the implementation of activities in communes, the Program has step by step incorporated gender issues into its activities.

This report presents the outcomes from the gender survey over a number of activities in the communes that have just newly joined the Program. Particularly, the report presents the allocation of labour among members in a household, which is mainly between the wife and the husband, in a number of agricultural activities as main income generation activities of the household. The report also presents household approach and management of resources such as: finance, land, education, meetings and labour.

Followings are the outcomes of the assessment:

- Survey of labour allocation has been conducted in the following activities: wet paddy cultivation, upland rice and field rice cultivation, upland rice and cassava intercropping, areca planting, cinnamon planting, acacia planting, pig raising and cattle raising.
- About labour allocation within a household in doing the above as main income generation activities, there is participation between man and woman. The husband often undertakes harder and labour-intensive activities. It is just the pig raising activity that is totally undertaken by the wife. The husband only helps of carrying water and splitting firewood. Sometimes he also goes to find vegetable feed for pigs, when the wife is absent from home or when she is unable to work.
- Resource approach and management: for land, it is mostly the husband to manage because his name is registered in the Red book. However, use of land involves the discussions between husband and wife. For financial resources, the wife is the one who keeps the money and the husband is the one that holds the main role in deciding the purchase of high-value things, such as televisions, refrigerators, etc. For the spending on low-value things, the wife can decide by herself. However, If the wife is illiterate then the husband is the person who manage their household financial resource and vice versa. For other types of resources, both husband and wife discuss and agree on the management and use, except for labour tools which are totally managed by the husband.

Recommendation:

- Trainings should be provided to the right person: in all activities under the survey, there are labour allocation between men and women. Therefore, subject to the type of activity that the person who is responsible for that work in the household should be invited for participation in the trainings. For pig raising activity, women should be invited for trainings as they are the people who mostly do this activity.

1 Introduction

1.1 RUDEP

RUDEP is a 10-year rural development program jointly funded by the Australian Government and Vietnamese Government. The Program's goal is to contribute to poverty reduction in Quang Ngai rural areas via income generation activities for farmers, especially poor farmers. The program is presently working in 19 communes of 12 districts of Quang Ngai province.

The Program has four components:

- + Income generation
- + Infrastructure
- + Capacity building
- +Monitoring and Evaluation

Program districts and communes are:

	District	Commune
1	Son Tinh	Tinh Tho
2	Son Ha	Son Hai
3		Son Giang
4		Son Trung
5	Mo Duc	Duc Phong
6	Nghia Hanh	Hanh Phuoc
7	Duc Pho	Pho Chau
8	Tu Nghia	Nghia Tho
9		Nghia Son
10	Binh Son	Binh Minh
11	Tay Tra	Tra Trung
12		Tra Lanh
13	Son Tay	Son Mua
14		Son Bua
15	Ba To	Ba Le
16		Ba Nam
17	Tra Bong	Tra Hiep
18		Tra Lam
19	Minh Long	Long Son

2 Introduction of the Gender Survey

2.1 Purpose of the Study

Collect information about labour allocation between men and women in households over a number of agricultural activities as main household income generation or food production activities.

Collect information about the use and management of some basic resources by households.

The collection of the above information is for the trainings to be provided to right people in local areas

2.2 Scope of the Survey

- Upland communes of 5 districts that newly joined the Program:
- + Long Son Commune of Minh Long District
- + Tra Lanh and Tra Trung Communes of Tay Tra District
- + Son Bua and Son Mua Communes of Son Tay District
- + Tra Lam and Tra Hiep Communes of Tra Bong District
- + Ba Nam and Ba Le Communes of Ba To District

2.3 Methodologies

- Group discussions
- Conversations
- Interviews

2.4 Involvement

- Local households
- Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant
- Officials of the Committee for the Advancement of Women of Quang Ngai Province

3 Details of the Report

3.1 Main activities taken by households in the communes

3.1.1 Tra Trung and Tra Lanh Communes

Cultivation of upland rice, wet paddy, maize, cassava and cinnamon
Buffalo, cattle, pig and chicken raising (with wild grazing practices)

3.1.2 Tra Hiep and Tra Lam Communes

Cultivation of upland rice, wet paddy, cinamon, areca and acacia (not much)
Cattle, pig and chicken raising

3.1.3 Son Mua and Son Bua Communes

Cultivation of upland rice, wet paddy, areca and cassava
Cattle breeding

3.1.4 Ba Le and Ba Nam Communes

Cultivation of upland rice, wet paddy, upland cassava and areca
Buffalo, cattle, pig and chicken raising (with wild grazing practices)

3.1.5 Long Son Commune

Cultivation of wet paddy, cassava and acacia
Buffalo, cattle, pig and chicken raising

3.2 Labour allocation

Ethnic minorities in the communes are as below:

Ba Le, Ba Nam and Long Son communes: H're people

Tra Hiep, Tra Lam, Tra Trung, Tra Lanh communes: H're people

Son Mua and Son Bua communes: K'dong people

People living in the above communes are different ethnic minorities. Therefore, there are differences in their livestock and cropping practices. This report explains the labour allocation between men and women (mainly between husbands and wives) in production activities considered as main income generation activities of a household. Activities that have the same production practices and same labour allocation will be presented in a general manner. Ones that have different production methods and/ or different labour allocation will be explained separately.

The "X" shows that person plays the key role in doing the activity.

3.2.1 Wet paddy cultivation

Followings are the practices and labour allocation in wet paddy cultivation in Ba Le, Ba Nam and Long Son communes.

Work activities	Labour person		Notes
	Wife	Husband	
Selection of varieties	X		
Keeping for germination (in three days and three nights)	X		
Ploughing (using buffalo or cattle)		X	(1 half-day per <i>sao</i>)
Raking		X	(1 half-day per <i>sao</i>)
Banking		X	
Row setting		X	Depending in certain areas, if necessary (1-2 hour per <i>sao</i>)
Seeding	X or	X	2 hour per <i>sao</i>
Spraying of pesticides		X	
Additional transplanting		X	
Weeding		X	
Running water into the field	X		
Application of fertilizer	X or	X	(1to 2 hour per <i>sao</i>)
Field visiting	X or	X	Sometimes done by sons or daughters (of more than 15 years old)
Harvesting	X	X	
Paddy threshing	X	X	Also with help by sons or daughters (of more than 15 years old)
Screening	X		
Carrying paddy home	X or	X	Done by any HH members who are strong or having free time
Drying	X		

As the ethnic communities in Long Son, Ba Le and Ba Nam communes are mainly H're people, their wet paddy cultivation practices are the same and labour allocation between wife and husband in each of households are relatively the same. Time allocation for each of work activities is not much different.

3.2.2 Upland rice and cassava intercropping

In Long Son Commune, households do not practise upland rice cultivation.

Work activities	Labour person		Notes
	Wife	husband	
Slash of hillside plants for field space	X	X	Also with help by sons and/or daughters 2 days with 4 people (for an area for sowing one “an” ¹ of paddy seeds)
Burn of hillside plants for field space	X	X	
Seeding	X	X	With help by sons and/or daughters. 10 days (for sowing one “an” of paddy seeds) and 1-2 days (for planting 1000 cassava cuttings)
Intercropping of cassava	X	X	
Upland field visiting / harvesting and threshing of rice	X	X	With help by sons and/or daughters 1 days per 1 “an” of paddy
Carrying paddy home	X	X	
Removal of cassava	X	X	

Notes:

In Ba Le and Ba Nam, cassava is inter-cropped with rice for food. Households cook cassava together with rice, or merely boil it for eating. They also use processing it for cassava wine. They do not sell cassava with large quantities as each time they remove only 5 or 7 cassava plants for tubers from the field.

¹ A measurement unit used by native people (translator)

3.2.3 Paddy cultivation

The following is the typical paddy planting practices of the K'dong people in Son Bua and Son Mua communes and the Kor people in Tra Lanh, Tra Trung, Tra Lam and Tra Hiep communes.

There is a difference between the wet paddy cultivation practices by the H're people and the wet paddy cultivation practices by the Kor and the K'dong people. The H're people sow paddy seeds directly to the fields while the Kor and the K'dong people sow the seeds for young plants then transplanting them into the fields.

Work activities	Labour person		Notes
	Wife	husband	
			Average time consumption for the cultivation of 1 “an” of paddy seeds
Field hoeing-up	X	X	15 days (for an area for sowing one “an” of paddy seeds)
Soil breaking	X	X	
Running water into the field	X or	X	
Keeping the seed for germination (in 3-4 days)	X or	X	
Bundling the young plants	X	X	1 day
Removal of the young plants	X	X	2 days
Transplanting to the field	X	X	5-6 days
Weeding	X	X	With help by children if they are free
Application of manure (if any)	X or	X	
Field visiting	X or	X	Sometimes with help by children
Harvesting	X	X	From 1 to 5 days, depending on the amount of paddy to harvest
Threshing	X	X	
Screening	X		
Carrying paddy home	X	X	
Drying	X		

Comments:

Of the paddy cultivation, both husband and wife in the household do the works. The husband does the part of works considered as hard work, such as ploughing, hoeing, raking. The wife undertakes other less-intensive labour works.

Children of 15 or 16 years old help their parents in removal of wild grass or harvesting works.

There are no discrimination or inequality in labour allocation.

The upland rice cultivation practices are the same among the ethnic minorities in different communes. In this activity, there are participation of both wife and husband with help given by their children.

3.2.4 Upland cassava planting

Upland cassava is cultivated in a period of 8 to 12 months per year.

In Tra Lam and Tra Hiep communes, cassava is not the major food crop. Households mainly intercrop it with the upland rice.

In Tra Trung and Tra Lanh communes, households also intercrop cassava in the upland rice field. They do not plant them in separate fields.

In Long Son commune, cassava can be sold in large amount. Traders come to procure cassava at the field.

In Ba Le and Ba Nam communes, cassava is planted mainly for processing wine. Cassava is also used as a subsidiary food resource for household consumption.

In Son Mua and Son Bua communes, cassava is planted both for household food consumption and for sale for additional income.

Upland cassava cultivation practices are similar to upland rice cultivation. The difference is that upland rice cultivation requires more careful weeding. In contrary, for upland cassava households have to do the work of trimming the cassava suckers and they just do little work on weeding.

Participation in the upland cassava cultivation is as below:

Work activities	Labour person		Ghi chú
	Wife	Husband	
Slash of hillside plants for field space	X	X	
Burn of hillside plants		X	
Chopping cassava stalks for cuttings		X	
Hole digging		X	
Plant cuttings into the holes	X		
Weeding (2 times per crop)	X	X	
Harvesting (getting cassava tubers)	X	X	
Sale of cassava	X or	X	(whoever having free time)
Keeping money	X		

3.2.5 Areca planting

Areca must be planted in 7 to 8 years to give betel nuts.

Work activities	Labour person		Notes
	Wife	Husband	Average time for the planting of one “an” of seeds
Purchase of betel-nut seed varieties		X	
Keeping betel-nut seeds		X	
Carrying the seeds to the hillside field	X	X	
Digging holes	X	X	
Sowing the nuts	X	X	
Clearance of weeding	X	X	2 times per year
Harvesting betel-nuts	X	X	
Carrying betel-nuts home	X	X	
Selling	X	X	

3.2.6 Cinamon planting

Notes: cinamon planting is the main income-generation activities of households in Tra Trung, Tra Lanh, Tra Lam and Tra Hiep communes.

In these communes, labour allocation for doing this activity by households in these communes are the same and steps of the practices are also relatively the same.

Timing for the planting of cinamon in the year (calendar year) is in the months of August, September and October. The cinamon seeds are sowed in the harvested hillside rice-field. Young Cinamon plants are then transplanted in the new hillside fields.

Cultivation practices and work participation are as below:

In the first year:

Work activities	Labour person		Notes
	Wife	Husband	Average time for the planting of one “an” of seeds
Picking seeds (November of Chinese Calendar)		X	2 days for one “an” of seeds
Storing seeds	X	X	in 10 days
Washing the seeds	X	X	1 days for one “an” of seeds
Hoing land	X	X	4 days for an area to sow one “an” of seeds
Seeding	X	X	2 days for one “an” of seeds
Making the fence		X	

Picking leaves and covering the sowed seeds to protect them from the sunlights		X	
Visiting the field from time to time		X	

One year later:

Work activities	Labour person		Notes
	Wife	Husband	
Pulling young plants (lunar October)	X	X	
Transplanting to the new hillside fields	X	X	10 days for an amount of young plants grew up from one “an” of sowed seeds
Weeding	X	X	3 times per year
Leaving the cinamon for growing up; Harvesting after 10 years			

3.2.7 Acacia planting

Households plants acacia by seeding

In all communes of survey, households advise that acacia is one of their major industrial crops.

Cultivation practices and work participation are as below:

Work activities	Labour person		Notes
	Wife	husband	
Slash of hillside plants for field space	X	X	3 days for 1 “sao”
Burn of plants		X	
Putting seeds in small plastic bags for germination of seedlings	X	X	1 days for 500 bags x 1 seed per bag
Keeping seedling-bags in nursery	X	X	
Irrigation	x or	X	20 minutes per day
Spraying of pesticides (for prevention of white-leaf		X	

disease)			
Digging holes	X		1 day per <i>sao</i> for 200 to 250 seedlings
Transplanting		X	
Tending and weeding	X	X	3 days per <i>sao</i> ; Once a year; For younger plants, it's twice per year
Field visiting	x or	X	
Harvesting after 3 to 7 years	X	X	

3.2.8 Cattle breeding

In the communes of survey (except for Son Mua and Son Bua communes, households raise buffaloes and cattle by keeping them in the field.

Labour allocation in this activity is as below:

Work activities	Labour person		Notes
	Wife	husband	
Decision of raising cattle	X	X	In Son Mua commune, the husband is the person making decisions of buying the cattle as the husband has more knowledge on this than the wife.
Decision of borrowing credit funds	X	X	
Accessing credit funds (if necessary)	X or	X	Either of them who is invited, or literate, will come for participating into credit funds.
Attending technical trainings (if any)	X or	X	In Son Mua, the husband often participate as the CPC often invite the household leader, who is often the husband, to come for training.
Construction of cattle shed	Helping	X	
Selection and purchase of cattle	X	X	In Son Mua Commune, both wife and husband go for buying. In other communes, the wife take the money and accompany her husband. The husband chooses the cattle then the wife pays.
Grazing cattle on the hillside			Mainly household's sons or daughters who are more than 14 years old, with one half day going to school and the other half day grazing the cattle on the hillside.

Selling cattle	X	X	With discussions between husband and wife.

Note:

In cattle breeding activities, the husband and the wife are main labour in the households while the children are mainly responsible for grazing the cattle on the hillside. Most of these children are more than 14 years old. They go to school for one half-day and spend the other half-day for grazing the cattle. Only when they are busy then their parents will graze the cattle.

3.2.9 Pig breeding

Work activities	Labour person		Notes
	Wife	Husband	
Decision of raising pigs	X		The wife is the person who makes decision in consultation with the husband as she plays the main role in pig raising activity.
Decision of borrowing credit funds	X		
Accessing credit funds	X		
Attending technical trainings	X or	X	The person whose name is addressed in the Invitation will attend trainings
Construction of pig sty		X	The wife is to prepare refreshments
Selection and purchase of pig breeds	X		
Collecting vegetable for pig feed	X	Helping	
Collecting firewood	X		In Son Mua commune, the husband holds the main role with assistance by his wife.
Purchase of feed	X		
Other tending works	X		
Decision of selling pigs	X		

Note:

The wife holds main responsibilities in pig raising activity as the people consider that pig raising works are closely connected to the cooking works of the housewife. The husband just helps in carrying water, collecting firewood and collecting of vegetable for pig feed.

3.3 Resource accessing and management records

Resource accessing and management records provide information about the person who decides, manages and uses the main resources within the household such as: residential land, production land, cash, credit funds, production equipment, education, trainings and meeting events in the community.

Type of resources	managed by		Notes
	wife	husband	
residential land			
		x	In the red book, the husband is registered as HH leader
		x	The husband decides the land use
x	x	x	Both husband and wife use the land
Production land			
		x	The husband manages the land
x	x	x	The whole family use the land
Money			
x			The housewife manages the money if she is literate
x	x		Both husband and wife decide expenditures for high-value assets such as TV, motorbike, etc.
x			The wife decides on her own for small-value things such as children's schooling fees, daily expenditure
x	x		In Son Mua commune, the husband decides the purpose of spending and the wife spend the money
Credit funds			
x	x		Both husband and wife decide the purpose of getting credit funds
x or	x		Either husband and wife borrow the funds
Production tools			
		x	The husband decides
Education			
			Depending on the children's capacities that their parents provide conditions for them to go to school and continue with higher grade levels
Community's meetings			
			The husband joins the meetings more than his wife (Tra Lanh, Tra Trung)
			The husband joins the meetings less than his wife (Ba Le, Ba Nam)
x	x		Either the wife or the husband, whoever having free time (Long Son, Tra Lam, Tra Hiep)
			The husband decides, the wife obeys (Son Mua, Son Bua)

4 Comments and recommendations

4.1 Labour allocation in doing activities:

There is no gender inequity between husband and wife in most of livestock production and cropping activities surveyed in communes, except for the pig raising activity. According to households' view, this is the work for woman as large part of this work requires cooking and the woman in the household undertakes the most of this.

In most of activities, there are always allocations of labour for doing the works. The husband undertakes the works that require more intensive labour and the wife takes easier works to do.

Some activities also involve the children of more than 15 years old. The children are considered as subsidiary labour. Only in cattle raising with grazing practices, the children are main labour to graze cattle onto the hillside.

4.2 Resource access and management within the household

4.2.1 Land and production tools

The husband plays the main role in managing household's resources such as land and production tools.

Reason: In the household, the husband is often the person whose name is registered in the red book.

The wife participates in production activities and the husband uses and maintains production tools. Therefore they manage and decide on the use of them within the household.

4.2.2 Finance, education and meetings

The wife manages money (if she is literate) and both the husband and wife discuss with each other about the spending for high value items such as purchase of television or motorbikes. For daily small spending the wife can decide on her own.

However, the management will change subject to the literacy status of members within the household. If the wife is illiterate then the husband will manage the funds and vice versa. Only in Son Mua commune that the husband decide on all expenditures for the household and the wife is to disburse the money.

When borrowing funds for doing income generation activities, both husband and wife discuss with each other on the intention of borrowing.

Similarly, for children's education and participation in community's meetings, both husband and wife have the equal roles. The participation is very flexible, either of them who is free or being invited will come for the meetings.

4.3 Recommendation

4.3.1 Livestock and cropping activities

It should be based on the labour allocation between men and women within the household for the delivery of trainings on livestock and cropping activities to be addressed to right people. It means that, in a household, which person who undertakes which part of the activity should be invited for training on that part of the activity:

- As the women undertake pig raising activities in their households, they should be invited to attend the trainings.
- For other activities that involve both husband and wife to work, depending on each part in that activity that is undertaken by either the husband or the wife, he or she should be invited to attend the training on that part of the activity.