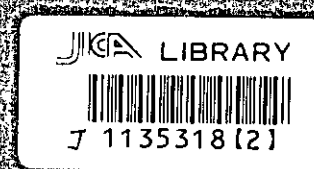


Case study papers presented by Nepali and Japanese volunteers (in English) Annex 21

Annex 21.

**Case Study Papers presented
by Nepali and Japanese Volunteers**

(in English)



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Annex 21.

**Case Study Papers presented
by Nepali and Japanese Volunteers**

(in English)

Japan International Cooperation Agency

**HMG/JICA Community Development & Forest/ Watershed Conservation Project
HMG/JOCV Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project**

Workshop on Gender Sensitivity in
Community Participation
Pokhara
20-25 June 1996

Case Study No. 1

Language : English

**Case Study
on
Trail Improvement in Arba Bijaya**

Prepared by: Ms. Kazue Takeyama

Site Office: Arba Bijaya

District: Kaski

Introduction

This paper compares two cases of trail improvement sub-projects undertaken in Ward No. 6 and No.7 in Arba Bijaya, which had been started in January and February 1996, respectively. It examines how these community infrastructure works have been carried out from the perspectives of the characteristics of the Ward, people's ideas and attitude, caste and gender so as the experiences gained would be useful for the M/P team's second year's operation.

The trail improvement in Ward No. 6 is for 465 meters, having been completed in 6 May 1996 and the Project and people's cost have been already disbursed. The trail improvement for Ward No. 7 is for 2627 meters, the first phase of which has been completed and the people's cost have been disbursed, while the second phase of which will start from 1 September 1996 and will be completed by 13 March 1996.

I. Profile of the Ward No. 6 and No. 7

The main profile of the Ward No. 6 and No. 7 are as follows.

Table 1. Population by Ethnic Composition in Ward No. 6 and No. 7

	Ward No. 6				Ward No. 7			
	Female	Male	Total	No. of HH	Female	Male	Total	No. of HH
Brahmin	78	70	148	21	5	4	9	1
Gurung	1	4	5	1	74	74	148	9
Bujel	18	27	45	8	3	8	11	2
Kami	24	23	47	9	-	-	-	-
Sarki	-	-	-	-	46	54	100	3
Total	121	125	246	39	128	140	268	45

Table 2. Socio-economic Conditions of Ward No.6 and No. 7

	Ward No. 6	Ward No. 7
Economic Conditions	Kami and Bujel are forced to live day by day, but many Bramins work in the offices and have land.	Many Gurung males go abroad to work and earn money, so relatively well-off. Many of them build houses in Pokhara and don't come back to the villages.
Literacy Rate	49 %(Female:39%, Male:58%)	Being investigated.
Previous Development Activities	Building a Mandir (small temple).	Improved cooking stoves by US Peace Corps and Mandir
Characteristics of Mother's Groups	MG has been formed 2 years ago but not so active compared with MG in Ward No.7.	Many women can express their opinions in front of men.

Note: Literacy rate has been judged by whether they can write their own names or not.

II. Summary of the Road Maintenance Sub-Projects undertaken in Ward No.6 and No.7

Table 3. Main Characteristics of the Trail Improvement Sub-Projects

	Ward No. 6	Ward No. 7
Users' Commitec Members	11 persons (F:2, M:9)	16 persons (F:5, M: 8)
Users' Group Members	245 persons (F: 121, M: 124)	268 persons (F:128, M:140)
Number of UGM Household	39 HH (OC: 20.51%)	45 HH (OC: 28%)
Cost	Total: Rs. 85,254 JICA/HMG: Rs. 35,757(41.9%) Users' Group: Rs.49,496(58.1%)	Total: Rs. 162,238 JICA/HNG: Rs.77,252(47.6%) Users' Group: Rs. 84,986(52.4%)
Cost already disbursed	Total cast already paid.	20% already paid on 26 Marach '96

Table 4. Rules made by the Users's Groups for the Sub-projects Implementation

	Ward No. 6	Ward No. 7
Process of making rules	For the smooth implementation of the trail the UGC mainly make the rrules.	In order for promoting the idea that the trail will be their own, the Ward Chairperson organized a meeting.
Number of participants per HH	One person per day	One person per day
Gender of the participants	Males preferable (since they believe that females are physically weak)	Either male or female
Working hours	10:00-17.00 hours	10:00-17:00 hours
Holidays	No holidays	No holidays
Praticipants Age	Over and above 16 years old	Over and above 16 years old
Resting hours	Once in the afternoon Snacks have to be provided by themselves. Since the work site is inside the settlement, they can go home as necessary.	Once in the afternoon. Snacks should be provided by themselves. If tea is necessary, they go to the tea house near-by. Since the work site is three kilometers away from the settlement, they cannot go home easily.
Punishment and fine	A household from where nobody comes continuously for four days, will be fined Rs 50 per day. For example, if nobody comes for 6 days, they will be fined Rs.100.	No fine.
Use of People's Cost	Being discussed whether people's cost should be put in the bank or distributed among the UGM.	Already paid to seven Sarki people for their skilled labour.

Table 5. Gender Division of Labour

	Ward No. 6	Ward No. 7
Breaking the Stones	Male	Male
Carrying the Stones	Female and Male	Male
Surface Dressing	Female	Female and Male
Stone Masonery for Stepping	Male	Male

Table 6. Process of Sub-Project Implementation

	Ward No. 6	Ward No. 7
Process of UG Formation	At least one person participated from each household, either man or woman, and UG was formed after they have understood the Project concept.	Ward Chairperson and the chairperson of the leading group organized the UG.
Leadership	Only the higher caste and middle caste people promoted the work and the motivation for every one, especially the lower caste, was not done.	The UGC chairperson is the Ward Chairperson, and everyone was well motivated.
Pattern of Participation	Since it was the first development work for the villagers, there were lots of differences in opinions, especially among the higher and the lower caste.	Since they had previous experiences in development works, they had communal uniformity and had been active in general.
Caste	The lower castes people didn't express their views much, but actively participated in the work.	The lower caste people (Sarki) were trying to be like Gurung and actively participated in the work.
Gender Consideration	Males were the main workers according to the rules, and women could not express their views.	Women have been very active, maybe due to the male's cooperation.
Results of the Work	<p>The work has been completed in the short period, but the quality of the trail seemed quite poor and not accurate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existing rail was not broken, but new works were just added. - Several places may be easily broken with heavy rain. - The trail is not very strong. - The trail will require frequent maintenance work. 	<p>The first phase of the work has been completed. The trail is extremely good, compared with the one in Ward No.6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The previous trail was broken and completely new trail was made. - The trail was made taking into consideration of rain damage and drainage. - The exact measurement was done for the steps and the curves are well made. - To maintain the trail for the future, the plantation of trees were considered.
Sustainability	No ideas.	Thinking about planting tree.

Based upon the results of the above analysis of the works done by the Ward No.6 and No.7, the M/P team hypothetically considered the work done by the Ward No. 7 as ideal and tried to make people in Ward No.6 understood the value of the work done by the Ward No. 7. The M/P team organized two meetings of the Users' Group of the Ward No.6, consisting of 2 females and 7 males. The M/P team questioned them how to make strong trail, how the group should be well managed and how the trail can be well maintained. However, no positive response was gained.

Therefore, the M/P team organized a mini study tour to the Ward No.7 for the people of the Ward No.6 as seeing is believing.

The mini study tour was organized as follows:

Main purpose: To show the people in Ward No. 6 the work done by the Ward No. 7 and learn about how to proceed the work and maintain the trail.

Site: The trail made by people in Ward No.7

Members: Users' Group Committee Members of Ward No.6, one female and four males.

1. Ms. Baral (Brahmin, Female)
2. Mr. Nama Raj Baral (Brahmin, Male)
3. Mr. Biti Bdr. Bujel (Bujel, Male)
4. Mr. Krishna Baral (Brahmin, Male)
5. Mr. Sheri Bdr. Bika (Kami, Male)

Date: 5 April 1996

The responses from the participants of the mini study tour were as follows:

- 1) " We have our own way of doing things" by Mr.A (Brahmin , Male),
- 2) "Maybe for the Ward No. 7 the trail is good, but it is not appropriate for us" by Mr. B. (Bujel, Male), and
- 3) "The trail is not only for people, but for the buffaloes. Therefore, it is more necessary to make it strong than beautiful " by Mr. C. (Brahmin, Male)

As a follow-up to the mini study tour, the M/P team and the Field Manger gathered the Users' Group of the Ward No. 6 on 17 April 1996 to undertake the maintenance and final work of the trail. However, the trail was not improved as the M/P team had expected and the Users' Group members did not want to do any extra works. The M/P team gathered that the ideal trail for the people in the Ward No. 6 would be as follows:

- 1) The trail should be good not only for the people but for the buffaloes, and
- 2) The trail should be rather strong than look beautiful.

Thus the M/P team questioned three Users' Group members of the Ward No. 6 on how they felt on making the trail and whether they had been satisfied with the way the work had been done and the rules made by themselves. The answers were as follows:

1) " I could not give good guidance as it was the first work I had done. However, there was unity and cooperation among the higher, middle and lower caste people. The reason for not be able to do the work done by the Ward No. 7 was because of the lack of my leadership. Please expect from us a good result next time. Since women are not physically strong, we have requested only men to participate.by Mr. A. (Male, middle caste, 20 May 1996).

2) "We have been saying that we would be able to do sufficient work and actually had been doing the work in the past. However, our opinions were not heard. Whatever we say, we are not

listened.” by Ms. B.(Female, lower caste).

3) “When we started the work, we were told by the chairperson of the Users' Group Committee to complete the work as soon as possible. If we had been able to spend more time, we could have been able to make the trail like the one in Ward No.7. Only the part made by the upper caste people are not beautiful. Regarding the payment, since we are poor and need daily wages. We heard that the people's cost will be put in the savings in the bank, but we would like to be paid for the work we have done, otherwise we cannot live.” (with angry expression) by Mr. C.(Male, lower caste, 20 May 1996).

The M/P team also interviewed the male in the Ward No. 7 about their gender concept. The Mothers Group in Ward No. 7 is very active, but they are well supported by the Fathers Group, which seems to be the wisdom and the community skills obtained by the people in the Ward No. 7 for the cooperative work. It has been obvious from the work done for the trail improvement sub-project. “Women in our Ward No. 7 work a lot. They are powerful and active. Two Mandir in our Ward were all made by women.” by Mr. Sabil Gurung, Vice-chairperson of Users' Group , Ward No. 7, Gurung, Male. In reality, it has been men who had carried huge stones and manage the works, however, they never said that men have made the Mandir.

On the contrary, a man in the Ward No. 6 responded as : “Women have no physical power and cannot work. Therefore, we gathered only men as much as possible. ” by Mr. D. Chairperson of User s' Group Committee, Ward No. 6, Brahmin, Male. Thus the difference between the Ward No.6 and No. 7 can be seen.

III. Problems Encountered

It would be very difficult to motivate people since they have their own way of dealing and managing the development work and solving the problems acquired in a long period. People in the Ward No. 6 say that they don't need beautiful trails but strong ones are needed, and the work done by the people in the Ward No. 7 is not well accepted. They say that they have their own way of doing things. However, from every aspect considered, the strong and sustainable trails have been well considered by the people of the Ward No. 7, and not by the people of the Ward No.6 as can be seen from the above Table 5.

The people of the Ward No. 7 think that their trails should be made by themselves cooperatively, thus their communal consciousness is very high. They do the work while thinking about the problems they may encounter in the future, thus sustainability is considered together with the plantation of the trees along side of the trails.

The people of 39 household of the Ward No. 6 appear to be cooperative, however, in reality a lots of criticism arise once questioned. They also say that it would be easier to live by following the

strong people's opinions in the village and cooperate with them. Maybe, there is a system like "Murahachibu" of the old times in Japanese villages, which expels those who do not follow the village rules. Those who are in a socially weak position cannot be given a chance to speak out and just follow those who are at an advantaged position.

IV. Recommendations for the Second Year's Operation

The M/P team hopes that the gender education should be given not only to women but also to men. If there are more men who can understand the gender issues, women can have more opportunities to express their views. It is important to give education to men and transform their consciousness. For example, if a motivator is a man who think like the man in the Ward No. 6 who believe the stereotyped concept of women as they cannot do anything, he cannot do the sufficient motivation even if he is familiar with the village situations. The stereotyped concepts of gender have been expressed by people as follows:

- 1) Food should be cooked by women,
- 2) If women plant the seedlings, they won't grow (said by Gurung women), and
- 3) It is not good for women to say their opinions in front of men.

If the villagers are well motivated, they will become active and the results of the work would be quite different, which have been obvious from the comparison of the above cases. The M/P team has noticed the difference between before and after the motivation has been done as follows:

- 1) After being motivated, the villagers became to speak more at the meetings. Those women who previously did not know what to say at the meetings became gradually speaking out,
- 2) People became time conscious,
- 3) People became interested in the development,
- 4) The number of women participants has increased through having several meetings,
- 5) People became to put more efforts to gain knowledge they did not have. For example, they started asking questions about how to manage the labour cost and accounting from Ward No. 7.

It seems to be important to motivate the middle caste people in case of Ward No. 6, since the Ward people are largely divided into the well-off and the poor and the well-offs are taking the leadership. It seems that if the middle caste can be well motivated, they can cooperate with both the higher and the lower caste, and the communication seems to be improved. Since women can express themselves well at the women only meetings, if the M/P team can give good guidance, they may be able to change their stereotyped concept of gender and can transform gender relationship. Especially, if the lower caste women can be motivated, the overall community may become more gender conscious as mutual effects and positive changes may occur.

Japan International Cooperation Agency

**HMG/JICA Community Development & Forest/ Watershed Conservation Project
HMG/JOCV Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project**

Workshop on Gender Sensitivity in
Community Participation
Pokhara
20-25 June 1996

Case Study No. 2

Language : English

Case Study
on
Trail Improvement in Arba Bijaya

Prepared by: Ms. Saraswoti Karki

Site Office: Arba Bijaya

District: Kaski

Presentation
of
Arbaghari Path Irrigation Canal Sub-Project
for Workshop on Gender Sensitivity in Community Participation.

Arba site's inter-community level activity is Arba Ghari Path Irrigation Canal Sub-project which is under construction now. It is being constructed at Bijayapur Khola which lies between part of Arba- Bijaya khola and Rakhi VDC and also includes the User's of those VDCs . It is a permanent stream and on its left side lies the paddy land, which is not so good . It is very difficult to irrigate paddy land in dry season.. In the beginning villagers were much interested in maintaining this existing irrigation canal, therefore we recommended a joint work plan and implemented this sub-project . But now a days, implementation is hampered due to less numbers' of people participation from users' group. Total 225 households have been listed as beneficiaries among the three VDCs i.e. Arba, Kalika & Rakhi for this sub-project and 20 hectare cultivating land will be irrigated. There are Chhetri, Kami and Damai in the ethnic composition. Brahman is the dominating caste and this caste dominates other ethnic group as well as women.

1. Profile of the VDCs:

Kalika VDC

Ward No.	Population			No. of House holds	Ethnic composition	Literacy rate	economic situations	Gender
	Male	Female	Total					
1	475	423	898	193	Kami, Damai, Sarki, Brahman, Chhetri, Gurung,	60%	medium	possible
2	225	235	460	75	Brahman, Chhetri, Bhujel,	65%	medium	possible
3	429	408	837	127	Brahman, Chhetri,	70%	medium	Impossible
4	405	391	796	150	Brahman, Chhetri, Damai, Gurung,	70%	normal	Impossible
5	107	95	202	33	Brahman, Chhetri, Damai, Gurung,	45%	normal	possible
6	215	213	428	74	Brahman, Chhetri,	55%	medium	Impossible
7	194	195	389	62	Gurung, Kami,	40%	medium	possible
8	156	167	323	53	Brahman, Chhetri, Gurung, Magar,	45%	normal	Impossible
9	393	401	794	139	Gurung, Brahman, Chhetri,	40%	normal	possible
Total	2599	2528	5127	206				

Rakhi VDC

Ward No.	Population			No.of House holds	Ethnic composition	Literacy rate	Economic situations	Gender
	Male	Female	Total					
1	246	236	482	82	Brahman, Kami Damai,	65%	medium	possible, according to chairman vice chairman and secretary.
2	185	190	375	59	Brahman, Chhetri, Kami,	60%	medium	do
3	181	180	361	58	Brahman, Kami, Damai,	550%	medium	do
4	435	469	904	106	Brahman, Chhetri, Kami, Damai, Sarki	75%	medium	do
5	153	174	327	58	Brahman, Chhetri,	50%	medium	do
6	233	236	469	83	Brahman, Chhetri,	40%	medium	do
7	260	247	507	81	Brahman, Chhetri,	55%	normal	do
8	204	207	411	69	Brahman, Chhetri,	50%	normal	do
9	434	439	873	205	Brahman, Chhetri, Gurung, Magar, Damai,	60%	medium	do
Total	2331	2374	4705	801				

Arba-Bijaya VDC

Ward No.	Population			No. of House holds	Ethnic composition	Literacy rate	economic situations	Gender
	Male	Female	Total					
1	304	349	653	100	Brahman, Chhetri, Kami, Bhujel, Gurung,	60%	medium	very difficult (Dominated by rich person)
2	265	311	576	78	Brahman, Gurung, Chhetri, Damai, Sarki Tamang,	70%	10% high 80% medium 10% normal	possible. (Majority of people)
3	110	149	259	52	Brahman, Bhujel, Gurung,	60%	50% high 40% medium 10% normal	very difficult (Dominated by rich person)
4	166	175	341	72	Brahman, Damai, Gurung,	60%	Same as ward no. 2	very difficult (Dominated Rich person, men to women)
5	206	250	456	69	Brahman, Chhetri, Damai, Kami,	60%	30% high 40% medium 30% normal	Impossible
6	277	288	560	110	Brahman, Kami, Damai, Bhujel,	50%	50% high 50% medium 45% normal	Possible
7	79	142	221	40	Gurung, Sarki, Kami, Bhujel, Brahman,	55%	50% high 20% medium 30% normal	possible
8	181	197	378	63	Gurung, Kami, Dami,	40%	5% high 45% medium 50% normal	possible
9	85	81	166	28	Gurung, Brahman, Kami,	40%	5% high 74% medium 21% normal	difficult in Lower caste (Dominated by Gurung)
Total	1668	1942	3610					

Main activities in the Arba Bijaya VDC

There are three kinds of main activities in the Arba VDC as follows:

- (1) Extension Programme:
 - Information Dissemination
 - Film show
 - Poster Show
 - Mini study tour

- (2) Training:
 - Improved stove installation training
 - Summer kitchen garden training
 - Ginger cultivation training

In Arba, one inter-community level sub-project has been implemented under the Forest/Watershed conservation programme i.e. Arba Ghari Path Irrigation Canal. In total nine sub-projects have been implemented which are on going as community level activities. Two sub-projects are under the community infrastructure development programme (Trails improvement) and two sub-projects are under the income generation programme (ginger cultivation). Among them three sub-projects have been completed and five sub-projects are on the way.

Please see Annex 3 Face sheet of sub-project (1).

Gender Sensitivity: Efforts/Insights:

Arba Ghari Path Irrigation is the first sub-project of Arba site. Most of the family living in Arba VDC are Brahmins. They are the dominating caste and women of all the caste in the community try to stay away from development work. The Brahmins are forward in decision making, planning and implementation of the projects and such opportunities are provided neither to other caste nor to the women.

They often made 5-7 members committee for any kind of project and expected hundred percent budget expenditure to be provided by the government for the completion of the project. They do not have any concept of peoples participation, which does not match with our project's concept and goal. So at the beginning, we had a very difficult time explaining about our Projects concept and goal to the communities.

Therefore the following steps were taken for gender sensitivity:

1. Meeting were conducted among all level of the communities and some time separately for women and occupational castes only. In the meeting we tried to motivate them by showing the posters.

2. Tried to bring together (expose) the women as well as occupational castes in the community.

3. In every meeting it was informed and advised that sustainable community development activities can be possible only by the peoples full participation and by decision making, planning implementation both by male and female.

4. Film show had been organized for the villager of Ward No. 2,3,4,5 & 6 in Arba VDC. The main purpose of the film show programme (Banpali) was to motivate the villagers and to encourage them to do any kind of community development works. The conducted activities for women & occupational caste shown in the film were very effective to the community.

In the inter-community level sub-project implemented for three VDCs Arba, Kalika, and Rakhi, majority of the users' group are rich and have concept that the female and occupational castes can not decide for themselves and we realized, that this kind of attitude can not be removed immediately.

IV. Major Problems and Obstacles Encountered

- * Lack of women's participation in the management committee.
- * Lack of women's participation in the activities of users' group.

Major Cause:

- * VDC Chairperson, existing irrigation committee members and other upper caste people have a concept that women must do only the domestic work, they should not be sent outside for the community works.
- * Less numbers of beneficiaries for the irrigation canal, as lower caste and women thought that this sub-project was beneficial only to the rich people, therefore they did not participate in irrigation canal sub-project.
- * Before starting our project, they expected hundred percent budget expenditure with out peoples participation.
- * Users' who have paddy field (Khet) near the river bank did not participate in the irrigation canal sub-project because on rainy season their field would be covered by water and there was no need of canal for them.

Efforts to understand or Solve these Problems

- * M/P team focused their every meeting on 50% women participation and gave advice in this regard.
- * At the time of monitoring and supervision we gave advise to management committee and users' group. For awareness building and peoples participation, made house to house visit of users' group in Wards No. 2,3,4 & 5 of Arba VDC.
- * A Joint meeting was held between the Projects and management committee.
- * Follow up of information dissemination.

Recommendation for Strengthening Gender Sensitivity for the Empowerment of People and Sustainable Development:

1. There should be management to empower women through non-formal education (adult literacy class) to enable women to participate more in group discussion, meeting, need, identification and decision making.
2. There should be clear guidelines and methodology to facilitate concerning training/workshop and study tour for all the users' group. Besides this training, study tour, income generation activities should also be provided for the poor, female and occupational caste as well.
3. Relative training/workshop and observation tour in the field of agriculture and crops in model areas should be organized to the female farmers of all the castes to build up their leadership capacity.
4. Child care center should be established in the community because most females in the village cannot take proper care of their child, as most of the time they are engaged in the collection of fuel wood, fodder, agriculture field and domestic work.

If, the above mentioned recommendations can be applied carefully, we may obtain some indicators for second years operation. Which are listed below:

- * The capacity of the people to identify their problems and needs will be increased. So far the communities have been following their traditional ways and they are unable to identify their basic needs & problems. They have no coordination in the community between all level, male & female. But after training/workshop and observation tour they can share and exchange new ideas, which will increase their self-confidence and start thinking about their future.
- * There will be a change in the attitudes of male/female, occupational caste and rich/poor people for the good. They will take equal responsibility for the activities in the community.
- * Motivation and realization will make the people (male/female of all caste) ready for equal participation in decision making, project identification, planning, formation of management committee and implementation, which is a very important factor for sustainable development in future.
- * There will be development of leadership in the community for those who are capable. Good coordination will be developed between male, female, occupational caste and other castes, which will help in gender sensitivity.

Annex 3. Face Sheet of Sub-project (1)

Date: 5 June, 1996 No.: 1

1. Title of Subproject: Arba Ghari-Path Irrigation Canal	
2. Location: Arba-ghari	Ward No.: 5 VDC: Arba Bijaya
3. Total Cost: Rs. 449163.74 (100 %)	6. Approved Date: 21 Jun., 1996
4. HMG/JICA: Rs. 3,50390-24 (78 %)	7. Starting Date: 24 Jun., 1996
5. User Group: Rs. 98,773.52 (22 %)	8. Completion Date: 31 March, 1996 but not completed yet
9. Total No. of Benefited Households: 225	(Schedule Castes : 6)
10. Total No. of User Group Committee Members: 15	(Female: 0 Male: 15)
11. Total No. of User Group Members: 225	(F: 48 M: 177) (SC : 6)
<p>12. Summary of the Sub-projects: (Objectives, Main Activities, Methodology, Problems and Obstacles encountered Monitoring, Maintenance, Sustainability, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The main activities of the sub-project were the constructions of steel canal , two culverts, 30 meters main canal and intake. * The methodology of sub-project, HMG/JICA/JOCV supervision, monitoring, materials and skill labors charge and the users' committee has been managing people participation for unskilled labour. * The problem of the sub-project was less peoples participation (weak management and unqualified leadership). * The obstacles of the sub-project was the motorable road from Kahunkhola to Dudhpokhari (Motorable road that passes through damside of the irrigation canal's). * The monitoring of the sub-project, time to time observation and supervision by M/P team and one supervisor has been appointed for this sub-project's supervision. * For the maintenance of the sub-project , management committee will arrange maintenance system after completing the sub-project. * For the sustainability of the sub-project, users' said that the irrigation canal is basically needed to irrigate the paddy field. 	
13. Community Participation: Minimum zero and maximum thirty eight person.	
14. Gender Consideration: Impossible (socially dominated women , lower caste & poor people)	
15. Environmental Consideration: Bijayapurkhola will be controlled by the dam..	

Japan International Cooperation Agency

**HMG/JICA Community Development & Forest/ Watershed Conservation Project
HMG/JOCV Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project**

Workshop on Gender Sensitivity in
Community Participation
Pokhara
20-25 June 1996

Case Study No. 3

Language : English

Case Study
on
Goat Raising in Chapakot

Prepared by: Ms. Mikiko Nagai

Site Office: Chapakot

District: Kaski

INTRODUCTION

This paper is going to deal with the goat raising sub-project in the ward no. 7, Chapakot. The case study of goat raising was selected for the presentation because it involves more issues on gender and sustainability than any other implemented sub-projects.

The members of two goat raising groups are all women with the majority of the low caste, as, in particular, they are the target of our income generation (IG) programmes. Another important point to make is that there is no fixed time for the operational period for the goat raising, unlike other sub-projects. The implementation of goat raising will last as long as it lasts!

While there have been some other agencies conducting similar activities as ours in Chapakot, the goat raising members are all new for such programmes. Therefore, the observation of each phase of their activity is worth examining; as both the members and us, the M/P team, are supposed to encounter numerous problems and discoveries at present and in future.

PROFILE OF THE WARD NO. 7

The ward no. 7 has a population of 762, the largest of all nine wards in Chapakot VDC. However, the number of households of the ward no. 7 is 120, slightly smaller than that of the ward no. 3 (133), which indicates that the average size of the family in the ward no. 7 (6.35) is larger than that in the ward no. 3 (5.19).

As for the composition of ethnic groups, the number of Brahmin family is outstanding: 60 per cent of the total households number of the ward no. 7.

Table 1. Ethnic Composition of the Ward No. 7

1 NO.	SETTLEMENT	NUMBER of HOUSEHOLDS BY ETHNIC COMPOSITION					total
		Brahmin	Sarki	Kami	Gurung	Others	
1.	Marse	12	-	-	-	-	12
2	Ausele Chaur	18	-	-	-	-	18
3	Khor Pakha	16	11	12	-	4	43
4	Sarki Gaun	-	11	-	-	-	11
5	Raye Swara	9	-	-	-	-	9
6	Others	19	3	2	5	-	29
TOTAL		72	25	14	5	4	120

The above table shows that there are hardly any ethnically mixed settlements in the ward no. 7, apart from KHORPAKHA settlement where the activity of goat raising has started from May 1996 onwards.

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF KHORPAKHA, WARD NO. 7

As this paper is to focus on the goat raising sub-project of Khorpakha women, information on their economic status and educational background can help us increasing the understanding of their social conditions.

Despite of their advantage in having occupations, i.e., Kami for black smith and Sarki for shoe maker, main activities of the low caste people in Khorpakha are farming/agriculture. Out of 12 Kami members, only two (of their male family members) are engaged in the black smith as their minor economic activities for the off-season ; demand for their particular work does not arise much during the farming season.

Average possession of the land in Khorpakha is approximately two ropani (1 ropani= 500 sq. meter) which is far from the level of self-sufficiency in food production. As Khorpakha is surrounded by the lands of the rich Brahmins, a plenty of manual work is available at the farming season.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF KHORPAKHA WOMEN

The members of the goat raising sub-project are all married female and their natal places are all outside Khorpakha. Although their educational background was not obtained in accurate, it can be said that they are illiterate, except for one woman who had studied up to 3 class at her natal. Even the youngest member (22 years old) has not studied at school at all.

Informal education was started from mid-January 1996 for the period of six months by a local organization called Macha Puchare Conservation. 14 out of the 18 goat raising members have been attending this course and they are now able to write at least their name. The goal of this literacy class is to enable women to read and write a short letter within the given period, however, whether all women can achieve this goal or not seems to be questionable.

OTHER ACTIVITIES IN THE WARD NO. 7

Prior to the goat raising activity in Khorpakha, a sub-project on Maintenance of Irrigation Channel and Landslide Control was started

in Auselu Chaur in April 1996. The work was disturbed and delayed due to the arrival of farming season. As a result, only about 50 per cent of the work has been finished despite the expected completion date of 13 June 1996.

The beneficiaries of this sub-project are mainly Brahmin (81 %) and Sarki (18.3 %). The Sarki is the occupational caste of shoe maker, who were previously poor and landless, but have recently gained more land possession by doing such labour works as carpentry and construction of houses.

GENDER SENSITIVITY IN GOAT RAISING ACTIVITY, WARD NO.7, CHAPAKOT

BACKGROUND

Before going on to discuss the gender issues on goat raising, the way how we introduced the system of goat raising must be understood even in brief.

First of all, the members of goat raising groups are mainly from the low caste: 16 out of 18 members are the low caste with the majority of Kami (12) who traditionally represent the occupational caste of ' black smith '. The ethnic composition of two goat raising groups is shown in Table 2. While the group Srizana is fairly mixed with several

Table 2. Ethnic Composition of the Goat Raising Groups

Ethnic G.	Group: Srizana	Group: Lalupate	Total No.
Kami (L)	3	9	12
Sarki(L)	4	-	4
Bhujel (M)	1	-	1
Brahmin (H)	1	-	1
TOTAL	9	9	18

Note: Blankets indicate the level of caste: L=low, M=middle, and H=high.

ethnic women, the members of the group Lalupate are solely composed by the Kamis.

The name of the groups was given by the members themselves, in order to make clear difference of the two groups. There has been no such customs as giving a name to a group in Chapakot, but this 'naming' in fact was effective, as the members seem to be more familiar with their own group, rather than calling each other by no.1 and 2.

As far as the method of the goat raising is concerned, the attached Diagram 1.(see ANNEX) explain how the goats are to be distributed among the members. Having observed the practice of goat raising done by the women group in Kalika VDC during our study tour, we modified their method and adopted as such.

Also the experience of Women Development Section (WDS) in Chapakot proved the difficulty of applying loan schemes to the women of underprivileged groups, given that the risk will be considerably high for those who have hardly any experience with the economic activities like cattle raising. Apparently, some women misunderstood the aim of the loan scheme as they complained that, ' WDS didn't do anything for us, since we all have to return the profit within a few months! '.

To make all the member understood this complicated procedure needed a great effort. The attached diagram was used for the theoretical session of the goat raising training undertaken by the M/P team.

GENDER SENSITIVITY: Why People of Khorpakha has not been Active

The first impression we, the M/P team received from the members of goat raising was rather negative and passive; they listened carefully to what we said but hardly commented. It has been a couple of months since we started making contact with them, however, the attitude has not changed much. The following examination of the gender sensitivity is then going to be focused on the reasons why the people of Khorpakha has not been active.

1. Being as the Low Caste

Although it is not always true that the living standard of the low caste is also lower than that of the high caste such as Brahmins, the level of social class and economic situation seems to coincide in most of the cases in Chapakot. The members of goat raising is also the case; poverty and the social disadvantage live side by side.

Furthermore, another major ethnic group in Khorpakha is the Brahmins (see Table 1.), which may be a factor to discourage the activity of such people as Kami and Sarki. They have traditionally been

poor, the least educated and thus eventually been isolated from others, from the important decision-making process. At the start of the goat raising in Khorpakha, it was the Brahmins who claimed why on earth the M/P team had provided goats with the low castes but not with them.

2. Being as the Low Caste Women

Being as women, they can merely remain to be passive, never speak loud in front of the audience, except for a few. Mother's group is there but the Khorpakha women formed it as many others did elsewhere. Without such programmes as income generation, they just engage themselves busy with the tight schedule of housework.

During the goat raising training for three days in Khorpakha, they repeatedly said that, " *hamuro dukka dhera chan* (we have so much burdens), because we are poor and uneducated ". It almost sounded as if their voices were coming out of their habits but not profoundly out of their strong sense of being poor and low.

Among all women in Khorpakha, there is an evidence that the high caste women are more educated than the low caste women. For instance, at the literacy class currently going on, most of women participants studying calculation at the higher class are the high castes, while the students of the basic writing class are the low castes, including many of the members of goat raising. Although the difference of women behaviour according to the caste rank is less visible than that of men and women, the high caste women could have at least been more active and capable than the low castes as their own males did always so in their communities.

3. Lack of Opportunity

Given all the negative images like 'low', 'poor' and 'women', the women of Khorpakha did not attract the outside assistance much until recently. Income generation programmes of the other NGOs are by now wide spread in Chapakot but not at least in Khorpakha. There must be many reasons from the donors side, however, one thing important to note, from the recipient side is that they were not motivated enough. They only patiently waited for their turn to come. The more lower caste women involved in such activities, the more active and motivated they could have been. There is an exception in our groups, however, in that one woman has been involving in a couple of other income generation programmes even before ours. Although once we thought of letting her out of the group, other members worried, as she was the sole active participant.

PROBLEMS AND MEASURES

1. Male Bias ?

It was only after the formation of the goat raising group that both the members and M/P team felt the necessity of bringing male members into the group. At the training, we came across with the difficulty in building a hut for goats, only by women. (And huts must be prepared for all the members, sooner or later.) It would have been easier though, if we had male members in the groups, too, not only for 'hard' works like construction, but also for the book keeping, accounting and other management works. It is of course preferable if that sort of work to be replaced by women, yet we have to see its context such as that of Khorpakha.

The minority of male members in the women group will also ensure the positive impact on the coordination. Can a small number of men possibly dominate the rest of mass of matured women ? The answer would be most probably NO, unless he is an exceptionally outstanding figure in the village.

Adding to this, to make more men to be aware of the activity of women must be an important issue. Without the support of the male members of the family, what is really expected from the IG programmes will not be accrued.

2. Balancing the Cost Sharing

The management of goat raising can be varied according to the capacity of each group. At the initial stage, we prepared a scheme for the members to introduce an improved/hybrid he-goat (male goat) so that their goats can attract the market at higher price than the local ones in the near future. On the contrary, however, the maintenance of such an expensive input need a considerable effort and understanding, which we thought that we cannot expect from our members at the current stage. Perhaps, they will be ready to expand their activities some months later when they got more accustomed to the goat raising.

Also the budget can be flexible. The cost sharing by the Khorpakha women was the maximum we could offer, that is, 25 per cent of the cost of first 3 goats. The rest of 75 per cent is to be bore by the Project. (see ANNEX, Diagram 1 again !) As it is our very first income generation programme, we made it as simple and as easy as possible. For the second year, the M/P team should first examine more on the economic and social situations of the concerning women and apply appropriate

rules and restrictions upon them, in order to encourage more women to be more powerful actors in the development process of Nepal.

3. Practice of Other NGOs

As already mentioned elsewhere, there are three other development agencies involved in the IG programmes in Chapakot. Before the start of our own activity, we took part in the observation tour of other IG programmes in Chapakot and learned some important lessons, which will be worth noting here for our future activities.

Table 3. Lessons Learned from Other NGOs in Chapakot

LESSONS LEARNED	REMARKS	PROVISION
1. Programme overlapping	If members receive more than 2 IG programmes at the same time, they can neglect one of them or, both.	First, check the past record of all the applications and then interview with women before the approval of sub-projects.
2. Importance of monitoring	To identify problems as quickly as possible. Need to make sure whether they are doing the right work at the right time, esp, at the initial stage.	Repeat both informal and formal (like monthly meetings) visit to the site at the beginning. Request-based visit after some time.
3. Market provision	Without market provision, members can only produce and consume by themselves. Such activities do not raise any ' income '.	Market for goat is to be provided by the Project, not only by themselves at the initial stage.
4. Access to professional input	Many of the unsuccessful examples are due to the lack of professional input e.g., animal death, agricultural diseases or damages.	Both M/P team and members themselves keep close contact with local agricultural and veterinary offices.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Suggestion of possible indicators which express the degree of success in **EMPOWERMENT** and **SUSTAINABILITY** for the goat raising.

Since the goat raising in Khorpakha was started only some months ago, it is still too early to assess the impact of its activity. However, it is not too early, on the contrary, to start considering the indicators used for the evaluation at the initial stage of the sub-project implementation like now, as this particular indicator can be tested and applied during the monitoring phase.

It is normally the third person who assess the project impact and thus there lie certain limitations for the project staffs like the M/P team to replace that work. Here is the list of the possible indicators(both quantitative and qualitative) for the evaluation which the M/P will be able to use during the monitoring process.

If the ' goal' of the goat raising activity is to lead the empowerment of women and the sustainability, what are suggested below could be called as the 'sub-goal', i.e., the necessary criteria for the achievement of our very goal.

1. Quantitative Indicators

- Increase in the number of goat possessed by the members
- Increase in the income from the goat raising activity
- Awareness of the education
 - 1) The number of children going to school
 - 2) Attendance of the members at the literacy class
- Participation at the meeting in the villages

2. Qualitative Indicators

- Activity of the goat raising itself: how to cope with any difficulties and problems
- Awareness of the forest conservation
 - * Management of the grass fodder for goats
- Ability to lead other members in the group
- Possibility for starting other IG programmes

CONCLUSIONS

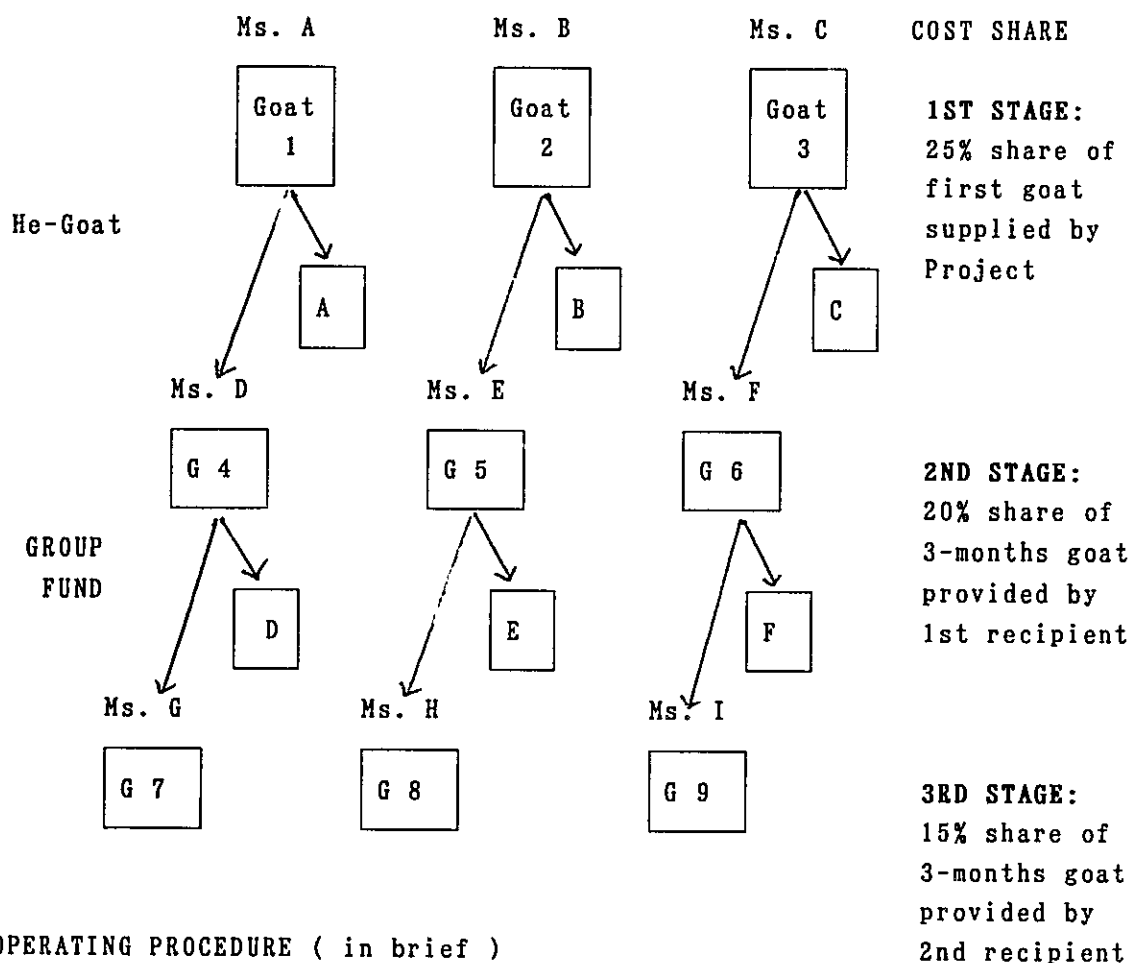
The goat raising activity in Chapakot involves the majority of low caste women who are most vulnerable in the development process of Nepal. While there are many reasons behind their lack of motivation, there are a lot of rooms left to bring the changes in their current attitude and activity itself. In that sense, the M/P team is quite positive in mobilising them and other women in the waiting list for the second phase of the project operation.

The examination of activities of women such as, the goat raising groups in Khorpakha largely depends on the observer's view. However, when we talk about 'observer', the position of the M/P team is unique in a sense; we are not totally observers or even outsiders as we live and share the life with the villagers. Having lived and worked in the village for nearly one year, my point of view as an outsider must be weakened to some extent. Therefore, what is supposed to be recognized and reported may not be reflected all in this paper.

According to the applications for the sub-project in the previous year, demands for the goat raising was the highest of all. While the measures recommended throughout this paper should be applied to the new groups, the practice of the current goat raising groups will certainly have impacts on the new ones, and vice versa, which, I believe, is another important element of the women in development.

ANNEX

Diagram 1. Goat raising : Distribution of Goat



OPERATING PROCEDURE (in brief)

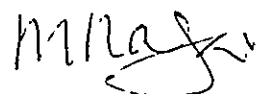
- 1) Nine members make three groups which have three members inside respectively. From each group, one person must be chosen for the first supply of goat. For example, group 1 = goat no.1, 4 and 7 (Ms. A, D and G).
- 2) With the birth of first off-spring of the goat supplied, the first and the second recipients (From G 1 to G 7) have to provide one of two goats with the next recipient of the group and keep the rest for their own activities.
- 3) Proportion of the user's cost was fixed according to the speed of supply and the age of goat provided. Whereas the first recipients must return 25 % of the cost of a goat, of more than one year old to the Project, the second and third share only 20 % and 15 %, respectively, of the baby ones (3 months) to contribute to the group fund.
- 4) Every member is subject to pay 10 for the member fee at the monthly meeting.

Annex 3. Face Sheet on Subproject (1)

Date: 31 May 1996 No. 6

1 Title of Subproject. Goat Raising (Income Generation Activity)	
2 Location. KHORPAKHA	Ward No. 7 VDC. CHAPAKOT
3. Total Cost: Rs 6900 plus # (100 %)	6 Approved Date: April 1996
4. HMG/JICA: Rs. 5175 " (75 %)	7 Starting Date 28 May 1996
5. User Group: Rs. 1725 " (25 %)	9. Completion Date - - -
10. Total No. of Benefited Households: 18 (9 each group Occupational Castes. 16)	
11. Total No. of User Group Committee Members: 9 (Female. 8 Male: 1*)	
12. Total No. of User Group Members: 18 (F. 18 M. 0) (OC. 16)	
13. Summary of the Subproject (Objectives, Main Activities, Methodology, Problems and Obstacles encountered, Monitoring, Maintenance, Sustainability, etc.) OBJECTIVES: To raise income through Goat Raising, to give women more responsibility and involve them in "economic activities." MAIN ACTIVITIES: 3 in each 9 member (of 2 groups) raise the goats provided by Project. The off-springs of those first goats are to be provided for the next 3 members. Share of the members are determined by the speed of the supply of goats. Members are called for a meeting once a month to discuss problems + to collect group fund of Rs.10/- for the management of activity + other purposes. PROBLEMS: A lack of educated members who could lead the other members. Therefore it needs considerable time and effort to make them understand. Once-a-month meeting will help them to learn/share the problems with other members. SUPERVISION: is an important part of this programme as to make sure the physical condition of goats and the group coordination in general. As the site assistant of Chapakot is from this settlement, we have an easy access to contact them and vice versa.	
14. Community Participation: SEE ANNEX 4 (1)	
15. Gender Consideration: " "	
16 Environmental Consideration: " "	

REPORT PREPARED BYM. NAGAI



Annex 4. Face Sheet on Capacity Building and Training Programme (1)

Date: 31 MAY 1996 No.: 3

1. Title of Subproject: <u>Goat Raising Training</u>	
2. Location: <u>Site Office/Khorpakha</u> Ward No: <u>7</u> VDC: <u>Chapakot</u>	
3. Total Cost: Rs. <u>---</u> (100 %)	6. Approved Date: <u>April 1996</u>
4. HMG/JICA: Rs. <u>---</u> (%)	7. Starting Date: <u>16 April 1996</u>
5. Participants: Rs. <u>---</u> (%)	9. Completion Date: <u>18 April 1996</u>
10. Total No. of Participants: <u>18</u> (F: <u>18</u> M: <u>1*</u>) (OC: <u>16</u>)	
11. Summary of the Programme: (Objectives, Main Activities, Methodology, Problems and Obstacles encountered, Monitoring, Follow-up, Sustainability, etc.) OBJECTIVES: To learn how to raise goat, how to construct huts for goat. METHODOLOGY: 3 days training was conducted as follows: 1st day: theoretical introduction about goat, animal husbandry, system & rule of our IG activity. 2nd day: hut making (for night) at Khorpakha 3rd day: hut making (cont.+for day) at Khorpakha PROBLEMS: As all the participants were female, we had to find a male person to construct a hut. Also, the training from the 2nd day onwards was a little inefficient; we had too many members to make only one small hut!! The hut itself was a quite traditional one, and thus some claimed that they didn't even need a training. FOLLOW-UP: Before the implementation of goat raising, M/P team observed the completed 5 huts to make sure they are ready for the programme. Most of them made window too small and needed some modification. OTHER REMARKS: As we provided 6 goats (3 for each group) rest of members have not completed the construction of hut. Introduction of modern style of hut must be taken into consideration.	
12. Community Participation: <p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT NOT RELATED</p>	
13. Gender Consideration: Since animal husbandry has traditionally been the women's task, training was targetted at women.	
14. Environmental Consideration: It could be said that without having a hut, cattles can disturb the surrounding environment... (?)	

* indicates that a male person helped the groupmembers to construct a hut for 2 days.

REPORT PREPARED BY M. NAGAI

M Nagai

Annex : 3 Face Sheet of Sub-projects (2)

Photographs of others information of the Sub-project

The Case Study of Goat Raising Activity in Chapakot



Training for Goat Raising (hut making) at Khorpakha Ward no. 7 , Chapakot



With the members of Goat Raising in Khorpakha

Japan International Cooperation Agency

**HMG/JICA Community Development & Forest/ Watershed Conservation Project
HMG/JOCV Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project**

Workshop on Gender Sensitivity in
Community Participation
Pokhara
20-25 June 1996

Case Study No. 4

Language : English

Case Study
on
Drinking Water Supply in Chapakot

Prepared by: Ms. Tika Biswa Karma

Site Office: Chapakot

District: Kaski

**Presentation
of
Arubote Drinking Water Supply Sub-Project
in the Workshop on Gender Sensitivity in Community Participation**

Chapakot is situated in the North Western part of Kaski. Most of the land are covered with green hills, river and there is little plain area in the Eastern part.

I. Profile of the Ward

Population of Ward:

Male	313
Female	377
Total	690

The Ward No. 3 has four kinds of ethnical inhabitants as given below:

Settlements	Brahmin	Magar	Kami	Damai	Sarki	Others	Total
Nirmanegaun	13	2	8	-	3	2	28
Raikargaun	8	27	6	-	-	-	41
Arubot	4		4		13		21
Daudukarka	16	1	3	2	3	5	30
Total	41	30	21	2	19	7	120

Ward No. 3 of Chapakot VDC has 120 households.

Population of Arubot: 165

Female-	113
Male -	52

Literacy Rate:

Most of the population in Arubote can only sign with the finger print. The literacy rate among the woman is just around 3% and that of occupational caste may not be more than 0.5% (from VDC profile). The literacy class was conducted only for the women in ward no. 3 and not for the occupational caste. Some people are able to read and write only. Just one girl is under S.L.C. There is nobody doing office work (civil service). The surprising things is that most of the younger generation in Arubot are illiterate.

The primary school was established at the Brim settlement near Arubot only 3 years ago . As Arubot was surrounded by the heavy jungle, small children were unable to go to school in Bamdi those days, while the primary school was only in Bamdi. The children were scared to go to school and so the attendance was very poor. Though new schools were established but still most of the teenagers at present in Arubot still remain illiterate because they feel old to join school now.

Economic Situation:

Though 90% of the population in Arubot are engaged in agriculture, majority of the people are landless and they have to seek for other alternative ways of living.

Possession of Land	No. of Households	Condition of Land	Activities
1 to 2 Ropani	5	Barren	Work at the agriculture land of land owners. (In farming season) stone digging, carpentry, blacksmith (off season)
11 to 15 Ropani	5		Farming own land, self-sufficient in food production

Most of the occupational caste are landless. They still remain as wage labours. Their young children are forced to do laborious work in urban areas due to their poverty. Some of them are even forced to work as house maid.

In addition to the above activities, it is important to note that women gain extra income through the selling of firewood from November to January.

II. Main Activities in the Ward:

In ward no. 3, one sub-project has been implemented i.e. Arubot Drinking Water Supply sub-project. Besides this there is not a single community level activities conducted.

Please see, Annex: 3, Face sheet of sub-project (1)

III. Gender Sensitivity - Effort and Insights:

In this paper, I would like to examine the Drinking water scheme in Arubot from the genders perspective.

A. Why there has not been any development project in Arubot.

Although both HMG/NGO's had implemented projects on drinking water and sanitation, Arubot could not gain any drinking water facility because of the following reasons:

- 1) Lack of the governments interest on upgrading the life of the occupational caste.
- 2) Lack of awareness/motivation in the people of Arubot.
- 3) The occupational caste do not have any leader to represent their problem.
- 4) The upper castes neglect and dominate the occupational caste.
- 5) The government has been giving authorization only to the upper caste and the occupational caste are deprived of such opportunity. The HMG has neither shown any interest nor has made any effort to understand or to solve their prolems .

B. Reasons why we need to supply drinking water scheme in Arubote are as follows:

- (1) There was one BPT water tank and one tapstand in Arubot from which drinking water is supplied to Nirmanegaun .
- (2) Lack of the coordination between Arubot and Nirmanegaun therefore, Arubot could not gain the authority of drinking water facility.
- (3) Settlement mostly consists of occupational caste. Due to the lack of education and backwardness and economical situation they could not solve their problem. Therefore they were forced to drink unpure water from the overflowing of BPT tank , which caused them diarrhoea, hookworm, round worm, pin worm and other kind of diseases.

- Usually 1 to 2 hours time is taken to fetch water, if this time could be saved then women can do other activities during this time. The problem of drinking water is given in the following table:

Affected Households	Quantity of water needed (gagris)	Time taken (minutes)	Total time spent per day in hours
3 to 7	5 to 6	25 to 30	3
9	5	30 to 40	3 ^½
5 to 6	4 to 5	1.30	6

Such kinds of difficulties prevailed among the people of the Arubot and though they were struggling but were unable to do anything. The M/P team came to know about these difficulties and advised the people to demand it as their identified needs. Finally, they decided that the priority should be given to Arubot. Then the processing of drinking water scheme started.

Efforts:

Ward No. 3 has the largest area with four divided settlements/gaun such as Nirmane, Dandakarka, Raiker and Arubot. Among these gauns, the occupational caste people of Arubot is the poorest and are uneducated. The poverty is so intense that there is nothing to feed the family and they are suffering from all kinds of trouble.

When the rest of the gaun came to know that the first priority had been given to the occupational caste of Arubot, they were angry at first and came to discuss the issue with the M/P team. But we were able to convince the Ward chairman and the people of Arubot though it was a big problem.

The surprising thing is that so far, not a single programmes had been conducted in this gaun, while the other gauns of the ward had already implemented some programme two years ago. It means that Arubot was deprived of development activities.

The M/P team realized that women were not interested, inactive women had no interest to cooperate with our program at the beginning of the implementation phase but M/P team:-

- (1) Forced them to speak freely in front of man.
 - (2) Encouraged women to present their opinion.
 - (3) Priority was given to woman's decision and requested them to be decision maker in our sub-project, so that they would be able to play significant role in the development activities.
 - (4) We taught them the value of cooperation and cooperative union or group in the society. M/P team gave them advice and suggestion on how to reduce the load of their domestic work.
 - (5) M/P team came to know the limitation of women's work is just to look after the children, fetch water and farming, therefore our main effort was mainly focussed on convincing the family member to classify the work among them.
- We tried to reduce the villager's sense of untouchability towards the occupational caste and to coordinate with them.
 - The opportunity of education and development activities should be given not only for writing/reading, but they must have mental education as well, as it plays an important role in conservation of natural resources. Women must have necessary knowledge of awareness/motivation.

There were some important event (welfare work) to remember which the mother group of Arubot completed 2 years ago.

1. Mother group had maintained temple.
2. The Women Environment group had constructed 210 meter foot trail with people's active participation. Although woman had shown no interest at the beginning, M/P team tried to convince them to participate in Arubot Drinking Water Scheme Committee. 23 women participated regularly. Among them, 3 women were committee members. Works like digging of pipe line and tank, carrying cement bag, collecting stone and sand from bank of the river were done more actively by the committee women than men. Men's participation were not so active as women. This DWS is the first project for them therefore, they were very eager for its construction. The committee members started showing their interest and moved according to the direction of the Committee Chair person.

Mr. C.M. B.K. had played an important role in monitoring and managing this sub-project though he was uneducated and did not have any kind of training. As the farming season was approaching, there were all kind of works to do. He left his work behind and spent most of his time for the sub-project. Due to the lack of the coordination between Chair person and Woman's committee they did the work by themselves.

Having gained some experience after the completion of DWS sub-project, there may be some possibility for future activities for them like (foot trail improvement, irrigation canal, chautara maintenance)

IV. Major Problems and Obstacles Encountered:

Due to misunderstanding of the supervisor, 3 days constructed wall had been broken by the middle level technicians. Now DWS sub-project is almost completed. The four distribution tap has been constructed of which one tap was constructed by WSD by giving cement bags. Some problems has arisen like pipe setting. The distance between the sources and BPT tank is low.

Nirmanegaun had directly plumbed through the 1.5 inch. pipe. The location of setting pipe is slow down. But new tank input pipe 1.5 inches up above. So, whether this upper pipe can directly plumb water through the new tank is questionable.

The problem was arisen due to the inefficiency of the committee. The users committee should keep a chowkidar (valve operator). Now we just have to wait and see for its operation and hope that our training will help in the sustainability of this sub-project

- (1) Women have less access to income, wealth, employment, education and health facilities than men,
- (2) Domination and ill behaviour from man
- (3) Have very few legal rights than man
- (4) Along with the obstacle as mentioned above, the occupational caste woman are further facing disadvantages due to caste barriers.
- (5) Zero - access to literacy skill levels.

Other Issues:

1. Literacy:

The occupational caste in Arubot, may not be more than 0.5%. Nobody goes to office services. The occupational caste have heavy work load and cannot afford their family to go to school. The parents often think that their daughter should be married off at an early age. Thus the enrollment of female in school is very low and these are the most difficult problems in community development due to lack of the education, cultural attitude. Due to these reasons poverty is increasing and their job opportunity is reduced.

2. Economic Situation :

The occupational caste in the Arubot are the poorest of the poor. The women need to change their traditional ways to upgrade their status. Most of the households are landless. In addition to working in their small vegetable plots, they work as wage labours. The returns from the farming are very low. Woman and younger ones are paid less than man for any kind of labours. Woman have more work than man and she has to spend far more greater proportion of her time on domestic activities .

In contribution to the husband's income (food processing for the home) females engaged in other activities to contribute to the income.

3. Occupation:

4 to 5 persons are carpenters, 5 to 6 persons are skilled labour (construction of mud wall) and 2 to 3 persons are Black smith. Most of the occupational caste who are landless, remain engaged as wage labour. But their income lasts only for 2 months and hard to maintain their living standard. Although landless group have chance to be engaged all the time as labours, they will do any thing if opportunity is provided.

4. Social Status :

1. There are ethncal discouragement and lack cooperation and unity in the development activities.
2. Due to lack of education and gender sensitivity: the upper castes dominate and misbehave with the occupational caste.
3. The occupational caste usually have big family.
4. Being landless, the occupational castes are forced to work as wage labour.
5. Have no regular income and fixed sources of income activities.
6. The occupational caste peoples are discouraged and dominated by upper caste people in village .
7. The occupational caste do not have the authority to present their problems in the mass meeting of the community.
8. The administration and society did not take any steps to improve the situation of the poor people.
9. All the occupational caste are among the poorest.
10. Uneducated and inefficient .

6. Family Size :

In Arubot there exist big families:

The small family size consists of 4-5 persons.

The middle family size consists of 9 persons.

The big family size consists of 12 persons.

The main cause of increased family size is the birth of the daughters while waiting for the birth of sons. They are unhappy at the birth of daughters. The society gives preference to the birth of son. They think that only son are able to save and look after the family and protect old age people and carry out the death rite for their parents.

7. Death Rate :

Poverty is the most commonly stated reason for the death of children resulting from lack of feeding, carelessness due to the lack of education . In summer season children are highly affected by diarrhoea, hook worm, round worm, pin worm diseases. But sometimes these diseases can increase death rate of children as they fail to reach the hospital .

Women in Arubot are poor. They have to work hours to fulfill the basic needs of their household members because labour productivity is very low. So, it is necessary to encourage them to involve in income generation programmes. But woman's security issue is one of the obstacles for better coordination between husband and wife.

V. Community Development's Intention is to Empower Committee to Ensure Responsibility for their own Development Process.

- For the second years planning and implementation of the sub-project, we have to put more focus on the people than the previous year.
- We must focus on the grass root level of society who are highly disadvantaged
- Affected by the land ownership ,
- Low in literacy and skill levels incompatible with recent jobs,
- High population pressure
- Simple techniques for land production
- Poor physical infrastructure
- limited access for woman to alternative opportunities and market,

It would be meaningful to make effort mostly to all suffering people who need our help. At the same time we have to convince them to contribute maximum people participation in order to ensure their sustainability .

It is meaningful to make effort for those poorest occupational caste who need our help desperately.

I do not support the rigidity in caste system. Every one in the society should enjoy equal privilege and opportunity. People should not be judged by money and or by their caste . All kind of social evils must be removed.

I hope it will be an early step to social justice to maintain the economic balance.

Annex 3. Face Sheet of Sub-project (1)

Date: 3 June, 1996

No.: 3

1. Title of Sub-project: ARUBOT DRINKING WATER SCHEME	
2. Location: Arubot	Ward No.: 3 VDC: Chapakot
3. Total Cost: Rs. 72,363.00 (100 %)	6. Approved Date: 21 April, 1996
4. HMG/JICA: Rs. 48,708.00 (67.3 %)	7. Starting Date: 21 April, 1996
5. Users' Group: Rs. 23,655.00 (32.7 %)	8. Completion Date: June 1996
9. Total No. of Benefited Households: 23 (Scheduled Caste: 15)	
10. Total No. of Users' Group Committee Members: 11 (Female: 4 Male: 7)	
11. Total No. of Users' Group Members: 111 (F: 52 M: 59) (SC: 78.4%)	
12. Summary of the Sub-project: (Objectives, Main Activities, Methodology, Problems and Obstacles encountered, Monitoring, Maintenance, Sustainability etc.)	
<p>Objectives: To provide drinking water near the houses to save time for fetching water.</p> <p>Activities: Construction of reservoir tank, break pressure tank, 3 tapstands and laying & fixing of pipeline by people's participation.</p> <p>Problems: Conflict between 2 villages over the right of water source. In appropriate supervision (by our first supervisor) misled and delayed the work.</p> <p>Maintenance: We provided some basic equipments to users for the maintenance. Also, there is a possibility of giving basic training to the member for the future sustainability.</p> <p>Sustainability: Supply system of water can be intermittent. Therefore, the users' committee should manage a valve operator (person), then we have to wait and see the operation system and our expected training will help the sustainability of this sub-projects.</p>	
13. Community Participation: Satisfactory, but due to the mismanagement & lack of coordination the work turned out to be a little inefficient and thus was delayed.	
14. Gender Consideration: Women were more active than men, partly due to the timing (men were at the field for plowing while women came to the community work)	
15. Environment Consideration: Supply of new drinking water taps will ensure the improvement of sanitation and health of people in this area.	

Japan International Cooperation Agency

**HMG/JICA Community Development & Forest/ Watershed Conservation Project
HMG/JOCV Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project**

Workshop on Gender Sensitivity in
Community Participation
Pokhara
20-25 June 1996

Case Study No. 5

Language : English

Case Study
on
Trail Improvement in Chapakot

Prepared by: Ms. Anuradha Shrestha

Site Office: Chapakot

District: Kaski

**Presentation
of
Trail Improvement Sub-project
in the Workshop of Gender Sensitivity on Community Participation**

I. Profile of the Ward:

Two case studies of community level sub-project (CLSP) from Chapakot VDC are presented in this paper.

Mungre Chautara to Harpankhola (MCH) Trail Improvement is a successful sub-project, while Okhal Dhunga (OD) Trail Improvement Sub-project is the unsuccessful one. The MCH was a joint programme of ward No 1 and 2, where as OD was slowly to be implemented in ward No 6. The number of households and ethnic composition of the CLSP is presented in the table below.

Table 1 : No of households and their ethnic groups in two community level sub-projects

Ethnic groups	MCH (ward no 1+2)	OD (ward no 6)
Brahmin	18	96
Chhetri	1	8
Gurung	34	-
Magar	3	-
Gharti	6	-
KDS	19	17
Total	81	121

In general, households in ward No. 6 are more literate than in ward No. 1 and 2 and it has been noted that the majority of the teachers in Chapakot school come from ward No 6. Literacy rate is also closely associated with ethnic groups, Brahmin and Chhetri are more educated than Gurung and Magar, and they in turn are more educated as compared to KDS groups. Similarly, male are better educated than female, due to adult literacy classes and many of the women are also able to read and write now a days.

Regarding the economic situation of the households in the case study areas, KDS are the deprived groups irrespective of the wards, other ethnic groups on average have food sufficiency of 6 to 9 month, and for rest of the months they have to depend on other sources of income.

II. Main Activities in the Ward

Table 2 : Status of sub- projects in the ward :

S.N.	Sub-projects	Ward No.	Status Sub-projects	Type of sub-projects	Starting Date
1.	Mungre Chautara to Harpankhola	1,2	Completed	Trail Improvement	14 March, 1996
2.	Padherokhola Landslide control	1	Completed	Landslide control	7 March, 1996
3.	Arubot Reservoir Tank	3	On-going	Reservoir Tank	April, 1996
4.	Bhote kulo maintenance and landslide control	7	On-going	Landslide control	April, 1996
5.	Goat raising users committee	7	On-going	Income generation	April, 1996

III. Gender Sensitivity Efforts and Insights

For gender sensitivity following steps were taken:

- (a) Awareness creation among women about the programme ,
- (b) Working through women group "Ama Samuha"
- (c) Encourage women to attend meetings and programmes,
- (d) Women involved in recommendation committee (50% representation)
- (e) Women participation in programme was linked to income generating programmes. Women involved in other programmes are given priority for income generating activities.
- (f) Special training programme in goat raising (90% female) and improved stove (100% female) for women .
- (g) Involvement of more than 60% women in study tour and exposure visits.
- (h) Organizing women into different income generating groups based on their interest.
- (i) Encouraging men members of the family to send women members in mass meeting .

The above mentioned steps were necessary for many reasons. Among them empowerment of women in decision making role is a primary one and second one is to make women aware that the implementation and evaluation of the sub-project is incomplete without active involvement of women.

IV. Major Problems and Obstacles Encountered

- (1) Peoples expectation was very high. To solve this problem, information dissemination was launched in mass meeting, ward meeting, settlement meeting, VDC meeting and women group meeting.
- (2) Villagers came with individual problems rather than community problems, which was solved through information dissemination and by giving advice to the villagers in the meeting.
- (3) Lack of womens participants in the meeting. So, male members of the households were requested to send women in the meeting and this issue was also discussed with 'Ama Samuha'
- (4) 50% womens representation in recommendation committee. The male members raised an issue about women's ability to attend the meeting and their decision making power. It was decided that chances should be provided for them to express their voice by being present in the recommendation committee.

Major clauses of success. MCH (ward No 1 and 2) :

- (1) This is the common problem of ward No 1 and 2,
- (2) Beneficiaries are more (81 HHs without Pumdi Bhumdi VDC),
- (3) It is the main trail to go to ward No 1 and 2, Chapakot and Pumdi Bhumdi VDC,
- (4) Ward members are very co-operative and active. They actively participated in convincing ward members about the importance of the program. They also helped in arranging group meeting, informing beneficiaries about agreement between two wards on the priority problem. During implementation phase they were also involved in supervision of the work going on,
- (5) In this two wards women are very active and they participated in the meeting of recommendation committee. Women were the main force for carrying stone for the sub-project, and also helped in inspiring other wards about the program and to complete the activity before monsoon.
- (6) In Gurung society, community was easily organized for social work.

Major causes of failure Okhaldhunga in ward No 6 :

- (1) This trail is not very necessary, there already existis a trail , which is in a bad condition for people to walk,
- (2) In this ward, as there is no ward member, villagers come individually and not in a group,
- (3) Difficult to organize meeting in this ward,
- (4) Women are not active and they do not want to come in meeting and community work, and
- (5) In Brahmin society, its difficult to organize groups and also women are dominated by male.

Other Issues :

- (1) In the meeting 25% of women and 75% of men participated but in the implementation phase 75% of women and 25% of men participated, and
- (2) Decision making 10% of women and 90% of men participated.

IV. Recommendations for Strengthening Gender Sensitivity for the Empowerment of People and Sustainable Development

- (1) This year a few of the community level sub-projects have already been completed. But users committee (UC) do not have money for its maintenance and service. We have to think in this regard because repair and maintenance is very necessary for sustainable development.
- (2) In CLSP we have to make a recommendation committee for each sub-project. Active people are involved all the sub-projects. How can they attend the meeting every time? Who will do the house work for them?
- (3) KDS group earn their living daily on wage labour. Therefore, they can not contribute their participation for the implementation of sub-projects like others.
- (4) According to operation guidelines 50% of the members in the recommendation committee should be women but the decisions is made only by the male members, very few women are the chairperson or vice chairperson in the recommendation committee. How to deal with such problems ?

Japan International Cooperation Agency

**HMG/JICA Community Development & Forest/ Watershed Conservation Project
HMG/JOCV Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project**

Workshop on Gender Sensitivity in
Community Participation
Pokhara
20-25 June 1996

Case Study No. 6

Language : English

Case Study
on
Ginger Cropping and Drinking Water
System

Prepared by: Ms. Atsuko Nonoguchi

Site Office: Deurali

District: Kaski

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Introduction

This paper will compare two sub-projects undertaken in ward NO. 2 in Deurali V.D.C.: one is the sub-project on ginger cropping and the other on drinking water system. It will mainly focus on the differences in users' participation between these two sub-projects with gender perspectives.

The main characteristic of these two cases was that they were both implemented only by occupational caste people in ward No. 2.

I have been living in Deurali V.D.C. as a member of M/P team since June 1995 up to now and most of the descriptions in this paper are based upon my own experiences and observations.

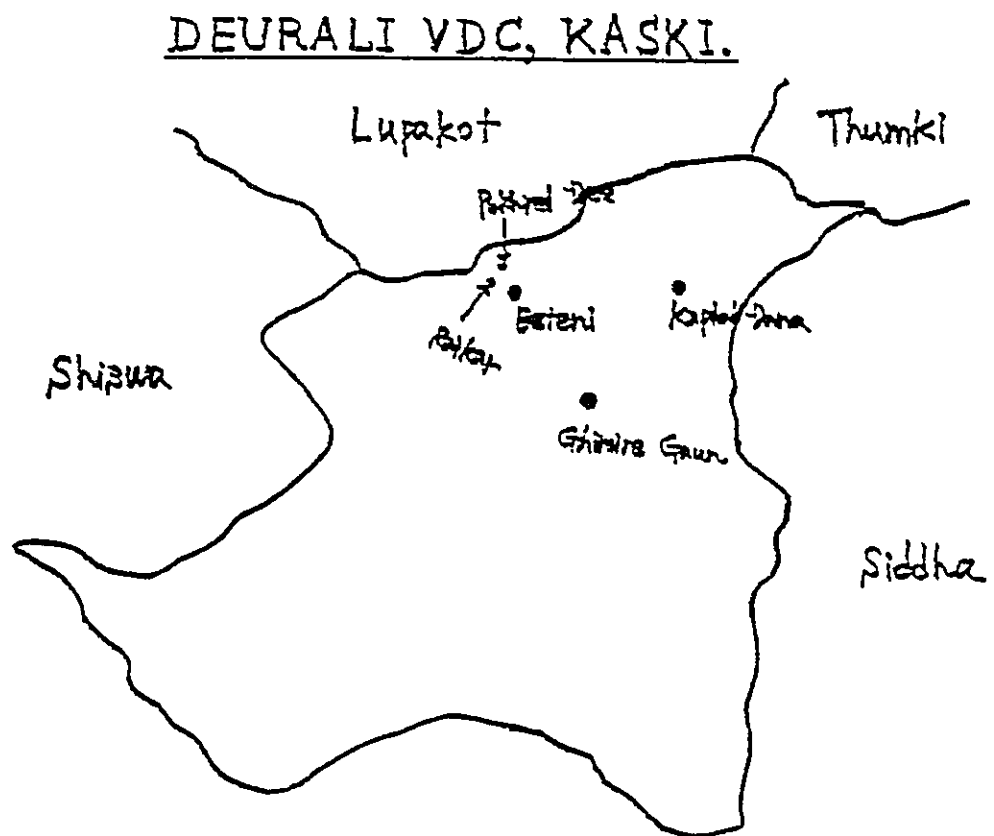
I. Profile of Ward No. 2

Ward No. 2 is the most populated ward in Deurali, of which the number of house holds is 141 and population is 748 (male : 382, female : 366) people. Ethnic group in ward No. 2 is categorized into Brahman, Newar, Chhetri, and so-called occupational caste people. Ward NO. 2 consists of the following three main tolls: Ghimire Gaun, Kaphaldana, and Beteni. Brahman and Chhetri people live in Ghimire Gaun and Kaphaldana, respectively. Majority in Beteni is Newar people and a few of Chhetri and occupational caste people also live there. Other occupational caste people are settled in Raikar and Pokhrel Dee which are located at downside to Beteni. The number of their households is only 11.

People in ward No. 2 are all engaged in agriculture. Some people can earn money by selling surplus crops; however, most of people can get sufficient crops only for their eating or have to buy some food because of small land or big family. Furthermore, people without own land rent some land from a landowner and are given some food from him or her in return for their works. In the case of occupational caste people, men generally earn daily wages or some food by carrying staffs, doing agricultural work, sewing, and doing a simple labor. For women, some of them also earn daily wages or some food by doing agricultural work and watching cattle for their owners. Young men in ward No. 2 also tend to go to foreign countries to earn money as well as in other places in Nepal. Some of their families do not seem to always expect

them to bring their salary to their families. Most of men have left their wives in a village and live abroad by themselves.

Regarding the literacy rate, we do not have any data: therefore, it is difficult to indicate the accurate rate. We, however, consider that most of men are literate: on the other hand, most of women are illiterate in spite of ethnic difference. A few informal education classes for illiterate women have ever been carried out but they have not been effective enough to empower women.



II. Main Activities in Ward No. 2

In ward No. 2, three sub-projects have been approved by the Approval Committee and implemented by each users' group.

III. Gender Sensitivity: Efforts and Insights

This paper mainly focuses on two sub-projects undertaken in Raikar and Pokhrel Dee of ward No. 2. One is the sub-project on an income generation program of ginger cropping and the other is the sub-project on drinking water system.

The reason that I have selected these sub-projects was because I found the difference in user's participation, especially men's participation even though users were the same for both sub-projects. Furthermore, the members of the users' group of these two sub-projects were all occupational caste people who are generally poor in terms of economic situation. This paper compares the difference in participation between these sub-projects and examines the causes for their different result.

M/P team has succeeded in promoting gender-balanced-participation in the income generation program; however, we have failed to make men to participate in the sub-project on drinking water system. As a result, only women have worked for this sub-project and have been obliged to depend on a few skilled men hired from outside. I would like to introduce the income generation program as an example of success in gender sensitivity and the sub-project of drinking water system as that of unsuccess.

(1) Income Generation Program on Ginger Cropping

For the income generation program, we invited a JTA from a service center of Agricultural Development Office, who would work as an adviser for users' members. He also did a training on group formation to users and gave some information about the species of ginger to them at first. They brought 250kgs of ginger's seeds from a farmer in Bharat Pokhali, whom the JTA introduced to them, to Raikar and Pokhrel Dee on March 11, 1996. After that, he did another training of sterilization of seeds and gave some advice for planting. They planted seeds and mulched according to the JTA's advice. Two and a half months have passed since then. Some buds have already come out and now they are supposed to weed.

The income generation program just started with a simple request from one occupational caste woman living in Pokhrel Dee. She told me that she wanted to do whatever would be benefitable to her and her friends. We suggested her and her friends to crop ginger for an income generation program because they had only a few ropani of

One sub-project called "Repairment of Drinking Water Tank in Beteni" has already been completed. It was a simple project to add 30cm of depth to the original tank. It was started on 20 February, 1996 and finished on 20 March, 1996. The users contributed their unskilled labor to fetch stones and sand to this project. In addition to their labor, they were obliged to make up for a deficiency of skilled labor cost with their own money because they had hired more skilled labor from outside than the number in the original estimation. The total number of participants in this sub-project during the period was 82. 36 which were hired from outside. Therefore, 10 men and 36 women participated from within the village.

The other two sub-projects were an income generation program of ginger cropping and drinking water system implemented in the same tolls, Raikar and Pokhrel Dee. All the members of 13 women who belonged to users' group for ginger cropping were occupational caste women living in Beteni, Raikar and Pokhrel Dee.

In addition to these three sub-projects, we did the training of an improved stove to women in Ghimire Gaun and Beteni in ward No. 2 according to their request. At first, we did the training to 17 women in Ghimire Gaun from September 20, 1995 to September 22, 1995, and next to 15 women in Beteni from February 14, 1996 to February 16, 1996. After the training, totally more than 30 pieces of improved stoves were made up.

Training on Improved Cooking Stove in Ghimire Gaun



upland without irrigation. They seemed interested in our suggestion, but I could not have affirmative confidence in their will. Despite of my doubt, she brought one sheet of application form to us a few days after her first request to us. Other members seemed eager for earning money by cropping ginger as well. They might decide to do it by themselves not by force.

I tried to convince the members to work systematically, in other words, work with other members cooperatively. The reason for this was because I thought that even though they had never managed to do individually before, they could manage to do it by doing with their friends cooperatively. For example, I suggested them to make a smaller group composed by a few people among the members so that they could borrow and rent the tools including cattle, which somebody possessed but others did not.

For the first time, I did aim at women's empowerment rather than occupational caste people's as a whole for promoting on this income generation program. Therefore, I did not wish to involve men into this program because I thought that both men and women's participation might make women's empowerment weaker than only women's participation. I found, however, that women were not supposed to have a hand in all the processes of ginger cropping according to their customs. Every process has been clearly separated by men and women's role. Even though women could take the initiative in fetching ginger's seeds and mulching, cultivation of the ground was men's role. When the members planted seeds, most of their husbands came to work and took their responsibility to cultivate the ground by using oxen. Finally, I realized that not only men's understanding but their cooperation with women were essential for success of this program as long as the system of division of role by gender remained. However, I would emphasize that it should be women who take the initiative in making a decision and doing any work, even though they sometimes needed men's help. The reason for this was because women generally had less opportunities to take any training and to be targeted by any development aid program before. Therefore, I wanted to give women the chance that they could take the initiative for all the processes and realize their ability to do it by themselves.

Here, I would like to analyze why this income generation program has been generally successful so far. I consider the following three points as its reason. At first, the users' group of income generation has an active leader, named Pan Maya Pariyar, who requested us to help her and her friends do whatever would be profitable to them without shame. She involved all of the occupational caste women in Raikar, Pokhrel Dee, and Beteni into the group of ginger cropping and conducted their attention to the positive thinking for ginger cropping. Secondly, their poverty has accelerated their

eagerness to earn money by cropping ginger. When I interviewed with all the members individually and asked them why they needed this ginger cropping program. Their answers were almost the same that they just needed money for their family, especially for children's education and cloths. If, however, they had not been familiar with ginger cropping at all, they would not have got interested in this program. They already had experience on cropping and selling ginger for other landowners before having started this program. Because of their experience, they could feel more confident in this ginger cropping program than in any other programs. This point can be raised as the third one.

In my opinion, the most essential factor for the success of the program must be the first one, the existence of a good leader. I suppose that we could not manage to implement this program without her. She is twenty five years old. The members of her family are her husband and four children. She usually works as an assistant of her husband, a tailor. In the busiest season for the farmers, both she and her husband are engaged in doing agricultural work for other landowners. The average of monthly income for them is one thousand Nepalese Rupees. She has never gone to school and has never taken part in informal class for illiterate women before; however, she can write only her name. She has never worked as a leader for any community program such as a mother's group before. This time, however, she represented for her friends to request us, M/P team, to help her and her friends do whatever would be profitable to them. She gathered her friends to discuss what program they would do for an income generation program as soon as we suggested. She understood well what we suggested them and motivated them to belong to the group and make an effort to succeed in this program. It was always she who convinced the members to go to fetch seeds and gather whenever we visited them. Thanks to her leadership, other members became more devoted to this program than they were.

Pictures: Income Generation Program of Ginger Cropping



1. Group Formation



2. Training on how to sterilize seeds



3. Planting Seeds



4. Buds came out.

Annex 1. Main Characteristics of Members of "Ginger Cropping" Users Group

	Name	Age	No. of member of the family	Land		Cattle		Occupation		Average Monthly Income
				Paddy land	upland	Cow, Buf, Ox	Goat	Self's	Husbands	
1.	Ms. A	25	6	0	2	1 Cow	0	Assist for sewing agricultural work	Sewing, agri-cultural work	Rs. 1,000/-
2.	Ms. B	50	9	0	2	2 Oxen	2	Agricultural work	Simple labour, agricultural work	Rs. 500/-
3.	Ms. C	45	8	0	6	1 Buf 1 Ox	6	Agricultural work	Carpenter	Rs. 2,000/-~ 3,000/-
4.	Ms. D	40	6	0	2	1 Ox	0	Simple labour, watching cattle and agricultural work	Sick (in bed)	Rs. 200-300/-
5.	Ms. E	50	6	0	0	0	3	Agricultural work	Simple labour, carrying staff, agricultural work	Rs. 1,000-2,000/-
6.	Ms. F	50	9	0	1	1 Buf	0	Agricultural work	Simple labour agricultural work	Rs. 600-800/-
7.	Ms. G	30	5	0	1	1 Buf	0	Agricultural work watching cattle	Carrying Staff, simple labour and agricultural work	Rs. 800-1,000/-
8.	Ms. H	22	4	0	1	0	0	Agricultural work	carrying staff, simple labour and agricultural work	Rs. 800-1,000/-
9.	Ms. I	39	4	0	0	0	0	Watching cattle	-----	Rs. 500.-
10.	Ms. J	35	6	0	1	0	3	"	Simple labor, agriculture work.	Rs. 500.-
11.	Ms. K	36	5	0	1	0	0	"	"	Rs. 800- Rs 900.-
12.	Ms. L	23	4	0	1	0	0	"	"	Rs. 500.-

(2) M/P team should select only the demand which both men and women are willing to work for it even if they are obliged to cancel another work instead.

In the case of the drinking water system, women were sent to the spot for unskilled labor. Users including women decided to hire a few men from outside for skilled labor and its assistant work, in other words, men depended on women's unskilled labor and skilled men from outside. Men of the users' group should have cared of the drinking water system because it was profitable to them, too. Women should not have been forced to take responsibility for the sub-project by themselves only. Women could not have their own subjectivity on this sub-project because they did not know how to construct either a water tank or water stand and were obliged to obey the skilled man from outside. They were sent to the spot just because men could not go there and there were unskilled works except plastering work. We should examine if it is so essential to both men and women that we can expect their participation with gender sensitivity when we promote a new sub-project.

(3) Changing the gender-based-division of roles must be one of the most important factors that women become empowered.

As long as women are engaged in a simple labor and men in a more complicated work, we might not expect for women's empowerment in our projects. How we can change this concept of the gender-based-division of roles is a very difficult issue, but this has to be considered by developing any indicator from now on. For example, if we develop the sheet to fill in what kinds of processes that women contributed to a sub-project, we can realize how much this gender-based-division of roles has changed.

(4) We have to improve the way to Involve women into users' committee.

In accordance with the Guidelines of the HMG/JICA Project, any committee should have more women than a half of the total number of the committee. We always suggested that villagers keep the rule. I was wondering if the rule did work effectively for women's empowerment.

In the case of ginger cropping, all of the members of the users' group were also the members of the users' committee. They were effectively organized under the chairperson's leadership. To the contrary, the selected women for the users' committee of the drinking water system could not convince men to come to the spot in spite of outside for money or could not convince women to do skilled labor. They were comparatively more active than women of any other committees, however, they did not

To make things worse, people in Raikar and Pokhrel Dee had decided to hire a few men from outside as a plasterer and his assistants before I realized this serious problem. Even if there was no man who could have done plaster work, they could have done the assistant work by themselves at least.

(3) Difference in Gender Concept

Here, I point out three problems in terms of gender sensitivity and sustainability. First of all, we always encounter the gender concept, that women should do such a simple work as carrying local materials and men should do more complicated work such as piling stones at the same level. This concept can work both effectively and uneffectively. In the case of ginger cropping, this concept promoted men's participation effectively. Women would not have cultivated the ground by themselves because of the gender concept that that work should be done by men if men had not cooperated to do it. The process of cultivation was essential but only a part of the processes. For other processes, women took the initiative, which made them more interested in this program and try to contact with us more frequently than they did before. Second, the fact that men can earn more money than women has made women's status remain lower than men's. For ginger cropping, women can possibly improve their status by earning money. If they got as much income from ginger cropping as or more than men's wages, their power to speak out will increase. In the case of drinking water system, however, this fact caused men to go to another place to get wages and women to the spot to work without wages. Finally, a few men's participation and women's no learning how to assist a plasterer might decrease the possibility of sustainability. They might lose the opportunity to learn how to plaster by working with a plasterer.

It was too late for me to solve these problems. When I realized this point, the sub-project was almost completed. In my opinion, we had no right to force men to go to the spot to work with women. It was difficult for us even to convince them to do it as long as their and families' life depended on whether or not they work outside for money or food. What we should think about for the next opportunity might be to encourage women that they can also do the same work as men do. This will lead to the changes of the stereotyped gender concept.

Annex 2 : Main Characteristics of Sub-Projects

	Ginger Cropping	Drinking Water System
No. of Users Group (F/M)	13 (F)	40, 19 (F), 21 (M)
Ethnic Group	Occupational caste people(Pariyar, Nepali, B.K.)	Occupational caste people(Pariyar, Nepali, B.K.)
Starting Date	From: 30 January 1996	From: 1966
Completion Date	To:	To:
Total Inputs Project/ Users Group (U.G)	Project: Rs. 6,250 U.G. : -	Project: Rs. 10, 205 (84.3%) U.G. Rs. 13, 194 (55.2%)
Inputs	Users: A few ropani of upland, Rs. 10/-monthly, tools Project: Training, money for seeds	Users: Nobody could plaster, therefore skilled labour was hired from outside, including assistant for the same job. Cost for these assistants were covered by User's daily wages.
Initiatives or Incentives	Users poverty, that no one owned paddy field accelerated their eagerness. They needed money for their children for schooling and cloth.	Women seemed not to be interested in this sub-project at first. Both men and women thought that earning money outside was more important than working for this sub-project
Previous Experiences	They had ever cropped ginger for land owners. They looked for more income by cropping ginger by themselves and selling	No experience
Leadership	Cooperatives/ people used lead other women for the first time	She worked for this project as a vice-chairperson. She thought she should not tell men to participate.

	<p><u>Ginger Cropping</u></p> <p>Male, willing to help women to cultivate the grounds</p> <p>Female: eager to crop ginger for money</p>	<p><u>Drinking Water System</u></p> <p>Male : went outside for money reluctant to go to the spot to work</p> <p>Female: They should go to the spot because men went outside to earn money. They thought that drinking water was necessary so they went. They should have not depended on assistants from outside and tried to do assistant work by themselves. <i>Should have</i></p>
<p>Participation pattern by gender and by other factors</p>	<p>For women's empowerment, tried to give the opportunity that women can do from planning process to implementing one by themselves.</p>	<p>Because of no awareness of their economic situation that men go outside for earning money, tried to motivate only women who seemed to be less interested in this sub-project than men.</p>
<p>Difference of M/P Team's Input</p>	<p>Men cooperated to cultivate the ground because they also wanted money after selling ginger and did not need to spend so much time. Their cooperation was essential to success of this programme because cultivating work was regarded as men's work. If men had not done, women would not have done either.</p>	<p>Other works except plastering work and its assistant's work were all regarded as women's work. So women were sent to the spot to fetch local materials and break stones into small pieces. Men considered that there were no work that they should do.</p>
<p>Gender Concept</p>	<p>They had more confidence in doing this income generation programme by themselves.</p>	<p>Women's knowledge of drinking water has increased. But they would have more empowered if they had done assistant work by themselves. They still depended on men for the work which men are supposed to do.</p>
<p>Empowerment</p>	<p>Cultivating the ground will be done by men from now on. But if they continue to have men's help this programme will be improved by women little by little for their more income.</p>	<p>For the next opportunity, women will also depend on skilled men from outside. They cannot make them work as they planned.</p>
<p>Sustainability</p>		

Annex 3

The Division of Roles for Two Sub-Projects

	Women	Men
Ginger Cropping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fetching seeds - Sterilizing seeds - Planting seeds - Mulching - Weeding 	Cultivating the ground
Drinking Water System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fetching local materials such as sand and stones - Breaking stones into small pieces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breaking stones into small pieces - Piling stones around inside the hole for a water tank

IV. Conclusions Lead through My experiences and Observations

In conclusion, I point out four things as the results of my having worked on several kinds of sub-projects including the two sub-projects of income generation program and drinking water system.

(1) People's participation does not automatically lead to women's empowerment.

I have learned it through the sub-project of drinking water system. Women participated in this sub-project by fetching local materials and breaking stones into small pieces, from which they could not receive any money because these works were regarded as unskilled labor. The fact that women did not do whatever was skilled labor and could not be paid from the HMG/JICA Project made women discouraged. Furthermore, women depended on a skilled man and his assistants from outside from the beginning to the end because of their belief that only men could do it. If women had tried to assist a plasterer and take responsibility for skilled labor, they would not have needed to depend on the assistants.

We have succeeded in only promoting women's participation; however, we have failed to incorporate the gender sensitivity in the sub-project of drinking water system. Women's participation and empowerment are not always the same with each other. I consider that planning a project and implementing it by women can assure their empowerment as the members of the income generation program have become more empowered than before by their taking initiative for most of processes. The men's help to cultivate the ground for ginger cropping was only a part of the processes. Therefore, their help did not affect women's empowerment badly. On the other hand, plastering work and its assistant work for the sub-project of drinking water system were main works, in other words, essential to this sub-project, compared to the works, which women did, such as fetching local materials and breaking stones into small pieces. For women's empowerment, the fact should be necessary that women take the important role for a sub-project, which will make the value of women's participation up and empower women.

(2) M/P team should select only the demand which both men and women are willing to work for it even if they are obliged to cancel another work instead.

In the case of the drinking water system, women were sent to the spot for unskilled labor. Users including women decided to hire a few men from outside for skilled labor and its assistant work, in other words, men depended on women's unskilled labor and skilled men from outside. Men of the users' group should have cared of the drinking water system because it was profitable to them, too. Women should not have been forced to take responsibility for the sub-project by themselves only. Women could not have their own subjectivity on this sub-project because they did not know how to construct either a water tank or water stand and were obliged to obey the skilled man from outside. They were sent to the spot just because men could not go there and there were unskilled works except plastering work. We should examine if it is so essential to both men and women that we can expect their participation with gender sensitivity when we promote a new sub-project.

(3) Changing the gender-based-division of roles must be one of the most important factors that women become empowered.

As long as women are engaged in a simple labor and men in a more complicated work, we might not expect for women's empowerment in our projects. How we can change this concept of the gender-based-division of roles is a very difficult issue, but this has to be considered by developing any indicator from now on. For example, if we develop the sheet to fill in what kinds of processes that women contributed to a sub-project, we can realize how much this gender-based-division of roles has changed.

(4) We have to improve the way to Involve women into users' committee.

In accordance with the Guidelines of the HMG/JICA Project, any committee should have more women than a half of the total number of the committee. We always suggested that villagers keep the rule. I was wondering if the rule did work effectively for women's empowerment.

In the case of ginger cropping, all of the members of the users' group were also the members of the users' committee. They were effectively organized under the chairperson's leadership. To the contrary, the selected women for the users' committee of the drinking water system could not convince men to come to the spot inspite of outside for money or could not convince women to do skilled labor. They were comparatively more active than women of any other committees, however, they did not

have the power to complain to men about the way of men's no participation. They requested me to convince men to go to the spot without directly requesting men. Women without empowerment generally tended not to speak out but just obey what active men who had voice said. Therefore, the fair selection for the members of a committee cannot be expected until women become empowered and can speak out as much as men do.

In most of the cases, villagers tended to select a few women only because of our suggestion and not to try to think about why they should select as the same number of women for a committee as that of men. We needed to explain to them about the reason again and again. After I realized that point, I asked any woman who were selected as a member of a committee if she was really serious about working for users. I tried not to agree to select anybody who was absent at the meeting for selection and was not so interested in working as a member of a committee. If women had already empowered and could select the members of women for their users' committee, I would not have needed to regulate that way. Therefore, I propose that we will do further consideration for the number of women selected for a committee.