



Slide Set Scripts

Visual materials	
Bangladesh	
Bhutan	
Nepal	
Sri Lanka	
Thailand	

Visual materials

Besides the training materials contained in this package, visual materials are also available for use in training workshops and to promote the use of gender analysis as a tool in forestry development.

These materials include:

- slide sets which illustrate five of the seven case studies contained in the package; and
- two videos which form a set entitled Gender Analysis for Forestry Development Planning.

The slide sets illustrate the case studies of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The sets effectively parallel the written materials and can be used either together with the written case studies, to enable trainees to visualise the case study areas, or, where literacy may be a problem, they can be used instead of the written case studies.

This booklet contains scripts for the five slide sets.

The videos, which were produced in conjunction with this package, are designed to show how gender analysis can be used in forestry work and how to train others in its use.

Using a series of slides enhanced by computer graphics, the videos focus on the lives of people in six different parts of Asia. They demonstrate the use of this important tool and show the impact that gender analysis can have in



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planning forestry projects. They clearly show that if both men and women are included in planning forestry activities, there is a much better chance of success.

The first video can be shown to heads of forestry departments, ministries of environment, regional programme managers and national project managers when permission is needed to train their staff, or when financial and administrative support is sought. It can also be shown after workshops to reinforce the training of participants. The second video focuses on the practical applications of gender analysis in forestry, specifically on the experiences of the Asia Programme and would be a most useful tool in training workshops.

People wanting to obtain copies of the videos and/or slide sets should contact:



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Bangladesh script



1 Gender Analysis in a Bangladesh: Afforestation Project

2 Bangladesh is the world's biggest delta; it is a flat and riverine country.

3 Bangladesh is essentially a vast flood plain formed by the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna river systems. Its only significant uplands are in the northeast and southeast.

4 Located on the eastern flank of the Indian Subcontinent, Bangladesh is surrounded by India except for a small strip bordering Myanmar (in Burma) on the east and the Bay of Bengal on the south.

5 Of the country's total land area, only about 15 percent—or 2.5 million hectares—is forest land of different categories.

6 This makes Bangladesh one of the poorest countries in the region in terms of forest resources.

7 It also has one of the region's lowest per caput GNPs—only \$170. Judged by the minimum daily requirement of 2,122 calories per person, more than 80 percent of the population live below the poverty line.

8 The population of Bangladesh is about 110 million, with a density of 700 persons per square kilometre. There are 106 males per 100 females. About 87 percent are Muslims.

9 The annual population growth rate is 2.4 percent. More than 80 percent of people are rural and 60 percent of them are functionally landless.

10 Only 15 percent of the female and...

11 ...31 percent of the male population can read and write.

12 Agriculture accounts for nearly 46 percent of the GDP and provides employment to more than 61 percent of the workforce.

13 Poverty and high population growth have led to over-exploitation of forest resources.

14 Although the forest sector accounts for only about 3 percent of the country's GDP, this figure does not reflect the true importance of the forests to the people.

15 Fuelwood, leaves, twigs and branches are important sources of domestic energy.

16 Sawn wood, poles and bamboo are vital to house building and making furniture and farm implements.

17 Forests also protect watersheds, irrigation sources, coastal areas, and the environment in general.

18 Due to the acute shortage of fuelwood and timber, the government is undertaking the nationwide Upazila Afforestation and Nursery Development project.

19 The primary objectives of the project are to arrest depletion of tree resources and to develop these resources.

20 These will be accomplished through enrichment planting of the degraded sal forests...

21 ...and by bringing all suitable and available land in the rural areas under tree cover.

22 Both men and women are involved in tree plantations. To understand the roles in the project and to maximize the benefits to them both, a case study was done in the project area using a gender perspective.

23 Two upazilas or subdistricts were selected for the case study: Charkai in Dinajpur district and Kaliokoir in Gazipur district.

24 The residents of the two upazilas are participants in the agroforestry component of the project.

25 The participating families in Kaliokoir are all landless migrants who encroached upon forest land. They left their home villages to get away from floods, poverty and landlessness.

26 Taking up residence on land belonging to the Forest Department, the families were taken in hand by the project and grouped into 10 clusters. Each family was allotted 0.5 acre for a homestead and 2.5 acres for agroforestry.

27 In the Charkai subdistrict which originally belonged to the Santals, an ethnic minority, land distribution could no longer be done according to project criteria because there were people already settled in the area. Among those to whom the project allotted land were landless outsiders and landed families.

28 Paddy is the single most important crop in Bangladesh. In Kaliokoir, which is on relatively high land, families can raise only one crop because there is no irrigation.

29 Water is scarce for both farm and home use. Agriculture depends on monsoon rains, which do not come regularly.

30 Besides paddy, only peanuts, ginger, and pineapple can be grown on the land.

31 In the dry season, when there is hardly any work in the project area, families go five to seven miles out of their communities to work as part-time labourers, rickshaw pullers, and cooks.

32 In Charkai, families can plant two paddy crops because the land is better-suited to cultivation. Another crop could be grown if irrigation were available.

33 In both subdistricts, social and cultural patterns define the division of labour on the farm in particular ways.

34 For all crops, men do land clearing, tilling, levelling, sowing trans-planting,...

35 ...weeding, cutting,...

36 ...transporting and threshing.

37 Women take care of drying, winnowing, and storing.

38 All tasks in vegetable production are done by women.

39 Among many Charkai families, women are not directly involved in agriculture. One reason is that farms are one or two miles away from the homesteads.

40 Another is that better-off Bangladesh households do not allow their female members to work in the fields.

41 A different picture emerges among the Santhals and also among Kaliokoir families. Santhal and Kaliokoir women are visibly involved in all aspects of crop cultivation, except ploughing. Kaliokoir women claim that they could also do the ploughing, but that social norms prevent them.

42 On marginal and small farms, which are the majority, women increasingly take part in all agricultural activities except ploughing and tilling.

43 A World Bank study notes...

44 ...“With men increasingly migrating in search of wage income, women are taking up responsibility, in addition to homestead agriculture, for field crop production on family landholdings. They also are working on family farms when declining revenue prevents hiring of labor.”

45 Livestock and poultry are entirely owned and cared for by women. Poultry supplements the family diet and provides extra income.

46 In poorer households, women often hire in livestock, and sometimes poultry, from richer households. In this system, the keeper raises the animals and the offspring are shared equally with the owner.

47 Major constraints to keeping livestock and poultry are high mortality rates and shortage of grazing fields, shade, feed, and fodder.

48 Women fear that degradation of forest areas will severely affect their raising of cows and goats.

49 Recently, poultry birds in Kaliokoir died in an epidemic. This was a big loss for women and their families.

50 In places where poor women have formed groups with help from NGOs, animal mortality has been reduced by regular vaccination of stocks.



51 On the homesteads, trees are under the exclusive care of women. Women consider trees to be long-time friends which supply food, fodder, timber, fuel and money for marriage, medicine, and funeral costs.

52 They prefer species like jackfruit and mango for their dual utility value as timber and food source.

53 In the agroforestry benefit-sharing scheme of the project, trees are planted in two to three rows alternating with 30-foot-wide alleys for crop cultivation. Participating farmers get all agricultural crops in their allotted land.

54 They also get intermediate trees products like fruits, fodder, dry leaves and branches. Women and children collect intermediate products during summer and winter months.

55 Farmers also receive 50 percent of tree harvests after seven years. The other half goes to the Forest Department.

56 Men plant trees in the project area three to six feet apart. They do the pruning, pollarding, and lopping.

57 Women and children take care of seedlings and saplings.

58 The project has set up nurseries which supply seedlings for agroforestry activities and for homestead planting.

59 Women, accompanied and helped by their children, are employed in nurseries, sowing seeds and caring for seedlings. Working from dawn to dusk, they earn about 40 to 50 Takas (US\$1-1.25) a day.

60 Except for nursery tasks, project activities are all geared towards men.

61 On homesteads, collecting fuel...

62 ...fetching water...

63 ...cooking...

64 ...serving food...

65 ...doing laundry, cleaning the yard, and...

66 ...taking care of children, the elderly, and the infirm are women's responsibilities.

67 Children, especially girls, help their mothers with these chores.

68 Parboiling, drying, and husking of paddy, sifting of rice bran...

69 ...grinding of pulses, and preparation of flour are also done by women.

70 Men procure construction materials from the forest or the market...

71 ...and are responsible for making fences and other household structures.

72 Agricultural resources are land, bullocks, ploughs, seeds, fertilizers, insecticides...

73 ...irrigation, credit...

74 ...and extension services.

75 Men generally own and manage family land and income and women's labour.

76 Bullocks and ploughs are usually owned by the households.

77 In Kaliokoir, however, families borrow or hire ploughs and bullocks from neighbors and relatives. Payment is in cash or in kind.

78 Other agricultural resources come mostly from government, non-government and private agencies. Supply of these resources is limited and they are not easy to get.

79 As pre-determined by the Forest Department, trees planted in the project area are mostly eucalyptus and acacia, which are fast-growing species.

80 Farmers say that eucalyptus does not produce nitrogen and does not bear fruit. Nor can its leaves be used as cattle fodder or compost.

81 Both female and male farmers prefer fruit trees for the food and extra income that they provide.

82 Farmers also note that most agroforestry plots are dry uplands, incapable of holding the moisture necessary for plant life during dry spells.

83 They believe that the trees are too closely spaced, making crop cultivation impossible after a few years.

84 Few female extension workers are assigned to the project area. Since traditional values discourage women from talking to male extension workers...

85 ...it is men who discuss and ask questions during home visits.

86 Beneficiaries of the project have formed an association which holds regular meetings to identify problems, find solutions and share experiences. No woman is a member of the association.

87 In any case, the association has not prospered because members have not received any training in group formation.

88 Training for farmers by the project is extremely limited. When it is provided, only men are selected to participate.

89 Agreements with the project are signed by male family members and are renewable every year depending on how well families conform to the conditions.

90 By dealing with both landless and landed villagers in Charkai, the project has worked in favor of the landed.

91 Landless villagers were not included as beneficiaries on many of the plots. They lack draught power and other inputs.

92 To get inputs, landless villagers need credit, which is not easily available because they have no collateral. Also, since farmers live on government land, they are not entitled to bank credit.

93 For their part, landed households or village elite who live in the villages surrounding the project area no longer have unlimited access to forest land which they had previously used for cattle grazing and firewood collection. They would prefer landless people who are now settled in the agroforestry area to leave.

94 The situation has provoked conflict between well-off and poor agro-forestry farmers. There have been litigations and even abductions.

95 Abdul Haq, a participating farmer with a wife and four children, was kidnapped recently by unidentified persons. So far, he has not been found.

96 His wife may have become one of the 25 percent of Bangladesh women whose marriages are terminated early by widowhood or divorce. In both cases, the women usually return to their parents' homes, which adds to the burden of poor households.

97 Case study writers: Md. Alimuddin and Md. Kabiruzzaman
Photographer/scriptwriter: Md. Mahub Alam



Bhutan script



BHUTAN SCRIPT

1 Gender Analysis and Forestry in Bhutan

2 Bhutan is a small mountainous kingdom in the eastern Himalayas, lying between Tibet and India

3 It has one of the most rugged terrains in the world. Its high mountains running from north to south are separated by deep valleys which are drained by many fast-flowing rivers.

4 About 64 percent of Bhutan is covered by forest, 7 percent by alpine pastures and meadows, 9 percent by agricultural crops, and the remaining 20 percent by perpetual snow, grass, and rocks.

5 Agriculture and animal husbandry account for 48 percent of the country's GDP, with subsistence agriculture comprising up to 90 percent of total production. Forestry accounts for about 15 percent, reflecting its importance as the main source of domestic energy and as a supplier of construction materials and of exports. Industry makes up only about 6 percent of the GDP.

6 Although literacy in Bhutan is rapidly increasing, it is still only 10 percent. The standard of living belies the low per caput income of about \$120.

7 The case study highlights the gender roles in farming and forestry in the Punaka-Wangdi districts in the Chang Chu valley of west-central Bhutan.

8 The six villages chosen for analysis represent three altitudes. Lobeysa...

9 ...and Bajo Thangu in the valley bottom are 1200 metres above sea level.

10 Rinchengang, Matolungchu, and Omtekha, the middle-altitude villages, range between 1300 to 1500 metres.

11 Chebakha and...

12 ...Kashi are the high-altitude villages, at 1800 to 2100 metres.

13 Apart from the incessant erosion of the river valley by streams, the Punaka-Wangdi region is free from serious deforestation and environmental degradation.

14 More destructive than soil erosion or gully formation are the frequent fires in the forests overlooking the valley. During the winter months, the forests are most vulnerable as the dry grass, shrubs, and bushes can easily ignite.

15 A recent fire destroyed more than 100 acres of forest in the area opposite Matolungchu.

16 In the valley, the head of the household is usually the senior male. In most cases, however, the property is registered in a female's name.

17 When a man marries, he moves to the house of his wife's mother, and she is in charge of the household.

18 Land is also commonly inherited by women from their mothers.

19 Sons and daughters have equal rights to the family property, but, in general, the daughters receive a large share. The prevailing belief is that males can somehow find a livelihood. It is the females who need security.

20 Since most of the landholdings—which can be used as collateral for loans—are in the women's names, formal credit is relatively easy to get for the women in the valley.

21 Husband and wife jointly own farm resources and consult each other on their use. The women usually have primary control of the farm income, since it is mostly they who market the vegetables, fruits, cheese, and eggs. Income from the sales is kept by the women for household use.

22 In this country, which ranges from deep valleys to perpetual snow, climates and farming systems are extremely heterogeneous.

23 Almost all rural households own some irrigated wetland in the valley bottoms (1.5 to 2 acres)...

24 ...and some rainfed or dry land on the higher slopes (one half to one acre). A few households own some forest land (1-6 acres).

25 Also, a family usually owns a kitchen garden...

BHUTAN SCRIPT

26 ...a pair of draught cattle, 1 or 2 horses...

27 ...1 or 2 milking cows, 3 or 4 pigs, and some chickens.

28 The high-altitude villages, being closer to the forest or actually in it, interact more with the forest and depend more on livestock for their livelihood.

29 There, the dominant farming system features a seasonal migration of people and livestock.

30 The family and their cattle move down to a winter home in the winter months and afterwards return to their summer home where they stay most of the year.

31 In Jagtey, where the deciduous forest is still more or less intact, forestry grazing for animals is abundant.

32 The villages of Jagtey and Chebakha in the Kashi and Nisho gewogs, respectively, grow chili, wheat, and barley as main crops.

33 Since little fodder is grown, wheat is also used for fodder.

34 Jagtey villagers trade dried chili for rice with the farmers at the lower altitude. However, this system of barter is increasingly being replaced by the cash sale of the chilies in the Wangdi market.

35 Collecting litter for animal bedding and for production of farmyard manure is a female-dominated task. Of the 8 to 15 people in a collection group, 70 percent are women.

36 Leaf-litter collecting is intensive, 1 to 2 days manual work but it is also a time for fun and socialization for both sexes.

37 Women use hardy brushwood to sweep the dried leaves...

38 ...and men use long-handled wooden forks to gather the huge piles of leaves swept down to the nearest footpath.

39 The litter is spread inside the cattle shed in small amounts each day to provide the cattle with dry bedding.

40 When the litter and farmyard manure reach a thickness of one metre, they are shoveled out of the shed and spread on the fields during land preparation for chili.

40 All work with manure is exclusively done by women.

42 Three types of forestry have been introduced by the Department of Forestry in Chebakha, Omtekha and Matolungchu: community forestry...

43 ...private forestry and leased forestry.

44 Of the tree seedlings distributed, the farmers mostly prefer three species: a. Chir pine...

45 ...b. Chendhe shing, a *Cupressus* species preferred for its wood quality as floor planks and as shingles for roofing; its aromatic leaves are burnt as incense for the daily prayer offering at the family altar;

46 ...and c. the *Ficus* species *F. roxburghii*, locally known as Baku shing. Recommended as fodder for cattle, it is popular among the farmers because it grows easily and is well-suited to the valley environment.

47 The farmers are given free seeds or seedlings and wooden poles and barbed wire to fence the designated forest land near the village.

48 Most of the work of fencing, putting up the poles, and digging is done by men. Women do not share in tree-planting except to transport seedlings from the road to the village.

49 The population in the valley consists mostly of small-scale, self-sufficient farmers.

50 Rice, wheat, and mustard are their main crops.

51 The whole family participates in the production of rice and wheat. Men plough the land and clean the bunds.

52 Women grow and transplant the seedlings, select and store the seeds for the next season...

53 ...and transport and apply the farmyard manure.



54 For rice cultivation overall, women contribute two-thirds or more of the labour. Only land preparation is done solely by men.

55 Boys, girls, and the elderly herd cattle...

56 ...and look after infants while the adults are in the field.

57 Young women help with marketing the kitchen garden produce, including lettuce, leafy onion, chili, sugar cane, and carrots; and such fruits as oranges, peaches, walnuts and persimmons;...

58 ...rice products, such as sip, or beaten rice, and fried rice, or zao; and wild mushrooms; and orchids gathered from the forest.

59 Usually, in the valley, men and women share home-maintenance activities.

60 Women and girls—and sometimes the men—carry water...

61 ...feed pigs and cattle...

62 ...prepare food...

63 ...and care for children and the elderly.

64 Men are primarily responsible for house construction work, such as transporting logs from the forests for timber, carpentry, masonry and painting. But when a woman is recovering from childbirth, her husband will help with or do all of the household chores.

65 Collecting firewood is the responsibility of both men and women. Women and girls do most of the gathering of dried or dead wood.

66 Men chop and stack bigger chunks of firewood and carry them to the village after they have been dried in the forest.

67 In the last 15 years, the higher-altitude villages have experienced little social change. This is not true of the lower-altitude villages.

68 In the lower villages of Rinchengang, Lobeysa, and Bajo Thangu, more of the men now work in nearby construction sites as petty contractors, masons, carpenters, wage labourers and painters than do the men of the higher villages of Chebakha and Kashi.

69 This has compelled women in the lower villages to attend to most of the farm chores.

70 Because men earn more cash income from off-farm jobs, women's work on the farm is increasing.

71 As village population grows, pressure on nearby woodlots is intensified due to illegal tree felling, more clearing of land for agriculture, continuous fuelwood gathering, and increased cattle grazing from season to season.

72 To collect firewood, families in the lower villages have to walk farther or hitch a ride to distant forests. In Rinchengang, for example, the women and young girls, who do most of the fuel gathering, have to leave at 6.00 to 6.30 in the morning and walk uphill for about 5 hours to the forest above their village.

73 Today the possibility exists that development could adversely affect the more or less equitable gender balance in Bhutanese society and erode the status that females traditionally enjoy.

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Photographer: H. Rana
Scriptwriter: Dawa Penjore

Nepal script





NEPAL SCRIPT

- 1 FAO logo
- 2 Gender Analysis in the Shivapuri Watershed Management Project—Nepal
- 3 Shivapuri is a steeply sloping mountain range in the middle region of Nepal.
- 4 Twelve kilometres north of the capital city of Kathmandu...
- 5 ...the Shivapuri area is the source of the main rivers of Kathmandu Valley and...
- 6 ...therefore, of its water supply.
- 7 In 1972 the Government declared Shivapuri a protected zone in order to conserve its forest wildlife and water resources.
- 8 The entire zone was placed under guard of the Royal Nepalese Army.
- 9 A wall 5 feet high was thrown around 112 kilometres of the watershed area.
- 10 Most residents of Shivapuri were resettled just outside the wall.
- 11 Exceptions were those from two relatively bigger villages whose resettlement would have been too costly.
- 12 Whether inside or immediately outside the boundary wall, however...
- 13 ...Shivapuri villagers have lost legal access to their source of leaf litter, fuelwood, and fodder, the last two of which are sold for cash income.
- 14 In Nepal, forests provide 10 percent of agricultural GDP, 90 percent of household energy, and 85 percent of fodder for livestock.
- 15 Fodder and litter together assure animal manure, which is the main fertilizer.
- 16 Like other hill dwellers, Shivapuri families depend on the forest for fuel—wood, fodder, leaf litter, and food.
- 17 Since entry to the forest is forbidden—even for collecting litter, grass and deadwood...
- 18 ...Shivapuri women are the main collectors; they slip in surreptitiously at night or in the dark of dawn.
- 19 They used to feel free to go to the forest alone or with some women friends. They fear the army so they go as a group, and in the company of a few men.
- 20 In 1985 the Shivapuri Watershed Management and Fuelwood Project was initiated to:
 - a. Safeguard biological and scenic value of the natural forest and water supply to Kathmandu Valley....
- 21
 - b. Assist resident families to increase their land productivity and income, and
 - c. Strengthen participatory planning operations and monitoring of watershed management activities.
- 22 The main project beneficiaries are 3,000 villagers inside the Shivapuri protected area and about 27,000 more outside it.
- 23 These 30,000 people are farmers. The rural population of Nepal depends on subsistence farming. Per caput GNP of Nepal is only around US\$180.
- 24 Nepal has limited agricultural land production because it is so mountainous.
- 25 Cultivated land is about 3 million hectares out of a total land area of 14 million. Thus population density is very high.
- 26 An area of 5.6 million hectares, or almost 40 percent of the country, is covered by highly deteriorated forests.
- 27 Field research for the gender analysis case study was done in Mulkharka, which is inside the protective wall, and Baluwa, which is outside.
- 28 Most residents are Tamangs...
- 29 ...and Gurungs. Both ethnic groups practise Buddhism, the second major religion in Nepal.

NEPAL SCRIPT

- 30 Land is the most important asset of people who live in Shivapuri. It is usually owned by men.
- 31 When a male head of a household dies and there is no other adult male in the family, land goes to the female head.
- 32 Livestock is the second most important asset.
- 33 The farming system most common in the project area integrates crops, livestock and forests. Farm sizes are less than half a hectare.
- 34 There are two types of farm land: "bari" and "khet."
- 35 Bari is rainfed land near the homestead. Almost all households have bari, except for a few landless ones.
- 36 Khet is irrigated land, usually down the hill. Only about 25 percent of households have some khet, averaging about 0.05 hectare.
- 37 Paddy and wheat are planted on khet or irrigated land. But they are only secondary crops because of the small khet holdings.
- 38 Maize...
- 39 ...and millet are staple foods. They are the main crops grown by all households in bari, or rainfed land.
- 40 In growing maize, women mainly take care of manuring, harrowing...
- 41 ...sowing, weeding, harvesting, and transporting.
- 42 Ploughing, digging terrace corners, slicing terrace risers or bunds, and procuring, storing and applying chemical fertilizers are mainly done by men.
- 43 For a 0.05–1 hectare maize plot, men put in about 5 work days, and women, about 22 work days.
- 44 Millet, the second most important crop, is intercropped with maize.
- 45 Men prepare the seedbed and do ploughing and digging.
- 46 The rest is done by women: harrowing, manuring...
- 47 ...seed sowing, weeding, transplanting, harvesting, drying, threshing, winnowing and storing.
- 48 Transporting grain to the mill for grinding is done by either men or women, occasionally with help from children.
- 49 For a 0.05–1 hectare plot of intercropped millet, men spend about 3 work days; women, about 22; and children, about a quarter of a day.
- 50 A small piece of bari land, from 12 to 24 square feet, is set aside for a kitchen garden.
- 51 The project encourages vegetable growing for additional income.
- 52 Since kitchen gardens are small, however, and irrigation scanty, produce is chiefly for home consumption.
- 53 The main vegetables grown are radish and broadleaf mustard.
- 54 Men prepare the plots. Women take care of sowing, watering, weeding and harvesting vegetables.
- 55 Mushrooms and carrots were also introduced by the project and farmers were trained in their production. But only a few have been able to buy straw and other inputs for mushroom growing.
- 56 Irrigation facilities are inadequate, especially in Mulkharka. There was some interest among farmers in digging small irrigation canals, but this was not allowed in order to protect the watershed.
- 57 Only households that can afford to buy pipes have piped water.
- 58 Women have to fetch water from the village tap or from streams for drinking and for irrigating kitchen gardens.
- 59 Kitchen gardens have contributed to better nutrition for families, but transporting water is time consuming.
- 60 Almost every Nepali farm family raises livestock for manure, cash income, and food.
- 61 In both villages, families keep buffaloes, goats, and poultry.





NEPAL SCRIPT

62 Because of restricted entry into the protected forest area, families have had to reduce their number of livestock.

63 An extreme case is that of a household which could retain only one out of 20 livestock it had before.

64 Women take care of livestock at home, collecting fodder from the forest and farm for them.

65 Goats are grazed by children; buffaloes, by both children and women.

66 If feed, straw, and medicines need to be bought for livestock, it is men who buy them.

67 On the whole, going to market is done by men, mainly because women are occupied with livestock.

68 Collecting fodder is done solely by women, three to five times a week. Depending on the season, they spend three to five hours to collect a load.

69 As the chief collectors of fuelwood, fodder, and other forestry products, women now spend more time on the task...

70 ...while trying to elude army guards.

71 Where before they spent three to four hours to gather a load of fuelwood, it now takes them seven hours. Women collect fuelwood three times a week.

72 Men do it once a week.

73 Fuelwood collection is low when both men and women get a chance to work as wage labourers during the rainy season.

74 Most men are engaged in seasonal or occasional wage jobs in agriculture...

75 ...or construction work in their own villages or in carpet making and other jobs in Kathmandu. Some men have regular jobs in Kathmandu.

76 Some women hire out for wages to spin wool for the carpet industry.

77 A few run teashops in their homes.

78 Both men and women of a few families work as tailors or blacksmiths.

79 Opportunities to earn extra money are very limited.

80 Making "rakshi", or alcohol, is an important source of income for women of very poor families. Such families comprise more than 25 percent of the two villages.

81 Rakshi making is one way Tamang women generate income.

82 Some of the rakshi is consumed at home, mainly by men.

83 Distilling rakshi and collecting enough extra fuelwood to produce rakshi for sale is time-consuming. Roughly 2 to 3 kilograms of fuelwood are required to make one litre of rakshi.

84 Day-to-day home chores like childcare...

85 ...nursing the sick and elderly...

86 ...fetching drinking water

87 ...cooking meals and chopping fuelwood are performed by women

88 Daily household expenses are decided upon by women.

89 Girls help their mothers take care of babies...

90 ...wash clothes and utensils, chop fuelwood, water plants, and graze small livestock.

91 Men are mainly responsible for home construction and repair...

92 ...as well as for making home furniture and farm tools.

93 They also weave bamboo baskets, or "doko", and make ropes on a seasonal basis.

94 An exchange labour system called "parma" is practised in the project area, especially during planting and harvest time.

95 Depending on the activity, men or women on neighbouring farms exchange labour when family labour is not enough.

NEPAL SCRIPT

96 In community activities, such as offering "Bhume puja", or worshipping the God of power, men repair the trail leading to the place of worship while women clean the area surrounding the shrine.

97 Women also collect red soil for cleaning and painting houses before festivals.

98 Sale of poultry and kitchen-garden produce is decided by women. Sale of major crops, buffaloes, and goats is decided by men.

99 Women own "pewa", or wedding gifts, and things purchased with their own money. Pewa can be livestock, jewelry, cash and utensils.

100 Women are not free to buy or sell their pewa livestock, however. Men decide on the purchase and sale of livestock, but the benefits accrue to the entire family.

101 Women keep their wage earnings and income from selling rakshi. The money is used for schooling of children, for medicine, and for clothing.

102 Production of vegetables and seeds is controlled by women. But selection of seeds is shared by men and women.

103 Women prefer to plant Napier grass for fodder and for protection of terraces.

104 They also like Katus (chestnuts, *Castanopsis tribuloides*, *Castanopsis indica*)...

105 ...dudhilo (*Ficus nemoralis*)...

106 ...Kutmiro (*Litsea monopetala*)...

107 ...Falant (*Quercus glauca*), and...

108 ...chilaune (*Schima wallichii*), the fodder and fuelwood species.

109 Both men and women are interested in planting broom grass and bamboo for their cash value.

110 They would also like to grow crops and trees that wild boars cannot destroy. Some years back, the project introduced wild boars in the forest, and they have been a problem for villagers since. They eat and uproot crops at night and endanger men and women who go to the forests when it is dark.

111 Both men and women have limited access to extension training. The entire project has 10 male and 2 female extensionists.

112 While women may talk with male extension agents in Nepalese culture, they seem to speak more freely when there are female extensionists around.

113 They are also better informed about organizing and participate more in kitchen garden activities.

114 Within the project area, only 19 percent of women are literate, as compared with 67 percent of men.

115 Phase 2 of the project aims to help women and poorer households more.

116 End.

117 Case study writers: Ramrajya Laxmi Shrestha Kanchan Verma Lama
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Sri Lanka script



SRI LANKA SCRIPT

1 Forestry and Gender in Sri Lanka

2 Sri Lanka is an island country south of India. It extends over about 6.5 million hectares of land.

3 The highlands located in the central part of the country are an outstanding feature which account for the diversity of Sri Lanka's morphology, altitude, and climate.

4 About 27 percent of the land is natural forest. A part is reforested land.

5 The wet evergreen forest is limited to a few areas.

6 Of the country's 17 million people, 75 percent are rural; 74 percent are Sinhalese, the majority of whom are Buddhists. The population density is about 250 per square kilometre.

7 Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, providing food security and employment for more than half the population. The plantation sector, which is about 30 percent of the cultivated area, produces commercial crops such as tea, rubber, and coconut.

8 Larger than the plantation sector is the subsistence sector in which paddy and home gardens are important elements.

9 Home garden agroforestry is a widespread phenomenon.

10 Much of the sloping terrain has been planted to crops for generations. Terraced fields are common.

11 In 1982, the Community Forestry Project was started to augment the supply of fuelwood and other forest products.

12 It was introduced in five administrative districts of the country. On a self-help basis, the project assists the community, particularly the poor, in increasing land productivity through sustainable management.

13 Selected farmers are each given 0.2–0.4 hectare of state land on a 25-year lease agreement. The head of the household is eligible for a land lease.

14 The project provides participants with timber and fruit seedlings, fertilizer, agricultural tools, technical training, and food subsidies.

15 In the farmers woodlot component, entire families, regardless of sex and age, are involved in the project. Participants may harvest everything in their woodlot. They are not required to give a share to the government.

16 To analyse the relationship between forestry and gender in the project area, two villages were studied: Illuktenna, in the Badullah district, and Kolabissa, in the Kandy district.

17 In both villages, men and women share production activities. These are related to paddy cultivation and highland crops,...

18 ...raising small animals, farm forestry, and off-farm work.

19 Land preparation for paddy is done by men. They also prepare the seedbeds and nurseries.

20 When needed, women share in those tasks too.

21 Transplanting is done exclusively by women. When family labour is not sufficient, groups of women exchange labour on a reciprocal basis. In that way, transplanting is completed within two weeks.

22 Men apply fertilizer and spray chemicals; women do the weeding.

23 Harvesting is the next major activity. Men harvest the crop and women carry the harvest to the threshing ground in headloads.

24 Processing paddy is done at home by women while attending to their domestic chores.

25 In the highlands, a home garden typically includes trees and highland crops grown under the trees or in the open spaces.

26 Trees are a source of food, fuelwood, mulch and fodder. The most predominant species are *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, or jackfruit, *Mangifera indica*, or mango, and *Cocos nucifera*, or coconut.

27 The trees are mainly self-germinated. Activities to maintain tree crops are minimal.

28 They are related to maintaining the trees...

29 ...and harvesting, processing, and utilizing the products.

30 Harvesting fruits and tapping fishtail palm, *Caryota urens*, for sap are men's tasks.

31 Processing and preparing tree products either for home consumption or for market are done by women. Boiling sap to make treacle or jaggery is an example.

32 Girls help in sun-drying tree products.

33 In Illuktenna some perennials, such as pepper, are grown for market. If the berries are within women's reach and only a few vines are grown, harvesting is done by women. Otherwise it is done by women and men together.

34 Vegetables, cereals, and root crops are grown in small beds during the rainy season. Since these crops are mainly for home consumption, women take care of all vegetable production activities except spraying pesticides.

35 These activities include preparing the land, weeding...

36 ...manuring, harvesting, and watering.

37 Men and children may help in preparing beds and collecting cow dung for fertilizer.

SRI LANKA SCRIPT

38 Grading vegetables and packing them for market is done by men.

39 Some families keep dairy animals and buffaloes. Milking is done by women.

40 During crop cultivation, animals are tethered and fed in sheds.

41 Women and children collect fodder and bring it home in bundles.

42 During the dry season when grass is scarce, men help gather fodder from outside sources.

43 Off-farm work is meant to earn cash. In many places brick-making continues as a village industry where men and women work for wages.

44 Women may engage in pottery making...

45 ...or work in plant nurseries.

46 Men may make rattan furniture.

47 During peak farming season, women from resource-poor and landless households in both villages hire out on a daily basis. Demand for women's labour is restricted to specific tasks like transplanting,...

48 ...clearing and weeding. The daily wage for men is about 60 to 65 rupees. It is 50 to 55 rupees for women.

49 Most domestic tasks for family well-being are done by women. They are primarily responsible for collecting fuelwood...

50 ...and fetching water.

51 It is men who cut tree branches, split large logs and roots for firewood,...

52 ...and collect coconut fronds from outside sources.

53 Men and children help get fuelwood and water into the kitchen, particularly when women work as daily migrant workers.

54 In Illuktenna, where fuelwood from family holdings is not adequate, women collect fuelwood from neighboring tea plantations. Individually they spend an average of some nine hours a week to collect about three headloads of fuelwood.

55 Since there are more trees in Kolabissa, gathering fuelwood takes less time and energy. Most families are able to gather considerable amounts of fuelwood from their own holdings.

56 Men cut branch-wood while...

57 ...Women collect and pile it in wood huts.

58 In Illuktenna women spend less time fetching water because of the presence of natural springs. In Kolabissa, on the other hand, fetching water is one of the most time-consuming tasks.



59 All water sources are located below the settlement and women have to carry water uphill. They spend five to six hours daily on this chore.

60 Women are responsible for various household tasks like washing clothes, and cleaning.

61 ...cooking, and caring for children and the elderly are done by women.

62 Cooking for those who work on family land is women's task.

63 During crop cultivation, women carry food to the field...

64 ... and serve it to the workers.

65 Getting materials for building houses, cattle sheds and wood huts is mainly men's jobs, but women help them.

66 Similarly, construction work is done by men, but women's assistance is expected.

67 Women who are migrant workers start their day at 4 a.m., but during the agricultural season they get up 2 hours earlier.

68 Most of their household tasks are completed before dawn.

69 On average, women sleep about 6 hours per day; men sleep 8 to 9 hours.

70 In the farmers' woodlot programme in Illuktenna, women and men together cleared the plots for the trees. The soil pits were prepared mainly by the men, but women's labour was used when required.

71 Both men and women planted the Eucalyptus seedlings distributed by the project. The children helped by carrying the seedlings to the plots.

72 As a soil conservation measure, stone bunds were placed at plot edges to prevent erosion and to build up the soil. Women and children collected scattered stone blocks.

73 Men and women piled stones along the contours.

74 Because members of the "village forestry society" in Illuktenna are landowners, the society is automatically made up of household heads; 21 men and 2 women. As a result, men have better access to training and to field trips sponsored by the research centre.

75 The original project objective of increasing the supply of fuelwood has largely been ignored. Families have tended to keep tree stands for timber which yields cash returns.

76 No agricultural and forestry extension services are open to villagers in the study area. Planting materials and technology to improve productivity are not available.

77 Land is generally considered family property. Tenorial problems between women and men are not common.

78 In timber harvesting, however, permits are given to legal owners. Even if timber is harvested only once or twice in a lifetime, legal ownership by household heads...

79 ...prevents women, who maintain the trees and are the primary users of tree by-products, from participating in decisions about timber.

80 End.

81 Case and script writer: Anoja Wickramasinghe

Thailand script



1 FAO logo

2 Gender Issues in the Khao Kho Reforestation Project—Thailand

3 Khao Kho is a tongue-shaped hill range connecting northeast Thailand and northwest Laos. It is a district of Phetchabun Province 400 km north of Bangkok.

4 Dominated by strongly undulating hills, Khao Kho varies in altitude from 400 metres to almost 1200 metres above sea level.

5 In the late 1960s when its rugged terrain was still densely forested, Khao Kho became a corridor for communist insurgency infiltrating from China and Laos to Thailand.

6 It was the site of dozen major battles between rebels and government military forces from 1968 till 1982.

7 To flush out the insurgents, the Royal Thai Army built roads in isolated Khao Kho to encourage settlers to clear forest land for agricultural crops and thereby rid it of enemy cover.

8 Some of the settlers were tribals from adjoining uplands.

9 Some were lowlanders who had little or no land of their own.

10 A great many more were well-off farmers and traders who either themselves planted large tracts of land to maize or contracted poor farmers to do it for them.

11 Lured by the fertile soil of the newly deforested land, lowlanders arrived in such great numbers that almost the entire area went under cultivation.

12 By 1982, the insurgency had been stopped but many lives were lost and many trees were destroyed. A monument now stands at Khao Kho to honor the soldiers who died in battle. In the vicinity are cut and burnt tree stumps, reminders of the almost complete forest destruction.

13 Today only about 10 percent, or 13,300 ha, of the natural forest cover remains. Concerned by deforestation and uncontrolled encroachment, the Royal Thai army began a programme of planned settlement in Khao Kho in the 1980s.

14 Sixteen hundred families were settled in 32 villages along the roadsides. Each family was given 20 rai (3.2 ha) for a farm and 0.5 rai for a homestead. To these villages came retired soldiers, members of hill tribes, lowlanders from all over Thailand and “converted” insurgents.

15 The villages were laid out alongside the roads to make it easier to control illegal encroachment. Despite this, the problem did not stop and it continues at present.

16 Today an estimated 6,544 households encroach illegally on almost 23,000 ha of forest land.

17 About 75 percent of the households are seasonal encroachers who come during the rainy season to plant maize as a cash crop. Some lowlanders who control more than 50 ha even rent the illegally occupied land to other encroachers.

18 Recently, farm families have made fortunes selling land to real estate developers from the cities. As a result, almost all encroachers want to occupy forest land permanently. A common practice is to convert corn fields into fruit orchards and then claim tenure status from the Royal Forest Department.

19 The project on Reforestation of Denuded Forest Lands in Khao Kho was begun in 1990. Its purpose is to increase forest cover and fuelwood supplies...

20 ...by establishing family woodlots...

21 ...community woodlots...

22 ...and large-scale block plantations.

23 At the same time, the project aims to extend more income opportunities to families in the project area.

24 Project strategies include:
a. Active participation of local women and men.
b. Organization of beneficiary farmers into groups to facilitate decision-making.

25 c. Promotion of non-wood forest products such as silk, mushrooms, honey, and bamboo shoots...

26 ...through demonstration plots...

27 ...seedling nurseries, and other types of technical support.

28 To understand the gender realities in the project area, the gender analysis study team focussed on three villages: two in the uplands and one in the lowland.

29 Ban Lao Lu, 800 to 1000 metres above sea level, is a village of the Hmong hill tribe with its own ethnic culture. Compared to the Thai who compose the majority in the country, the Hmong have a lower literacy rate, bigger family sizes and smaller landholdings.

30 Ban Rim Simuang, 500 to 800 metres above sea level, is predominantly Thai.

31 In Ban Tha Pon, a lowland village, live many families who encroach on large tracts of land on the hillsides. Some of them are said to be influential landlords and traders who rent out land to poor farmers.

32 Ai is a 14-year old Hmong girl who lives in Ban Lao Lu. Because she comes from a poor family with nine children, Ai never went to school. She and her mother do almost all the farm and household work.

33 Her father was a soldier but now he suffers from an addiction to opium. Her older brother had some schooling and works in the city. Part of the little money he sometimes sends home is spent on food for the family, but most of it is consumed by the father's drug habit.

34 Ai and her family plant swidden rice, corn and ginger. Ginger is the only cash crop. It is grown on state-owned land. To add to their income, Ai works for a Thai farmer from a lowland village when she has time. The farmer raises vegetables on land rented from a Hmong family.

35 Ai and her family depend a great deal on the forest for wood and non-wood products. They collect food, fodder, fuelwood, medicinal herbs, and grasses. Ai walks three hours to gather fuelwood from the forest. By selling mushrooms, bamboo, and medicinal herbs, Ai's family gets extra cash.

36 With her mother, Ai prepares the meals, washes the clothes, cleans the house, and takes care of the children. During the slack time of the year, the two women prepare thatch for roofing. The father helps them fix the thatched roof. Legally, the house and the land belong to him.

37 With so many things to do during the year, Ai only gets a little free time in January after the harvest. She has never been to any training. Arranged marriages are customary among the Hmongs. Ai was forced to marry the son of a neighboring family, but she was not happy and she returned home.

38 Other poor Hmong women work for 50 bahts a day in a commercial vegetable garden near their village. Woman labourers frequently carry infants on their backs while they work. Older children either stay at home with their father or go to school.

39 Rich Hmong men have several wives. Though the first wife has more authority than the others, she must share all house and farm work. Few women have been to school or speak Thai fluently. Rich Hmong daughters, like the sons, are allowed to go to school.

40 Upon marriage, a dowry is given to the bride's parents and the bride is then considered to be the husband's property. Says one Hmong man, “We buy them to be wives who should work hard...”

41 A Thai farmer who lives near a Hmong village tells the team, “I do not understand why Hmong men do not come to work as hired labour on my farm when a lot of women do.”



42 Hmong husbands do not like other men talking to their wives, and they do not talk to others' wives either. Only members of the same sex socialize together. Women weave and do handicraft design in a group.

43 Men chat or play games among themselves.

44 Lao Lu villagers depend on swine, cattle, and other livestock for income.

45 Women collect fodder and prepare the swine rations. Men are responsible for cattle.

46 When cattle herds are large, the owners hire men to care for all the animals on community grazing land.

47 In Ban Rim Si Muang, Daranee is an unmarried 18-year old Thai farmer with little education. She works full-time on the family farm. Her family is relatively well off but not rich. Her father, an ex-soldier, is the headman of their upland village.

48 Daranee's family is not so dependent on the forest for food, fodder, medicine and fuelwood. The family members have learned to use energy-saving stoves; they use corncobs for fuel and therefore have reduced their fuelwood needs. They see little value in forest trees.

49 Only land and water are of prime interest to them.

50 Daranee was trained in vegetable growing through the project and now works small plots on her own. She and her two siblings share the farm work and will someday share the land.

51 In Rim Si Muang villagers grow many kinds of fruit trees...

52 ...spices and...

53 ...vegetables.

54 Almost all the families are involved in silkworm production. They work all day in the mulberry fields.

55 Some families live in their field houses for several weeks to work intensively in their silkworm sheds.

56 Men and women work together in all types of farm work. Household duties are mainly women's responsibility.

57 Some men cook and clean but they rarely do laundry.

58 Husband and wife share the work in home gardening...

59 ...and livestock raising, which are sources of cash income. Women keep the family cash and savings and pay family debts. Both husband and wife sign loan documents.

60 Geographically, the lowland village of Tha Pon lies outside the project area, but many large-scale encroachers come from there. The farmers of Tha Pon cultivate paddy in their irrigated valley lands.

61 Every year they extend their maize plots up the slopes of Khao Kho, moving more rapidly after a main road is constructed.

62 They are very good at managing their orchards of sweet tamarind, a high-value fruit.

63 With it and some agroforestry activities, they expect better prospects of getting tenure status from RFD.

64 The project has two more years to go. It has received reasonable support from the army, which is leaving soon. When that happens, the Land Reform Office will take over, with the help of other local district agencies.

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