

Study on Gender Aspects in Extension Advisory Services

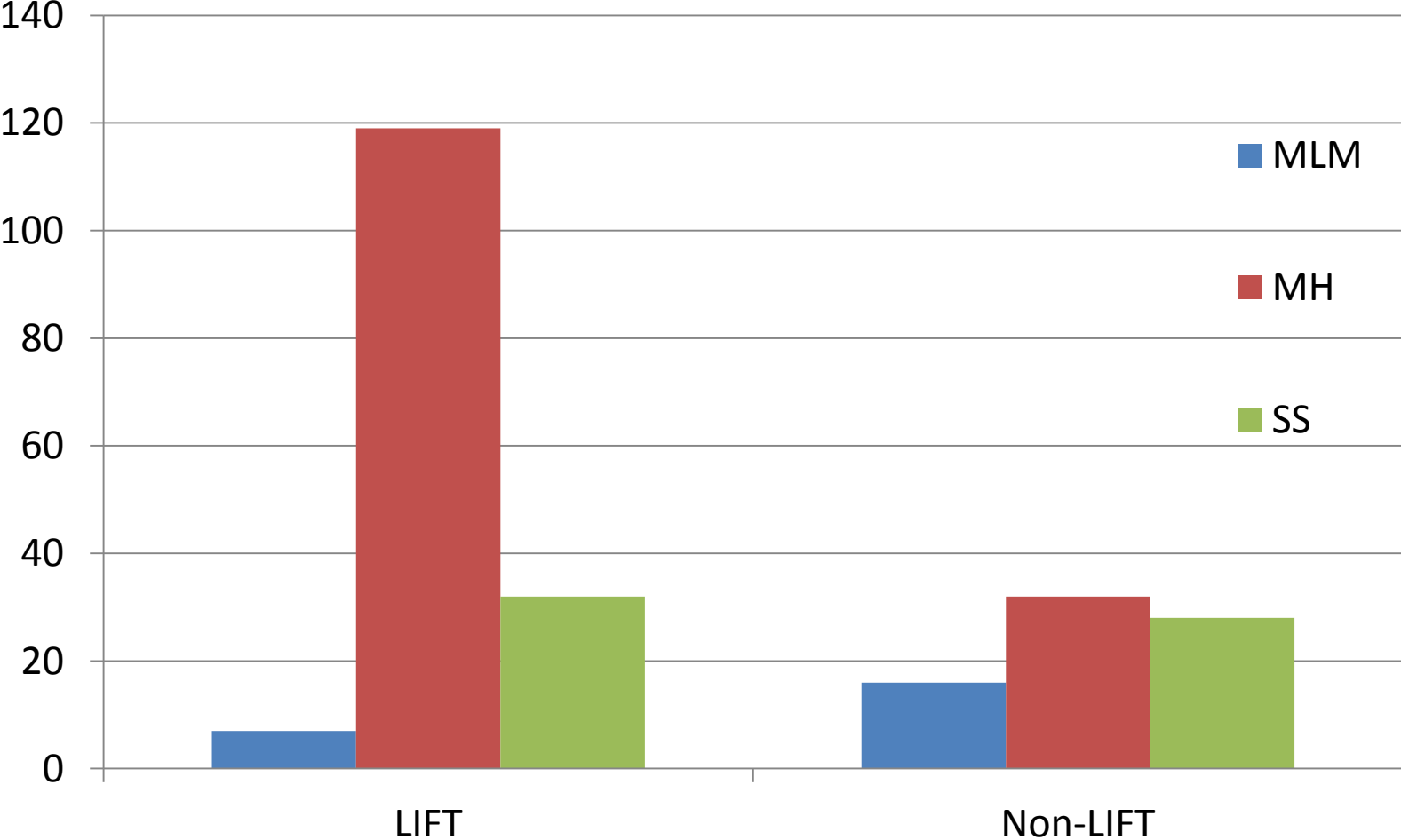
By

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Study areas for Gender Aspects

Township	LIFT Village	Non-LIFT Village	Department
Mawlamyinegyun	Ywar Le Su (GRET)	Dundabat	*Livestock Department *Department of Rural development
Mahlaing	The' Kan (REVEAL) Kyin (REVEAL)	Bwet Nge Ler Gyi	
Se Sai	Pin Sone (METTA) Mee Yet (METTA)	Pon Laung Hti Net	

Comparison of Respondents in Study Villages



Women participation in EAS

Township	Particulars	LIFT Village	Particulars	Non-Lift Village
Mawlamyinegyun	GRET Learning center (home gardens) Small Producer Credit Service (SPCS) Management Advice for Family Farm(MAFF) Inventory credit (IC) Hire Purchase (HP) CAEDP	75% F: 25% M 80% F: 20% M 60% F: 40% M 80% F: 20% M 30% F: 70% M 30% F; 70% M	Pact Global Microfinance Fund (PGMF) Trainings, (pepper cultivation) Meetings (animal raising)	Women 100 %

Livestock Department (MLGN)

Training	Period	Remarks
Community Animal Health Worker	10 days	Funded by Divisional Administration
Community Youths	20 days	

*Women in Livestock training attendance is slowly increasing (before F 0: M 10. Now F 3:10 M)

*In 2014, out of 100 participants, 20 were women

* Women and Men are given equal chances in receiving loans

Rural Development Department (MLM)

- One objective is Poverty Alleviation
- Ever Green Project (Mya Sein Yaung)
- Each Village is given Kyats 300 Lakhs
- Managed by 7 committee members
- Each member is given two votes one to nominate a female and the other a male
- Results in 3 women + 4 males or
- 4 women + 3 males
- Two women elected as chairman of committee

Women respondents from Mawlamyine gyun



Women Participation in EAS

Township	Particulars	LIFT Village	Particulars	Non-LIFT Village
Mahlaing	REVEAL Trainings on Agriculture, Livestock, Livelihoods	45% F : 55% M	DoA • Trainings	17 % F : 83% M
	Meetings	65% F: 35% M	• Meetings	40% F : 60% M
	Sharing	50% F: 50% M	• Sharing	10% F : 90% M

Respondents from Mahlaing



Women participating in EAS

Township	Particulars	LIFT Village	Particulars	Non-LIFT Village
Se Sai	METTA			
	*Trainings on Agriculture (FFS)	65% M: 35% F	*Trainings	100% M
	*Gender training	28% M: 73% F	*Meetings	50% M: 50% F
	*Meetings	59% M: 41% F	* Sharing	30% M: 70% F
	*Discussion	76% M: 24% F		
	*Sharing	62% M: 38% F		

Respondents from Se Sai



Benefits of EAS for Women

Particulars	LIFT Villages	Non- LIFT villages
Materials	Livestock, agri-inputs, home repairs, a closer tube well, education for children, hand tractors, weeders, higher yields of rice	Livestock, no surplus food
Status in H/H	Confidence, voice opinions, family depend on wisdom,	Not clearly defined, Not sure, Speak only in H/H
Production of work	Higher productivity, Can grow quality seeds, quick work done, sufficient rice, IG activities	Not much progress, Not effective, A little higher

Benefits continued

Particulars	LIFT Villages	Non-LIFT Villages
Impact on life	Identity found, better cash management & decision making, more friends, increase knowledge, happy life	Not much, not yet, not felt
Sustainability of programs	Sure, will continue even without project,	not sure, need to change some system

Project activities beneficial to women

- Home Gardens
- Livestock raising
- Cash management
- Rice seed bank
- Income generating
 - (a) *Bokashi compost making*
 - (b) *Cap sewing/weaving bags*
 - (c) *Soap making*

Cap making in Mahlaing



Women respondents and soap producers



Division of Labor in SSS households

Household Member	Work responsibility
Father	Land preparation (animal, hand tractor), Helps weeding, harvesting, fire wood collecting
Mother & Daughter	Sowing crops, weeding, fertilizing, feeding & taking care of animals, collecting firewood & water, cash management, taking care of children
Son	Free graze animals

Additional Information

- Female headed households were included in project programs and loans
- Women took charge of livestock raising, home gardens, compost making and income generating activities
- In SSS households women did more field work than men

Additional Information

- Men were satisfied to get support from wife
- Wages were lower for women than men in all three areas
- Women need more income generating trainings
- Women were represented in all IP staff levels



Thank you for your attention