

APPENDICES

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Appendix Table 1: APP Strategies to improve participation of women

| Items | Priority | Present situation | Recommended Strategies |
|---------|------------------|--|---|
| Inputs | Irrigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Disproportionately low involvement of women in irrigation management – Weak access to irrigation development is low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Include women in water users' groups – Direct training to O&M of irrigation system |
| | Fertilizer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Low supply – Not easily available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Widen access to credit – Include women staff in fertilizer cell – Conduct research specifically focused on women's role in fertilizer use and distribution to increase their participation |
| | Technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of location specific technology – Ineffective dissemination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Design technology that can help reduce the workload of women in the form of household and labour activities – Increase employment of women extension agents and encourage professionals to reach women farmers |
| | Credit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of ownership of assets – Women as best borrowers in terms of repayment of loans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide a high rate of subsidy on irrigation loans to women – Create a 10% mandatory loan for women |
| Outputs | Livestock sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Poor access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve access to extension, marketing, credit, and other activities – Increase access to time saving technologies – Develop a sound planning system to enable women farmers to participate in all stages of production and marketing and in extension education activities |
| | High-value crops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Poor access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase involvement of women in research and trials of high value crops. – Improve access to in extension activities. – Increase access to time saving technologies |
| | Agribusiness | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Train women in entrepreneurial and operational skills – Provide market information concerning price, quality, and regulator standards. |
| | Forestry | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inclusion of women in forestry activities – design of agro-forestry programmes for extensive involvement of women |
| 3 | Other areas | | |
| 3.1 | Credit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of ownership of assets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide high rate of subsidy on irrigation loan |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | – Women as best borrowers in terms of repayment of loans | to women – Create a 10% mandatory loan for women |
|--|--|--|---|

Source: APP,1995 ; APROSC, 1997.

Appendix Table 2: Women in sectoral programmes, the Ninth Plan (1997-2002)

| | Sector | Policies for the Ninth Plan |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Technology services | |
| | 1.1 Agriculture extension service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set separate targets for women farmers while mobilising technical services and resources. - Increase number of female extension workers. |
| | 1.2 Crop development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance women farmers' participation in crop development based on programme feasibility. - Undertake special programmes to promote entrepreneurship among women farmers. |
| | 1.3 Seeds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide training to women farmers to improve their knowledge and skills on improve seeds. - Encourage women farmers to initiate seed source centres for seed production. |
| | 1.4 Horticulture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target women farmers to establish commercial orchards at private level by providing incentives - Mobilise men and women farmers both to make marketing activities efficient and competitive for reducing production cost and minimising post-harvest losses. - Give priority to produce vegetable seeds through women farmers. - Implement production programmes such as potato, summer and winter vegetables, spices, turmeric, ginger, onion, cardamom, etc. with priority given to women farmers keeping in mind their present contribution and the need to generate income for the families. |
| | 1.5 Agriculture training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase women farmers access to training - Provide skills oriented on-the-site training to women farmers |
| | 1.6 Plant protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance women's participation in integrated pest management |
| | 1.7 Fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement programmes in 10 districts forming women's groups to enhance women's participation based on gender framework as described in the APP. |
| | 1.8 Sericulture | Women farmers not specifically targeted. |
| 2. | DLS | - |
| | 2.1 Livestock development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance women's participation in livestock business by improving their access to training and technologies |
| | 2.2 Livestock training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide training to women farmers (50 percent) |
| 3. | Food technology and nutrition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support rural women to make them further innovative and entrepreneurial by enhancing their access to modern technologies and giving due regard to local technologies, knowledge and skills on post-harvest activities - Include women farmers to raise consumers' awareness on food quality and consumers' needs and priorities - Make nutrition programmes effective by involving women farmers on nutrition extension and training, child nutrition activities and facilitate preparation of nutritional food for children at local level. |

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|---|
| 4. | Cooperative development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance economic activities improving and maintaining occupational linkages and relationships with NGOs, farmers' groups, women farmers, entrepreneurial groups, private sector and government corporations; - Implement training programmes targeting women farmers to promote activities by women cooperative societies, women groups within the cooperative societies and women farmers' groups. - Provide on-the spot and rotational training on the theoretical and practical aspects of cooperatives to the members of cooperatives and ex-cooperatives targeting rural women |
| 5 | NARC | - |
| | 5.1 Livestock and Fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give priority to women's problems and issues in order to carry out problem-oriented and practical research - Develop technologies which are accessible to women farmers within their reach and resources - Enhance employment opportunities for farmer women |

Appendix Table 3: Proportion of households reporting chronic illness and utilization of health care facilities by gender & ecological belt, 1995/96

| | Poor Households | | | Non-poor Households | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| No one consulted | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 48.87 | 49.99 | 49.48 | 41.62 | 35.55 | 38.05 |
| Hill | 46.93 | 49.71 | 48.45 | 28.91 | 31.14 | 30.08 |
| <i>Terai</i> | 26.86 | 24.09 | 25.58 | 28.70 | 32.17 | 30.46 |
| Total | 37.93 | 40.15 | 39.07 | 29.41 | 32.02 | 30.77 |
| Doctor consulted | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 23.26 | 14.30 | 18.40 | 29.37 | 35.22 | 32.81 |
| Hill | 26.81 | 25.04 | 25.84 | 37.83 | 32.41 | 34.97 |
| <i>Terai</i> | 40.28 | 43.12 | 41.59 | 38.77 | 39.26 | 39.02 |
| Total | 32.65 | 30.72 | 31.66 | 37.97 | 36.52 | 37.22 |
| Paramedic consulted | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 13.34 | 24.25 | 19.26 | 26.33 | 18.19 | 21.54 |
| Hill | 21.82 | 16.11 | 18.70 | 30.92 | 29.77 | 30.32 |
| <i>Terai</i> | 28.28 | 26.73 | 27.56 | 27.91 | 23.55 | 25.69 |
| Total | 24.01 | 20.91 | 22.43 | 28.89 | 25.45 | 27.10 |
| Traditional healer Consulted | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 14.53 | 11.46 | 12.86 | 2.68 | 11.04 | 7.60 |
| Hill | 4.44 | 9.13 | 7.01 | 2.34 | 6.68 | 4.63 |
| <i>Terai</i> | 4.58 | 6.07 | 5.27 | 4.63 | 5.03 | 4.83 |
| Total | 5.40 | 8.22 | 6.84 | 3.73 | 6.02 | 4.92 |
| Immunization (full) | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 18.64 | 23.31 | 20.98 | 36.90 | 28.84 | 33.47 |
| Hill | 32.64 | 29.19 | 30.86 | 54.91 | 52.07 | 53.56 |
| <i>Terai</i> | 30.22 | 30.60 | 30.40 | 40.66 | 34.50 | 37.61 |
| Total | 30.07 | 29.11 | 29.59 | 45.57 | 40.29 | 43.01 |

Source: FHS, 1998.

Appendix Table 4: Household decision roles

(In percent)

| Decision areas | Murma | | | Sokat | | | Kharaula | | | Belha | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|------|-------|----|------|----------|-----|------|-------|----|------|
| | M | W | Both | M | W | Both | M | W | Both | M | W | Both |
| Child education | 63 | 13 | 25 | 68 | 0 | 32 | 60 | 10 | 30 | 63 | 17 | 20 |
| Child health | 53 | 32 | 15 | 37 | 33 | 30 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 68 | 15 | 17 |
| Land | 72 | 8 | 20 | 52 | 5 | 43 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 38 | 22 |
| Food | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 18 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 45 | 50 | 5 |
| Money | 77 | 5 | 18 | 55 | 12 | 33 | 80 | 5 | 15 | 58 | 25 | 17 |
| Farming | 0 | 50 | 50 | 7 | 65 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Forest | 0 | 50 | 50 | 7 | 65 | 29 | 85 | 10 | 5 | 52 | 48 | 0 |
| Family planning | 8 | 78 | 15 | 34 | 11 | 55 | 15 | 5 | 80 | 30 | 45 | 25 |

Source: PRA.

Ninth Plan Agriculture-Focused Women Development Programme

The ninth plan aimed to implement the following women development programmes by establishing coordination among different related sectors:

- Production programmes and post harvest activities will be backed up by providing inputs, credit and technical services through farmers group and innovative farmers with at least 35 percent representation of women.
- Capacity building, training activities will be launched in production site by mobile team as far as possible by mobile trainer teams where the women participants will reach one third of total participant.
- Women related target will be set right from the project formulation stage which would focus on seed production activities, small rural agriculture processing enterprises, women cooperatives and rural marketing.
- Women's women participation in farmer groups will be encouraged and purposely increased.
- Women farmers' groups will be encouraged to formulate and implement site-based income generating activities in order to gain momentum in national poverty alleviation goal.
- Continuous flow of information and data system for assessing effectiveness of programmes will be instituted.
- The women farmer development division will be strengthened so that it will be more effective in designing, implementing, analysing, coordinating and monitoring programmes and policies related to women involvement in agriculture.
- Proper marketing facilities for women farmers' produces within the subsistence farming systems will be arranged.
- Market infrastructure and facilities will be developed in order to attract women farmers' in commercial agricultural system.
- Marketing facilities will be provided with a view to develop entrepreneurship among women farmers based on their knowledge and skills.