GENDER INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK

BANGLADESH

	Problem/Constraint to Address	Desired Outcome	Definition of Outcome	How is the problem/constraint relevant in your context? Please explain and provide evidence. Is the problem/constraint of high, medium, or low relevance?	What activities are you implementing or planning that address this problem? How do they address it?	How could you modify current activities to better address the issues around this topic?	What new activities could be designed to address issues around this topic and how would they address it?	Activities' Specific Contributions to Desired Outcome	What indicators do/will you use to measure the success of activities in terms of this outcome?	Checks
1	(Wo)men do not have equal or adequate power or input into household or community decision-making processes related to agriculture/at any stage of agricultural value chains, are excluded for decision-making processes, or make decisions based on external pressures.	Increased decision-making Power in agricultural processes	Beneficiaries engage in decision-making processes related to agriculture within the home or community, either solely or jointly. Beneficiaries have increased autonomy in relation to productive activity		**Horticulture** – Women and men joint decision-making in ag production **AIN (Aquaculture for Income and Nutrition)** – Women with more input on fish/shrimp production		New! Women's Empowerment Activity (WEA) needs to address	WEA activities will work with male and female leaders to create community-level and peer dialogues to encourage households, especially men, to support shared decision-making and responsibilities and demonstrate the benefits of women's expanded roles as incomes grow. This will create opportunities for women to be involved in more agricultural and household decisions, primarily jointly.	• WEAI decision-making indicator (disagg by sex)	Does the activity strive to …? How? • Promote or enable (wo)men's decisionmaking? • Promote or enable (wo)men's autonomy? Do indicators measure women's/men's • Roles in making decisions about agriculture and/or agriculturerelated businesses?
2	(Wo)men do not have equal or adequate control over, ownership of, or access to resources related to agriculture.	Increased control over productive resources	Beneficiaries increase their ownership, access to, and decisionmaking power over productive resources	One of the greatest gaps in male vs. female achievement is in the ownership of assets.* Women's ability to earn incomes in agriculture is also severely constrained by their lack of ownership and access to productive assets.***	Ag Inputs Project ensures retailers are well-stocked with female-friendly inputs, such as small bags of fertilizer, vegetable crops for kitchen gardens, and small packets of inputs. **CSISA** – Distributing mini-packs of veg seed + OFSP, MOU w/seed company **AIN** – Distribution of improved fish and shrimp breeds and complementary trainings for new and old farmers **Horticulture** – Access to supplies for root grafting		WEA needs to address	Making agricultural & fishery input available ithrough local input supply systems in smaller quantities (through CSISA, Ag Inputs projects) may make them more affordable for women who typically control smaller amounts of cash. WEA should make project practices more sustainable and better link women and the private sector.	• # farmers applying improved technologies/ practices for(disagg, by sex) • # recipients of AIN shrimp (disagg by sex) • # receiving training (disagg by sex) • # women trainers, # men trainers	Does the activity strive to …? How? • Increase (wo)men's access to, power over, or use of assets? • Increase (wo)men's decision-making power over the purchase, sale, or transfer of assets? • Increase (wo)men's access to and decision-making power over credit, loans, or other financial services? Do indicators measure women's/men's • Ownership of assets • Purchase, sale, transfer of assets • Access to and decisions on credit • Area of land cultivated
3	(Wo)men do not have equal or adequate control over the use of income. (Wo) men are not engaged satisfactorily in household decisions around how to use income.	Increased control over the use of income	Beneficiaries increase their control over the use of income and have adequate control over and are engaged in decisions about the use of income within their household.	Women are constrained in their control over the use of income.*	**CSISA** – Opportunity to market veg/fish from homestead ponds. **Horticulture** – Root grafting and vine multiplication **Fertilizer Deep Placement activity** – Women's fertilizer dealerships / retail outlets **Agriculture Value Chain** – Value chain associated entrepreneurship opportunities **AIN** – Distribution of improved fish and shrimp breeds and complementary trainings for new and old farmers. Fish and vegetable production for sale.		WEA needs to address	WEA and other projects should explore ways to increase women's earned income and their decision-making over that income. This will also affect their access to inputs, assets, credit, and other productive resources.	• # farmers & others receiving short-term training (disagg by sex)	Does the activity strive to …? How? • Increase (wo)men's access to and control over income? • Improve employment opportunities for (wo)men? Do indicators measure (wo)men's • Control over use of income • Gross margins from agriculture-related activities • Income or changes in income
4	(Wo)men do not have strong social networks, have few social and economic opportunities because they lack strong social relationships outside the household, or are not connected with or through groups organizations. Wo(men) are rarely involved in positions of leadership within their communities.	Increased social capital and leadership in the community	Beneficiaries have increased social capital, improved social networks, and increased voice/agency within their communities.	The major contributions to disempowerment for both women and men in Bangladesh are group membership and speaking in public*. Also, one of the greatest gaps in male vs. female acheivement is speaking in public.* Women tend to be unrecognized in the agricultural sector in Bangladesh. This is due to assumptions that women are not involved in agricultural production and cultural norms that value female seclusion and undervalue female labor.***	Ag-Infra project to select space for market/collection centers that are easily accessed by women farmers, buyers, and entrepreneurs. **SHOUHARDO** – Women's empowerment groups **AIN** – Creation of new farmers groups and improved capacity of existing groups **Horticulture** – Women's groups for root grafting and plant nurseries. Women are encouraged to lead and speak at field days and trainings. **Ag Extension** – Women farmer groups for bargaining power and developing leadership skills **Policy** – Working with Ministry of Agriculture to increase the number of women extension agents **Fertilizer Deep Placement (FDP)** – Promotes increased participation of women in trainings, and knowledge-sharing in the household and promoting in communities	Ag Inputs project to certify women retailers and establish start-up grants for womenowned retailers	**WEA** – Make AIN women's empowerment groups sustainable	Efforts will focus on the creation and strengthening of women's groups: (1) Creation of new farmer groups will address a major constraint that few groups exist. (2) WEA activities will build groups' organizational capacity and women's leadership within them. (3) The Ag Extension project will use women's producer groups as an entry point to provide information and services. Together, these efforts will expand women's access to groups in the ir communities and create groups that encourage women's active participation and link them with each other and with outside information. More work needs to be done to increase women's/ their groups' visibility and roles along the value chain.	• # members of producer organizations & CBOs receiving USG assistance (disagg by sex) • # new groups created • # existing groups supported • # women, men in groups • % group leadership roles held by women • # farmers & others receiving short-term training (disagg by sex)	Does the activity strive to …? How? • Increase (wo)men's access to groups and opportunities to be a group member? • Increase (wo)mens associational and leadership capabilities? • support (wo)men's organizations or increase their size or longevity? Do indicators measure women's/men's • Group membership • Comfort with or practice of speaking in public • Jobs created with USG assistance • Organizations receiving USG assistance, disaggregated by women-led
5	(Wo)men have an overly burdensome workload that hinders them from having a healthy work/leisure balance, negatively affects the well-being of their household, and keeps them from accessing other opportunities which could help advance them socially and economically.	Improved time use/decreased time poverty	Beneficiaries are more able to allocate their time as desired to productive and domestic tasks, leisure activities, increasing human capital and goal setting	Women's economic opportunities continue to be limited by factors, such as a particularly heavy household work burdens due to deficiencies in basic services.**	**CSISA** – Study showed women's increasing role in rice production and the need to find labor-saving mechanization, custom for small landholdings **AIN** – Household ponds/gardens close to home and development of a fish net FDP develop labor-saving applicator ALL projects consider burden on women's time use in developing activities	**CSISA** – Increase the use of mechanization & irrigation pumps		Increasing the availability and use, especially by women farmers, of small irrigation pumps and more advanced tools will reduce the time women and girls spend collecting water and reduce the time women spend planting and processing.	• Hours working as measured by the WEAI (disagg by sex) • Hours to specific tasks around water provision and rice production (disagg by sex, age)	Does the activity strive to …? How? • Decrease the amount of time the (wo)men engages in work activities? • Increase amount of time available for desired activities, leisure and personal goals? Do indicators measure women's/men's • Workload • Satisfaction with time allocation
6	Wo(men) have low or inadequate skill/knowledge levels in activities that are economically profitable or socially beneficial.	Increased human capital	Beneficiaries increase their technical skills and knowledge in activities that can improve their economic or social situation.	Women's economic opportunities continue to be limited by factors, such as discrimination in the labor market, limited access to market-relevant training, high illiteracy levels.**	**AIN** – Organized trainings on enhanced household aquaculture practices. Project also establshed linkages between fish & feed dealers with project-supported farmers **BHEARD** – Women MS/PhD students to the U.S.	**Ag Extension Project** – (1) Include the formation of women's groups to facilitate linkages to extension services; (2) Extension customized to the demands of both women and men farmers who may need different types of support services; (3) Women-only producer groups as an entry point. Horticulture project to support and train women in home garden production	WEA will build financial literacy of women's groups' members		• # trainings • # persons receiving training (disagg by sex) • measure of women's, men's savings • # women, men agrodealers	Does the activity strive to …? How? • Create training/learning opportunities that are well-accessible to (wo)men and relevant to (wo)men's interests? • Offer (wo)men opportunities to improve their skills and knowledge through degree-seeking programs or long-term training programs? Do indicators measure • Number of women & men receiving short-term training • Number of women & men receiving long-term training • Knowledge gained and applied by (wo)men
7	(Wo)men do not have adequate access to important technologies that can improve their economic productivity or wo(men) do not use or apply beneficial technologies or practices for some reason.	Increased access to and use of technologies	Beneficiaries have more and better opportunities to access technologies and are making use of them in their economic/agricultural practices.		**AIN** – Distribution of improved fish and shrimp seed, development/dissemination of fishnets to facilitate capture of fish for market/home consumption **FDP** – Promotes fertilizer deep placement technology					Does the activity strive to …? How? • Increase (wo)men's access to productive technologies? • Increase (wo) men's application of technologies? Do indicators measure • Number of farmers applying new technologies and management practices (sex disaggregated)

* WEAI Baseline Results
** ADB Country Gender Assessment Report
*** IFPRI 2013

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