


The logo for GAAP2 phase 2 is displayed in large white letters. The word 'GAAP2' is the largest, with 'phase' in smaller text above the '2'. The background of the logo is a photograph of a man in a white shirt standing in a field with several white water buffaloes.

GAAP2^{phase}

Gender, Agriculture & Assets Project

A photograph showing a woman in a red headscarf and yellow shirt carrying a white sack on her back. She is smiling. In the background, there are several children and green foliage.

Led by IFPRI

Reach, Benefit, Empower:

Indicators for measuring impacts of projects and policies towards gender equality

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Objectives of gender-sensitive agricultural development programs

- ▶ Agricultural development programs can be classified into three types.
 - ▶ **REACH:** include women in program activities
 - ▶ **BENEFIT:** increase women's well-being (e.g. food security, income, health)
 - ▶ **EMPOWER:** strengthen ability of women to make strategic life choices and to put those choices into action
- ▶ The strategies and activities to achieve these aims will be quite different
- ▶ Need indicators to monitor these programs

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reduce barriers to participation;
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Women's decision making power e.g. over agricultural production, income, or household food consumption; reduction of outcomes associated with disempowerment, e.g. gender-based violence, time burden

What is GAAP2?

Supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USAID, and A4NH

A learning and capacity-development initiative working with a portfolio of 13 development projects in the Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project Phase 2 (GAAP2)

Monitoring and Evaluation

Why GAAP2?

- ▶ Learning what works
- ▶ Learning what doesn't work
 - ▶ Particular gender strategies
 - ▶ Gender-blind approaches?
- ▶ “What’s measured, matters”



All projects have experimental or quasi-experimental designs

Intervention Area / Project Objective	Nutrition	Income and Nutrition
Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ANGeL (Bangladesh) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ WorldVeg (Mali) ✓ AVC (Bangladesh)
Crops and Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ FAARM (Bangladesh) ✓ WINGS (India) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ JP-RWEE (Ethiopia) ✓ Grameen Foundation (Burkina Faso)

All projects are undertaking complementary qualitative work

- ✓ Panel, RCT
- ✓ Panel, PSM
- ✓ Panel, DID
- ✓ Random encouragement design

Example: Activities reported by 13 development projects in GAAP2

Activity area	Specific activity	# projects
Provide goods and services	Direct provision of goods/assets to beneficiaries	7
	Direct provision of services to beneficiaries	5
	Indirect provision by supporting availability, quality, or access	2
Strengthen organizations	Form/strengthen groups or other organizations (such as enterprises)	8
	Form/strengthen platforms or networks link organizations	1
Build knowledge and skills	Agricultural training and extension	10
	Business and finance training	6
	Nutrition education	8
	Other training	4
Influence gender norms	Awareness raising about gender issues and their implications	3
	Community conversations to identify community solutions to gender issues	8

Implications

For projects

- ✓ Align objectives, strategies, tactics, indicators
- ✓ If seeking to empower, think about what tactics will affect what domains of empowerment

For funders

- ✓ Check that objectives, strategies, tactics, indicators align
- No “empowerment bandwagon” with no motor**

For both projects and funders

- ✓ Need a suite of indicators that can measure empowerment at the project and at the portfolio level
 - IFPRI has co-developed the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture (WEAI) with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and is developing the project-WEAI (pro-WEAI) with the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USAID, and A4NH.

Example: The Agriculture, Nutrition, and Gender Linkages (ANGeL) project in Bangladesh

- ▶ Bangladesh had the lowest women's empowerment scores out of 19 Feed the Future Countries at baseline (2012)
- ▶ The Ministry of Agriculture worked with IFPRI to design, implement, and evaluate a pilot program to see what worked best to empower women
 - ▶ Agricultural extension directed to men and women farmers (**Reach**)
 - ▶ Behavior change communication to improve nutrition knowledge (**Benefit**)
 - ▶ Gender sensitization of men and communities to support women in their productive and reproductive roles (**Empower**)



Endline survey about to start!

Reach, benefit, empower as a policy and institutional framework

- ▶ Policies and institutions must support initiatives on the ground, otherwise project-based interventions will be “second-best” solutions
- ▶ *Examples*
 - ▶ Efforts to create women’s groups to obtain access to microfinance or to save will not be sustainable if laws do not allow women to have bank accounts on their own.
 - ▶ Programs to give women microplots will not be sustainable if laws do not protect women’s legal rights to land
 - ▶ Efforts to increase women’s access to markets will not be sustainable if women do not feel safe traveling to, and being in market spaces

Policies to support “reach, benefit, empower”

- ▶ **REACH:** policies that improve women’s access to infrastructure and information; to strengthen agricultural extension systems (male and female extension workers)
- ▶ **BENEFIT:** policies that remove gender-based discrimination in access to public services or that attempt to redress discrimination (schooling, labor market laws, licenses, permits to operate in markets, etc.)
- ▶ **EMPOWER:** policies and institutions that improve gender equality (property rights, inheritance, and marriage law) together with activities that make women aware of their rights and how to claim them



Our challenge: to develop indicators to monitor whether **policies** and **institutions** reach, benefit, and empower women.

Questions?



Photo credit: Flickr/ Ollivier Girard, CIFOR

Resources

- ▶ Johnson, N., M. Balagamwala, C. Pinkstaff, S. Theis, R. Meinzen-Dick, and A. Quisumbing (2017) How do agricultural development projects aim to empower women: Insights from an analysis of project strategies. IFPRI DP 01609. Washington DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.
- ▶ On GAAP2: <http://gaap.ifpri.info/>