

POWER Quarterly Indicator Progress Report, Jan-March 2017

Quarterly report: Promoting Opportunities for Women's Empowerment and Rights Project (POWER)

Period covered: January to March 2017

Grant holder: ActionAid UK

Implementing countries: AA Ghana, AA Rwanda, AA Bangladesh and AA Pakistan

Project locations: Ghana (Nanumba North and South Districts, Talensi, Nabdam, Jirapa, Asutifi South, Tain and Adaklu districts), Rwanda (Nyanza, Gisagara and Nyaruguru Districts in the Southern Province, Musanze District in the Northern Province and Karongi District in Western Province), Bangladesh (Gaibandha and Lalmonirhat Districts) and Pakistan (Mansehra and Shangla Districts)

Implementing partners: Ghana (Songtaba, Bonatadu, Widows and Orphans Movement (WOM), Community Aid for Rural Development (CARD), Global Action for Women Empowerment (GLOWA) and Social Development and Improvement Agency (SODIA), Rwanda (Faith Victory Association, Duhozanye and Tubibe Amahoro), Bangladesh SKS Foundation, and Pakistan (Saiban Development Foundation & NIDA)

Target group: 21,000 rural women (*smallholder farmers and producers) (6,000 Ghana, 6,000 Rwanda, 5,000 Bangladesh, 4,000 Pakistan) and 6,000 men (3,000 Ghana, 1,000 Rwanda, 1,000 Bangladesh, 1,000 Pakistan) local authorities, Government ministries, FAO African Union and South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Outcome 1: By the end of 2020, 21,000 rural women are organised and are able to demand their rights as farmers and carers and have greater influence in their households and communities	Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total	
Following the mobilisation and organisation of rural women in 2016, the women's groups have reported to have increased access to land and household resources. Their work as carers is being recognised more by family members some of whom have taken responsibility for care work. The care work is also recognised at community level through support from local authorities through commitment to include it in policy for example in Rwanda, religious leaders who now acknowledge the drudgery of unpaid care work in Pakistan and Bangladesh. Women have also reported increased access to land in Ghana which is a fundamental resource for their farming activities and points to their recognition as farmers. The total membership has now reached 19,358 out of the target of 21,000 with 6,000 women in Rwanda, 5002 in Bangladesh Rwanda and 2,056 in Pakistan and 6,300 in Ghana.						
OUTPUT 1.1 690 women's groups (200 Ghana, 200 Rwanda, 200 Bangladesh, 90 Pakistan) are set up and/or strengthened in their community by December 2016	690 groups meeting at least once per month	200	200	90	200	690

In this output 690 groups have been set up and strengthened to operate in their local areas. The participants in the group meetings discuss many issues related to women's rights and community leadership participation, including: group leadership, unpaid care work, violence against women, Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture (CRSA), community sensitization processes, women's training programs and working with duty bearers to ensure gender responsive services in their communities. The action points taken in these meetings include all members completing time diary cards, participation in regular saving schemes, thinking about business ideas, participating group by-law development processes and communicating with relevant duty

bearers to influence budgeting and planning meetings.

Activities contributing to output 1.1 this quarter

<p>1.1.1 Support 690 (200 Ghana, 200 Rwanda, 200 Bangladesh, 90 Pakistan) women groups with a total membership of 21,000 members (rural women, farmers and processors) to meet at least once a month by providing stipends for group facilitators/mobilisers.</p>	<p>690 groups have been set up while 645 women's groups were able to meet at least twice a month in Rwanda (200), (Ghana (200), Pakistan (45) and Bangladesh (200). The remaining 45 groups in Pakistan started their regular meetings in January 2017. In Pakistan one group did not meet regularly because of community disagreements where one community member did not fit the criteria for receipt of fodder cutters, but wanted to benefit - this has since been addressed. In Pakistan, the main challenge faced was finding literate facilitators and a programme has now been developed to support the facilitators. In terms of stipends, these are being paid as planned in most of the countries. The stipends in Ghana will be paid annually in line with AAG policies on community volunteers' roles, and will mostly be in kind in the form of materials or equipment as per the group's recommendations. In Shangla district of Pakistan facilitators were only confirmed at the end of March, so they will receive stipends from April onwards.</p>
<p>1.1.2 Select and train 850 community facilitators, management committee members, community mobilisers and partner staff in HRBA and REFLECT facilitation methodologies (100 facilitators and 40 partner staff + 250 community members in Ghana; 400 committee members and 10 partner staff in Rwanda; 40 facilitators, mobilisers and partner staff trained in Bangladesh; 100 facilitators trained in Pakistan)</p>	<p>ActionAid Pakistan organized a 5 day training workshop on HRBA and Reflect methodologies for 9 partners' project staff (four women and five men). Further to replicate this to group facilitators both partners have finalized the training schedule and, keeping in view the literacy level of group facilitators, development of an Urdu language training module is in progress. Trainings for facilitators will be organized in the month of April 2017.</p> <p>Activities were completed in Bangladesh, Rwanda and Ghana last year.</p>
<p>1.1.4 2 representatives from 690 women's groups are trained in organisational management, financial management, participatory monitoring and collectivism in practice. (2 in Ghana; 2 in Rwanda; 2 in Bangladesh and 2 in Pakistan) (Bangladesh -200 women's groups are trained in Collectivism in practice through 200, 2 day workshop)</p>	<p>Shahida Begum, a training participant and the secretary of Dharola Nari Dall of Mogolhat Union, Lalmonirhat in Bangladesh said <i>"I was not aware about the importance of organizational management. Now I came to know that it is not possible to mobilize the group without a common understanding on group management."</i> 360 selected members of 180 women groups received training on collectivism in practice in this quarter. After the training on collectivism some women group members started implementing joint activities and developed business plans. The training will take place in future year in the other countries.</p>
<p>1.1.6 Quarterly participatory monitoring visits (project staff and women group members) visit other groups to monitor and review progress of groups</p>	<p>During the reporting period, in Pakistan Saibaan organized two quarterly participatory monitoring visits in Mansehra district where 10-11 group members visited other groups along with project staff. Keeping in view the mobility issues of women group members and the budget partner organized these visits in adjacent villages. These visits provided a learning space for both groups (visited and host), to share best practices adopted during nomination and selection of right holders for fodder cutters. They also discussed some of the impact resulting from the fodder cutters, for example Ms. Gulshan said she used to spend 2 hours daily for fodder chopping manually, which she now manages in half an hour. She also said that after getting this machine her husband mostly helps her to chop fodder, which previously she was doing by herself only. Women from village Serian Ramser shared that through this visit they learnt that how the other groups of women are involved in development process and about their role in decision making. In Shangla district</p>

	Participatory monitoring visits will be conducted in second quarter of 2017 as NIDA partner has completed group formation in first quarter of 2017.					
OUTPUT 1.2 21,000 (6,000 Ghana, 6,000 Rwanda, 5,000 Bangladesh, 4,000 Pakistan) rural women are trained about their rights and how to report and respond to cases of VAW by December 2017	21,000 women trained about their rights and VAW reporting mechanisms by the end of 2017	Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
		576	36			612 ¹
	85% of women trained have improved knowledge of rights by the end of the training round	100	100			100%
	85% of women trained have correct knowledge of how to report incidences of VAW and available support services (legal, health etc.) by the end of each training round		100			100%
<p>In all countries women are now coming together on a monthly basis to undertake Reflection Action meetings. These meetings provide initial orientation and introduction to the key issues the project is working on including women's rights, VAW concepts (types, impact, prevention, response and support), referral and reporting mechanisms. This quarter 612 women received formal training on these issues, some for the first time. 100% of the women trained have shown improved knowledge, skills and confidence on women rights issues and VAW reporting mechanisms. IN Rwanda in particular women showed they had acquired correct knowledge and skills to report VAW incidences and available services such as Isange one stop centre, Police GBV unit and toll-free phone line for VAW support.</p>						
Activities contributing to output 1.2 this quarter						
1.2.2 A minimum of one monthly REFLECT meeting to sensitise 21,000 women (6,000 Ghana, 6,000 Rwanda, 5,000 Bangladesh, 4,000 Pakistan) about their rights (using existing <i>Reflection-Action tools such as women rights analysis, power analysis, daily activity chart of women, income and expenditure matrix</i>)	At least one monthly meeting is being held in Rwanda, Ghana, Pakistan and Bangladesh with many groups meeting more than once a month to discuss their rights. Women group facilitators are playing a vital role to engage all right holders and provide a platform at local level for gathering and sharing information and knowledge at group level. They are playing a bridging role among all right holders to sit together in organized ways to discuss their issues and find solutions, as well as to talk about their rights and violations prevailing in the society. These meetings are organized as REFLECT circles and use reflection action tools for women's rights analysis, power analysis, daily activity chart of women, income and expenditure matrix. These reflection actions are also helping the community to address their problems, to build up consciousness and to claim their rights from the state. For example in Bangladesh, all Union Federations decided to purchase land in the name of the federation and the project will support with materials and labour cost to build seeds bank cum grain storage. The Federations are also proposing to use this house as their meeting, training and market place and also use this in emergency period. Women group members will also be given a monthly subscription for the day care centres.					
1.2.3. Train 450 community members (400 women group facilitators in	In Rwanda a two day refresher training was organized for 36 women representatives of women groups in					

¹ All numbers provided are for the reporting quarter (Jan-March 2017) only – figures are not cumulative

<p>Rwanda, 40 group facilitators and 10 partner staff in Bangladesh) to monitor and track incidences of violence against women at community level. (ongoing support will be provided to collect cases)</p>	<p>Karongi district (LRP) on women’s rights and VAW reporting mechanisms. The purpose was to improve women’s knowledge, skills and confidence to document and report VAW incidences at community level and link them with available services, including Isange one stop center, Police GBV/VAW unit and Toll-free phone for emergency support. They were also trained on how to reduce VAW incidences in their communities.</p>
<p>1.2.11 Produce 5400 simplified versions of women’s rights related laws in local language and distribute to 200 women’s groups (400 in Rwanda and 5000 in Pakistan to distribute to women’s groups and communities)</p>	<p>Simplified versions of the women’s rights related laws were published and distributed in 2016 in Rwanda. Since 8th March during International Women’s Day, the members of Forum of Women Parliamentarians started distributing the produced booklet in other districts which are not in project implementation locations to enable other women access information on the laws and policies protecting and promoting women’s rights. This activity will take place in Pakistan in 2017.</p>
<p>1.2.12 306 women’s groups (16 in Ghana – 2 per district, 200 in Bangladesh and 90 in Pakistan) are supported to participate in 8 community mobilisation events per year (e.g. Women’s rights day, Food Rights Day etc.)</p>	<p>During the reporting period all four countries participated in the International Women’s Day (IWD) celebration with meetings being organised at local, district and national levels under the IWD 2017 theme “Be Bold for Change.”</p> <p>In Pakistan, Actionaid organized three days of celebration events (8th March to 10th March) in Islamabad and three regional offices. The occasion was marked with a range of speakers including women’s rights specialists and activists as well as Ms. Jeannette Seppen (the Ambassador of the Netherlands in Pakistan). POWER project partner Saibaan celebrated IWD on 8th March in Mansehra district jointly with the District administration, Social Welfare and Women’s Empowerment Department and 2 CSOs (Khwendo Kor and Shahra Community Support Program) with attendance from 55 individuals including women’s groups, women leaders, community members and government representatives. Representatives from different segments of the society highlighted the importance of women, women national and international laws, burden of unpaid care work and their recognition at domestic, community and at government level. It was also emphasized by all the speakers to raise the voice jointly against violence. In the end of the event certificates of appreciation were presented to the women elected representatives, activists and lawyers for being role models of activism for other women and their determination to step forward for the rights of women.</p> <p>ActionAid Bangladesh observed IWD by organizing an exclusive fashion show of Acid Survivors at national level on 7th March 2017. Six women’s group members of POWER project (from Gaibandha and Lalmonirhat) participated in the event in solidarity with the Flagship ‘Beauty Redefine’. Women’s groups also displayed their IGA products (food, spice and handicraft items) and described their work to the guests US Ambassadors Ms Marcia Bernicat, Deputy British High Commissioner Mr David Ashley, First Secretary of Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Mr Laurent Umans, international model and activist Ms Bibi Russell and other celebrity personnel of showbiz industry in Bangladesh, international visitors and others. At community level, women’s group of Gaibandha and Lalmonirhat organized a rally, human chain and community consultations along with government. They focused on issues related to rights of women farmers, equal access to market, public services, violence against women and girls, reduction, redistribution and recognition of unpaid care</p>

	<p>work in the discussion sessions. They also organized a debate competition with school and college level students on 'Women's access to market' and essay writing. This IWD, women's groups raised their voice in demanding rights and they also seek solidarity of relevant stakeholders to build an equal and just society.</p> <p>In Ghana, Representatives from 25 groups in Ghana participated in the International Women's Day event at the community, regional and national level. Representatives of other structures such as the Young Urban Women Programme, girl clubs, media and Activista joined this event in solidarity with rural women in Ghana. In Rwanda celebrations were held but not funded through POWER project funds.</p>					
		Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
OUTPUT 1.3 690 women's groups (200 Ghana, 200 Rwanda, 200 Bangladesh, 90 Pakistan) trained in women's leadership and local decision-making community structures are sensitised to women's participation by 2020	21,000 women trained on women's leadership in each country by the end of 2018	2545				2545
In Bangladesh under this output this quarter leadership training was rolled out through cascade training to 2,545 women from 100 women's groups. The training sessions focused on power dynamics, women's leadership, group management, public speaking, advocacy planning, conflict management and importance of planning.						
1.3.1 Training of trainers for 40 community facilitators and 10 partner management staff and 400 women's groups' representatives on women's leadership.	In Bangladesh during this period, two selected representatives from each of 200 groups (400 women) received the two day training facilitated by the Community Mobilizers. The training discussed the importance of women's leadership, types of leadership, role of leadership in reducing gender discrimination, reducing violence against women and women's rights. It also covered conflict, networking, communication and resource mobilization. Women who received this training have increased confidence, knowledge and skills in leadership and awareness of how leadership can contribute to development in society.					
1.3.2 Roll out women's leadership training to 200 women's groups through 1 workshop (delivered by ToT) for each group (2016-2018)	In Bangladesh, 100 women groups (2545 participants) from Gaibandha and Lalmonirhat received training on women's leadership this quarter. The above mentioned training was rolled out to women's groups by the representatives that attended the ToT. Santona Rani, President of Nutun Kuri Dall, Rajpur Union, Lalminrhat mentioned ``As a group leader, before the training I was not aware about how to minimize any conflict. Now I have the idea how to handle conflict and reduce it.''					

Outcome 2: By the end of 2020 Women's unpaid care work (UCW) is more highly valued within households, communities and government, more evenly distributed within households and hours spent by women on UCW is reduced, resulting in more free time for women to engage in social, economic and political activities. Women's UCW is already being better recognised at household and community level, and we are even seeing government representatives engaging in the discussion and starting to make commitments towards recognising, reducing and redistributing unpaid care work. Over the coming quarters, actions to start to address these issues will be monitored.

		Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
OUTPUT 2.1 690 women's groups (200 Ghana, 200 Rwanda, 200 Bangladesh, 90 Pakistan) are represented in local level government meetings on budgetary allocation and in kind support to address unpaid care work by 2020	606 groups trained on participatory budget monitoring and tracking by the end of year 2017		200			200
	100 sensitisation / advocacy meetings where women present UCW data to duty-bearers and the need for budgetary / in-kind support by the end of the project	40				40
In all four countries group members are meeting with local level government in different ways to raise the issue of UCW, the effect it has on women and to secure commitments to address these issues.						
Activities contributing to output 2.1 this quarter						
2.1.1 Baseline survey findings on the time spent by women on UCW (see 'All Outcome activities') are disseminated to stakeholders (electronically, by post) (Print 200 copies of baseline report – (100 per district)	The baseline is almost complete in Bangladesh, Rwanda and Ghana. Data collection has been completed in all the three countries and a first draft report has been produced for the three countries. However in Pakistan the baseline has been delayed as we await government approval to the submitted No Objection Certification for data collection. These applications are currently with security agencies for verification and approval, however if approval is not secured by June 2017 the project has agreed to undertake a different approach for the baseline in Pakistan, based on secondary and qualitative data.					
2.1.2 Organise 20 sensitisation meetings annually with local government officials and rural women to discuss women's UCW and support for interventions and budgetary allocation to reduce UCW.	In Bangladesh, 40 sensitization and advocacy meetings on unpaid care work issues were held with religious leaders, community leaders, government officials, and Union Parishad Vice Chairman and NGO representatives. The purpose of the meeting with Upazila service providers was to influence budget allocation to ensure that the burden of unpaid care work is addressed. Around 2,325 participants attended (717 men and 982 women). Meeting discussions included the burden of unpaid care work, roles of religious leaders to reduce that burden and the impact of unpaid care work on women and girls. During the meetings the Union Parishad representatives committed to provide safety nets to other POWER project women on a priority basis. Traditional and religious leaders committed to actively participate in awareness raising activities that intend to reduce women's unpaid care work in their communities. Furthermore, representatives of Market Management Committee and Chambers of commerce at local level assured that they will ensure market facilities for women and support their product for sale. The Upazila sub-district women affairs Officer and member of Upazila Parishad committed to visit day-care centre and will provide required support where possible.					
2.1.3 606 women's groups are trained and supported (200 Ghana, 200 Rwanda, 200 Bangladesh, 6 Pakistan) to undertake local (district/provincial dependent on country context) participatory budget monitoring and tracking through a two day workshop (inc. use of scorecard tool and community social audits)	In Rwanda, 110 women were trained on budget monitoring and tracking using community scorecard and social audit tools, and how to produce a report on budget monitoring and tracking. The refresher training was organized for 32 women in Musanze District, 54 women in Nyanza District and 20 women in Nyaruguru district for 2 days in each district. The refresher training focused on topics included participatory budget planning, priorities in budget planning, budget monitoring using community scorecard and how to produce and use					

	report to advocate for change in budget allocations. Trained women understood the processes of budget planning and showed capacity and commitment to confidently participate and monitor district annual budget planning and implementation.					
2.1.7 40 meetings (20 per district) held with district service provider representatives and rural women to discuss improved social service delivery in order to reduce unpaid care work.	Coordination and liaising with service providers is one of the major activities to play a vital role in bridging the communities with service providers and to increase access to basic needs and services. In Mansehra district in Pakistan women groups met with elected representatives and Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) to discuss water scarcity and how this not only increases their time in unpaid care work (for distant water collection) but it also affects their health. SDO assured participants to start repairing work soon and PHED also assured to include new drinking water supply schemes in department's annual plans and asked the members to identify effected areas in their communities and forward applications to PHED for approval and implementation of new schemes. Women's group linkages were thus developed with government service providers who got sensitized on the issue of women's unpaid care work and how water scarcity overburdens women as the responsibility of water fetching comes on women's shoulders. In Shangla district this activity is planned in May 2017 as per annual approved plan.					
		Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
OUTPUT 2.2. 21,000 women and 6,000 (3,000 Ghana, 1,000 Rwanda, 1,000 Bangladesh, 1,000 Pakistan) men and boys have improved awareness of the time women spend on UCW by 2020	21,000 women and 6,000 women and men who have completed a time diary at least once as part of sensitisation activities by the end of the project	600	1050			1650
<p>In Bangladesh, 600 participants including 500 women and 100 men have completed and maintained time diaries as part of the sensitization activities during this quarter. Analysed data suggests that the time women spent on unpaid care work reduced by small margin from the month of December 2016 to January 2017. For example, in December 2016, the time spent on Unpaid Care Work was 8.04 hours and reduced by 0.16 hours in the month of January 2017 due to continued efforts to reduce women's unpaid care work. In Rwanda, during this quarter, time diary data collection from 900 sampled women and 150 men have completed. Data analysis and reporting is planned in quarter two. The time diary completion process will continue during in the project lifecycle for unpaid care work sensitization and awareness raising purposes.</p>						
Activities contributing to output 2.2 this quarter						

<p>2.2.1 Consultant is contracted to develop standardised time diary tool to be used in Ghana, Rwanda, Bangladesh and Pakistan which is published and distributed for use to 400 women (200 per district) and 200 men (100 per district).</p>	<p>The standardised time diary has been developed by the consultant working on the baseline and will be finalised together with the baseline report. Currently all countries are using the revised time diary tools with modification at national level. This quarter the Actionaid Pakistan regional office in Abbottabad organized a joint session with Saibaan and NIDA Pakistan on February 06, 2017, to review the time diary tool template already in use by ActionAid in different countries. During the session both partners and ActionAid Pakistan project team agreed to make some changes keeping in view the local context. Tool has been finalized in national language with some changed pictures to make it understandable for both men and women communities and the printing process will be initiated in April 2017 and .the selection process of sample respondents based on agreed criteria will be completed in April 2017.</p>
<p>2.2.2 690 women groups meet and fill out time diaries to track changes in their time use. <i>(Samples will be confirmed by research organisation, indication of Ghana - 900 women and 300 men; Rwanda 400 women and 200 men, Bangladesh 350 women and 150 men; Pakistan 400 women and 200 men)</i></p>	<p>Time diaries have been collected in Rwanda, Ghana and Bangladesh using the standardised tools and mobile tablets. AA Bangladesh collects time diary data once in each month using electronic tablets and provides the data to a feminist research organisation-RIB- for analysis. In Bangladesh, 500 women out of 200 groups and 100 men (husbands of group members) have taken part and in Rwanda 900 women from 200 groups have also completed time diaries. Analysis will start in Rwanda in April 2017. As well as providing data, the activity is also important for awareness and behaviour change as the respondents can see and reflect on the difference between time used by women and men in different activities, including unpaid care work.</p>
<p>2.2.3 Train 1,650 men (300 in Ghana, 1,000 in Rwanda, 150 in Bangladesh, 200 in Pakistan) men to fill out time diaries and compare them with women’s time diaries as part of the community sensitisation process at quarterly community based workshops in each country.</p>	<p>Time diaries have been filled in by men in Bangladesh, Rwanda and Ghana. In Bangladesh, in January 2017 the project arranged a training for 45 community mobilizers and project staff (36 female and 9 male) on time diary data collection using electronic tablets. This training enhanced participant’s knowledge on the objectives and use of the time diaries, time diary data collection process, entries and how to upload data using Tab.</p>
<p>2.2.4 Organise annual community sensitisation meetings with traditional and religious leaders, men and boys to champion the redistribution of care roles and challenge social constructs at the community level through (Five annual meetings in each of the 8 districts in Ghana; 1 annual meeting in Rwanda; 80 annual meetings in Bangladesh; 10 in Pakistan)</p>	<p>Sensitisation meetings have been held in Pakistan and Bangladesh. In order to sensitize traditional leaders, religious leaders, men, boys and communities to change behaviour towards Unpaid Care Work (UCW) as well as become change agents. Twenty community sensitization meetings were organized in ten unions of Gaibandha and Lalmonirhat in Bangladesh during this quarter and were attended by 2,325 participants (982 women, 717 men and 626 youth). The participants included women’s groups and federation members, adolescent boys and girls, civil society members, Union Parishad representative and government officials. During the meeting discussion was on Unpaid Care work (UCW) which is performed by women regularly at home from dawn to night. Tools used to discuss included the Daily Working Matrix tool where the participants were asked to write down the regular work men and women do in 24 hrs and present it to reflect on the comparisons. Key points that came up were that women’s unpaid care work load is greater than men’s, women’s housework is not respected by men and this is linked to violence against women in the family. Most of the participants realized the necessity of redistributing unpaid care work and participants like traditional and religious leaders committed to raise awareness of the issue. Young boys were inspired and some suggested that they will share with their friends and will work with their mothers or wives with the household chores. Abubakor Siddique, one of the participants and the Imam of Fulgach Jamey Mosque in Lalmonirhat said “Allah has given women the honorable position in this world, but we men do not want to give them their rightful</p>

	honor. We should honor and recognize women's contribution in household works and redistribute the work to support them". <i>"After joining these meeting my husband started helping me in cooking, taking care of children and washing clothes"</i> said Kalpona Rani, President of Surjer Hasi Women group of Udakhali Union in Gaibandha district.
2.2.7 Present awards for 7 best writers(journalists) on women unpaid care recognition, redistribution and reduction each year (Five in Rwanda and two in Ghana)	So far twelve Journalists published 20 stories on UCW and were submitted to AAR office. Selection of the top 5 best stories and awards presentation is planned on May 7 th , 2017. Key media journalists understood the impact of UCW on women's rights and have commitment to provide their support in advocating for UCW recognition and reduction. The activities will be done later in year in the other countries.
2.2.10 Develop and organize 20 theatre/drama show to raise awareness of and promote recognition, reduction and redistribution of UCW annually at community level.	In Bangladesh, Considering the local context in regards to agriculture and cultivation period this activity has been planned to be implemented in next quarter.
2.2.11 Six monthly Spouse and Family members meeting within each of 200 women's groups. Only in Bangladesh.	A total of 200 meetings have been organized in Lalmonirhat and Gaibandha districts in Bangladesh with the spouse and family members of the members of 200 women groups during the 1 st quarter of the 2 nd year. In total 9,991 participants (Gaibandha- 5262, Lalmonirhat-4,729) participated in the spouse meeting (5264 women and 4709 men). The meeting aimed to build conceptual understanding, awareness and to spread out the message within the family (spouse, in-Laws, parents, brothers, sisters and children) on unpaid care work and to inspire male members of the family and society to value and respect the UCW and play the role of a catalyst to make change as the main decision maker of the family. After the group work discussions it emerged that representatives female participants work 14-16 hours in day while male participants work 8-10 hours. In our social aspect, females are neglected in their family and there is no appreciation for the unpaid care work they do, and they do not get opportunities to be involved in income generating activities. Most of participants were able to understand the involvement of women in unpaid care work and importance of reducing the work load. They committed to reduce the pressure of unpaid care work of women by redistributing work among the family members. As a result women could get more time for taking rest, engaging with income generation activities to increase family income. Before conducting the events partner staff selected dates and venues consulting with women's groups and federation.
2.2.13 Support 10 men's groups with a total membership of 1000 men to meet quarterly in order to sensitise men on women's unpaid care work	In Pakistan, meetings and sensitization of men groups is in process. 511 men were organized into 45 men support groups in 5 main clusters in Shangla district. 50 sensitization sessions were carried out where youth, adult and older community members were sensitized on women's unpaid care work issue using the daily routine participatory tool. In Mansehra district 8 meetings were conducted with 5 cluster support groups of men and 45 men's sub support groups also conducted meetings. The basic objectives of these meetings were to accelerate the process of installation of fodder cutting machines; support women's groups in reducing unpaid care work through liaising with elected representatives;
2.2.14 Hold 80 community sensitisation sessions (40 per district) with men, boys and local leaders on the link between women's unpaid care work and economic participation	In Pakistan, During the reporting period three sensitization sessions were conducted with 118 local men, boys and community elders in Mansehra district. Using participatory reflection action tools and group work participants realized that women spend more than 80% of their time on unpaid care work. At the end of

	<p>sessions participants took oaths to reduce and shift the load of unpaid care work from women to men and boys by signing an oath statement that “we will disseminate the message regarding reduction and shifting of unpaid care work burden and support women to participate in the economic activities”.</p>
<p>OUTPUT 2.3 Interventions aimed at reducing unpaid care work (child care initiatives, water harvesting technologies, energy saving cooking stoves, solar cookers, fodder trees, cutters and woodlots) are tested and scaled up in communities and evidence documented by 2020.</p>	
<p>A number of different interventions and pilots have been initiated under this quarter with the aim of reducing unpaid care work. This includes child care centres, water harvesting technologies, biogas stoves and fodder cutters. The impact of these will be measured to see which have successful impact on the UCW burden of women.</p>	
<p>Activities for output 2.3</p>	
<p>2.3.1 Establish 42 child care initiatives (24 in Ghana, 6 in Rwanda, 12 in Bangladesh) as models for learning and advocacy</p>	<p>In quarter one, 24 community child care centres have been established in Ghana (4), Rwanda (8) and Bangladesh (12). In Bangladesh, a health camp was also organized with the support from Sadar Hospital, Kalirbazar at Ghaghot Day Care Center, Gaibandha in February 2017 and the Hospital management committee assured they will conduct same health camp in other day care centres as needed. Through communication with respective UP Chairman and Members day care centres also received a sanitary latrine and blankets for children. During this quarter total of thirty five meetings were organized (21 in Gaibandha and 14 in Lalmonirhat) with 809 parents, women’s groups and federation members to strengthen child day care centres to increase and monitor the use of safety materials and links with the community clinic for health check-ups. The children are staying in the day care centres for 5-6 hours a day, reducing mothers’ time for child care to engage with other activities that may be social, economic and others.</p>
<p>2.3.2 Train (through one 5 day workshop in each country) and pay 176 people (80 in Ghana, 60 in Rwanda and 36 in Bangladesh) to provide childcare.</p>	<p>In Rwanda, 33 caregivers provided care for 934 children to enable their mothers to undertake income generating activities especially farming and other activities. Each childcare center has at least 4 caregivers.</p>
<p>2.3.3 Provide 2020 low cost rain water harvesting (20 in Ghana, 1000 in Rwanda, 2,000 in Pakistan) and eight drinking water supply schemes in Pakistan to reduce time spent on water collection.</p>	<p>In Rwanda low cost rain water harvesting has been initiated with 343 women who were selected to receive rainwater harvesting tanks, suppliers were contracted and distribution will be completed in April 2017.</p>
<p>2.3.7 Provision of fodder tree seeds and fodder cutters to 1,500 women (750 per district)</p>	<p>This activity is ongoing from 2016. AA Pakistan followed up the installation of fodder cutters which were provided to 250 women in the previous quarter. The team physically verified all fodder cutters and visited individual households to check the status of installation and utilization. All fodder cutters were properly installed. Ms. Gulshan like many other women fodder cutter users Said, “<i>these machines have reduced their time and due to fodder cutters now maize stalk are utilized 100% which was wasted before</i>”. The accurate data regarding time saving and utilization of saved time will be gathered and analysed by using time diary tool.</p>
<p>2.3.13 Provision of 20,000 trees (10,000 per district)</p>	<p>300 women were selected for provision of fuel wood plants in Mansehra district in Paksitan. This activity will not only contribute to reduce/address the issues of fuel wood but also will contribute in women’s time saving for productive work. Identified right holders were physically verified by the Saibaan field team. This process was followed by direct observations and meetings with concerned right holders nominated by the women groups. Keeping in view time constraint and other project intervention group facilitators verified all women while Saibaan team randomly verified 50% identified women. Saibaan provided 6000 plants to 300 selected women right holders. These plants included Ailanthus Altissima (tree of heaven), and Rubinia, Populus Cilita.</p>

Outcome 3: By the end of 2020, 21,000 rural women have more secure and sustainable access to markets and productive resources leading to increased income. The progress towards this outcome is still at preliminary stage, women have been reported to be more organised but are yet to be trained on access to markets. Some women have been reported to have increased food security as a result of training on climate resilient sustainable agriculture but more will be seen during the course of the year.						
		Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
OUTPUT 3.1 15,200 (Ghana 3000, Rwanda 6000, Bangladesh 5000, Pakistan 1200) rural women are trained on market access, processing, packaging and marketing methodologies by 2020.	15,200 women trained on business skills, markets and processing by the end of the project	100	10			110
	690 women's groups keeping accurate financial records to manage their income and expenditure	200				200
ToT and cascade training has been implemented in various countries and this is already supporting women's groups to have greater capacity in business skills and o manage their finances effectively.						
Activities contributing to output 3.1 this quarter						
3.1.1 Organise five day Training of Trainers (ToT) for community facilitators, partner staff and rural women on the 'Access to Markets' participatory methodology (7 step- handbook developed) on access, processing, packaging and marketing (50 trained in Ghana, 400 in Rwanda, 50 in Bangladesh and 100 in Pakistan)	45 (10 in Rwanda and 35 in Ghana) women were trained through TOT on Access to markets using participatory methodology. The training covered 7 components and methodologies of access to markets including: identification of local production potential, collectives' reflection on the market, building relationships with markets, gender sensitive value chain to support collectives' goals, gaps and risks in the value chain, building sustainable wealth that sticks and collective Plan of Actions. The team of ToTs conducted field to test the methodologies with women groups and it was found very useful for women groups business. The training will be rolled out to women group members.					
3.1.3 Train 2 women's groups representatives in each of the 690 women's groups on financial management and business skills including book keeping, managing income and expenditure and developing business plans. Supported by facilitators to roll out to all women's groups.	In Bangladesh, a 5 day long non-residential training on Financial Management and Business Skill was organised. 100 (60 in Gaibandha and 40 in Lalmonirhat) out of targeted 400 women leaders (2 representatives from each 200 groups) participated in the training in 5 batches. Participants increased their understanding of the importance of financial management and record keeping and how to use, Debit and Credit vouchers, cash book and pass books. Some women group members started to write their savings pass books and registers after receiving the training. Participants also received guidelines for selecting Income Generating Activities (IGA), increased knowledge on marketing and market value chain, and enhanced knowledge and skill on how to engage all group participants in group business. Participants selected their group IGAs and learnt and practiced how to prepare a business plan. This training will also contribute to empowering women to understand and make visible their contribution in the family and to raise their voice and influence in family decision making.					
		Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
OUTPUT 3.2 690 women's groups provided with and supported to access	20,000 women accessing seeds	4974	675			5649

productive resources by 2020	through seed banks or direct inputs by the end of the project					
During this quarter, there is good progress against this indicator, where 4974 women in Bangladesh and 675 in Rwanda have received direct inputs to access productive resources.						
Activities contributing to output 3.2 this quarter						
3.2.13 Support 200 women groups in Rwanda and 1000 women in Ghana with livestock to have access to animal manure and animal droppings as raw materials for compost making to be used to improve soil fertility and productivity	In Rwanda, the project has selected 675 women to receive livestock including cows, goats and pigs to facilitate women smallholder farmers to have access to animal manure soil fertility improvement hence increasing agricultural production. Cows will also enable women to have milk for household consumption and for selling.					
		Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
OUTPUT 3.3 690 women's groups practice and understand climate resilient sustainable agricultural techniques by 2020	690 of women's groups that have initiated or supported members to initiate CRSA techniques by the end of the project	200				200
During this quarter, there is good progress against this indicator in Bangladesh, where 200 groups have supported members to initiate CRSA techniques.						
Activities contributing to output 3.3 this quarter						
3.3.1 Develop a manual on Good Agricultural Practices on CRSA interventions for women smallholder farmers such as use of green manure, cover crops, composting, use of multipurpose trees and animal husbandry.	In Rwanda, the consultant has been selected to undertake the assignment of developing a simplified CRSA manual in local language for women smallholder farmers. The manual will be used by women group facilitators to train their fellow women in groups and be used to apply CRSA techniques. The manual will be available in quarter two.					
3.3.7 Train 200 rural women's groups on CRSA through Agricultural Extension Service providers	The POWER team organized a 2 days-long training on Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture-CRSA for women representatives through Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) Office in this quarter in Bangladesh. The objective of the training was to understand best CRSA practices such as use of green manure, cover crops and composting; techniques and methodologies and way to apply in field level. 104 women groups- 70 of Gaibandha and 34 of Lalmonirhat- received the training, a total of 2,554 participants. As POWER project is being implemented a climate vulnerable area- Gaibandha and Lalmonirhat, participants understand the importance of applying CRSA in this zone. Participants were confident that they would be able to transfer the knowledge to project participants and they will show it to the women group members through hands on training. Participants will start to practice CRSA techniques initially through homestead gardening of the women group members. All the participants committed cultivate vegetable by using organic fertilizer and pesticide instead of chemical fertilizer. They will make compost manure in their own houses and will preserve seeds to build Community Seed Bank, start practicing green manure, mulching and use of ash in the field of agriculture and cultivate early crops.					
3.3.11. Provide input (small cash grants) to support to 200 women groups to initiate Agro Based income Generating Activities in Bangladesh and 2000 women in Pakistan	As per annual work plan this activity is planned in April 2017. During the reporting period partners initiated the process of identification and nomination with the facilitation of women groups' facilitators. One partner Saibaan organized meeting with National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC)/ Pakistan Agricultural					

	<p>Research Council Agrotech Company (PATCO) for getting technical inputs and to understand procurement process of NARC/PATCO i.e. procurement from government department. According to PATCO representatives, PATCO is providing certified seeds as well as technical inputs in designing summer and winter package of vegetable seeds. Parallel to this Saibaan also conducted local market survey from registered and certified dealers and collected the local varieties details and prices and finalized the seed and tool package as well as tender document. Tender will be announced on April 02, 2017 in one local and one national level newspaper.</p>
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<p>Outcome 4: Greater visibility of intersections of CRSA, women’s UCW and women’s economic participation leads to changes in policy and practice by sub-national, national, regional and international stakeholders by 2020.</p>	
<p>There has been increased visibility of the intersections of CRSA, women’s UCW and women’s economic participation in the regional stakeholders including the African Union, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC). As a result of this Food and Agriculture Organisation through the Social Policies and Rural Institutions division (ESP) is now working to include unpaid care work in the gender and agriculture model which will be used as a reference by FAO in its gender work. Through the advocacy work SAARC - Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security will jointly work with AAI on research on the intersections of unpaid care work and Climate resilient Sustainable agriculture which will have far reaching impact on the policy changes which take cognisance of the intersections at the South Asian level. At the African union level more work still needs to be done to ensure that the commitments made during the AU summit in 2016 will be translated into policy changes through the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture.</p>	
<p>OUTPUT 4.1 690 women's groups are linked to alliances, networks and coalitions at local, regional and national level and develop and implement a minimum of one joint advocacy plan to demand their rights regards, violence against women, unpaid care work, market access and access to sustainable agriculture resources</p>	
<p>Foundational activities have begun for this output and in the quarter a draft advocacy plan was developed for South Asia. Based on this, the project and the women’s groups will begin to link with relevant alliance, networks and coalitions and advocacy capacity building will be undertaken in the coming quarters.</p>	
<p>Activities contributing to output 4.1 this quarter</p>	
<p>4.1.2 690 women's groups are linked to networks, alliances and coalitions meet to develop joint advocacy plans regards UCW, violence against women, market access and sustainable agriculture)</p>	<p>3 women leaders attended a national level advocacy event (International Women’s Day) on 7 March 2017 at Dhaka, Bangladesh.</p>
<p>4.1.4 Convene regional joint advocacy and planning meetings with civil society/ women's movement with at least 5 strategic coalitions from Africa and 5 strategic organisations from Asia by 2018 ahead of ASEA, SAARC and AU summit including communiques with key messages for policy demands</p>	<p>The meeting was held for South Asia advocacy in Nepal and attended 19 participants including technical advisors on advocacy women’s rights and violence against women as well as representatives from Asia, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The meeting developed the key strategic objectives and activities for the next few years and drew on existing knowledge, learning and relationships across the region. The meeting also identified the key stakeholders, allies and targets that would be key for the next 4 years. The advocacy work will be focused on influencing the regional processes and amplifying the rural women’s voices. The meeting was attended by 5 strategic partners including Asian Food Security Network (AFSN), Central Coalition of</p>



POWER team meeting SAARC Secretariat

	Farmers (Kendrio Krishok Maitree-KKM) and Vice President of Asian Farmer Association, Coordinator- OBR and Core Group Member of SANGAT, National Integrated Development Association (NIDA), Saaiban Development Organization. A communique was drafted and circulated with different AAI Platforms and AAI internal Hive site. The key messages were designed for the policy makers at regional and national level. As well as project staff from Bangladesh and Pakistan, AA India and AA Nepal advocacy leads were also brought in to strengthen the regional components of the advocacy work and will work with the project throughout its implementation. The team also visited the SAARC office which is headquartered in Nepal to initiate the advocacy work and explore potentials for collaboration. After the meeting the director of Gender and Social Affairs tweeted about the meeting showing that the meeting was highly relevant.		
OUTPUT 4.2 16 national and regional evidence documents are produced on intersections of unpaid care work and climate resilient sustainable agriculture to improve evidence base of successful interventions to remove barriers to women's economic participation.			
Initial activities to develop evidence documents were initiated this quarter; we expect evidence will start to be produced by quarter 3 this year.			
Activities contributing to output 4.2 this quarter			
4.2.2 Feminist research organisation contracted to undertake quantitative analysis of time diary data in Ghana, Rwanda, Bangladesh and Pakistan	AA global secretariat is currently working on the TOR for contracting a feminist research organisation to conduct the time diary analysis over the next four years. The organisation will be contracted by June 2017. At national level, AAB contacted Research Initiative Bangladesh (RIB) to carry out qualitative and quantitative analysis of time diary data from January 2017. RIB will produce a report with data to be collected using time diary for 12 months until December 2017 following the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the research. We already collected three rounds of data in January to March, once each month, from 600 respondents including 500 women and 100 men and provided the database to the RIB. Now they are cleaning the data and making necessary correction, if require. According to the ToR RIB will collect quantitative data in November- December of the year and include the findings in the final report of the time use by adult women and men in the project working area		
OUTPUT 4.4 22 advocacy initiatives are held regarding unpaid care work and women's economic empowerment with regional African and Asian platforms and international platforms		Global	
	22 meetings / conferences held to discuss and promote addressing UCW as a barrier to women's economic participation by the end of the project	2 meeting held one with SAARC and one at CSW	
This quarter saw a number of foundations activities undertaken for the achievement of this output, including initiating the development of policy briefs, introductory meetings with SAARC and the project's first appearance at CSW in New York. These will be built upon in the coming quarters.			
Activities contributing to output 4.4 this quarter			
4.4.1. Analysis of different regional policies and identify the scope of incorporation of UCW and women economic empowerment issue	The first quarter saw the development of the TORs for the analysis of different regional policies to identify the scope of incorporation of UCW and Women's Economic Empowerment. Two consultants have been identified and they will produce policy briefs on South Asia regional policies and African regional policies. The activity is ongoing and will be completed in the next quarter.		
4.4.2 Organise one multi stakeholder meeting/ conference including women's groups representatives to discuss and present policy demands to key policy officials including the key FAO, UN Women and	An introductory meeting was held with SAARC in March 2017 to discuss AAI key policy demands. the meeting was attended by representatives from AA Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Nepal as well as 5 strategic advocacy partners for POWER Project South Asia regional work including Asian Food Security Network (AFSN), Central Coalition of Farmers (Kendrio Krishok Maitree-KKM) and Vice President of Asian Farmer Association, Coordinator- OBR and Core Group Member of SANGAT, National Integrated Development		

SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation) to raise visibility on intersections of unpaid care work and CRSA by 2020	Association (NIDA), Saaiban Development Organization. The meetings were held with the Department of Agriculture rural development and food security as well as the Director of social affairs department Ms Najwaq Fathimatb, Director of Social Affairs. Ms Naiwaq immediately tweeted about the meeting showing positive reflection of the meeting. Another meeting was held with Mr MJH Jahbed , Director of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security. As a result of the meeting a joint collaboration on research on unpaid care work and CRSA was agreed. Further SAARC committed to support and jointly host side events with AAI on key thematic areas of UCW, CRSA and VAW. AAI shared materials on work from India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh as well as its key project objectives and programming frameworks which were well received. The research will contribute to raising the visibility of the intersections on UCW, CRSA and VAW.
4.4.13 Organise international participation in international women's day/CSW events	The International Project Manager (IPM) attended the Commission on the Status of Women meeting in New York and was able to share experiences of the POWER project from Ghana, Rwanda, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The meeting was held from 13 th to 24 th March 2017 but the IPM attended only from 13 th to 18 th March 2017. The meeting enabled the IPM to attend training on CSW engagement in Africa and Asia, connecting with IFAD, AWID, OXFAM, Women's Action Group, Urgent Action Fund and Femnet on advocacy work which will be useful in joint advocacy work in the future. The IPM was also on a panel of during the launch of the AA global report on Violence Against Women and economic justice discussing the intersections between violence against women, unpaid care work and a number of follow up actions on women's economic empowerment. The experiences from the POWER project were most useful in bringing out the rural women's experiences in Ghana, Rwanda, Pakistan and Bangladesh are now being discussed to be taken up at national level. The IPM also attended the Dutch ministry of foreign affair side event on funding. Many lessons were learnt and AAI is now planning a side event on POWER project next year, a brief engagement strategy will be shared ahead of the CSW and it is envisaged that rural women and other partners will be part of this side event.

Monitoring and evaluation	
Coordinated by international consultant, national baselines conducted and consolidated at international level	The study has been done in Ghana, Rwanda, and Bangladesh where data collection is now complete and preliminary analysis is being reviewed. It is planned that the report will be launched in August 2017. However, AAI is still awaiting government approval to undertake baseline study in Pakistan. The baseline data has been collected using tablets and provides interesting learning.
International Project Accountability Meetings (quarterly) - via Skype	The first quarterly IPAT meeting was held in March 2017. The issues discussed included how to address existing challenges including existing internal financial management systems in order to provide timely reporting. All countries were updated on feedback on the quarterly reports from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as progress on the financial utilisation of the 2017 budget. All countries committed to work hard to catch up with financial spending in 2017 .
Monthly Project Management Meetings in each country	In Rwanda, the project gathered together project staff from implementing partners and Actionaid and discussed on 2017 revised plans in one meeting and in other meeting discussed on templates for quarter one implementation progress, challenges and weekly plans and implementation updates. In Bangladesh Partner staff of both districts-Gaibandha and Lalmonirhat held 6 Monthly Project Management Meeting (3 in each district) consisting all the partner staff, community mobilizers and representative from SKS Foundation senior management. Senior management of SKS participates in the meeting to guide the

	team properly to implement all targeted activities and make common understanding. AAG and AAP have also held quarterly meetings.
Sustainable agriculture technical advisor monitoring visit	This was done in April 2017 and moved from the first quarter.
International Project Manager and M&E Coordinator annual monitoring visits	The planned trip for Pakistan was moved due to the challenges in getting visas. The Project Accountant , International Project Manager and MEL Coordinator will be undertaking visits in the coming months.
Annual audits conducted	An annual audit was conducted in 2017 by Ernest and Young. AAI is currently awaiting the report which will be submitted together with the annual reports.
Technical training fund established - partner staff can apply for funds to attend technical training related to the project	One staff member attended training on SPSS in February 2017. The training will be useful in supporting the project data analysis

Challenges

- The mobility of partners' field staff (two women and two men) in one vehicle (double cabin) is challenging in Pakistan due to local cultural constraints and restrictions. Partners' management has shared different options with AAP management to sort out the issue. The final agreed option was to purchase two Jiminy vehicles each (four in total) in given budget. As in project one driver's salary is planned for each partner but for second vehicle each partner will bear cost of second driver by themselves.
- In Pakistan physical verification of 100% nominated women for tangible interventions remained challenging for partner staff with limited timeframe. To cope up with this challenge partner Saibaan is working on developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) regarding physical verification of right holders.
- Plantation trees were one of our seasonal activities, however parallel KPK government in Pakistan also initiated the project of billion tree plantation. Forest department and elected representatives are the key stakeholders to make this successful. So some communities showed less interest in fuel wood plants. Keeping in view the current year response we can shift the next year plantation to year 2019 and 2020. Due to changing context other energy saving technologies may also be introduced to the reduce the fuel challenge
- In Bangladesh thematic issue like risk analysis, stakeholders analysis, women leadership, financial term were hard to understand for the aged and illiterate group members. During training and weekly meeting, peer made combining one literate and one illiterate participant to help them each other.
- It is difficult to engage religious leader in the meeting on unpaid care work issue. In some area they did not want to participate the meeting as women were present there. Though frequent communication increases their participation gradually in the meeting.
- Selection of potential IGA or business selection was not easy for group members as they have no experience on business. This was addressed through regular discussion, providing ideas about business and discuss about the element of business or example of small business has been shared with women members to overcome the challenge.
- Sometimes male members have to go distant places for work and it was difficult to ensure their attendance in the spouse meeting. This was addressed by selecting alternative male family member from the household to participate in some cases.
- In Ghana there were challenges in time data entry and this will be addressed through field visit by the MEL Coordinator in May 2017

Lessons Learnt

- In Pakistan engagement and sensitization of male stakeholders in a male dominated society like Shangla district means that women's engagement in project activities can be effectively ensured
- In Bangladesh, practical sessions during the training on Homestead Gardening helped the participants understand the process and techniques more easily.
- Community and spouse sensitization meetings are an important tool for male engagement, mass awareness building on women UCW and contribution in reducing, recognizing and redistributing women's unpaid care works-UCW.
- Thorough and intensive practice of Reflection-Action methodology made women outspoken, vocal and confident. Now they share their problems with others and duty bearers without hesitation and raised their issues collectively. Such participatory processes will be continued to promote democratic practice among women's groups and to sustain collective action
- In Rwanda, community childcare centers, water harvesting and cooking biogas using cow droppings are the low cost time saving interventions which reduce women unpaid care work and facilitate women to gain more time to participate in the society and the economy. In addition, women who received livestock in 2016 increased the quantity of organic fertilizers to increase agricultural production.
- For international engagements it is important to prepare adequately for example, CSW requires a number of registrations which need to be done on time including the registration of AA and checking on its ECOSOC status. AAI was not able to register participants because though it has ECOSOC status, the status had lapsed. There is also need to register and pay a fee for side events and AAI has to ensure this is done when the call comes out, especially when participation involves farmers.
- More relationship building, pre CSW meetings between AAI and UN member countries will be effective in raising the key issues at CSW and joint events with national government would also be an opportunity to influence more.
- Effective advocacy work requires extending the advocacy work beyond existing project partners and project counties so that regional bodies such as AU and SAARC can respond to the key demands.