

POWER Quarterly Indicator Progress Report, April-June 2017

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

Period covered: April – June 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).

NB: This report captures only the activities implemented in this quarter, and the indicators to which they contribute. Cumulative indicator data can be found in Annex 1.

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

A total of 21,633 rural women have been organised and are meeting at least twice a month in **Ghana (6,400), Bangladesh (5002), Pakistan (4,231) and Rwanda (6,000)**. The women have been demanding their rights as farmers and carers to local authorities including for resource allocation for child care centres, energy saving devices such as solar energy in Bangladesh and Rwanda, repairing malfunctioning local water supplies in Pakistan, access to land and other productive resources in Ghana. Women have also reported improved mobility in Pakistan as a result of awareness raising activities, for example, women who could not previously go outside of their homes for activities are now allowed to participate in meetings. The women from all four countries have been meeting regularly and discussing issues that affect them with the support of Reflect Facilitators. Women have reported to have greater influence at the community level as evidenced by inclusion of their demands into budgetary plans, participation in community structures such as Union Parishad and district assemblies, meetings with religious and traditional leaders. We are seeing more family members involved in unpaid care work and an increase in women’s participation in decision making processes both at household and community level. This has been a result of the various women’s rights trainings women’s groups have received since the inception of the project as well as sensitisation of families, community members, media and local authorities for the need to reduce the burden of unpaid care work on women, and capacity building activities for women’s economic empowerment.

OUTPUT 1.1 690 women’s groups (200 Ghana, 200 Rwanda, 200 Bangladesh, 90 Pakistan) are set up	Indicator: 1.1.a: 690 groups meeting at least once per month	Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
		200	200	90	200	690
	1.1.b: 850 facilitators and staff trained on the HRBA and REFLECT methodologies by the end of 2016	Completed in previous quarters	Completed in previous quarters	73	Completed in previous quarters	73

and/or strengthened in their community by December 2016	1.1.c: 90% of partner staff, community mobilisers and Reflect facilitators with improved knowledge of HRBA and Reflect methodologies by the end of 2016	100%	100%	84%	100%	96%
<p>Across all four countries, a total of 690 women's groups have been set up or strengthened. Women's groups have been strengthened through members increasing capacities, knowledge and awareness of their rights. Women's group facilitators have been trained on human rights based approach and reflection action methodologies to enable women to meet at least once a month. Women have then received training on unpaid care work, financial management, leadership, collectivism, increased access to agro-inputs and resources such as fodder cutters seeds, livestock and provided booklets of simplified laws and policies promoting and protecting women's rights. They also save money to finance their income generating activities and other social needs including medical insurance in Rwanda and this highly motivates active participation and loyalty. In some countries, seasonal work requirements have affected women's meetings, for example, during the harvesting period in Bangladesh some women were not able to attend the meetings regularly. The project continues to support women's groups to adapt to changing seasons.</p>						
Activities contributing to output 1.1 this quarter						
1.1.1 Support 690 women groups to meet at least once a month by providing stipends for group facilitators/mobilisers.	<p>On-going</p> <p>690 women groups meet at least twice a month across all countries. The facilitators have been provided with stipends in Pakistan (90), Bangladesh (200) and Rwanda (200) and will be provided with stipends in July in Ghana as Ghana provides stipends on a bi annual basis. The stipends have contributed a lot to the motivation of the group facilitators.</p>					
1.1.2 Select and train 850 community facilitators, management committee members, community mobilisers and partner staff in HRBA and REFLECT facilitation methodologies	<p>On-going (Pakistan) Completed (Ghana, Bangladesh and Rwanda)</p> <p>In Pakistan 72 (34 women facilitators at Shangla and 38 at Mansehra) were trained on Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) and Reflect facilitation methodologies. The methodologies are now being used in the reflect circles meetings. In one district, 9 more facilitators are yet to be recruited due to low levels of literacy among women. It has been challenging to find facilitators who are literate and as a way of coping with this training module was developed in local language to mitigate this challenge.</p>					
<p>Picture 1 Training of women group facilitators on HRBA in Pakistan</p>						
1.1.3 Provide refresher training for community facilitators, committee members, community mobilisers and partner staff in HRBA and REFLECT methodologies.	<p>On-going</p> <p>A total of 333 facilitators (Ghana 41 and Rwanda 292) received refresher training on HRBA and Reflect methodologies, with remaining facilitators to receive the training in quarter 3. Topics covered included the understanding of HRBA, gender concepts, power gender and rights analysis, reflection action tools, action planning, use of HRBA for advocacy and REFLECT methodology. In Ghana, 41 participants comprising 34 females 8 males attended the trainings. 95% of the participants in Ghana reported increased knowledge and understanding of the tools and how to use them. Participants recommended these training and were glad that they had a refreshed their minds on how the tools are used for empowerment and community development. The activity will be done later in the year in Bangladesh and Pakistan.</p>					
1.1.4. 2 representatives from 690 women's groups are trained in organisational management, financial management, participatory monitoring and collectivism in	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>In Bangladesh, POWER project conducted training on Collectivism in Practice in Lalmonirhat in which 40 women from 20 groups received this training. The training aimed to empower women, for example, Gouri Rani, the collective member of Nuton Kuri Nari Dall of Harati union of the district said, '<i>we are confident to strengthen our group, conduct group work regularly, rightly and run the group Income Generating Activity properly by practicing collectivism.</i>' Participatory monitoring training was also conducted in which 360 women of 180 women groups participated in the trainings. Facilitators used different methods such as lectures, open and group discussion, brain storming, questions-answers, and flip chart presentation. Training covered participatory monitoring, use of monitoring tools to collect data, PRA tools, body mapping, venn diagrams and bar mapping. Since most of the participants were semi-literate, use of pictures and diagrams helped them to understand easily. Participatory Monitoring was a new concept for the participants who were selected through consultation their respective groups and women's</p>					

practice	federations. Women are now more confident in practicing collectivism and participatory monitoring. The training will be done later in the year in Rwanda, Ghana and Pakistan.					
1.1.6 Quarterly participatory monitoring visits (project staff and women's group members) visit other groups to monitor and review progress of groups	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>The activity was done and is applicable to Pakistan only and provided a learning space for both groups (visited and host). Both groups shared best practices adopted during nomination and selection of rights holders for the fodder cutters, women shared that fodder was previously the total responsibility of women, but now more men are involved in cutting fodder using the machine, and women's workload has decreased. Women gave positive feedback regarding the activity and shared they are saving 30 to 60 minutes to invest other productive activities as a result of the use of fodder cutters. Women shared that before their mobility was restricted, however now due to awareness raising among men they are not only able to participate in different project activities but men have recognized the burden of unpaid care work. There are examples of women facilitators visiting different villages to participate in activities; men supporting their wives to take part and taking care of their children during their absence.</p>					
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	1.2.a: 21,000 women trained about their rights and VAW reporting mechanisms by the end of 2017.	Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
		To be done in future quarters	200	To be done in future quarters	4,500	4,700
	1.2.b: 85% of women trained have improved knowledge of rights by the end of the training round	To be done in future quarters	93%	To be done in future quarters	100%	97%
	1.2.c: 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	To be done in future quarters	100%	To be done in future quarters	100%	100%
<p>This quarter 200 women were trained in Rwanda on how to report and respond to cases of violence. In Bangladesh no formal training was done but 5,000 women from 200 women's groups received orientation on VAW issues through weekly Reflection Action meetings. In Ghana, 4,500 have so far received training about their rights through rights awareness and sensitization activities and additional sensitization actions will be conducted next quarter to provide more information on reporting mechanisms. In Ghana 93% of the women who participated in the training have reported an increase in their knowledge on rights and in both Rwanda and Ghana after the training most women had correct knowledge of how to report violence against women and the available support services (legal, health etc.) and showed improved confidence to report VAW cases.</p>						
Activities contributing to output 1.2 this quarter						
1.2.2 A minimum of one monthly REFLECT meeting to sensitise 21,000 women about their rights	<p>On-going</p> <p>Across all four countries, 21,633 (6,400 in Ghana, 6,000 in Rwanda, 5002 in Bangladesh, 4231 in Pakistan) women have participated in meetings at least once a month (up to 3 times in some locations) to sensitise them about their rights. Group facilitators are organizing Reflect circles and using reflection action tools for women's rights analysis, power analysis, daily activity charts, income and expenditure matrices. In the meetings, the role of women's groups, objectives of the project, unpaid care work, violence against women and participation of women in economic empowerment initiatives were discussed. The women's groups agreed that the facilitators will serve as a link between the groups and the government, communities, civil society organizations and will promote women's issues in all discussions.</p>					
1.2.3. Train 450 community members to monitor and track	<p>On-going - This activity is only for Bangladesh and Rwanda.</p> <p>In Rwanda, refresher training was organized for 200 women representatives of women's groups on women's rights and VAW reporting mechanisms. This refresher training took place in all project implementing districts and reinforced women's knowledge and skills on how to report VAW incidences at community level and</p>					

incidences of violence against women at community level	increased confidence to work with available VAW related services including Isange one stop center, Police GBV/VAW unit and Toll-free phone for emergency support. The training will be done later in the year in Bangladesh.
1.2.5 Map existing violence against women service providers in the community and publish and disseminate mapping to the community and stakeholders	<p>On-going - This activity is for Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh only.</p> <p>In Bangladesh, different types of VAW and its impact were discussed during the weekly reflection-action meetings in both project working areas and in federation meetings. Women's groups and federations made preliminary communications to map out and understand the existing service providers for VAW survivors. They discussed on how women members can receive services from the service providers and collected information on the available services and the channels to be followed for accessing the services. So far the identified institutions and committees include Standing Committee on Women Rights and Stop Violence Against Women and Girls in Union Parishad at union level (both districts), Women Affairs Office at district and Upazila (sub-district) level, Committee on protesting dowry, Child marriage and child trafficking Affairs Office at Upazila level. Ending Violence Against Women Committee, SKS Foundation Gaibandha, Human Rights and Legal Aid assistance (Local NGO), police station, administration and legal Aid Office. The mapping process will continue with different stakeholders to identify more such institutions. SKS and ActionAid Bangladesh local partner are planning to publish a leaflet with all the relevant information by next quarter.</p> <p>In Ghana, preliminary orientation process has occurred and the activity will be implemented in July next quarter. In Rwanda the activity was completed last year.</p>
1.2.7 Train 400 COMBAT representatives by the end of 2017 on key concepts of unpaid care work, reflect meetings processes and CRSA concepts	<p>On-going - This activity is for Ghana only.</p> <p>This quarter in Ghana, 64 COMBAT members were trained from 9 communities on their roles and responsibilities, in collaboration with DOVVSU social welfare and CHRAJ. A total of 128 COMBAT members have now been trained since the inception of the project and COMBAT structures were set up in nine communities where AAG had no existing COMBAT groups. . The training participants have learnt skills to deal with GBV cases, its negative consequences, related human rights and domestic violence laws, and roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. This culminated into community and district level platforms in Talinse and Nabdram Districts. Participants had good and deeper understanding of how to build alliances and who to contact to combat GBV and report cases of violence.</p>
1.2.11 Produce 5400 simplified versions of women's rights related laws in local language and distribute to 200 women's groups	<p>On-going - This activity is only for Pakistan and Rwanda.</p> <p>In Rwanda, 5,400 simplified versions of women's rights related laws in local language have been produced and distributed to all of the 200 women's groups. The produced booklets are used in women's group meetings to ensure all members understand and monitor the implementation of laws and policies protecting and promoting their rights. This activity will be done later in the year in Pakistan.</p>
1.2.14 3 day workshop with Union Parishad's "Standing Committee of WR and VAW" on Roles and Responsibility, Women's Rights and Violence against Women.	<p>On-going - This activity is only for Bangladesh</p> <p>In Bangladesh, to sensitize the Union Parishad (UP) Standing Committee of Women Rights and Violence Against Women, the POWER project organized 6 workshops which were attended by 153 committee members and women leaders(70 males, 83 females). The Participants gained a better understanding about the responsibilities of the Committee and local women's groups to promote women's rights, prevent violence against women and support women's economic empowerment. Before the training participants had limited understanding on the roles of local government and Union Parishad, they were not aware of how to execute some of their roles or how to deal with violence at community levels. Mr. Abdul Khaleque, Secretary of Khuniagach Union Parishad said, <i>'from now on I will ensure to incorporate women friendly interventions in my unions' UP budget'</i>.</p>
1.2.15 2 meetings per year held in each of the ten unions with Union Parishad WR and VAW Standing committee with	<p>On-going - The activity is only for Bangladesh</p> <p>This quarter six meetings were held with WR and VAW standing committees of six Union Parishad and women's groups Totalling 169 participants (89 female, 80 male). In these meetings, UP Chairmen and members shared their commitments to work more intensely on WR and VAW issues and each UP body shared that they will review their standing committees and will enrol women leaders as much as possible. They also committed to having regular standing committee meetings from now on, and participants promised to play proactive role to reduce violence against women.</p>

Women's Group members	
1.2.19 1 sensitisation session held per year with government officials in each district on violence against women and their role to combat it	<p>On-going - This activity is only for Pakistan</p> <p>This quarter one session was held in Shangla district with the objectives of sensitizing government officials on VAW, identifying a referral mechanism to address violence against women and to develop linkages with government officials and women groups under POWER project. Ten government officials including Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) of Shangla district, three lawyers, five journalists and five representatives of civil society organizations participated. Discussions included specific cases, barriers to reporting, causes of violence in the district, lack of awareness and the role of women's groups. The government acknowledged these issues and shared that the police department is ready to support community awareness and to fight violence against women and the Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) showed interest to support the formation of violence against women referral mechanisms with the involvement of the media & civil society organizations. At the end of the session it was agreed to take up the issue to higher level and discuss in the meetings between law enforcement agencies/departments and women's groups and the women's groups will get facilitation from government departments and legal support through Lawyers' commitment to establish a group of social activists and lawyers' representatives to provide social and legal support to women survivors.</p>



		Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
OUTPUT 1.3 690 women's groups trained in women's leadership and local decision-making community structures are sensitised to women's participation by 2020	1.3.a: 21,000 women trained on women's leadership in each country by the end of 2018	359	No activity for this indicator in this quarter	No activity for this indicator in this quarter	91	450
	1.3.b: 60% of women leaders trained who report having greater skills and self-confidence to participate in community structures by the end of 2018	87%	No activity for this indicator in this quarter	No activity for this indicator in this quarter	80%	84%
	1.3.c: 25% of women regularly participating in community structures by the end of the project	7%	No activity for this indicator in this quarter	No activity for this indicator in this quarter	10%	17%

A total of 450 women have been trained on women's leadership in Bangladesh and Ghana and the training is on-going in some project areas. Women have improved on their confidence and leadership skills as a result of the training.

Activities contributing to output 1.3 this quarter

1.3.3 Project staff support women's groups to identify local level decision making structures and organise annual coordination meetings with community structures to discuss and sensitise about women's participation and their roles. (50 meetings -1 per community in Ghana; 5 meetings in Rwanda; 2 meetings in each of 10 unions in Bangladesh; 40 meetings in Pakistan)	<p>In Bangladesh, eight meetings held with local level decision making structures (Gaibandha 4 and Lalmonirhat 4) in eight unions of both districts. Total 187 (Female-90, Male-97) participants participated in these sessions including the representative of different community structures with women group members. Different types of committees in community level were identified including school management committee, community clinic management committee, Hat and Bazaar management committee, Integrated Agricultural productivity Project- IAPP committee, Ekti Bari Ekti Khamar project management committee (a committee formed as an intervention of a project implemented by local NGO in Lalmonirhat). At present a few members of different women groups are involved in these committees. In these meetings discussion carried on the process of formation of committee, duration of the committees and how women participants of POWER project can involve themselves. Representative of these local committees shared their positive thoughts in this regard and mentioned they will take initiative to ensure participation of group members in the structure. As some committees are already formed it would be not possible to restructure that before next tenure according to their time line. Continuous communication and liaison would be helpful for the women members.</p> <p>The activity will be done in Pakistan, Ghana and Rwanda in next quarters.</p>
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1.3.4 Hold training of trainers workshops to train community facilitators, partner management staff and women's groups' representatives on effective participation	In Bangladesh, 24 partner staff (5 male and 19 female) of Lalmonirhat received the three days long ToT on effective participation through a residential training provided by the Global Platform Bangladesh. This was followed by a 5 batch training organized to train 100 women group members in Lalmonirhat. Major content of the training were difference between effective and non-effective participation-communication, stakeholder analysis, negotiation and decision making skill, people management, control of emotion and applies the emotional intelligence in negotiation with service provider and stakeholder and how to use negotiation skill in the project activities. The training helped improve effective communication and ability of women to claim their rights. Member of Ekotai Bol Women Group of Lalmonirhat, Nasima Begum said that, "I came to know how to negotiate with people and how to deal with different stakeholder and negotiate them to claim my rights."
1.3.5 Roll out training to 600 women's groups on effective participation through 2 day workshop for each group (Ghana 200 groups, Rwanda 200 groups, Bangladesh 200 groups)	In Ghana, 175 groups or 5600 rural women have received trainings as part of the roll out processes. A participant from Upper West region said the training gives her "more insight as to how to talk with her colleagues during meetings and also to ensure that she is not just attending the meetings but provide information and support to the group's activities in her community." Shantona, President of Ashar Alo women group of Rajpur said, "After getting the opportunity to be an Intern under POWER project, I honoured. Now I get engage with the project activities directly, learning a lot of new things. I have special responsibility to get engage with Union Parishad. Now I participate and speak in different forums. My family members also help me a lot. I wish to continue my role as like now in future and work more for my community and women."

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

The project is contributing to community sensitisation which results in UCW being more highly valued within the households and communities. There is also redistribution of unpaid care work between men and women with men taking up some of the roles considered to be traditional women's roles such as care of children and cooking. The baseline reports (to be finalised in the next quarter) show that both men and women agree that UCW is a burden for women and that it will be good to redistribute UCW as it affects their ability to participate in political and economic activities and generate income. As a result of sensitisation and time diary use, some duty bearers are already showing positive attitudes towards supporting unpaid care work and some local authorities have also started to discuss and include women's demands in their financial and budgetary allocations. Time dairies, men's cooking competition in Ghana and community sensitization meetings have also helped to changed attitudes. In Ghana, 80% of opinion leaders, men, women and boys are optimistic in supporting unpaid care work campaigns as a way of setting examples at the household and community levels. This has generated the necessary momentum to sustain the advocacy work to redistribute and reduce UCW.

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	Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
	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	2	32	7	1	6 On-going

The project is having positive impact on women's participation in local meetings and influencing budget allocations. In Ghana, 6 women representatives from 6 groups in Nanumba north district took part in the district budget review process, which was a first experience for the women, and the Assembly to openly invited women to take part. This review process is the starting point for 2018 development plans and was opportunity the local women to have their input which will ensure prioritization of women rights. In Bangladesh, women committed to participate in local budget planning meetings through the Union Parishad and the women's federation. This will have a positive impact on resource allocation. Trained women understood the processes and showed capacity and commitment to confidently participate and monitor district annual budget planning and implementation

Activities contributing to output 2.1 this quarter	
2.1.1 Baseline survey findings on the time spent by women on are disseminated to stakeholders	<p>On-going The baseline has been completed in Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh but has been delayed in Pakistan as a result of government restrictions on any structured data collection processes by INGOs. The baseline report for Ghana will be launched as part of the POWER project annual review meeting in Ghana in August 2017 where representatives from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and duty bearers including MPs and ministers from Ghana are expected to attend. A detailed plan for further dissemination of the baseline at country and global levels is under development.</p>
2.1.3 606 women's groups are trained and supported to undertake local (participatory budget monitoring and tracking	<p>On-going In Rwanda this quarter, 90 women's group representatives were trained on budget monitoring and tracking using community scorecard and social audit tools and refresher training was organized for 106 women. Trained women understood the processes of budget planning and showed capacity and commitment to confidently participate and monitor district annual budget planning and implementation processes.</p> <p>In Bangladesh, the training is on-going. 25 participants (20 male, 5 female) received two days residential training of trainers from Global Platform Bangladesh. <i>'We have learned in detail about the budget development and monitoring process of a Union Parishad and it will enhance the quality of our work'</i>, said one community mobilizer</p> <p>In Pakistan, the recruitment process for a consultant to undertake the training exercise is on-going and the activity implementation will be reported in the future quarters. This activity is planned in future years in Ghana.</p>
2.1.2 Organise 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.	<p>On-going In Rwanda, seven community sensitization meetings were organized for local government leaders to recognize, redistribute and reduce unpaid care work through increased budgetary allocation to UCW interventions, particularly community childcare centres, clean water provision and affordable cooking energy sources. At national level, the project staff participated in the 20th Anniversary of Rwanda women parliamentarians' forum. The speaker of the parliament praised the local language booklet of laws and policies produced by the POWER project on protecting and promoting women's rights in Rwanda which helps women to understand and access the laws and policies that protect their rights in their local language. Women also used this as an opportunity to present their demands. Women's representatives highlighted the burden of unpaid care work on women which contributes to their exclusion in participation in social, economic and political spheres in their communities.</p> <p>In Pakistan, one meeting was planned but due to the ending of the fiscal year and the Holy month of Ramadan, the availability of government officials was a challenge and the activity has been moved to the 3rd quarter to ensure that the relevant stakeholders attend the event.</p> <p>In Bangladesh this quarter 10 meetings have taken place with local government officials, community people and women's group members to sensitize the local government officials and communities on Unpaid Care Work (UCW) and to encourage the use of gender friendly budgeting processes. Abul Kalam Azad, Upazila Livestock Officer of Fulchari Upazila in Gaibandha said, <i>"I thought men do important work than women but after attending this sensitization meeting my understanding changed."</i> Md. Abdur Rahim, Member of Ward no 1, Mogolhat Union Parishad also mentioned, <i>"I will try my best to support the day care center of this union. I think it is our responsibility to keep the center operational"</i>.</p> <p>In Ghana, this activity is at planning stage and will be implemented next quarter.</p>
2.1.7 40 meetings held with district service provider representatives	<p>On-going - This activity is for Pakistan only During the quarter Saibaan organized meetings of women group representatives with Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) regarding damaged District Water Supply Scheme pipelines. The issue was forwarded to the men group for the follow up of damaged pipelines. Men group along elected representatives</p>

and rural women to discuss improved social service delivery in order to reduce unpaid care work.	organized meeting with PHED for the follow-up of the issues. PHED committed to resolve the issue. Another meeting of women farmers was also planned with agriculture department to share their agriculture related issues with agriculture department but has been moved to next quarter as many could not participate because of Ramadan.					
2.1.4 40 participatory gender sensitive budget preparation sessions are held with Orient Union Parishad in Bangladesh and 10 sessions with local government in Pakistan	On-going - This activity is only for Pakistan and Bangladesh . In this reporting period in Bangladesh , partners conducted 22 participatory gender sensitive budget preparation sessions with Up chairmen, secretaries, members and women's group members. The meetings provided a space for women to raise their issues including unpaid care work, child care centres and women rights to the government officials who attended the meeting. Secretary of Kulaghat Union Parishad (UP), Abu Hasan said that, ' <i>We will conduct ward meeting in every ward and prepare a list of demands and problems stated by the participants and community people. Then we will prioritize the demand of the communities including the useful child care centres.</i> ' This activity will be done in Pakistan in future quarters.					
2.1.5. Six monthly Meeting with Upazila service providers and Group members to negotiate different services related to UCW	Ongoing - This activity is only for Bangladesh . During this period, one meeting was held with Upazila Service Providers and group members to negotiate different services related to UCW. 55 participants (35 men, 20 women) participated and the meeting aimed to highlight the challenges women face, including unpaid care work and denial of access to productive resources. The participants appreciated those challenges and agreed to support the POWER project in their respective areas. The Upazilla vice chair also agreed to provide any kind support they could to reduce violence against women and to reduce the burden of unpaid care work which prevents women to fully participate the social, economic and political spheres of their communities.					
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		Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
	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					
	100 dialogue meetings where evidence from time diaries is shared and comparisons between men and women's discussed by the end of the project	220	1	On-going	On-going	221
	150 local awareness raising initiatives carried out relating to women's UCW by the end of the project	29	2	4	20	55
Results of time diary data have revealed that unpaid care work (including cooking, cleaning the house, taking care of children, collection of firewood and water) are the most time consuming activities for women and prevent them from having enough time to engage in productive work activities, civic participation and leadership, social and cultural activities. Findings indicate that there is a significant difference in terms of time spent by women and women on unpaid care work. For example in Pakistan , women spend close to 7hours on unpaid care work while men spend unpaid care work around 3hours 20 minutes only. A variety of sensitization and awareness raising activities are underway to increase awareness of this issue a total of 7,400 women and 1400 men have completed time diaries bringing the total to 8800 time diaries completed in 3 countries. Other community awareness activities have also been done with men and women leading to improved awareness on the unfair labour burden of women and in Bangladesh, boys and girls have been sensitised on the time women spend on UCW in schools.						
Activities contributing to output 2.2 this quarter						

<p>2.2.1 Consultant is contracted to develop standardised time diary tool which is published and distributed for use to 400 women and 200 men</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>A standardised time diary tool has been developed by the M and E coordinator and is currently being used in the different countries. The international consultant working on the baseline will also review the standardised time diary tool.</p>
<p>2.2.2 690 women groups meet and fill out time diaries to track changes in their time use.</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>In Rwanda, a six monthly survey on time use has been completed by 6,000 women and 1,000 men, with data from a sample of 900 women and 150 men analysed to understand the time women and men spend on UCW. Results revealed that unpaid care work takes much more of women’s time and prevents them engaging in productive, paid work, civic, social and cultural activities.</p> <p>In Bangladesh, three rounds of time diary data were collected from 600 respondents (500 women, 100 men)Time diary data is collected once each month using tablets/mobile phones and is shared with Research Initiative Bangladesh (RIB) for analysis. The findings of the research are shared with women’s groups so that women members can understand how much time they spent on Unpaid Care Work and the difference with male counterparts.</p> <p>In Ghana, the first set of time diary data collection has been completed from 900 women and 300 men. The second process of data collection will start in the next quarter. In Pakistan, the first round of time diary data collection is being completed and the analysis process will follow. Further details will be reported in the next quarter.</p>
<p>2.2.3 Train 1,650 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>On-going</p> <p>In all countries 1,650 men (300 in Ghana, 1,000 in Rwanda, 150 in Bangladesh and 200 in Pakistan) have been trained with how to fill out time diaries and compare against time diary data from their male counter parts as part of the community sensitization processes. This helps men to realize the difference between women’s time spend on unpaid care work per 24 hours to that of the women. This brings the attention of men to the women heavy work load in an attempt to recognize, redistribute and reduce among household hold members.</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</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>In Rwanda, sensitization meetings were organized in five districts and gathered around 2,000 participants including women’s group representatives, other community members, local leaders, representatives from services (such as police and army) and representatives of other like-minded civil society organizations. The meeting discussed women’s unpaid care work, its effects to women’s rights especially their participation in socio-economic and political opportunities, as well as learning opportunities and government and civil society organizations’ roles towards addressing UCW through increased budgetary allocation to interventions reducing UCW.</p> <p>Activity planned for later in the year in Pakistan and Bangladesh and next year in Ghana.</p>
<p>2.2.5 Organize annual sensitization meetings on UCW for young girls and boys at schools targeting their UCW understanding/challenging roles of men and women</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>In Bangladesh, sensitization meetings with young girls and boys at 19 schools and 1 madrasa have been organized to ensure common understanding and spread the message of reducing the burden of unpaid care work on women.4,795 participants have taken part (20 adult women, 1943 girls, 64 men and 2,768 boys). Students who took part in last years’ sensitization played the role of facilitators in this years’ meeting. The aim was to ensure that participants understand unpaid care work and the need to recognize, reduce and redistribute among family members. The boys who participated the meeting committed that they would support their mother, sister, aunt, sister-in-law on doing Unpaid Care Work at household level and girls committed</p>



<p>in the household.</p>	<p>to motivate their father, brother, uncle, brother-in-law to involve on Unpaid Care Work at household level. <i>'I was not aware about unpaid care work issue before participating in the meeting. Also, I came to know about my mother's role and contribution in the family. I must help my mother in household work'</i>, said Ashik Mia who is grade nine student in Jomila Akter High School at Gazaria union, Gaibandha.</p> <p>In Rwanda, sensitization meetings were in twenty three schools with a total of 9,340 students and teachers (4,933 females and 4407 males) in Nyanza and 9,080 students and teachers (5046 girls and 4034 boys) in Musanze district. This event aimed at improving the understanding of the young generation on unpaid care work and its consequences so that they get involved in promoting UCW recognition and redistribution at families and community levels. This activity will be conducted in Ghana and Pakistan in future quarters.</p>
<p>2.2.6 A minimum of two case studies developed and promoted in each country on examples of UCW redistribution</p>	<p>On-going In Ghana three stories, two from Upper East and one from Upper West region have been documented and shared as part of this quarters' plan. In Rwanda, one video documentary showcasing the burden of unpaid care work on women has been captured. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LCFEy2rGQm0). Also 15 journalists have documented the burden of unpaid care work on women in local language and presented during the national public dialogue held in this quarter. 15 stories were published by journalists through credible online social media and private radios in the country. Two case studies were done in Pakistan and are yet to be published. The activity will be done in later quarters in Bangladesh.</p>
<p>2.2.7 Present awards for 7 best writers(journalists) on women unpaid care recognition, redistribution and reduction each year</p>	<p>On-going – Rwanda and Ghana In Rwanda, there was a presentation of awards for the five best publications on UCW. The panel of experienced journalists was hired to professionally, fairly and critically analyse all stories from twelve journalists who submitted unpaid care work stories. The panel team of journalists briefed all participating journalists about the key requirements to produce good stories so as to facilitate the journalists documenting better stories in subsequent project years. In Ghana there are plans to implement this in future quarters.</p>
<p>2.2.9 Organise annual sensitisation training on UCW for 225 journalists in each country to support public awareness raising on UCW.</p>	<p>On-going In Ghana, 35 journalists have been trained in the second quarter involving both print, radio and television stations. This was done with Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection in Accra targeting national level journalists. A planned radio discussion will be also be held with City FM in August as part of the process of sensitizations in Ghana. In Bangladesh, POWER collaborated with Press Institute Bangladesh (PIB), on a workshop with 35 national and local journalists on <i>'Women's Labour in Unpaid Care Work at Household'</i> on 18-19 May 2017. Honourable Minister, Mr Hasanul Haque Inu, MP, the Ministry of Information graced the inauguration session as Chief Guest. While the Member of Bangladesh Human Rights Commission Ms. Meghna Guhathakurta was special guest in the session.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>On-going - This activity is only for Bangladesh In Bangladesh, to raise awareness in the communities on unpaid care work we have facilitated theatre/drama in the community. The scripts were developed based on the local context of Lalmonirhat and Gaibandha and 10 interactive theatre shows (5 in Gaibandha and 5 in Lalmonirhat) on reduction and redistribution of UCW were performed this quarter. Women groups, federation members and community mobilizer invited representative of Union Parishad, local elite, group members and community people to watch the show.</p> <p>During the show there was space where participants asked questions related to unpaid care work. 8,998 people, 4,148 girls and women; and 4850 boys and men attended. President of Jamila Akter High School Management Committee Md. Isah Kha said, <i>'This drama show is a wonderful idea to make change in human behaviour'</i>.</p>
<p>2.2.12 Organize 4 local level and 2 national level photography exhibition to create awareness of UCW</p>	<p>On-going In Bangladesh, to exhibit and create awareness on unpaid care work, the POWER project organized a Photography Competition on Unpaid Care Work entitled <i>'Different Images of Men'</i>. The photographs theme were on addressing issues of family relationships, class and shifting gender roles in innovative ways to speak to larger national topics of changing demographics, care work, migration and changing family structures in our society. The photography competition depicted men looking after their family members by supporting childcare, elderly and disabled care. A total of 412 participants were registered to take part in the contest. A</p>

	Facebook event page was created by the communication team of ActionAid Bangladesh. The results will be discussed in the next quarter.					
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	<p>On-going - This activity is only for Pakistan</p> <p>In Pakistan, meetings of 1,000 men were organized to sensitise on unpaid care work (UCW) in Shangla and Mansehra districts. The sessions on unpaid care work and rights were conducted in groups including men, boys and male elders. The sessions opened up space for men to discuss different roles of men and women at household level using participatory approaches. The participants also mentioned that women spend much time on fetching water, and provision of clean piped water can spare them huge time to spend other productive activities including income generating ones. During the session men acknowledged the burden of unpaid care work including care for children, fetching water, cooking, washing and supporting farming activities as well, and they agreed to provide necessary support to women.</p>					
2.2.14 Hold 80 community sensitisation sessions with men, boys and local leaders on the link between women's unpaid care work and economic participation	<p>On-going - This activity is only for Pakistan</p> <p>In this quarter, two community sensitization sessions were held in Shangla district with 39 participants including men, boys and local leaders. Three sensitization sessions were also held in Mansehra district with 109 participants including men, boys and local leaders. The discussion in all meetings was very participatory and participants discussed the burden of unpaid care work. All the participants agreed to support women in doing unpaid care work at household level and to provide necessary support for women to involve themselves into income generating activities.</p>					
		Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
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	2.3.a. 70% of women trained on implementing and managing time saving household or community interventions have the skills and confidence to share their training with others, by the end of each training round	Not for this quarter				
	2.3.b. 75% of female users report satisfaction and time savings with interventions that they use	Not for this quarter	100%	100%	Not for this quarter	100%
	2.3.c. 7 types of time saving interventions for which evidence of their success is documented by the end of the project	1	3	1	1	6
The project has introduced several interventions aimed at reducing unpaid care work including child care centres in Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh , water harvesting technologies and biogas stoves in Rwanda and fodder cutters in Pakistan . The project is also working on introducing plantation trees in Pakistan. These technologies have proved very effective in reducing the amount of time women spend on unpaid care work. The project will share some of these success stories with local authorities for future support and uptake.						
Activities for output 2.3						
2.3.1 Establish 42 child care initiatives (24 in Ghana, 6 in Rwanda, 12 in Bangladesh) as models for learning and advocacy	<p>On-going</p> <p>24 child care centres have been set up (4 in Ghana, 12 in Bangladesh and 8 in Rwanda). During this quarter in Bangladesh a total of 36 meetings were organized with parents, women's groups and federation members to strengthen child day care centres. In Rwanda, the project still supports eight community childcare centres - one in Karongi district with 82 children, two in Nyanza with 165 children, two in Musanze with 130 children, two in Gisagara with 392 children and one in Nyaruguru with 165 children. And in collaboration Nyaruguru district one more childcare center is being established and will be opened in quarter three.</p>					
2.3.2 Train (through one 5 day workshop in each country) and pay 176	<p>On-going – Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh</p> <p>In Bangladesh, facilitators of day care centres are taking classes and monitoring the children in 12 day care centers of 10 unions of Lalmonirhat and Gaibandha districts regularly. Facilitators take care of children, provide them pre-school learning by using different child friendly tools and techniques as they have learned from</p>					

<p>people (80 in Ghana, 60 in Rwanda and 36 in Bangladesh) to provide childcare.</p>	<p>the training provided by Seasimpur Workshop Bangladesh (SWB). Facilitators received honorarium from project budget for facilitating/nursing children. In Rwanda, the project is still paying 33 caregivers to provide care for 934 children so as to enable their mothers allocate enough time to income generating activities particularly farming. Each childcare center has at least 4 caregivers.</p>
<p>2.3.3 Provide 2020 low cost rain water harvesting and eight drinking water supply schemes in Pakistan to reduce time spent on water collection.</p>	<p>On-going - This activity is in Pakistan only. In Pakistan preparations have started for this activity through initial discussions with women’s groups, participatory development of selection criteria and feasibility studies. The construction of the water harvesting mechanisms will start during the month of July 2017. In Rwanda, in quarter two, 343 women were supported with rainwater harvesting tanks of 3000 litres (3 cubic metre). These water tanks help women to store water then get more time for socio-economic and political participation as well as for rest. Also water tanks help women to store water for livestock and watering kitchen gardens during dry seasons. The activity is not applicable to Bangladesh and preparations are underway in Ghana where the activity will take place in quarter 3 and 4.</p>
<p>2.3.7 Provision of fodder tree seeds and fodder cutters to 1,500 women (750 per district)</p>	<p>On-going - The activity is only for Pakistan In Pakistan the project has provided fodder cutters to selected beneficiaries in the project area. The communities have shown positive feedback about the use of the fodder cutters. Project team field visits discovered that communities are spending less time to chop the hay and straw than before, because the devices make it really easier and faster. In this quarter our partner Saibaan has conducted a time saving and satisfaction survey study with the project right holders. The study has shown that the users are saving 1-2 hours of time than before.</p>
<p>2.3.11 Annual newsletters produced and shared with stakeholders to show key successes and learnings of use of interventions to reduce UCW</p>	<p>On-going In Bangladesh, a newsletter publication is under process and the Bangla write up is ready. Translation of the publication has also been done while final editing, proof reading is yet to be done. Quotations have been collected from vendors for printing. ActionAid Bangladesh communication division is working on design of the publication and we plan to publish the newsletter in July 2017. AAI produced a newsletter which was showing the key successes of the project across the 4 countries. The Newsletter also saved to introduce the project to stakeholders regards the intergrated approach on women empowerment with a focus on Climate resilient sustainable agriculture, unpaid care work and violence against women.</p>



Amina Bibi using her fodder cutter

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 project has started training women smallholder farmers on climate resilient sustainable agriculture and market access to promote secure and sustainable access to markets and productive resources. To support this outcome we have also worked on land access, livestock distribution, increase in production and access to finance. For example, in Ghana women’s groups have been supported to campaign for access to productive land resulting in the acquisition of 27 acres for farming activities. Through livestock distribution in Rwanda and Bangladesh women’s access to productive resources has also improved and in Rwanda, women also use cows’ droppings to construct biogas for cooking that reduces time for firewood collection and protects the environment. In Bangladesh, women have improved their vegetable production which has led to increased food security and they have also benefitted from increased access to productive resources through small cash grants which enable them to set up new income generating activities. Women in Pakistan were provided with fodder cutters which both reduced unpaid care work and had a positive impact on the productive activities of livestock rearing. The project has used a holistic approach where farmers have access to inputs as well as capacity building for market access, climate resilient sustainable agriculture, financial management, women’s rights including unpaid care work, violence against women, unpaid care work which enable them to be economically and socially empowered. In Bangladesh women leaders have requested improved women friendly services from the Union Parishads, Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) and other relevant institutions. A total of 127 women groups started their Income Generating Activities, set up seed banks and handloom activities.

		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	340	Not this quarter	Not this quarter	Not this quarter	340
	690 women's groups keeping accurate financial records to manage their income and expenditure	169	Not this quarter	Not this quarter	4	173
<p>In Rwanda, all 200 women groups were supported with required stationery to keep records related to their money saving and each group has opened a bank account in public local financial institution (Savings and Credits Cooperative) to save the money. In Bangladesh 340 women from 140 women group received 5 days training on Financial Management and Business Skills (including book keeping). The training focuses on utilization of local resources as capital, production management, marketing and market linkage, production cost management and add selling cost process, barriers and overcome barriers of a group business, concept of value chain, its importance and components of value chain, business management and purchase committee selection process, Bill, voucher, cash book pass book writing and documentation process and managing income, expenditure and developing business plan. The activity is not planned for this quarter in Ghana, Pakistan and Bangladesh.</p>						
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	<p>On-going In Ghana, 35 participants attended the training of trainers. The trainers rolled out the training to 100 women already and plan to reach a total of 200 women. Examples of tool/topics used are the 'leaky bucket', sustainable wealth creation, balloons and stones to analyse the risk and gaps in their markets situations. The trainings have helped women understand the different means of acquiring raw materials, for instance the basket weavers at Bolga and rice processors in Bimbila. The Other women's group will continue the analysis process of the market using the 7 step gender sensitive methodology.</p>					
3.1.3 Train 2 women's groups representatives in each of the 690 women's groups on financial management and Business skills	<p>On-going In Bangladesh, Two representative from each women's group in the 200 women's groups participated in the training on financial management and business skills including book keeping, managing income and expenditure. The participants learn topics including financial Management, keeping business records, writing vouchers, debit & credit voucher, cash book, pass book, marketing, value chain, how to organize group business and prepare business plan. Participants indicated that the training will also help them to do proper accounting on their household expenditures and will pass the knowledge to other family members. Women taking control on the household expenditure will likely to involve her household decision making and have her voice heard in at household level. Nasima Begum, president of Golap Women Group at Fazlupur union said, <i>"We were not able to calculate profit and prepare business plan before the training. After receiving this training, we have learnt many things and we are able to prepare business plan for our group."</i> This activity is planned to be done next quarter in Pakistan.</p>					
		Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
Output 3.2 690 women's groups provided with and supported to access productive resources by 2020	20,000 women accessing seeds through seed banks or direct inputs by the end of the project	3,173	675	Not for this quarter	Not for this quarter	3,848
Activities contributing to output 3.2 this quarter						
3.2.1 Develop a Manual for Women	On-going - This activity is only for Ghana and Rwanda					

Smallholder Farmer Business School to train women farmer and processing groups on farming as a business	In Ghana , terms of reference were developed and shared with Global Platform to prepare the training manual. The training manual will be ready by end of August 2017. Training of trainers will be conducted for members from the women groups who will pass the knowledge to others during the reflection circles.					
3.2.4 Organise, train and support 80 Female Extension Volunteers in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to provide CRSA Extension services to women farmers	On-going In Ghana Adaklo district have completed their trainings for 15 female extension volunteer scheme. In Jerapa, Upper East and Northern regions, 60 female extension volunteers were trained and were provided with logistics such as bicycles, Wallington boots, record keeping books (field note book) and cutlasses. The purpose of the training was to support them provide basic extension knowledge to reduce the gap in access to extension services. Other regions in Ghana have planned to conduct the trainings in July with Department of Food and Agriculture, 75 volunteers have been selected to be part of this process.					
3.2.5 Rural women in each of 8 district meet with local traditional leaders 30 times per year to lobby for long term access to productive land (2016-2019)	On-going - This activity is only applicable to Ghana The women's groups in Ghana have held 10 meetings with local traditional leaders to lobby them for long term access to land. These meetings resulted in the acquisition of 27 acres of land for various farming activities including the woodlots and group farms. However, the challenge is on the documentation in terms of signing official MoU with land owners. Partner staff are in the process of supporting the women groups to get those agreements done in Northern region. This process is on-going in Upper East and Adaklo to strengthen documentation of land accessed by women farmers.					
3.2.6 33 community seed banks established and 20,000 women provided with seeds	On-going 4,000 women received seeds through individual and group farms in Ghana , the seed types and details have been mentioned in output 3.2.2. The activity is planned for quarter 3 and 4. In Bangladesh , a total of 3173 women of 127 women group (1250 from Lalmonirhat and 1923 from Gaibandha) of 10 working unions received IGA/business support as direct input support from POWER project and 1 women representative from 15 women group received seeds support for vegetables demonstration plot for applying CRSA technique.					
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	On-going - This activity is only for Rwanda and Ghana and is planned for future quarters in Ghana. In Rwanda , 675 women farmers have been provided with livestock including cows, goats and pigs for women to collect animal manure for soil fertilization among other benefits. Women have been able to collect large amount of animal manures to fertilize their farms which is expected to increase their agricultural yields and income for the household as they realize surplus to sell in the market. Livestock help women to have access to productive resources and milk to combat malnutrition and get money income from selling milk. In addition, women use cow's droppings to construct biogas for cooking that reduces time for firewood collection but also helps in protecting environment with reduced cutting down of trees which sequester carbon dioxide.					
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	Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total
		200	200		40	440
The project invests in climate resilience sustainable agriculture representatives of women groups in different countries have received or about to receive training. The women groups will in turn support members to initiate CRSA techniques for their farming activities. So far 200 women groups in Bangladesh, 200 women groups in Rwanda and 40 women groups in Ghana have supported their members to initiate CRSA farming techniques. CRSA is based on seven pillars which include women's rights and gender equality, sustainable water management, Soil conservation, Agro-biodiversity, Seed preservation and supporting farmer organisations.						
Activities contributing to output 3.3 this quarter						
3.3.1 Develop a manual on Good Agricultural Practices	On-going In Rwanda , the project has developed a manual in local language containing simplified CRSA techniques and the manual guides women farmers to understand,					

on CRSA interventions for women smallholder farmers such as use of green manure, cover crops, composting, use of multipurpose trees and animal husbandry.	train fellow women in groups and implement CRSA/agroecology techniques.
3.3.3 Organise and support 80 women smallholder CSRA champions to hold 3 on-site 'CRSA in practice' demonstrations each farming season to encourage CRSA	On-going - This activity is only for Ghana In Ghana , 25 demonstration farms in five regions have been set up. Some have adopted group farms established under FLOW 1 while others set independent demonstration farms using women groups and farmer networks as the entry points. These farms will serve as on-site CRSA learning centres for the women groups and community members in these communities. It is expected that by the end of the project 70% of project communities will set up demonstration farms through women's groups and farmer networks.
3.3.7 Train 200 rural women's groups on CRSA through Agricultural Extension Service providers	On-going - This activity is only for Bangladesh In Bangladesh , Two day trainings on Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture for women representatives through Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) Office continued in this quarter. The aim of this training was to understand best CRSA practices such as use of green manure, cover crops and composting and application techniques. 2,037 participants from 81 women groups received the training during this quarter. The main topics of the training included, climate change, green houses effects, climate change vulnerabilities, traditional sustainable agriculture and seedbanks. The participants were very satisfied with the training and Anowara secretary of Dheu Women Group of Kanchipara union at Gaibandha, said, <i>'Though I do not have any place for cultivating vegetable, this training taught unique way of doing it. Following the CRSA technique now I can produce vegetable using Bucket or Sack method.'</i>
3.3.8 Train 200 women groups on vegetable gardening Agricultural Extension Service providers	On-going - This activity is only for Bangladesh In Bangladesh , the project conducted vegetable gardening and agricultural extension service providers training. The training aimed to ensure that women understand modern vegetable gardening, cultivation technologies and climate resilient sustainable agriculture. 2138 participants from 86 women groups attended the training. The participants learnt how to use CRSA in homestead gardening, role of women in agriculture, season wise vegetable cultivation, about the resilient seed and preservation technique, seed bank and seed preservation, compost manure preparation, natural pesticide management, irrigation management, preparing bed and pits. After receiving the training, participants prepared pits and bed for planting seed on their own. Moreover, the training helped to build a functional linkage between group members and DAE officials who attended the training.
3.3.9 Set up 20 model vegetable Garden using CRSA tools and techniques to demonstrate CRSA techniques	On-going - This activity is only for Bangladesh In Bangladesh , as a continuous process /initiative, demonstration plots are being nurtured by the responsible women's group members. During last quarter 15 model vegetable garden (10 in Gaibandha and 5 in Lalmonirhat) using CRSA tools and techniques had been set up to demonstrate CRSA practices. The results have been very positive for example Maleka Begum, member of Jibon Women Group of Fazlupur Union said, <i>"With the assistance of POWER project, I have prepared a model vegetable garden and used climate resilience technology. I think it will be helpful my community to learn how to do good gardening using sustainable method."</i> Shohagi Rani Secretary Laxmi Women Group of Udakhali Union also testified that she now has income from the vegetable garden, <i>'The produce from my vegetable garden meets my family needs and able to sell surplus produce earn taka 500.00.'</i> Activity is not applicable to Ghana, Pakistan and Bangladesh
3.3.11. Provide input (small cash grants) to support to 200 women groups to	On-going In Pakistan , the project provision of agro inputs to 250 women was initiated this quarter, based on agreed criteria and participatory identification of right holders. Procurement is underway and disbursement will take place in the following quarter.

initiate Agro Based income Generating Activities in Bangladesh and 2000 women in Pakistan	In Bangladesh, the project provided input support to 127 women groups this quarter. The cash grant funded women's business plans to initiate agro-based income generating activities including cattle rearing, goat, beef fattening, paddy husking, small stock of paddy and maize. To ensure that women groups are ready to use the grants they have gone through rigorous process including, they conducted consultations, developed action plans, opened accounts and received business training. The women groups also made cash contributions to purchase relevant assets for the projects. This has increased level of ownership and the group jointly decided this contribution and each woman deposited equal contribution to the project.
3.3.13. Conduct technical and social feasibility study on water reservoirs and establish 42 water reservoirs. (21 per district)	On-going - The activity is only applicable to Pakistan. The study was conducted in Pakistan and has been completed, the project is now in the process of recruiting an engineer for the construction of water reservoirs. Detailed consultations were made among 10 women groups about establishment of water reservoirs and amongst those 02 locations were nominated by members of women groups. In the long term water is needed not only for drinking but to support the operations of income generating activities including kitchen gardening, dairy farming, poultry farming, goat farming, fruit orchard's establishment and fodder crops.

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.

Greater visibility of the intersections of CRSA, women's UCW and women's economic empowerment is taking place through webinars on unpaid care work and CRSA and project staff participation in CAADP related events, development of policy briefs and ongoing research on the intersections. The Webinar which was attended by high level policy makers including SAARC, FAO, resulted in greater awareness on these intersections. Further the project has also contracted two consultants to research on women economic empowerment and unpaid care work. AA has engaged both SAARC and African Union to raise the visibility of the intersections. At national and sub-national level the project has engaged various policy makers and opinion leaders to highlight the intersections on UCW and CRSA. The targeted policy makers and opinion leaders include local authorities e.g district assemblies and Union Parishads, police departments, relevant ministries of agriculture and gender and women's affairs in each country as well religious and traditional leaders. Further the project has used case studies to highlight unpaid care work roles done by women and their impact on the women's economic empowerment. The project also shared case studies as well as data from the project at national and international level. This included contributing into the 'Beyond caring: Enabling women's leadership in DRR' Report. Specific reference is made to FLOW POWER project on page 3. The report was launched at the Global Platform on disaster risk management summit in Mexico in June 2017. The work of the project through one case study will also be included in the upcoming Committee of the World on Food Security High Level Forum on Women Empowerment. Action Aid has been recognised as key in knowledge on unpaid care work and will be used a resource.

	Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	Total	
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					0	
Activities contributing to output 4.1 this quarter						
4.1.5 Create a thematic web based interactive platform for six monthly Webinars on women's rights, unpaid care work, access to productive resources and market access	On-going One Webinar on climate resilient sustainable agriculture and unpaid care work was conducted in June 2017. The meeting was attended by more than 50 people including those from ActionAid offices such as Cambodia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Rwanda, Ghana, Pakistan, India, external participants included Oxfam, WomanKind, women farmers, SAARC. The panelists included the sustainable agriculture advisor, women smallholder farmers, SAARC Dr. Pradyumna Pandey and other ActionAid staff.					
	Bangladesh	Rwanda	Pakistan	Ghana	International	Total
OUTPUT 4.2. 16 national and regional evidence documents are	16 of evidence documents researched and	1			2	3
				policy		

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.	produced by the end of the project					briefs	
	20 citations of evidence documents by the end of the project					1 citation in the beyond caring report	
Activities that contribute to output 4.2							
4.2.4 Document, publish and disseminate eight (8) case studies to highlight successful CRSA interventions which reduced women's UCW	Ongoing Three case studies were documented from Ghana, Bangladesh and Rwanda and shared for learning and publication purposes with CFS for the high level forum on women's economic empowerment meeting to be held in October 2017 as well as part of the supporting information on unpaid care work during the for the Disaster Risk Reduction Summit in Mexico in 2017. Two cases from Pakistan will be published later in the next quarter though they have been documented .						
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			1 meeting held During CAADP PP in uganda			
	80% of duty-bearers and decision makers who attend meetings who provide positive feedback to ActionAid about the content and usefulness of meetings			Not yet measured			
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	On-going Two consultants were hired to analysis the different regional policies and identify the scope of incorporation of UCW and women economic empowerment. The documents are now submitted to designers and will be shared with African Union and South Asian Association Regional cooperation. The documents reflect on the existing regional policies on unpaid care work and women's economic empowerment. ActionAid also included review on the violence against women in the regional policies. Both documents also note that regional policies do not seriously consider unpaid care work and violence against women. Recommendations were made and the documents are currently being finalised for publication and dissemination. The document are now being moved forward for copy editing design and layout						
4.4.3 Organise 4 side event meetings (e.g. rural women present demands at stalls outside) with AU during the CAADP Partnership Platform meetings , AU Summit by 2020 (on annual basis)	On-going The project manager from AA Ghana, project assistant and one woman smallholder farmer from Ghana attended the CAADP partnership platform meeting in Uganda in May. In addition the project manager also attended the capacity building meeting on bi annual planning and methodology development workshop for effective engagement of smallholder farmers and non-state actors in monitoring the Malabo commitments from the 3 rd to 6 th June 2017. As a result of the meetings the project manager was able to share the experiences of the POWER project on unpaid care work and CRSA. The CAADP meeting was held under the theme "Strengthening Mutual Accountability to Achieve CAADP/Malabo Goals and Targets". The current process has seen AU come up with Operational tools to guide the BR process, including the Technical Guidelines for reporting on the Malabo Declaration, the Coordination Mechanism and Continental Roadmap for the Biennial Review and the 2017 Country Performance Reporting Format and the Technical notes on the BR process and has around 43 performance indicators against which Member States are to self-report on their individual progress. In addition, technical personnel from relevant institutions at Member States and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) levels were trained in how to collect, analyse and present the data based on the operational documents. The reporting process has since been launched with the AUC/ NPCA offering technical guidance on the process, while RECs are leading on the coordination of Reporting among their various Member States. However, the indicators did not include qualitative indicators and was quite focused on the state role not the CSOs. As follow up to the meeting the Rural Women farmers forum will meet with ECOWAS parliament in August 2017 to advocate on some of the challenges being faced by women including lack of land rights, and child trafficking. AA Ghana will also participate in the Rural						

Women Farmers' Forum general assembly.

Project Management Activities	
Coordinated by international consultant, national baselines conducted and consolidated at international level	On-going The baseline has been completed for Rwanda, Ghana and Bangladesh. An alternative strategy is being discussed on how to collect data in Pakistan where there have been challenges with government permissions. The global baseline will be finalised in the 3 rd quarter and plans for dissemination are under development.
International Project Accountability Meetings (quarterly) -via Skype	The next IPAT meeting will place in July 2017 and moved from June due to the Eid celebration and busy schedules in July
Monthly Project Management Meetings in each country	On-going Monthly meetings are ongoing in the four countries to discuss progress and challenges
Sustainable agriculture technical advisor monitoring visit	On-going The sustainable agriculture carried out visit to Ghana and conducted training for women smallholder farmers and market access methodology. Other trips will be carried out next month.
International Project Manager and M&E Coordinator annual monitoring visits	Completed The MEL coordinator undertook some visits in Rwanda and Bangladesh and conducted training on mobile data collection and supported staff to do the indicator tracking tables and how to use the MEL framework. The International project manager's field visit is planned for August and 3rd quarter in the year
Annual audits conducted	Completed The Annual audit was conducted and submitted to the donor. No major concerns were raised during the audit and a few minor issues are being addressed. Follow up field visits have since been conducted for Bangladesh, Rwanda and Ghana to support the work of future audits.
<p>Challenges</p> <p>One common challenge across the project is the tendency of men and boys to feel they should 'help' or 'support' women to do women's UCW. While it seems like a positive first step that men and are boys are recognising an issue and starting to do some UCW activities, the language of women's UCW and the idea of helping women to do it suggest that they still see it as women's work. In the long term the project seeks to have a transformational effect on these social norms and we are exploring ways to ensure the change doesn't stop here. This will be a topic for discussion in the upcoming annual review meeting.</p> <p>Pakistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illiteracy among women is a big challenge in Shangla district, due to which the selection and identification of women groups' facilitators remained difficult. The project has therefore assigned one facilitator for every two villages' women's groups while further facilitators are identified. The training modules have also been translated to local language. • Staff turnover in Shangla district has presented some challenges, however these are being addressed. • Recruitment of service providers has been slow due to a lack of response to advertised EoIs, this has delayed the process of some activities, but alternatives have now been identified. <p>Bangladesh</p>	

- **Harvesting season** has impacted on women's ability to attend meetings and training. Responsibility has been given to respective women leaders for ensuring participation in training and continuous communication has helped with the rescheduling of the training calendar.
- **Ensuring attendance of government representatives** was challenging, for example the attendance of the Chairman and Secretary of Union Parishad for the 3 day workshop with Union Parishad's "Standing Committee of WR and VAW" we had to ensure prior discussion and coordination with chairmen and members.
- **Increasing women's participation in community structure** is challenging as some of structures have been formed earlier though the existing committee. Many have agreed to include more women next time, and to take into account the opinion of existing women members of those committees.
- **Unfavorable** weather conditions have damaged some vegetables due to excessive rainfall and hail storms. The group members took immediate initiatives of sowing again to recover the damages.

Ghana

- **Delay in submission of reports from** partners due to the tight turnaround for reporting deadlines.
- **Heavy rainfall** in Adaklo district disrupted implementation of planned activities in this quarter. Some of the activities had to be rescheduled for another day/date. The heavy rains have rendered some of the roads to project beneficiary communities such as Tokor and Kodiabe unmotorable and the project team was not able to access the road in the month of June, especially Dzakpo community which has been completely cut off as a result of the overflow of a stream onto the bridge leading to the community.
- **High illiteracy levels** also made it difficult for some women to easily interpret and complete the time diaries on their own so the project team attended to each woman on a on to one basis to ensure they were filled in correctly.

Lessons Learnt

- Involvement of media groups and persons in events can really boost the level of acceptance of interventions by local community
- Development of civic, project and right holder friendly procurement strategy for seasonal and agricultural interventions can ensure result oriented project implementation
- The women's group members' continuous communication and inter-personal relationships with local government and other services providers helped them access those institutions and services.
- An event to share the findings of time dairy data analysis is an important platform for increasing understanding about women's care work burden and its negative impact, especially for men. It motivated men at once and they have shown positive attitude towards reducing and redistributing unpaid care work.
- Drama, like other popular theatre shows, contributed to mass awareness on UCW significantly. Such initiatives are easy scale up and understand for local communities and also attract many participants.
- Community childcare centres, water harvesting and cooking biogas significantly contribute to the reduction of UCW that allow women to get more time for socio-economic and leadership participation

ⁱ www.actionaid.org/publications/beyond-caring