

# IWWAGE

INITIATIVE FOR WHAT WORKS TO ADVANCE WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE ECONOMY

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## IWWAGE Technical Assistance to NRLM for Testing Models to Mainstream Gender

10<sup>th</sup> January 2019



# Evidence Base\*

- Clear evidence (10+ RCTs)
- Promising evidence (2+ studies)<sup>1</sup>
- Not well studied (<2 studies)<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Limited effect (>50% results are null)
- ✓ Positive effect (>50% of non-null results are positive)

Measures	Evidence strength	Type of effect	No. of studies <sup>3</sup>	Effect sizes <sup>4</sup>	Study highlights
Control over family size and decision-making	<span style="color: orange;">●</span> RCT = 3 Study = 6	<span style="color: green;">✓</span> Positive = 5 Null = 4	9 out of 23	0.3 – 41%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Steele 1998, finds that women in groups are 18% more likely to make household decisions, and those who have accessed credit are 41% more likely to use family planning (Bangladesh).</li> <li>▪ Presence of women in a micro-credit group has a significant positive impact on decisions and actions regarding family planning and child rearing (Pitt 2006).</li> </ul>
Control over money	<span style="color: orange;">●</span> RCT = 2 Study = 7	<span style="color: green;">✓</span> Positive = 9	9 out of 23	0.4 – 26%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Longer duration group membership leads to striking shifts in decision making regarding loan use – there is a 10% increase in probability of women's decision making over men's (Holvoet 2005).</li> <li>▪ Swain 2009 finds that control over savings increases with time for SHG members (by 26% on average).</li> </ul>
Mobility	<span style="color: blue;">●</span> Study = 5	<span style="color: green;">✓</span> Positive = 4 Null = 1	5 out of 23	5 – 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deininger 2009 concluded that women who are members of SHGs in Andhra Pradesh, India have greater ability to visit their relatives, and go to village community centers (by 7%).</li> <li>▪ In Bangladesh, women who have accessed credit through groups exhibit greater freedom of movement than women who do not (Pitt 2006)</li> </ul>
Political participation	<span style="color: blue;">●</span> RCT = 1 Study = 4	<span style="color: green;">✓</span> Positive = 5	5 out of 23	3 – 7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SHG members participation in village self government committees (Gram Sabhas) increased by 5% (Deininger 2009).</li> <li>▪ Nessa 2012 concluded that women who have credit access in Bangladesh are more politically aware than those who are not.</li> </ul>
Self-confidence	<span style="color: orange; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">○</span> RCT = 1 Study = 1	<span style="color: green;">✓</span> Positive = 2	2 out of 23	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ While the limited quantitative evidence did not find evidence for positive impact on psychological empowerment, women from South Asia reported feeling more capable of speaking in front of others (e.g., extended families, authorities and community leaders) as a result of speaking in front of their peers at their group meetings</li> </ul>

\* Adapted from Brody, Carinne, et al. "Can self-help group programs improve women's empowerment? A systematic review." *Journal of Development Effectiveness* 9.1 (2017): 15-40.

# Overview of NRLM and IWWAGE Partnership

## **IWWAGE is partnering with NRLM to:**

- Strengthen gender focus and test approaches to institutionalize/mainstream gender at all levels to drive empowerment of women and their federations.

## **Areas of Technical Assistance:**

### **System Level:**

- Build gender capabilities to introduce norm shifts among NRLM staff at all levels through training and strategic/planning support;
- Support select SRLMs in strengthening their overall state level gender agenda;
- Redesign the existing gender training curriculum and test innovative ways of delivering training (including through technological aids);
- Build performance indicators and knowledge management mechanisms to inform programme design.

### **Group/Institutional/Federation Level:**

- Build institutions such as Gender Resource Centres (GRCs) that can help address gender equality concerns and help women voice their rights; and
- Introduce and enable norm change/agency building through training; outreach/facilitated discussions; collective action through empowerment training, entitlement access, and convergence/linkages.

# NRLM Commitment to Gender & Empowerment + IWWAGE TA

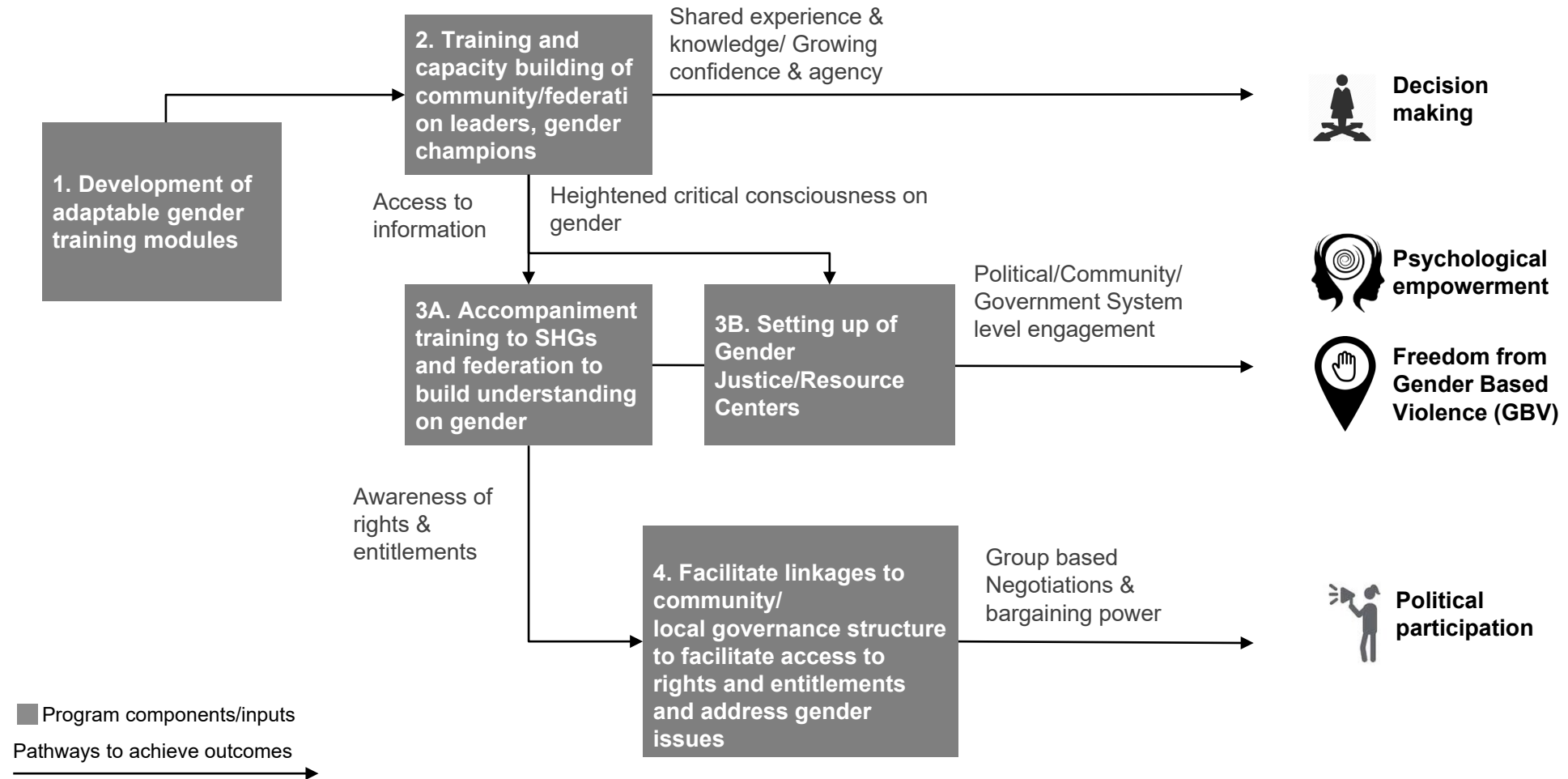
Existing NRLM Architecture	Proposed Gender Staffing	Technical Assistance to NRLM at NMMU level
<i>National:</i> Empowerment Committee, National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Resource Persons (NRPs)</li> <li>National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)</li> <li>Gender Mainstreaming Lead</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TA for scaling, strategic support and developing tracking and monitoring systems</li> <li>Supporting in capacity building of NRLM/SRLM staff and community resources</li> <li>Curriculum redesign and rollout</li> </ul>
<i>State:</i> State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM), State Mission Management Units (SMMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core Team</li> <li>State Resource Person (SRP) : 6-10 persons</li> </ul>	
<i>District:</i> District Mission Management Unit (DMMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Resource Person (4-6 members, mission staff, community)</li> </ul>	<h3>What we are helping adapt to scale through GRC pilots</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Gender Resource Centers –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for GBV redressal, access to entitlements/ link to benefits and services and to Gram Panchayat and Block Admin</li> <li>Anchor and provide accompaniment support for gender focused activities at the village and SHG levels</li> </ul> </li> <li>Information gathering, databases, community based monitoring at the Village Federation level – link to gram sabha and local panchayat</li> <li>Empowerment participatory learning at the SHG/VO level</li> </ul>
<i>Block:</i> Block Mission Management Unit (DMMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender Forum (Block Development Officer, representatives from health, ICDS, 2 GPP, SAC, Revenue, police)</li> </ul>	
Cluster Level Federations (CLFs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CLF Social Action Committee (SAC)</li> <li>3-4 Community Resource Persons (CRPs)</li> <li>Social Justice Centres (Gender Resource Centres)</li> </ul>	
Gram Panchayat	<p><b>Gender Forum</b> (VO, 2 GPPs, Sarpanch, 2 ward members, ANM, ASHA, AWW, GP secretary)</p>	
Village Organisation	<p><b>VO SAC</b> (2-3 members, 2 active GPPs)</p>	
Self Help Groups	<p>1 Gender Point Person/ SHG</p>	



# Partners and Geography

Sno.	State Name	District	Blocks	CLFs/GPLFs	Partners
1.	Chhattisgarh	3 Dhamtari; Kanker; and Kondagaon	6 2 in Dhamtari (Dhamtari and Kurud); 2 in Kanker (Charama and Kanker) and 2 in Kondagaon (Baderajapur and Keshkar)	20 4 CLFs each in two blocks of Dhamtari and Kanker respectively, and 2 CLFs in of the 2 blocks in Kondagaon	Chaitanya WISE and Tata Institute of Social Sciences
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1 Sheopur	2 Karhal; Sheopur	6 3 CLFs in each block	ANANDI and International Centre for Research on Women
3.	Jharkhand	2 Simdega and Giridhi	2 Thetaitangar block in Simdega; and Dhumri block in Giridhi	6 3 CLFs in each block	PRADAN, Jagori and Transforming Rural India Foundation
4.	Odisha	2 Deogarh and Jagatsinghpur	4 Barkote & Reamal blocks in Deogarh district; Kujang & Tirtol blocks in Jagatsinghpur district.	32 8 GPLFs in each block	Project Concern International and Kudumbashree
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 States</b>	<b>8 Districts</b>	<b>14 Blocks</b>	<b>95 CLFs/ GPLFs</b>	

# Theory of Change



# Measurement, Evaluation and Learning Plan

## Primary questions:

- Proof of concept: Can a gender transformative approach be institutionalized and mainstreamed within NRLM?
- What are its elements (e.g. building women's agency through training and mobilization, system level support to NRLM/SRLMs, GRCs)?
- What is the impact (effectiveness question) on women's institutions and their ability to drive women's empowerment?

## Innovative Evaluation Design for State Pilots:

- Using a matched difference-in-difference methodology: Match study blocks to non-study blocks within the same or contiguous district based on location and block selection criteria;
- Ethnographic research on mechanisms, barriers to participation, intersectional hierarchies; and
- Institutional research with SHG federations, BMMUs, DMMUs, PRIs

## Measurement and Learning:

- Process level documentation and tracing (systemic and GRC level);
- Developing gender training curricula; testing different training approaches and pedagogies; and
- Documenting progress through model MIS which can be scaled/integrated into NRLM in future.

# Data Collection

- We propose a multi-prong approach to data collection to capture detailed data on outcomes and the mechanisms of change
  - Survey Data at baseline and endline:
    - Household survey
    - Gender champion survey
    - SHG/ VO/ CLF Survey
    - PRI survey
    - BMMU/DMMU survey
  - Process Data throughout implementation:
    - Semi-structured interviews
    - Participant Observation
    - Process tracing with SHG institutions
  - Project MIS Data



# Proposed Indicators

## System Level

- Increased Resources allocated for Gender Agenda
- MIS revised to include gender responsive indicators
- Articulation of a gender strategy/Gender Policy
- Dedicated staff held accountable to drive the gender responsive agenda

## Community Level

- Awareness and Knowledge on Rights and Entitlement; increased access
- Increased voicing of violence against women
- Shift in attitude of men within households and systems in viewing these institutions of women - what are others' attitude; and what is their understanding
- Effective functioning of GRCs
- CLFs becoming more supportive of the Gender Transformative Agenda
- Institutions being able to set their own agenda
- Community/Federation is for the federation to become a stronger political entity/stronger institutions of the poor - measurable outcome - decision making capabilities of these federations to influence systems

## Individual Level

- Rights; decisions making (intra households + other institutions); agency;
- Increased voicing of violence against women
- Knowledge; self-efficacy and motivation
- Meta level - Outcomes - information; awareness; time taken for redress

