

## Baseline Survey Report On Gender Based Violence In

Includes statistical diagrams.

Report of a Baseline Survey on the Level of Awareness and Impact of CEDAW on Rural Women in Kenya

A Research Report by Association of Media Women in Kenya

Baseline Survey Report for the Men, Culture and HIV/AIDS Project (MCHAP)

Baseline Survey and Programme Document for Same Women Development Programme

Women's empowerment in agriculture index: Baseline report

Household Resource Allocation and the Capacity of Poor Women to Grow Their Businesses in Morocco

*The Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement Project sought to provide basic services of water supply, sanitation, and garbage collection and disposal in four cities in Madhya Pradesh, India. Over 5.6 million people benefited from improved water supply, while half a million people benefited from an improved wastewater management system and 4.7 million people benefited from an improved solid waste management system. These changes positively impacted the lives of the local community, in particular women and girls, who are primarily responsible for water management.*

*Report of the 'Raising Her Voice' (RHV) Baseline Survey on Awareness of Laws that Promote Gender Equality in the Gambia*

*Determining the Current Gender and Equity Intervention Funding Levels in Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education (MESVTEE) Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training (TEVET) Institutions*

*Baseline Survey on Gender Based Violence Project*

*The Community Based Population Education Programme (CPEP) - Baseline Survey Report for the Men, Culture and HIV/AIDS Project (MCHAP)*

*A Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Baseline Survey on Human and Women Rights in Six Districts in Kenya*

**In August 2008, Heads of State of the Southern African Development Community adopted the ground-breaking SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. This followed a concerted campaign by NGOs under the umbrella of the Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance. By the 2013 Heads of State summit, 13 countries had signed and 12 countries had ratified the SADC Gender Protocol. The Protocol is now in force. With one year to go, time is ticking to 2015, when governments need to have achieved 28 targets for the attainment of gender equality. In keeping with the Alliance slogan: Yes we must! this 2014 Barometer provides a wealth of updated data against which progress will be measure by all those who cherish democracy in the region. The world, and SADC, is also looking to the future with the post 2015 agenda. Now is the time to strengthen resolve, reconsider, reposition, and re-strategise for 2030.**

**Community Advocacy on Violence Against Women**

**Reproductive Health and Gender Indicators**

**The Commu[n]ity Based Population Education Programme (CPEP)**

**Hhohho Primary Schools HIV/AIDS Baseline Survey Report**

**A Baseline Survey ; Final Report**

**Baseline Survey Report: Main report**

With changing patterns of economic production and social reproduction, there is a need to understand traditional as well as new roles of women in societies such as in Pakistan. In developing oping countries, female headship of households is a new phenomenon that is largely unexplored and under researched. Moreover, there is not enough understanding of the socioeconomic characteristics of female headed households (FHHs) that have the potential to influence development planning and formulation of gender sensitive policies. Information on income and expenditures patterns, social service delivery, education and health status, micro credit facilities and their utilization by female headed households (FHHs) is almost non existent. This study is a step towards filling the vast gap in such information. The objective of this baseline study is to highlight the contextual factors that contribute to the formation of female headship, and the investigation of their overall well-being in comparison with male headed households (MHHs) and non poor females. In addition, the study examines social income and expenditures that affects the overall well-being of FHHs. The research also analyses decision-making and extent of empowerment of female heads, an aspect of women empowerment which has so far received little attention. The survey will be repeated after three years with the same respondents to document the change in the overall well-being of FHHs.

Baseline Survey on Gender & Long-term Forced Migration

A Baseline Survey Report

Increasing Women's Political Participation in Zimbabwe Project, 2012-2014

Baseline Survey on Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Rwanda

A Baseline Report of 17 Districts in Malawi

Research Report

*1.1 Background Bangladesh has made commendable progress in domestic food production through public investments in agricultural research and extension, public and private investments in irrigation, and liberalization of agricultural input markets. In the early 1970s, Bangladesh was a food-deficit country with a population of about 75 million people. Today, the population has more than doubled, and the country is nearly self-sufficient in rice production, which has tripled over the past three decades. However, Bangladesh's performance in improving child and maternal nutrition has been less satisfactory. Despite its success in reducing child stunting, the rate of stunting in Bangladesh (36 percent in 2014) remains high (NIPORT 2015). Bangladesh also continues to struggle with deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, zinc, iodine, and vitamin A. Such deficiencies reflect poor diets that are rice-dominated, monotonous, and lacking diversity (Ahmed et al. 2013). Anemia (in part due to iron deficiency) is estimated to affect 26 percent of nonpregnant, non-lactating women, whereas 42 percent suffer from iodine deficiency. About 28 percent women of reproductive age are underweight (NIPORT 2015). In preschool children, the rates of anemia, iodine, and vitamin A deficiencies are 33 percent, 40 percent, and 20 percent, respectively (ICDDR,B 2013). Therefore, government policies and strategies underscore the importance of strengthening the linkage between agriculture and nutrition. Agriculture provides a source of food and nutrients, contributes to income, and affects food prices. Exploring agriculture and nutrition linkages in Bangladesh using data from a multi-round district level panel, a study finds that rice yields are associated with earlier introduction of complementary foods to young children, as well as increases in their weight-for-height (Heady and Hoddinott 2016). Agriculture can also have effects on women's health, nutrition, empowerment and time allocation, which can have important consequences for their ability to care for family members. Given these links, agriculture has the potential to be a strong driver of nutrition. However, that potential is not being fully realized in Bangladesh because, traditionally, nutrition and agricultural policies have been uncoordinated. Low status of women and gender gaps in health and education contribute to chronic child undernutrition (Smith et al. 2003) and food insecurity (von Grebmer et al. 2009), even when other determinants of food security, such as per capita incomes, improve. According to an IFPRI study, women are key actors within the food system, but are historically disempowered in Bangladesh in terms of leadership in the community, control of resources, and control of income (Sraboni, Quisumbing, and Ahmed 2014a). The lack of women's empowerment weakens the links between agriculture and nutrition. Despite increases in 2 women's participation in agriculture in Bangladesh in recent years (Asaduzzaman 2010), women face persistent obstacles, particularly due to social and economic constraints, which limit their further inclusion in agriculture. Women have limited control over agricultural assets, as well as limited mobility to go to markets to sell agricultural produce, often relying on husbands and sons to take produce to market. 1.2 Motivation for the Study IFPRI research in Bangladesh, using data from a nationally representative household survey conducted by IFPRI, reveals that women's empowerment plays a key role in improving household food security and dietary diversity of children, women, and other household members (Sraboni et al. 2014b; Malapit et al. 2015). The study also shows that agricultural production diversity is associated with dietary diversity (Sraboni et al. 2014b). Further, IFPRI research in Bangladesh shows that nutrition behavior change communication (BCC) training imparted to women and men in rural households leads to significant improvements in child nutrition and complementary feeding practices (Ahmed et al. 2016; Menon et al. 2016). Motivated by research-based evidence, IFPRI researchers developed a concept note to strengthen the agriculture-nutrition-gender nexus in Bangladesh and presented it to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in June 2014. Based on the concept note, an inter-ministerial committee of the Government of Bangladesh approved a pilot research project entitled, "Orienting Agriculture Toward Improved Nutrition and Women's Empowerment", also known as "Agriculture, Nutrition, and Gender Linkages"(ANGeL), for implementation by the MOA, with technical assistance from IFPRI and Helen Keller International (HKI), and an evaluation led by IFPRI. The Minister of Agriculture officially launched the pilot project in October 2015. The project is jointly funded by the Government of Bangladesh and USAID. 1.3 The Baseline Report As part of the evaluation of the ANGeL Project, IFPRI carried out a baseline survey of project participants and a comparison group of households just before the start of project interventions. This report presents the results of the ANGeL baseline survey. It is organized in nine sections. Section 2 describes the salient features of the ANGeL Project. Section 3 presents the progress of the ANGeL Project to date. Section 4 describes the baseline survey. Section 5 gives a profile of the survey households. Section 6 provides the land tenure status of sample households and findings on agricultural production and practices. Section 7 presents patterns of food consumption and nutrition. Section 8 provides findings on women's empowerment. Section 9 summarizes the main findings and provides conclusions.*

*Baseline Survey on Women's Access to Agricultural Land in Zambia*

*Baseline Survey Report on Village Courts in Bangladesh*

*SADC Gender Protocol 2014 Barometer*

*Agriculture, Nutrition, and Gender Linkages (ANGeL) Baseline Study*

*Baseline Survey Report for Young Urban Women*

*Report Prepared for DANIDA Mission, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania*

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) baseline survey results, summarizing both findings from the WEAI survey and the relationships between the WEAI and various outcomes of interest to the US Government's Feed the Future initiative. These poverty, health, and nutrition outcomes include both factors that might affect empowerment and outcomes that might result from empowerment. The analysis includes thirteen countries from five regions and compares their baseline survey scores. WEAI scores range from a high of 0.98 in Cambodia to a low of 0.66 in Bangladesh.

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Gender Equality Results Case Study

India—Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement Project

Gender Based Violence Baseline Survey of Chechen IDPs and Private Residents in Chechnya and Ingushetia

Towards a National Policy for Women's Advancement in Nigeria

Baseline Survey, 2009-10

***The World Bank's Africa region gender innovation lab (GIL) conducted a randomized controlled trial (RCT) impact evaluation of the women in agribusiness leadership network (WALN), a transformational project implemented in Ethiopia by agricultural cooperative development international (ACDI) and volunteers in overseas cooperative assistance (VOCA), and supported by United States Agency for International Development (USAID). WALN, as a project, aims to increase participants' business skills and self-confidence, enabling them to be community leaders and change makers. WALN also seeks to improve agribusiness outcomes by addressing gender differences in productivity, profitability, participation, and leadership in the sector. The ongoing impact evaluation is assessing the impact of participating in WALN activities on the overall performance of the selected high-potential women leaders in the agribusiness sector. In order to assess and interpret the impact evaluation outcomes, it is important to understand the specific business environment, as well as the needs and constraints faced by local entrepreneurs. Outcome data for this impact evaluation is being collected through survey instruments, administrative data, intensive qualitative interviews, and implicit association tests (IATs).***

***Baseline Survey Report***

***Preliminary Report on Baseline Survey Conducted by WILDAF on Issues Related to Women Participation in the Electoral Process***

***Baseline Survey Reports on Violence Against Women in Tita-Taveta, Laikipia and Kajiado Districts***

***Report of the Expert Committee on Economic, Political and Social Status of Women in North East***

***Socio-economic Characteristics of Female-headed Households in Pakistan***

***Measuring progress toward empowerment:***