

## Evidences

### Study #3295

#### Contributing Projects:

- P1584 - IRRI Contribution to RICE Flagship Project 1

#### Part I: Public communications

**Type:** OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

**Status:** On-going

**Year:** 2019

**Title:** Changes in participation of women in rice value chains: Implications for control over decision making

#### Short outcome/impact statement:

The main innovations are the activities aiming at empowering women in rice value chain. These include: participation in trainings, capacity development, women-led associations, etc

#### Outcome story for communications use:

The study reveals that while men continue to participate in activities along the chain, the participation of women exhibits a declining trend except in post-harvest activities and marketing. The results also established a change in norms and perceptions of women and their control over decision making. The study concludes that even though we see decreased women's participation in agricultural activities except post-harvest and marketing and increased decision-making authority, the question arises, does it truly reflect that women are now having emerging opportunities to "decide."?

**Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:** <Not Defined>

#### Part II: CGIAR system level reporting

**Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies :** No

**Stage of maturity of change reported:** Stage 1

#### Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDs:

- Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources
- Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making
- Increased livelihood opportunities

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Too early to say

Description of activity / study: <Not Defined>

#### Geographic scope:

- National

Country(ies):

- India

Comments: <Not Defined>

**Key Contributors:**

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- Gender - Gender Platform
- Rice - Rice

Contributing Flagships:

- F1: Accelerating impact and equity

Contributing Regional programs: <Not Defined>

Contributing external partners: <Not Defined>

**CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:**

The eastern Indo-Gangetic Plains in India are dominated by small farm sizes, low incomes and comparatively low levels of agricultural mechanization, irrigation and productivity. Traditionally, farm women have tended to be invisible workers, with their contributions to their farms, families, communities and the larger economy as a whole unacknowledged. It leads to the triple burden of reproductive, productive and community management (the social spheres) work for women (Grassi et al., 2015). Because they toil in the background and because their work involves multiple overlapping roles that are not easily delineated, the lived experience of rural and farm women has not been documented to any great extent. Hence, an attempt has been made to understand the changes in gender participation in rice value chain firstly with emphasis on gender roles in specific agricultural activities (land preparation, crop establishment, sowing, transplanting), crop care (fertilizer, pest management, weeding), harvest, post-harvest (threshing, drying, storage and marketing) and secondly to understand the intra-household decision making in agriculture.

**Innovations:** <Not Defined>

### **Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:**

Even though women have traditionally contributed large proportions of agricultural labor in these farming systems, their contributions have remained invisible. The current study was designed to understand the gender dynamics, particularly gendered participation in a rice value chain over a period of 10 years. It was conducted in 2015 in three states of eastern India – Bihar, Odisha and West Bengal. The results, based on a survey of 1,484 women farmers, reveal that while men continue to participate in activities along the chain, the participation of women exhibits a declining trend except in post-harvest activities and marketing.

The changes in sources of household income in the last decade: The households reporting earnings from their own businesses (self-employed) have increased from 9% to 13% as primary source of household income and 8% to 12% as secondary source of household income over the period of 10 years. The earnings of the household members who are working as agricultural laborers which they consider as their primary source of household income, has decreased from 8% to 6% over the period of 10 years, and those that consider as their secondary source of household income, has decreased from 13% to 11% over the period of 10 years. The households reporting remittances as primary source of income have increased from around 2% to 6% over the period of 10 years.

The changes in social network in the last decade: Over the period of 10 years, household members' social network or institutional affiliation has increased from 17% to 36%. There is statistically significant increase in the women's affiliation to the organizations while there is decrease in the affiliation to organizations among men in the households but this decline is not statistically significant.

The changes in access to agriculture extension and information services in the last decade: The household members' access to agriculture extension and information services has significantly increased over the period of 10 years i.e., 35% of households have received agriculture extension and information services 10 years ago while 53% of households have received the same in the past 12 months. The women's access to information has increased from 7% to 17%, while that of men has increased from 33% to 50% over the period of 10 years

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**Quantification:** <Not Defined>

### **Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:**

**Gender relevance:** 2 - Principal

Main achievements with specific **Gender** relevance: The women feel that as compared to the past, they cannot directly deny that women have equal access to training in agriculture, have knowledge of agricultural technologies, are involved in mechanized agricultural operations, identified/recognized as farmers or regarding the women wage rate compared to men.

**Youth relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**CapDev relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Climate Change relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Other cross-cutting dimensions:** NA

**Other cross-cutting dimensions description:** <Not Defined>

**Outcome Impact Case Report link:** [Study #3295](#)

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