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Transforming Gender Inequality through Inclusive Dairy Value Chain Development

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Why Inclusive Dairy Value Chains?

What’s wrong in business as usual? Women have been traditionally engaged in livestock rearing and milk production....??

Inclusive Value Chains potentially offer:
- Opportunities for women to engage with markets, and market systems
- Ecosystem to support women’s access to capital and other inputs, end markets and other social and market based platforms
- Support to women in various roles as business owners, suppliers, employees
Agenda

- CARE’s experience in Bangladesh through Strengthening Dairy Value Chain (SDVC) project
- What has been the experience of OXFAM in Bangladesh in transforming lives of women through dairy farming?
- How do a private sector milk processor /marketer view ‘women’s empowerment’? How inclusive can this get in terms business culture, practice and processes?

- Anowarul Haq, Director of CARE’s Extreme Rural Poverty Program
- Dr. Md Khalid Hossain, Economic Justice Resilience Program Manager, Oxfam in Bangladesh
- Anisur Rahman, Director, Dairy & Food, Artificial Insemination, Seed & Agro Enterprises, BRAC
CARE’s experience in Bangladesh through Strengthening Dairy Value Chain (SDVC) project

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CARE’s Women Empowerment Framework

A woman’s own aspirations and capabilities
- Skills, Capacities, Information
- Self Confidence
- Decision making confidence
- Knowledge of laws and rights

The environment that surrounds and condition her choices
- Customs, traditions, norms
- Laws, policies
- Rules for accessing services, resources-external, natural resources

The power relations through which she negotiates her path
- Male partners
- Market actors
- Community leaders, gate keepers
- Collective action, group solidarity
- Change agents

Agency

Equity

Empowerment

Productivity

Structure

Relations
Women in Value Chain & Challenges

Roles
- Input Sellers
- Input Processors
- Farmers Post Harvest Management
- Aggregator Trader
- Individuals

Function
- Input Supply
- Production
- Trading
- Wholesale
- Retailing
- End Market

Challenges
- Lack of availability
- Lack of access
- Lack of quality
- Non paid/unrecognized labor
- No decision making power
- Lack of mobility
- Social barriers
- Lack of access
- Impeding social norms
- Lack of mobility, ownership and access to finance
- Lack of access
Focusing on Women in Dairy Value Chain

- Traditionally women are responsible for taking care of livestock
- Large number of women are engaged in milk production and marketing
- Women are involved from production to marketing but not recognized as formal value chain actors
- Opportunities of women to become part of dairy value chain actors beyond traditional roles only in production (e.g. LHW, AI Worker, Input Seller, Milk Collector)
- Increase in milk production not only increases income but also increases nutrition intake for the entire family
Key Constraints for Women

- Lack of capacity on improved cow rearing
- Lack of adaptable technology for women
- Lack of mobility in market activities (non-friendly market infrastructure, social barriers etc.)
- No favorable financial support mechanism for small holder dairy farmers
- High involvement rate of women but in a form of unemployed labor
- Women are too occupied with household works, lacking support from male members
- Lack of rights in decision making and asset ownership
Key Interventions from SDVC Project (CARE BD)

- Facilitating collective action and group savings for financial security
- Inclusion of women as formal value chain actors in service/input and output market
- Introduction to new technology to increase transparency in the supply chain & strengthening input supply
- Women's capacity building on production, leadership and entrepreneurship
- Creating business enabling environment for women (safer market access, financial inclusion etc.)
Key Result from SDVC Project (CARE BD)

**General achievement (% of women)**
- 46,800 women farmers
- 5000 farmer leaders
- 12 collection point manager
- 8 as sub-collectors

**Household level Impact**
- 10% increase in husband assistance
- 44% increase joint decision making
- 26% increase in milk production
- 13% increase in control over assets

**Individual level impact (women)**
- 40% increase in producer’s income
- 7% increase in CPM’s income
- 11% ownership increased on dairy cattle
- 12% reduction of getting obstacle in expense
Systemic changes

Market System
- Improved transparency
- Financial inclusion
- Inclusive to women
- Innovative input supply system
- ICT based management Information system

Gender Dynamics
- Women leadership developed
- Increased participation in market with secure financial access
- Increase in mobility
- Resilience from shocks and loss
- Entrepreneurship improved with diverse engagement throughout the dairy value chain
Key Recommendations

- Linking women with government services
- Increasing men engagement to share workload of women
  - Inclusion of women in key decision making forums
  - Financial institutions should design new products for women to encourage entrepreneurship
- Building resilience through savings and etc.
- Introduction to new technologies
Scaling Up Inclusive Dairy Markets: Oxfam in Bangladesh

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REE-CALL – Resilience through Economic Empowerment, Climate Adaptation, Leadership & Learning

REE-CALL Framework

- Community led risk analysis and planning
- Sanitation access and Behavior Change Communication on Hygiene practices
- Small scale community infrastructure
- Early warning system
- HH level micro planning
- Alternative Livelihood option
- Value chain and market link
- Private Sector Engagement
- Food and Seed bank
- Develop producer groups

- Promoting Women leadership
- Equity Measures
- Ending VAW and Gender Equality

- Community-based Organization formation
- *Khas* land and Access to essential services
- Social safety-Net
- Identity and practice

- DRR, CCA

- Economic Empowerment

- Women Leadership

- Rights and Entitlements
Gendered Enterprise and Markets (GEM) approach
Objectives of the project

• To increase income (at least 15%) of small holder dairy farmers (80% of women) ensuring access to quality extension services, technologies and establishing power in markets of Northern River island areas of Bangladesh.

• To build a resilient community capable to anticipate and combat against disasters and climate change vulnerabilities.

• To empower women through women economic leadership through access to the markets as a dairy producer as well as dairy entrepreneurs by reducing their work load, increasing control over resources, decision making capacity that leads to women agency.
Project overview

• 84 dairy producer Groups
• 4200 direct and 21000 indirect beneficiaries.
• 7 districts and 11 sub-districts
• Flood-prone river basin areas of Bangladesh
• Timeline of the activities : May 2014-November 2017
• Around 50% of the beneficiaries are adopting and using the techniques, 80% women Participants.
• Household Income increased up to 12-15%.
• Income from dairy increased up to 35-49%.
Major approach

- Formation and strengthening of Community Based Organization (CBOs)
- Formation and strengthening of Women-led Producer Groups (PGs)
- Establishment of Milk Collection Centers (MCCs)
- Establishment of Feed and Fodder Banks/Enterprises (FFBs)
- Capacity building of Dairy Small Holder Farmers (SHFs) and entrepreneurs in diverse categories
- Skills development of Local Service Providers (LSPs)
- Demonstration of Model dairy farms.
- Introduction of Climate Adaptive dairy technologies (Fodder Cultivation, Silage, Hay preparation)
Major Approach

• Application of Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis (PCVA), Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA), Rapid Care Analysis (RCA) tools
• Introduction of Artificial Insemination (AI): linkage with potential service providers and development of Artificial Inseminators
• Introduction of cross breed cows.
• Introduction of high-yielding fodder cultivation and preservation
• Introduction of concentrated feeds
• Introduction of small scale dairy processing technology e.g., Small Scale Milk Pasteurization Plant
• Establishment of milk Chilling Plant and linked the PGs with mainstream high value milk markets
• Multi-stakeholder forum on dairy development establishment.
Experience and lesson learned

• Dairy development policy implementation through a multi-stakeholder engagement process is crucial
• Dependency on imported powder milk is one the major barriers for developing dairy sector
• Strong existence of private sector in both backward and forward markets is important for sustainability and competitiveness
• Inadequate knowledge for profitable dairy production and business is a barrier for sectoral growth
• Adequate resource allocation from Government both for dairy extension and marketing should be taken into consideration
• Care burden of women is one of the major constraints for sustainable dairy business and needs to be addressed
• Accurate information on demand-supply gap of milk is crucial
Gender in Dairy Value Chain: BRAC

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Key Gender Issues

- Asset Acquisition
- Male Dominance
- Access to Finance
- Skills Development
- Decision Making
- Women Empowerment
Classic Role

Smallholder Farm (2-8 Cows)
#Laborious outdoor: Husband/Son
#Indoor & backyard: Wife/daughter

Medium Farm (10-20 Cows)
Paid aid/professional does the work
Husband/Wife on supervisory role
## Daily Routine of a Smallholder Dairy Farm: 8 Cows

_Katakhal, Chatmohor, Pabna_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Who performs</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.00 – 5.30 am</td>
<td>Serving feed to manger</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.00 – 6.00 am</td>
<td>Chopping of fodder</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.00 – 7.30 am</td>
<td>Cleaning of dung</td>
<td>Wife/Husband</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.30 – 8.00 am</td>
<td>Cow bath</td>
<td>Husband/Son</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.00 – 8.30 am</td>
<td>Milking</td>
<td>Son (wife, by hand before)</td>
<td>By machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.30 – 9.00 am</td>
<td>Carrying milk to VMCC</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>By van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.30 – 10.00 am</td>
<td>Floor washing</td>
<td>Wife/Husband/Son</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.00-12.30 pm</td>
<td>Harvesting of fodder</td>
<td>Son/Daughter*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.00 – 1.30 pm</td>
<td>Cow bath</td>
<td>Husband/Son</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.30 – 1.45 pm</td>
<td>Serving feed to manger</td>
<td>Wife/Husband</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.00 – 4.30 pm</td>
<td>Cleaning of dung</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.15 – 4.30 pm</td>
<td>Floor washing</td>
<td>Wife/Son/Daughter*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.30 – 5.00 pm</td>
<td>Milking</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>By machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.45 -5.00 pm</td>
<td>Serving feed to manger</td>
<td>Wife/Husband</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Round the clock</td>
<td>Health/Comfort check</td>
<td>Wife/Husband</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* when available
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Farmer</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Milk Volume (Ltrs)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6,364</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>82,120</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,782</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>11,670</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Cooperative Farmers |
|---------------------|--------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Male                | 11,568 | 54% | 37,490            | 64% |
| Female              | 9,834  | 46% | 21,060            | 36% |

| Total               |
|---------------------|--------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Male                | 17,912 | 61% | 119,610           | 79% |
| Female              | 11,616 | 39% | 32,730            | 21% |
Milk for Good
Q & A

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Thank you!

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