

**PLEASE READ  
AMENDED INSTRUCTIONS**

**THERE WILL BE NO PENALTY FOR USING THE EARLIER POSTED INSTRUCTIONS. THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW, HOWEVER, ARE SIMPLIFIED. CHANGES ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW AND UNDERLINED.**

**Gender Inclusivity Strategy  
Background Information**

**Aquaculture & Fisheries CRSP Proposal  
RFP Website**

**In your Gender Inclusivity Strategy for the 30-page Proposal Narrative, please describe how you plan to address and advance the overall CRSP Gender Strategy and Goal presented below. A Gender Inclusivity Strategy is required as part of the 30-page narrative and not for each investigation. Please limit the Strategy to a one-page maximum.**

**Preamble**

*(From USAID)*

“The contributions that women make to the economic, social, and political lives of their nations, communities, families and the next generation make them key actors in effective development. More than 800 million women are economically active worldwide -- in agriculture, small and microenterprise, and, increasingly, in the export processing industries that drive globalization. Over 70 percent of these women live in the developing regions of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Women's unemployment rates remain high relative to those of men, and when employed, they are paid less than men for the same work. It is not surprising, then, that women constitute 60 percent of the rural poor.

Limitations on women's legal rights and participation in civil society are widespread. Political leadership positions are still largely occupied by men although women have increasingly provided dynamic leadership in the nongovernmental (NGO) and small enterprise sectors. Legal restrictions on women's land and property ownership continue to hamper women's ability to acquire productive assets and to reduce their vulnerability when family or other crises affect them. Girls' education has been shown to have a dramatic impact on women's earning power and on families' welfare but progress toward gender equality in education still lags, both in absolute terms and relative to those of boys.

Conflict and crisis have a disproportionate impact on women, who are frequent targets of rape and other forms of sexual violence, maiming, and displacement. Not only does such violence impede women's ability to live full and productive lives, but it restricts their contributions to family, society and economic development, often leading to starvation, trafficking, disease, the disintegration of families, ostracism of the victims, and ultimately mental, medical and economic consequences of untold proportions.

Promoting a stronger and more productive role for women in development demands a broad and flexible approach. USAID's approach to gender integration is to design programs that take both women's and men's participation into account, which serves to make development programs more effective.”

Source (November 18, 2006): [http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/cross-cutting\\_programs/wid/](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/)

## **Aquaculture & Fisheries CRSP Gender Integration Strategy**

**GOAL:** Equal numbers of women and men trained through short- and long-term training opportunities.

### **OVERALL STRATEGY:**

USAID policy requires that gender issues be addressed in all funded activities.<sup>i</sup> The CRSP proposes the following strategies to integrate gender considerations into the program. Specifically, the CRSP will:

- ◆ Collect disaggregated gender data throughout the implementation of the program for the individual research and outreach projects funded by the CRSP. These data will be analyzed on an annual basis to gauge gender integration success, and for taking appropriate action as indicated through data analysis.
- ◆ Require that all funded projects address gender inclusivity within their planned scope of work. **Projects must include a procedure for monitoring and evaluating gender integration as the project progresses over time.** We anticipate that few projects will focus entirely upon gender-related issues in the context of aquaculture and fisheries development. Nevertheless, all researchers will have to evaluate the effects of specific projects on gender and ensure that any possible negative effects on gender are mitigated.
- ◆ Promote the participation of women in formal and informal education and training opportunities provided through the CRSP. The CRSP will set a 50% benchmark for training women in formal and informal education. In addition, women scientists and administrators will be encouraged to participate in all CRSP activities, as project researchers, advisory group members, and CRSP Ambassadors to USAID Missions.
- ◆ Tailor specific extension and technical services related to sustainable aquaculture and aquatic resource management to women. In addition, extension specialists who are sensitive to diversity issues and knowledgeable about issues related to access to resources will be included as an integral part of projects<sup>7</sup> to ensure that women producers (and other underrepresented groups) feel welcome in CRSP training opportunities.

HSE 12/07

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<sup>i</sup> ADS Section 303.5.5b