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Gender, Agriculture & Assets Project

GAAP2 for Pro-WEAI Empowerment and measurement

Agnes Quisumbing, Ruth Meinzen-Dick, Hazel Malapit, and Nancy Johnson

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Measuring empowerment?



Women empower themselves—projects provide the opportunity





GAAP2 for pro-WEAI: a portfolio approach to measuring empowerment





Why GAAP2? What's measured matters

A learning and capacity-development initiative working with a portfolio of 13 development projects in the Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project Phase 2 (GAAP2)

- Learning what works
- Learning what doesn't work
 - Particular gender strategies
 - Gender-blind approaches?
- Comparability across a portfolio

Supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USAID, and A4NH



Objectives of gender-sensitive agricultural development programs

- Agricultural development programs can be classified into three types.
 - **REACH:** include women in program activities
 - BENEFIT: increase women's well-being (e.g. food security, income, health)
 - EMPOWER: strengthen ability of women to make strategic life choices and to put those choices into action
- The strategies and activities to achieve these aims will be quite different
- Need indicators to monitor these programs



Reach

Benefit

Empower

Objective Include women in program activities

Objective

Increase women's well-being (e.g. food security, income, health)

Strategy

Invite women as participants; reduce barriers to participation; implement a quota system for participation in training events

Indicators

Number or proportion of women participating in a project activity, e.g. attending training, joining a group, receiving extension advice, etc.

Strategy

Design project to consider gendered needs, preferences, and constraints to ensure that women benefit from project activities

Indicators

Sex-disaggregated data for positive and negative outcome indicators such as income, assets, nutrition, time use, etc.

Objective

Strengthen ability of women to make strategic life choices and to put those choices into action

Strategy

Enhance women's decision making power in households and communities; addressing key areas of disempowerment

Indicators

Women's decision making power e.g. over agricultural production, income, or household food consumption; reduction of outcomes associated with disempowerment, e.g. genderbased violence, time burden



Example: Activities reported by 13 development projects in GAAP2

Activity area	Specific activity	# projects
Provide goods	Direct provision of goods/assets to	7
and services	beneficiaries	
	Direct provision of services to beneficiaries	5
	Indirect provision by supporting availability,	2
	quality, or access	
Strengthen	Form/strengthen groups or other	8
organizations	organizations (such as enterprises)	
	Form/strengthen platforms or networks that	1
	link organizations	
Build knowledge	Agricultural training and extension	10
and skills	Business and finance training	6
	Nutrition education	8
	Other training	4
Influence gender	Awareness raising about gender issues and	3
norms	their implications	
	Community conversations to identify	8
	community solutions to gender issues	

Implications

For projects

- Align objectives, strategies, tactics, indicators
- If seeking to empower, think about what tactics will affect what domains of empowerment

For funders

- Check that objectives, strategies, tactics, indicators align
 - No "empowerment bandwagon" with no motor

For both projects and funders

- Need a suite of indicators that can measure empowerment at the project and at the portfolio level
 - IFPRI has co-developed the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture (WEAI) with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and is developing the project-WEAI (pro-WEAI) with the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USAID, and A4NH.



Starting point: the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)

- Developed by USAID, IFPRI & OPHI
- Launched in 2012
- Measures inclusion of women in the agricultural sector
- Survey-based index interviews men and women in the same household





Where in the world is WEAI?



3 WEAI Pilot countries





19 Feed the Future Initiative Countries



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GAAP²

39 countries: "off-label" WEAI adaptations



Created with mapchart.net ©

WEAI





What WEAI had ... what projects wanted

- Women's and men's empowerment across 5 domains in agriculture
- Standardized measure, internationally validated
- Ability to diagnose empowerment gaps

- More adaptability to project context
- Attention to domains related to health and nutrition
- Issues of intrahousehold harmony, mobility, control of income from projects, domestic violence

Shorter interview time



How WE(AI) define empowerment





How communities define empowerment



Three types of agency measured in all versions of the WEAI

Power within (intrinsic agency)

Power to (instrumental agency)

Power with (collective agency)





New domains and weighting structure



Introducing Pro-WEAI!





New indicators





Modified indicators





Unchanged indicators





New empowerment cutoff

Empowered if adequate in at least 9 out of 12 indicators







Intrinsic Instrumental Collective



Pro-WEAI: Contributions to disempowerment



Join our community of practice!

weai.ifpri.info



WEAI RESOURCE CENTER

Released in 2012, the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) is an innovative tool that measures women's empowerment in agriculture. This measurement tool helps diagnose areas of disempowerment and design development programs to address those areas. Since the WEAI's initial release, several versions of the WEAI have been developed. This site offers information about the WEAI and related research instruments, how to calculate empowerment using the quantitative WEAI surveys, WEAI-related publications, and more.



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