

Esi K. Colecraft , Grace S. Marquis , Nii Addy , Naa Dodua Dodoo

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*IDRC GRANT / SUBVENTION DU CRDI : - SCALING UP FARMING THROUGH PUBLIC-PRIVATE LINKAGES TO IMPROVE RURAL WOMEN'S INCOME AND NUTRITION (GHANA)*

## Appendix III: Data Placemats Presented at Dissemination Workshop

### Women's empowerment and gender equality in LinkING Up households

#### Empowerment assessment tool

Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (Pro-WEAI)

Areas measured for women and men:

1. autonomy in income
2. self-efficacy
3. attitudes about domestic violence
4. control over the use of income
5. input in productive decisions
6. land and household assets ownership
7. mobility decisions
8. access to and decisions on financial services
9. work balance
10. group membership
11. membership in influential groups



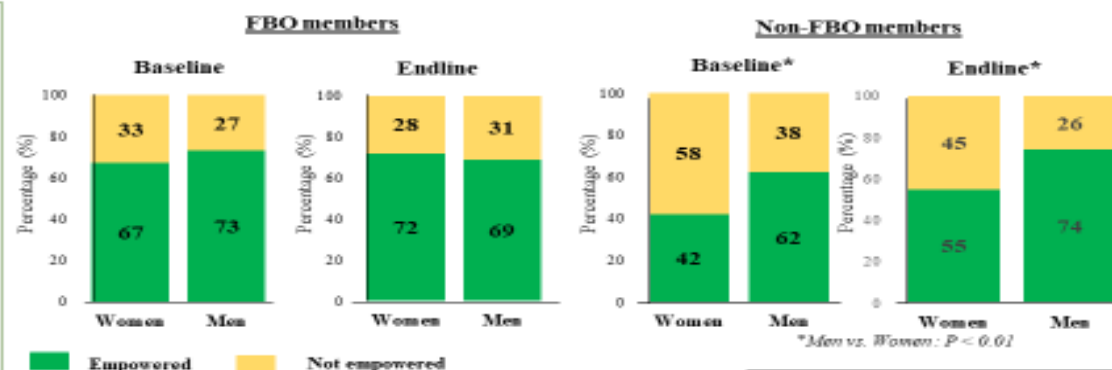
	Score
Empowered	$\geq 0.80$
Not empowered	$< 0.80$

<sup>2</sup> Sum of 11 equally weighted areas (1/11)

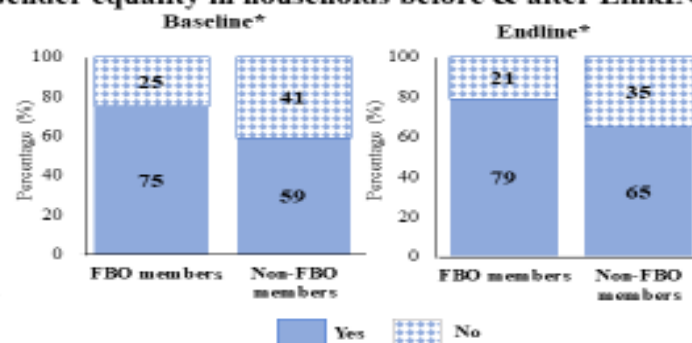


	Empowerment scores
Gender equality	Woman $\geq$ Man
No gender equality	Woman $<$ Man

#### Empowerment of women and men before and after LinkING Up



#### Gender equality in households before & after LinkING Up



Your thoughts

# Food security among households participating in LinkING Up

"Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" (World Food Summit, 1996)

## Food security assessment tool → Categories

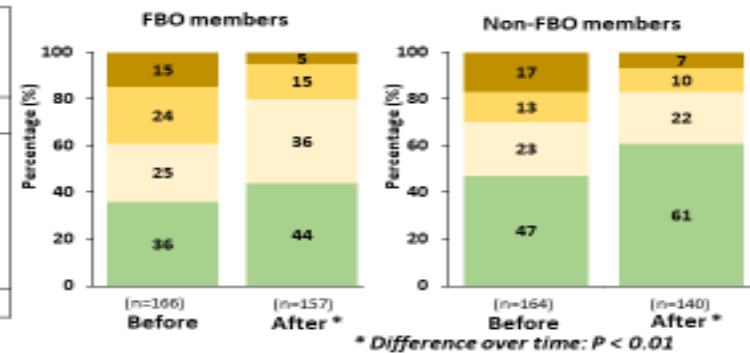
Because of lack of money or other resources to get food last month....

1. you worried about running out of food?
2. household ran out of food?
3. household could not get healthy & nutritious food?
4. an adult had to consume only a few kinds of foods?
5. an adult skipped a meal?
6. an adult ate less than should have?
7. an adult felt hungry but did not eat?
8. an adult ate only one meal or did not eat all day?
- Did a child 5 years or under ...
9. not eat healthy foods?
10. eat only a few kinds of foods?
11. skip a meal?
12. eat less than should have?
13. receive less food from you?
14. feel hungry but did not eat?
15. eat only one meal or not eat all day?

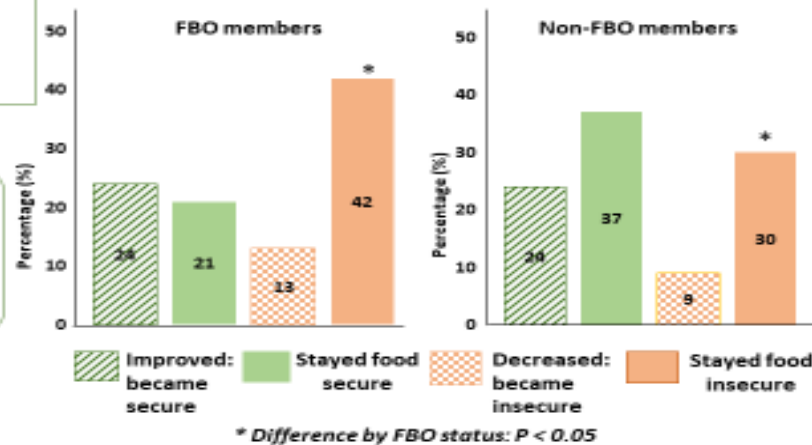
	# positive responses	
	with children	without children
<b>Food insecure</b>		
Severely	11-15	7-8
Moderately	6-10	4-6
Mildly	1-5	1-3
<b>Food secure</b>	0	0

\* Households without children answered first 8 questions

## Food security before and after LinkING Up



## How has food security changed over the year?



## Background characteristics

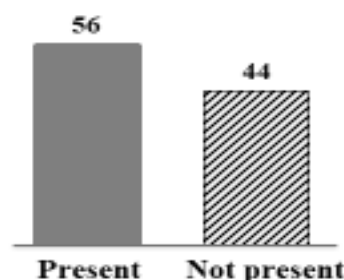
Participants were **similar** in age, ethnicity, marital status, household size, and wealth but **different** in women's formal education. Women with only primary education were more likely to be part of a farmer-based organization (FBO).



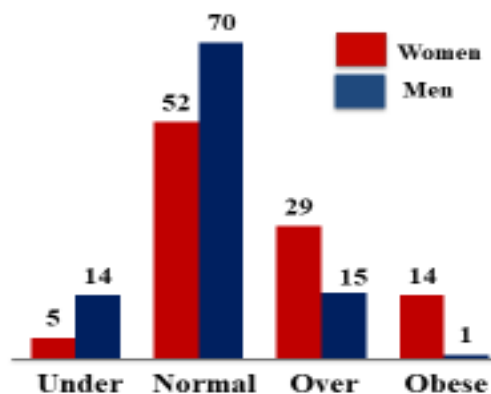
## Your thoughts

## Overweight and obesity among households participating in LinkING Up

Households with an overweight/obese member (%)



Weight status of women & men\* (%)



What did people say about body size?

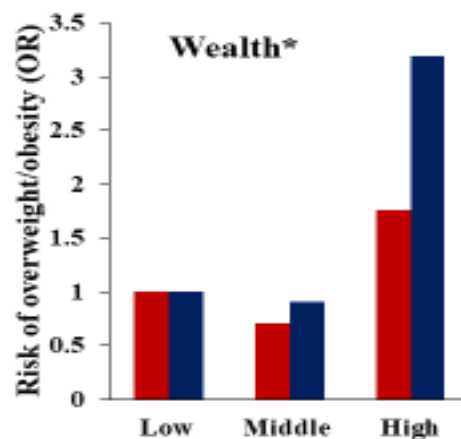
"We have been living in this community and the situation is not all that good, so when you see someone who is developing bigger gradually, we can say that person is free from problems" (Woman)

"When someone with a small body in size has money in a family, people don't respect or regard her. If the two of you come to visit us and we welcome you, because of your body sizes [obese], someone will say, our authorities have come" (Woman)

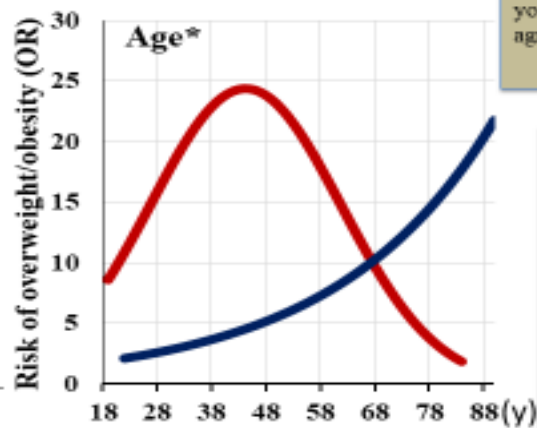
"If you are very big [pointing to the biggest figure] but [have] money, the family will be very happy with you. When it comes to money issue when you shake your feet now everyone will agree with you." (Woman)

"They [obese] will not be able to walk to the farm and work so they will not get any food. When the person is big in body size, he is likely attacked by stroke." (Man)  
 "... It brings fight and quarrels because since they are not working to get money and there is no food in the house..." (Man)

What factors are linked to women & men being overweight or obese?



\*  $P < 0.05$



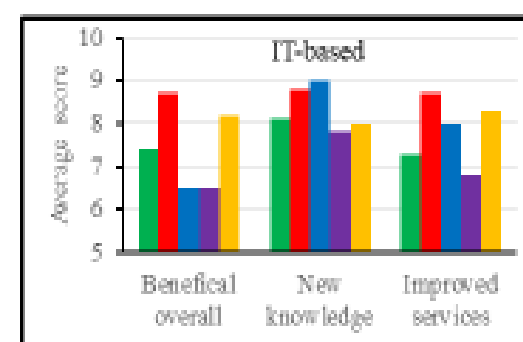
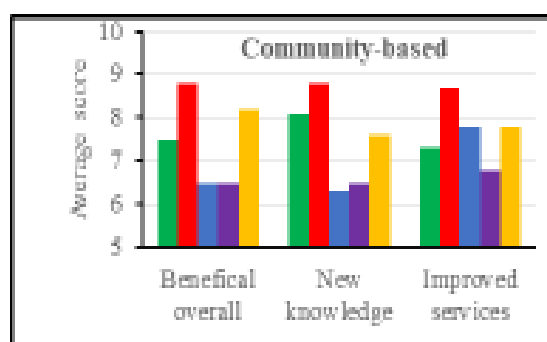
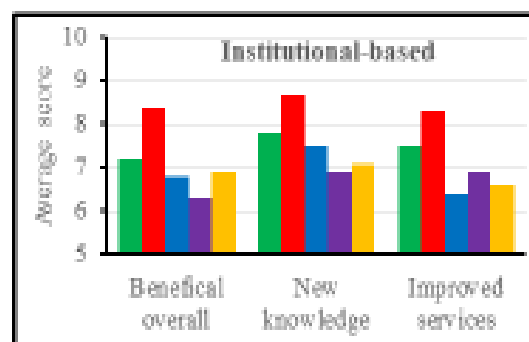
Your thoughts

# Institutional reflections on Linking Up capacity strengthening activities

## Areas of institutional capacity strengthening



## Average ratings of perceived institutional impacts of Linking Up capacity strengthening activities



*Your thoughts*

# Perceptions of women farmers' barriers to accessing institutional services

## At institutional level

### Lack of operational funds

- Inadequate and untimely release of funds for operations
- "You know, our budget, you see our budget, the majority is supposed to be coming from the government of Ghana...if at all you get, you don't get up to the level you're expecting so there are always deficits. So if you look at our implementation level, we're always achieving averagely 40, below, below half because of resources so it is a very big challenge."* (DA)

### Inadequate health services

- limited community-based facilities
- Poor staff attitude
- Limited in-service training and succession planning
- "We start something and then it just dies off because we do not involve a lot of people and then we are also not always refreshing ourselves because day-in day-out, programs are coming. So if a new program comes and then you forget about the other then these are some of the things that will happen"*

### Inadequate agricultural services

- Insufficient female agriculture extension personnel
- "When it comes to the number of women appointed is limited...When you go to any gathering and you are going to handle training or this thing which pertains to women, the women see their colleague women as equal" (DAD)*
- Interventions biased towards male farmers
- "...most of the services provided by the directorate...they focus more on men...I think is not helpful."*

### Bank policies do not favour women farmers

- Prioritize those
- High-interest rates
- limited credit opportunities for farming
- "...We are not so interested in giving assistance to those in agriculture...because their risk is very high...compared to those into trade, our preference is into the trade more than those in the agriculture."* (Rural bank)

## At individual level

### Lack of money

- Financial dependence on spouse—lack of autonomy in health seeking decisions
- "For clinical services the only issue is, she doesn't have money, she has to wait for her husband...that he will give her money or he give her permission for her to go (to the clinic)" (GHS)*
- Unable to invest in agricultural innovations/labour
- "Sometimes, you send technology or innovation and then maybe they don't have money to [implement it]. Maybe they need to buy one or two things to implement, to adopt that but they don't have money to buy."* (DAD)

### Lack of education

- Limits capacity to respond to potential opportunities
- Resistance to change
- "Illiteracy level among the women is very high they find it difficult understanding...So when you introduce a new skill to them, and the adoption rate is very low, because you know when someone is a little bit educated, they appreciate change but because of the low education, they don't even understand why there is the need to change" (BAC)*

## Your thoughts

## How institutions have been impacted: Institutional representatives share their views

### Examples of specific benefits to institutions

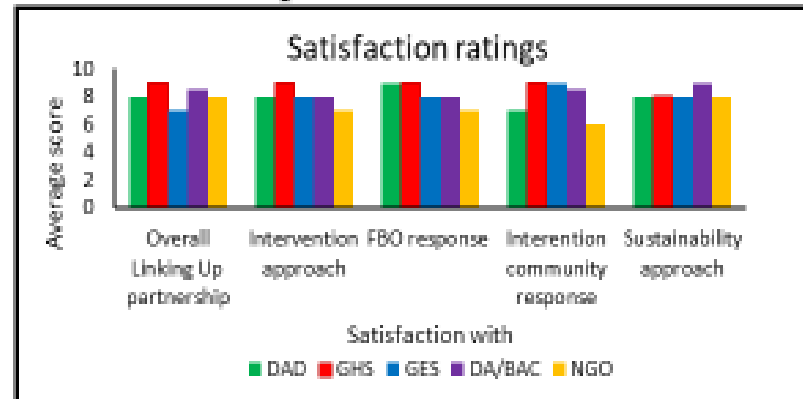
- *"Animal husbandry and poultry establishment had not been done on the scale that the initiative implemented. DAD had only done training but had not provided support such as the intervention package" (DAD)*
- *"The TIPS (Trials of Improved Practices) taught virtual means of communicating which are now in use" (BAC)*

### Examples of new knowledge gained

- *"The financial literacy training and coop construction model was something new for DAD"*
- *"To us, the virtual platforms meant just Zoom calls but in our area, the network isn't good enough to support Zoom calls. After the TIPS we recognized the capabilities of WhatsApp and began using it more often at GES to communicate"*

### Examples of enhanced services

- *"The research Linking Up shared with us on obesity in the women was eye opening. It has led us to increase our messages on obesity prevention when we go to give talks in communities" (GHS)*
- *"The concept of Linking Up's loan disbursement and the financial literacy training especially the facilitator's mode of delivery for that training has changed the way BAC delivers financial literacy training to clients"*



### Opinions on sustainability approach

*The idea to set up representative committees to sustain the initiative is fine but the commitment of some committee members is low and they should be changed. Department heads need more sensitization on the need for institutional collaboration.*

*"Committee members have their official duties they perform and so this is like an extra duty. Sometimes we forget what we are supposed to do as a committee. It would be helpful if the Apex Committee developed a mechanism reminding the committees of their tasks"*

*Your realistic and practical thoughts*

## Reflections: Institutional personnel incentives to support women farmers

1. Picture a woman farmer who is the target of this LinkING Up project. Specify one way how, in your individual capacity, you supported her to achieve her most important goals as she participated in farmer entrepreneur associations (for example, increase her knowledge, skills, and empowerment; enhance her entrepreneurial success; improve her family's nutrition/health)

.....

.....

1. Name one incentive that motivated staff from your organization in their individual capacities to support the woman farmer above in achieving her most important goals as she participates in farmer entrepreneur associations (write the first thing that comes to mind)

.....

1. Specify one key performance indicator used by your organization that is associated with the incentive you noted above to motivate individuals in your organization to support women farmers to achieve their most important goals in a sustainable manner (write the first thing that comes to mind):

.....



*This is like an extra duty ... The institutions also need a workplan to incorporate LinkING Up activities*



Name one incentive that you think would motivate individuals in their professional capacities in the following types of institutions to support women farmers to achieve their most important goals as they participate in farmer entrepreneur associations (write the first thing that comes to mind):

a. Government:

.....

b. Civil Society Organization:

.....

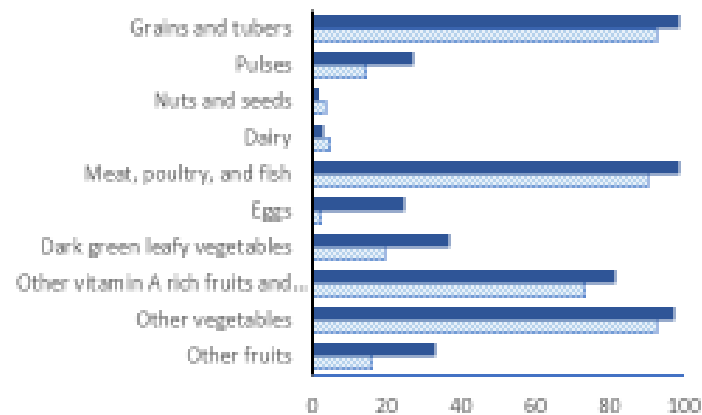
c. Business: .....

Your thoughts on shared incentives, workplans, and measurement systems to sustain institutional support to women farmer groups in the longer term?

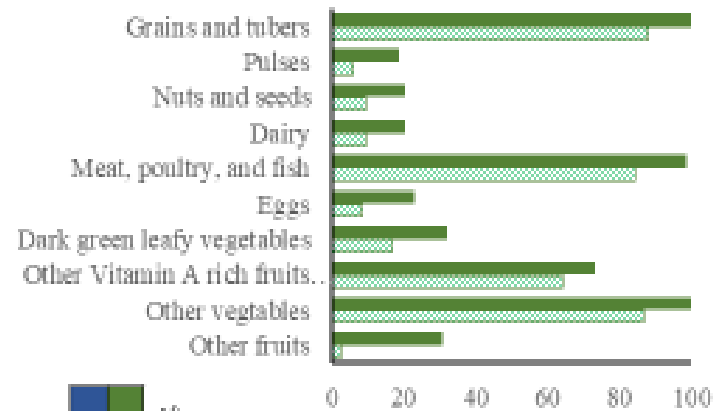


# What changes have been observed in the quality of women's diets?

Before and after comparisons of food groups consumed in the past day

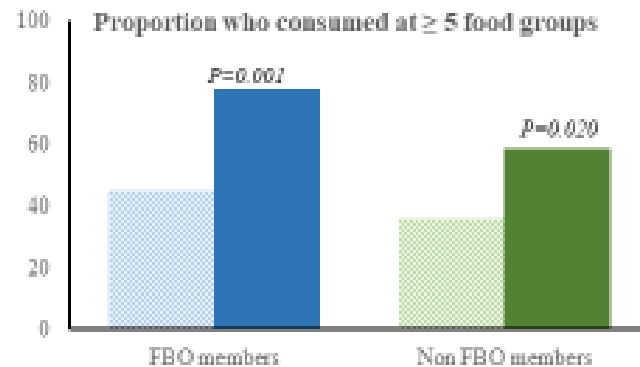


FBO Members (intervention )



Non FBO members (comparison)

Results are for phase 1 only



*Your thoughts*