



Best Practice for Using Nutrition and Gender Measurement Tools in Zambia

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ZAMBIA'S STATUS QUO

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59.3% of unpaid family workers are women

the

FEMALE

FACE

of

FARMING

The labour burden of rural women is high, yet their time use is not adequately documented

Women are often involved in food crop production and men in cash crop production

FIELD TESTED TOOLS

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Household Food Access

- Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
- Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)
- Minimum Dietary Diversity for Children (MDD-C)
- Household Hunger Scale (HHS)

Women's Empowerment

- Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) and Women's Assets Ownership Index (WAOI)
 - Asset Ownership
 - Access to credit
 - Agricultural production
 - Decision making (input and extent)
 - Time allocation
 - Leisure time

EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT (EWAS) PROJECT

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- Improve female farmers' livelihoods through increased incomes and resilience to the effects of climate change.



METHOD

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Questionnaire
administered by the
enumerators to 148
women

Self administered
questionnaire by
enumerators

Questionnaire
administered to the
respondent by the
supervisors after the
main interview

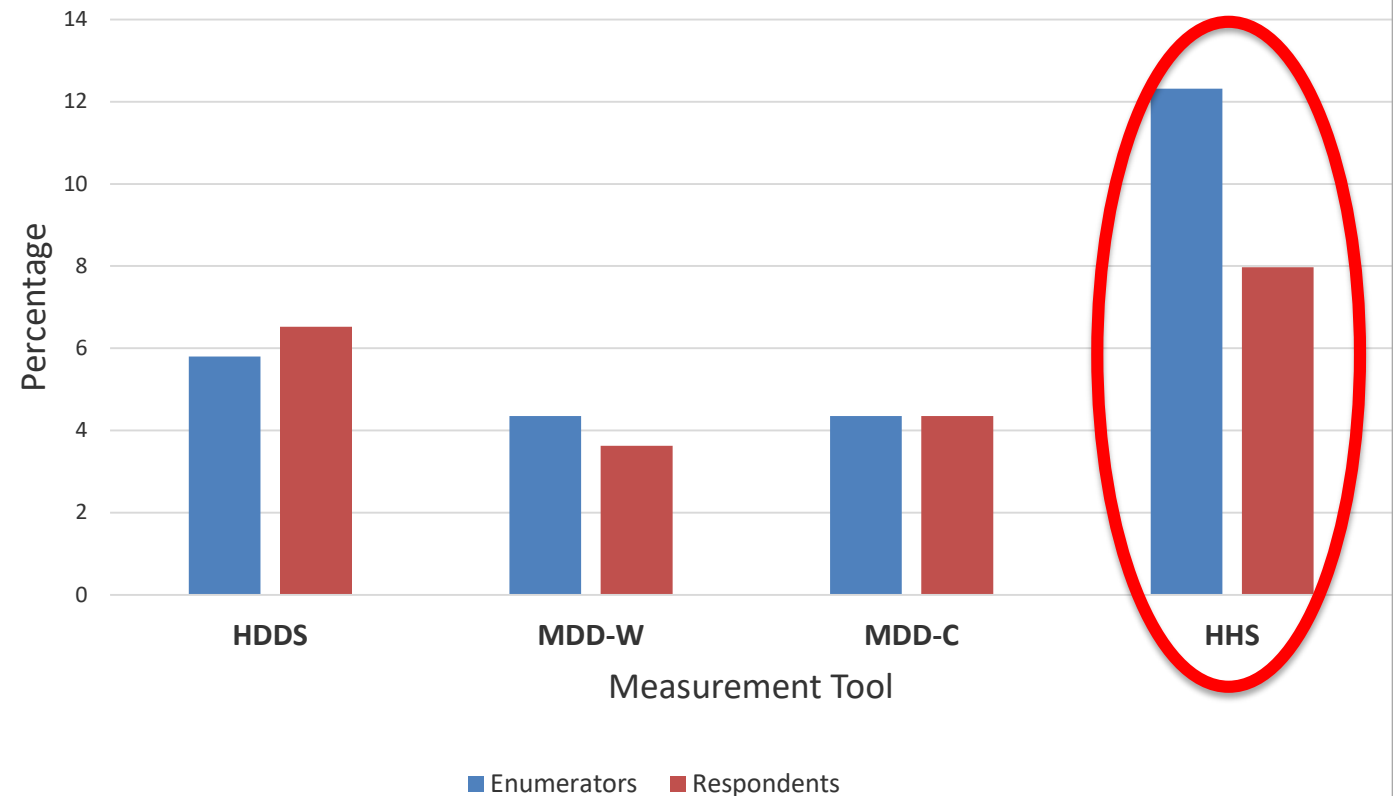
RESULTS: FOOD ACCESS

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“The respondent found it difficult to remember the hunger events as isolated because of regularly having insufficient food in the household.”

“Her understanding of hunger was having only vegetables with nshima so she found it difficult to reconcile hunger as having no food completely.”

“The question is difficult to answer because you anticipate being given food when asked such a question so being truthful can be difficult.”



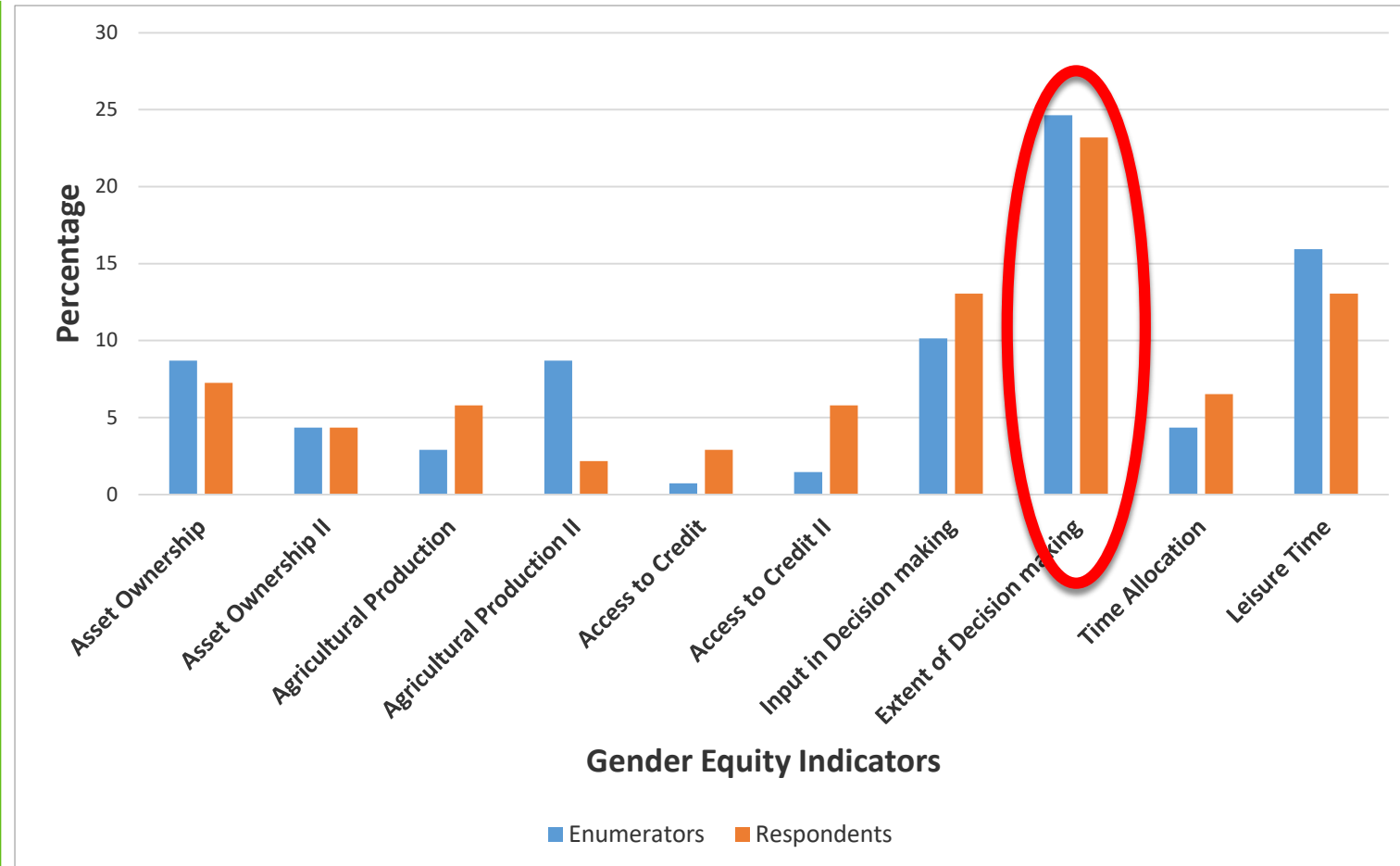
RESULTS: WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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“Cultural norms mean that women would think they will be looked at as disrespectful to their husbands if they said they took a bigger part in decision making.”

“I was not comfortable with the way the question was coming out. Wife and husband make decisions together which makes it difficult to answer the question.”

“It makes someone wonder why someone would want to know your household dynamics. What are their intentions?”



BEST PRACTICE

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FOOD ACCESS

Avoid data collection on different dietary diversity indicators in one questionnaire if possible

When conducting HHS during the lean season, caution must be taken because respondents may report higher than actual levels of hunger in anticipation of food aid

Differentiate the terms 'hunger' and 'insufficient food' clearly to the respondent



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Explain the difference between input and extent

Consider the cultural norms that govern the attitudes towards women giving input and the extent of their input in decision making

Be open about why data is being collected and emphasize anonymity

THANK YOU

