

WELBI PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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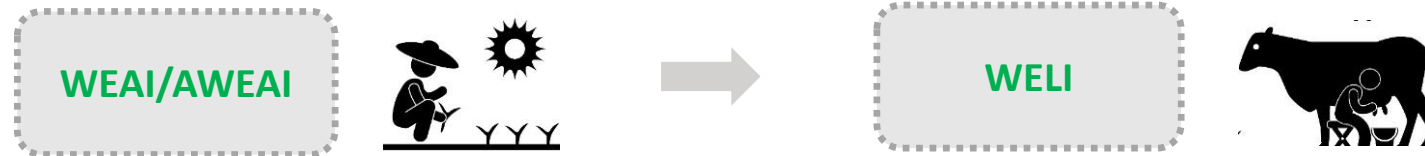
IDRC Grant/ Subvention du CRDI: 109064-001-Transforming the vaccine delivery system for chickens and goats in Ghana: what approaches and what benefits for women?



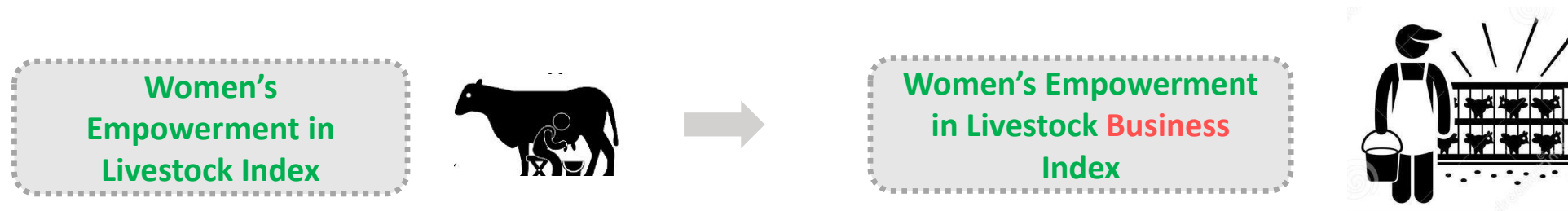
Women's Empowerment in Livestock
Business Index (WELBI)
Pilot Project Results

Objective

- Why do we need **WELBI**?
- Existing Indices measure empowerment of **Crop** and **Livestock Producers** only:



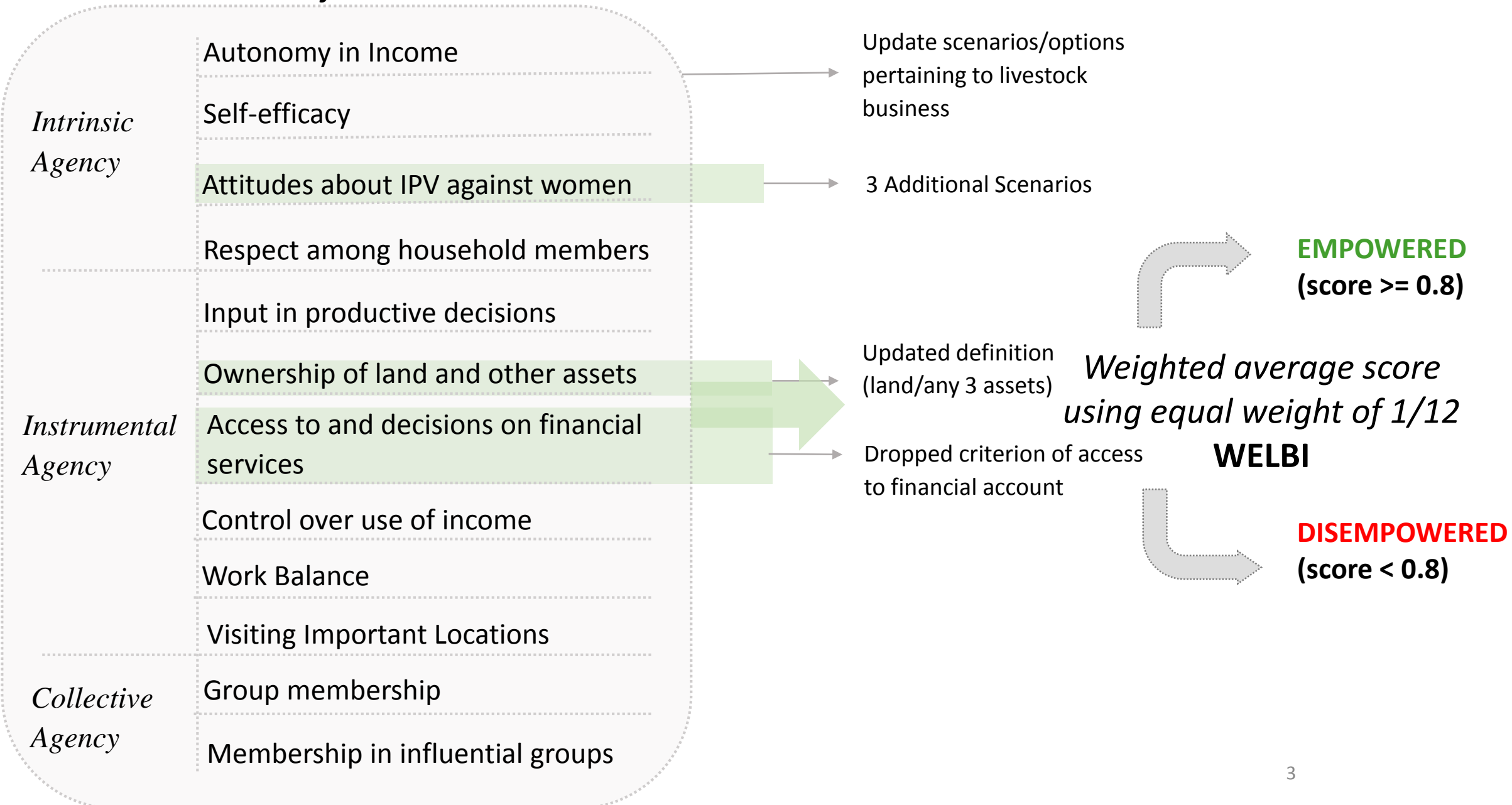
- Create an index to capture the empowerment of women, beyond livestock production, involved in the **livestock business sector** .



- Identify **sources of disempowerment** facing the women who **own/work** in livestock businesses.
- Identify **impact of interventions** on women's empowerment in the livestock business.

Construction of the Index

Pilot version of Pro-WEAI



Construction of the Index

WELI

<i>Decisions on Agricultural Production</i>	Input in productive decisions
	Autonomy in Income
<i>Decisions on Nutrition</i>	Input in nutrition decisions
	Autonomy in nutrition
<i>Access to and control over Resources</i>	Ownership and control of livestock assets
	Ownership and control of land and other assets
	Access to credit
<i>Control and use of Income</i>	Control over farm income
	Control over non-farm income
	Control over expenses
<i>Access to and control of Opportunities</i>	Access to markets
	Access to non-farm income opportunities
	Access to information, training and groups
<i>Extent and control of work time</i>	Total Workload
	Proportion of revenue generating workload
	Control over own time

WELBI

<i>Intrinsic Agency</i>	Autonomy in Income
	Self-efficacy
	Attitudes about IPV against women
<i>Instrumental Agency</i>	Respect among household members
	Input in productive decisions
	Ownership of land and other assets
<i>Collective Agency</i>	Access to and decisions on financial services
	Control over use of income
	Work Balance
<i>Collective Agency</i>	Visiting Important Locations
	Group membership
	Membership in influential groups

Pilot Projects

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Ghana	Womenrear	25	4	21
Tanzania	Maziwa Zaidi and Women in Business	121	65	56
Ethiopia	Women in Business	31	31	0

Demographics

Characteristics	GHANA			TANZANIA			ETHIOPIA
	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	Female
<i>No. of Observations</i>	25	4	21	121	64	57	31
Age (years, average)	35.40	25.00	37.38	38.44	34.81	42.51	29.13
<i>Education level</i>							
University complete	20.0	-	23.81	20.66	20.31	21.05	41.94
College (middle level)/Tertiary complete	68.0	100.00	61.90	42.98	35.94	50.88	41.94
Secondary complete	-	-	-	19.83	21.88	17.54	3.23
Primary complete	-	-	-	14.88	18.75	10.53	6.45
<i>Marital status</i>							
Married	76	25	85.71	61.16	48.44	75.43	58.06
Divorced/Widowed/Separated	0	0	-	8.27	12.5	3.51	3.23
Single	24	75	14.29	30.58	39.06	21.05	38.71
Dual Adult HH	96	75	100.00	75.21	65.63	85.96	58.06
<i>Role in Business</i>							
Owner	48	25	52.38	83.47	82.81	84.21	93.55
Worker	48	75	42.86	9.09	14.06	3.51	3.23
Other	4	0	4.76	7.44	3.13	12.28	3.23

RESULTS

WELBI Results

	GHANA			TANZANIA			ETHIOPIA	
	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female
No. of Observations	22	2	20	81	42	39	21	21
Mean WELBI Score	0.61	0.46	0.62	0.71	0.70	0.72	0.60	0.60
Mean Disempowerment Score (1-WELBI)	0.39	0.54	0.38	0.29	0.30	0.28	0.40	0.40
% achieving empowerment	18	0.0	20	33	29	38	14	14
% not achieving empowerment	82	100	80	67	71	6	86	86
Mean WELBI score for not yet empowered	0.56	0.46	0.57	0.63	0.64	0.63	0.56	0.56

Contributions to disempowerment

Indicator	Ghana		Tanzania		Ethiopia	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
No. of observations	2	16	30	24	18	18
Autonomy in income	0.0	12.8	6.1	12.6	0.0	0.0
Self-efficacy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Attitudes towards domestic violence	0.0	0.0	14.6	7.6	15.9	15.9
Respect among household members	0.0	11.9	14.0	8.6	5.8	5.8
Input in productive decisions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ownership of land and other assets	15.5	8.4	7.0	1.0	10.8	10.8
Access to and decisions on credit	15.5	14.0	8.2	12.4	7.4	7.4
control over use of income	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work balance	7.1	16.2	24.6	20.8	20.0	20.0
Visiting important locations	15.5	13.3	14.3	16.3	11.7	11.7
Group membership	15.5	10.7	4.8	9.6	12.7	12.7
Membership in influential groups	15.5	12.8	6.5	10.4	15.7	15.7

Adequacy by indicators

Indicator	Ghana			Tanzania			Ethiopia	
	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female
Autonomy in Income	50	100	45	73	81	64	100	100
Self-efficacy	100	100	100	99	100	97	100	100
Attitudes about intimate partner violence against women	100	100	100	60	48	74	24	24
Respect among household members	59	100	55	64	52	77	76	76
Input in productive decisions	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Access to and control of land and other productive capital	50	0	55	88	79	97	43	43
Access to and decisions on financial services	36	0	40	62	67	56	62	62
Control over use of income	91	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
Work balance	27	50	25	5	0	10	0	0
Visiting important locations	32	0	35	53	57	49	43	43
Group membership	45	0	50	77	81	72	38	38
Membership in influential groups	41	0	45	72	74	69	29	29

- *Self-efficacy, Input in productive decisions and control over use of income has the highest adequacies across countries and gender.*
- *How should we report adequacies?*
- *Only report respondents with non missing observations across all indicators?*
- *All respondents across three countries fare very poorly in achieving work balance.*

Candidate Indicators

Menstrual Hygiene Management

Indicators	Ghana	Tanzania	Ethiopia
Menstruated in past 6 months	100	74	71
<i>Among those who menstruated in the past 6 months</i>			
Had an acceptable place to change cloth/pad at work	0	96	80
Had a place to dispose cloth/pad at work	0	52	80
Can acquire pad (as opposed to a reusable cloth)	100	92	67
Uses reusable cloths	0	7	0
Experiences pain while menstruating	50	58	64
<i>Among those who experience pain</i>			
Manages pain with medicine	0	40	0
Manages pain with hot water bottle	0	0	0
Manages pain by working less	0	0	22
Does nothing to manage pain	100	60	67
Other pain management	0	0	0
<i>Missed work and social activities</i>			
Never missed work because of inadequate facilities	100	85	93
Missed work 1-2 times because of inadequate facilities	0	8	7
Missed work 3-5 times because of inadequate facilities	0	4	0
Missed work >5 times because of inadequate facilities	0	4	0
Missed school or a social activity during last menstrual period	0	8	7

Additional Indicators

Indicators	Ghana			Tanzania			Ethiopia	
	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female
<i>Access to reliable sanitation</i> (at their normal place of work)								
Urination facility	59	0	65	100	100	100	85	85
Defecation facility	50	0	55	100	100	100	85	85
Hand washing facility	73	50	75	91	83	100	90	90
All three of the above	50	0	55	91	83	100	75	75

Indicators	Ghana			Tanzania			Ethiopia	
	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female
Entrepreneurial mindset	100	100	100	99	100	97	95	95
Access to information	59	50	60	64	52	77	86	86
Control over other household income	82	50	85	79	71	87	76	76
Perceive that others like them in the community do not experience sexual hostility in their working environment	0	0	0	30	33	26	100	100

Thank you!