



Delta Sustainability Framework

Women's Empowerment Indicators

Enumerators' Training

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Session overview

- Understanding gender, and the role it plays in agriculture sector
- Understanding women's empowerment
- Understanding and familiarizing with the survey tool (women's empowerment section) for ensuring high quality data collection
- Understanding standard definitions of terms needed for consistent data collection
- Leveraging group learning and exchange within the Delta project partners



Understanding gender

Activity: Gender Lifeline

- Divide yourself into two groups men and women
- In your group, draw the timeline of a girl or a boy in your community (or yourselves), starting from birth to 25 years old.
- Think about:
 - how boys and girls are expected to behave?
 - what rules s/he must follow?
 - what responsibilities s/he has?
- Also think about the opportunities and accomplishments/milestones they have at a given age.



Age	Expected behaviors, responsibilities, and rules	Opportunities and accomplishments
0-5		
6-10		
11-15		
16-20		
21-21		



Reflection

- What are the differences between the men's and women's rules, expected behaviors, and responsibilities?
- Why are they different?
- How did girls/boys learn these rules and responsibilities? Who enforced them?
- What are the differences between the men's and women's opportunities and accomplishments?
- How do the rules/expected behaviors shape the opportunities and accomplishments of men/women?
- Are the rules and opportunities for boys and girls the same? Are they fair?
- Thinking about agriculture and income-generating opportunities:
 - what are some of the different rules, responsibilities, and opportunities for men and women who farm?
 - are the rules, responsibilities, and opportunities the same? Are they fair?



Gender or sex?

Statement	Gender or sex?
Women give birth to babies, men don't	Sex
Girls should be gentle; boys should be tough	Gender
Women can breastfeed babies; men can bottle-feed babies	Sex
Many women do not freely make decisions	Gender
Women get paid less than men for doing the same work	Gender
Men's voices change with puberty; women's voices do not	Sex
Women are expected to stay home, and men are expected to earn a living	Gender
Men are the farmers and women only help in their family farm	Gender



• What is Gender?

Gender refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women

What is sex?

Sex refers to physiological attributes that identify a person as male or female



What is women's empowerment?

Agency

- Skills and knowledge
- Self-esteem
- · Personal aspirations

Relations

Power dynamics within households, with intimate partners and support from others

Structures

- Laws
- Policies
- Norms
- Institutional practices

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

is the sum total of changes needed for a woman to realize and exercise her full human rights – the interplay of changes in Agency; Relations and Structure



Women's empowerment indicators

Agency

Decisionmaking

Inputs into productive decisions

Structures Self-efficacy Communication and negotiation Collective action

Control of productive assets

Gender equitable

attitudes



Go over each of the questions in the survey tool



Good practices for data collection

☐ Ensure privacy:

- Use two enumerators: male enumerator interviews the male respondent, female enumerator interviews the female respondent
- When both respondents are available, interview them simultaneously and in private
- If only one enumerator and both respondents are available, interview male first and female later
- Male will usually get tired and not hang around to listen to female interview



Good practices for data collection

- ☐ Know your survey tool
 - Allocate sufficient time to familiarize yourself with the tool/questions
 - Go over every question, different issues come up in different contexts
 - Conduct pretests, role playing, mock interviews
- ☐ Adapt the survey to your context
 - Use local, culturally-relevant language and examples
 - Ensure accurate translation



Setting the stage

- Do NOT start with questions
- Find a comfortable setting with minimal distractions
- Exchange pleasantries—make the respondent comfortable
- Establish trust between respondent and interviewer
- Explain the objectives of the study
- Explain (and ensure) confidentiality
- Explain consent and the right to refuse





