

CBMS PROJECT TITLE:

partnership for
economic
policy



DOES ADDRESSING GENDER INEQUALITIES AND EMPOWERING WOMEN IMPROVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OUTCOMES? THE CASE OF C:AVA PROJECT IN GHANA

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- INTRODUCTION (Policy Context , Relevance, and Objectives of the Study)
- RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND HYPOTHESES
- METHODOLOGY (MODEL / ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK AND DATA SOURCES)
- RESEARCH FINDINGS
- CONCLUSION: *KEY FINDINGS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS*

CONTEXT AND RELEVANCE OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

In 2019, Ghana has an estimated population of 30.10 million, which ranks 48th in the world.

Up from the official 2010 census figure of 24.2 million.

Male: 49.89% Female: 50.11%

2019 Growth Rat of 2.15%

Per Capita GDP of USD 1,654 as at 2017

Current National Development Strategy Framework

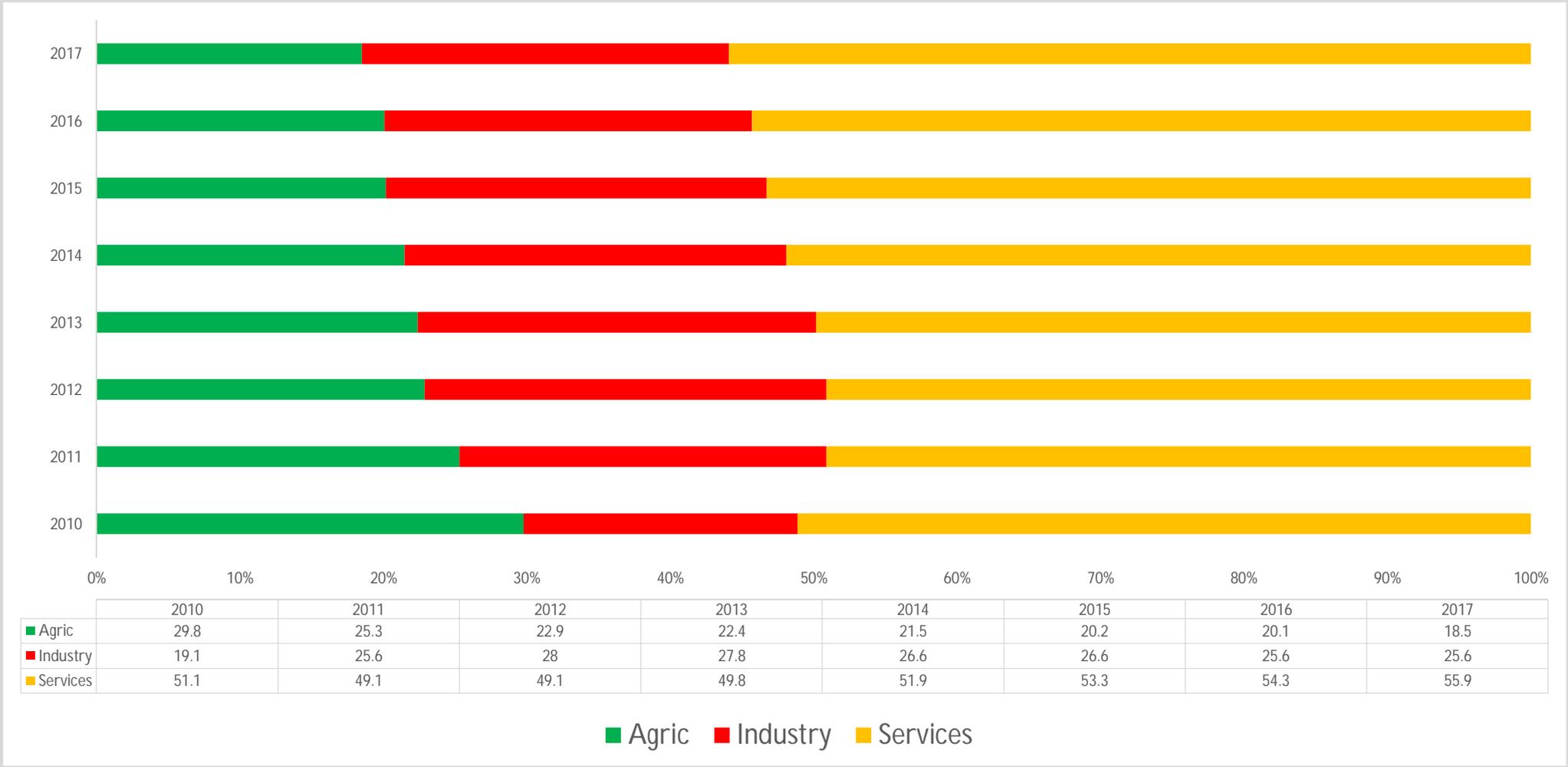


Priority interventions are anchored on:

- Revitalizing the economy;
- Transforming agriculture and industry;
- strengthening social protection and inclusion;
- Revamping economic and social infrastructure; and Reforming public service delivery institutions.

Figure 1: Sectorial Contribution to GDP (%)

The Structure of the Ghanaian Economy



CONTEXT AND RELEVANCE OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

In 2017, the agriculture sector contributed 18.5% of Ghana's GDP. It employs about two thirds of its population,

Women play very significant roles in the Ghana's Agriculture Sector (Quaye et al 2014, MOFA/WAAPP 2014)

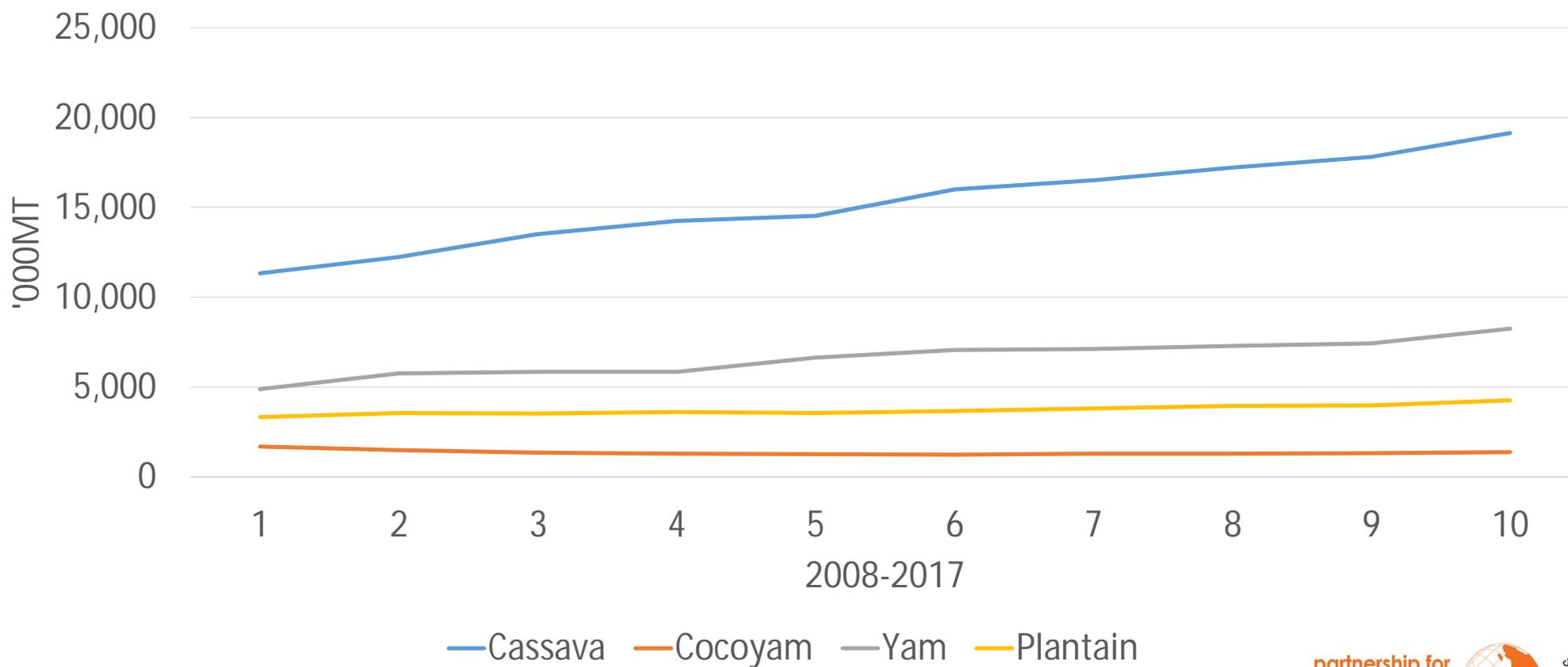
Cassava production and processing provide sources of livelihoods to farmers particularly women who dominate the processing and marketing subsectors (Diego et al 2014).

Cassava is highly perishable and records high level of post-harvest losses with huge economic loss implications for its value chain actors including smallholder farmers and processors particularly women who dominate the marketing and processing

This case study of the C:AVA project in Ghana provides information on the effectiveness of the development projects in addressing gender inequalities (SDG 5)



Annual Production of Major Roots and Tuber Crops in Ghana (Relative Importance of Cassava)



OBJECTIVES

This research adapted and implemented a community-based monitoring system (CBMS) to investigate the extent of effect of C:AVA Project is addressing gender inequalities and empowering women in Ghana

The specific objectives are to:

- (i) Investigate the effectiveness of C:AVA Project in addressing poverty reduction by gender;
- (ii) Investigate barriers to women empowerment in the study communities (using women participation in C:AVA project; and
- (iii) Recommend options for improving gender focused projects outcomes.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND HYPOTHESES

Research Question	Hypotheses	Model and methodology used to answer research question
RQ1. What is the effect of the C:AVA Project participation on farm income by gender (women and men)?	HO: There is no significant effect of C:AVA project participation on farm income by gender (women and men)	Propensity Score Matching (PSM)
RQ2. Is there association between C:AVA project participation and poverty level of households?	HO: There is no significant association between C:AVA project participation and poverty level of households.	Correlation coefficient and Chi2 statistics
RQ3. What is the effect of the C:AVA Project participation on market access by gender?	HO: There is no significant relationship between C:AVA project participation and market access by gender.	Probit regression model
RQ4. Does women participation in C:AVA project lead to improvement in their empowerment?	HO: Women participation in C:AVA project does not lead to improvement in women empowerment	Proportional distribution test, Chi2 test
RQ5. How did the community and families respond to women's participation in C:AVA project? Barriers to women empowerment	Descriptive	Content analysis of Focused group discussion outcomes Proportional distributions

METHODOLOGY: Analytical Framework/Model

From the literature, women empowerment is a multi-dimensional concept that can be investigated from the political, social, financial and educational perspectives (Iyam et al 2017, Kaur and Singh 2017, Vigneri and Lombardini 2016).

Alkire et al (2013) considered relational indicators that looked at power dynamics among gender at the households for example, participation in decision making and contribution to household income, by gender, among others.

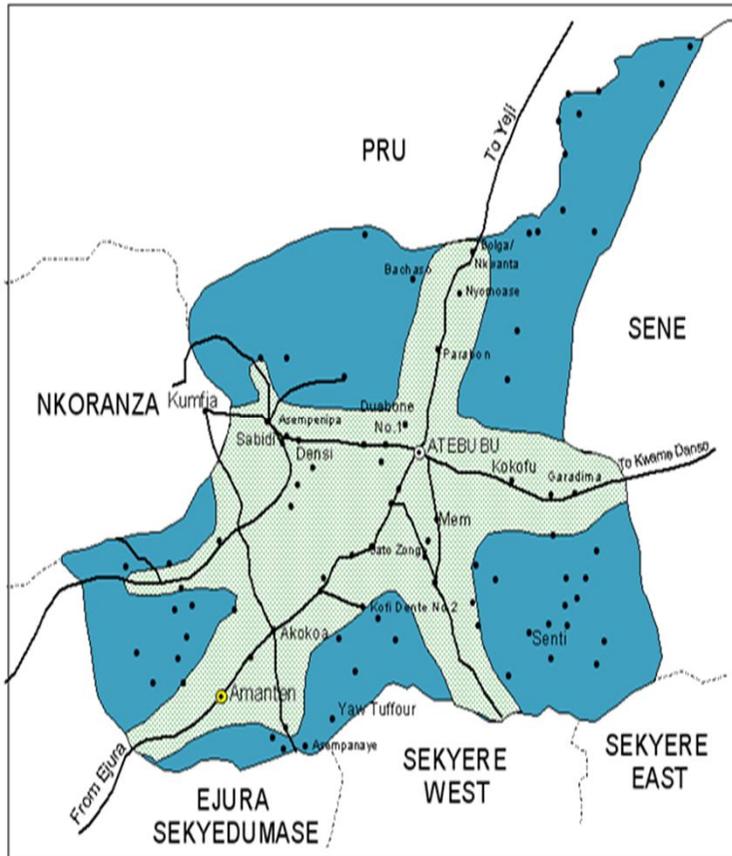
In this research, decision making with regards to production assets by gender and access to market have been considered as empowerment factors.

The Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) developed by Reyes (1993) was adapted to gather household and community data in the study locations.



METHODOLOGY: Sources of Data

In all, a data on a total of 2716 households in 20 communities in the study locations were collected



LEGEND

- Major towns
- Boundaries
- Towns
- ▲ Feeder roads
- ▲ Roads
- High Access
- Low Access



SCALE 1: 5000,000

No.	Communities	Total HHs Interviewed	Percentage
1	Kokofu	248	9.13
2	New Konkrompe	589	21.69
3	Aorefreso	145	5.34
4	Sawakye	77	2.84
5	Old Konkrompe	99	3.65
6	Mem	103	3.79
7	Watro	139	5.12
8	Praprabon	174	6.41
9	Fakwasi	348	12.81
10	Bompa	70	2.58
11	Kumfia	479	17.64
12	Famfour	55	2.03
13	Seanti	28	1.03
14	Seneso	52	1.91
15	Kumkumso	11	0.41
16	Boniafo	56	2.06
17	Abrewanko	11	0.41
18	Dagatiline	5	0.18
19	Ali Kuraa	16	0.59
20	Kwabena Gyan	11	0.41
Total		2,716	100

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Research Question	Findings Based on Analysis of Data
<p>RQ1. What is the effect of the C:AVA Project participation on farm income by gender (women and men)?</p>	<p>C:AVA project raised participants crop income by GHC981.71 (approx. USD200) on the average. This was statistically significant at 10 percent level. A further analysis by gender shows that incomes of female headed households' participants increased by 2.2 percent higher than the overall average. On the average the C:AVA project benefited female headed households.</p>
<p>RQ2. Is there association between C:AVA project participation and poverty level of households?</p>	<p>There was associated difference between C:AVA participation and average daily expenditure of household members. Also, the study observed a higher proportion of C:AVA participants with access to portable water (77.2%), descent toiled facility (86.4%) and electricity (55.3%). The associated chi2 statistics were 12.3, 38.8 and 4.2, respectively. While the observed association were statistically significant at 1% level in the case of assess to water and decent toilet facility.</p>
<p>RQ3. What is the effect of the C:AVA Project participation on market access by gender?</p>	<p>Overall, the study predicted 23.1% of the determinant of market access to farmers/processors in the study location. C:AVA project participants were 25.4% more likely to have access to market for their produce as compared to non-participants. This is statistically significant at 1 percent level</p>

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Research Question	Findings Based on Analysis of Data
<p>RQ4. Does women participation in C:AVA project lead to improvement in their empowerment?</p>	<p>Before C:AVA project, men dominated decision making on productive resources such as land (59.8%), extension services (48.9%) and tractor services (60.9%). While the proportion of collective decision making on productive resources was over 50% for resources such as fertilizer(65.5%), irrigation service (51.0%), improved processing technology(64.7%), markets and marketing information (61.8%) and services on credit (51.1%). An assessment of the participation in decision making shows an improvement in collective decision making regarding productive resources by females as a result of participating in C:AVA.</p>
<p>RQ5. How did the community and families respond to women's participation in C:AVA project? Barriers to women empowerment</p>	<p>The results show that there were limited socio-cultural barriers to women participation in C:AVA and development programmes in the study communities in general. Less than 8 percent of the respondents admitted to the existence of some socio-cultural barriers to women participation in development programmes. Factors such as the need to seek permission from spouse (7.7%), gender roles in households (5.2) and time spent by women on household chores and care given (5.1%) were prominent among them</p>

Key Findings	Policy Implications	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study finds that overall C:AVA project raised the incomes of participants by GHC981.71 on the average, A further analysis by gender shows that incomes of female headed households' participants increased by 2.2 percent. C:AVA project participants are 25.4% more likely to have access to market for their produce as compared to non-participants. Factors such as the need to seek permission from spouse (7.7%), gender roles in households (5.2) and time spent by women on household chores and care given (5.1%) cited as socio-cultural barriers 	<p>Mainstreaming gender and ensuring women participation in C:AVA project led to improvement in their empowerment status as reflected in an enhanced market access and their involvement in household decision making.</p> <p>Reflecting back on the theory of change, the C:AVA project expectation of improving the livelihood conditions in terms of increased incomes by gender, enhanced market access and women's participation in decision making were met.</p> <p>Some level of Socio-cultural barriers to women empowerment exist and cannot be ignored</p>	<p>The study recommended the adaption of the CBMS tool to the District Assemblies in Ghana will provide data support to aid planning and assess outcomes of development interventions for improved livelihoods.</p> <p>Improving women's access to market is critical for women empowerment and participation in decision making</p> <p>At the municipal and district levels, women should be encouraged to participate in developmental projects by eliminating any socio-cultural barriers</p>



Proposed Strategies and Recommendations for Scaling Up and Institutionalization of CBMS in Ghana

- Appreciation of the CBMS Methodology at the Community and National Levels – Organisation of community level validation workshop and national level policy symposium on the use of CBMS to create awareness and sensitization
- Evidence of SDG report on the planning units disseminated to the in-charge of SDGs reporting at the national level – Aspects on Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Captured in the National Voluntary Reporting on Synergies among SDGs in Ghana
- **Adoption of CBMS for baseline data collection and monitoring of community based interventions or projects**
- In house training on the use of the CBMS methodology at CSIR-STEPRI
- Sourcing for funding to replicate the CBMS in other planning units

***YES ADDRESSING GENDER INEQUALITIES AND EMPOWERING
WOMEN IMPROVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OUTCOMES AS
EVIDENCED IN THE CASE OF C:AVA PROJECT IN GHANA***

THANK YOU!

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