Experiences of Using Gender Equity and Nutrition Outcome Measurement Tools in the Zambian Context: Senanga District

Mulako Kabisa¹ and Rhoda Mofya – Mukuka¹
¹Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute

Introduction
- Several measurement tools and indicators have been proposed and validated for monitoring the impact that agricultural interventions have on nutrition outcomes and gender equity.
- Literature on the appropriateness of use of these measurement tools in the Zambian context is scant.
- Hence, this case study is aimed at evaluating the appropriateness of use of the measurement tools in the Zambian context to evaluate the impact of agricultural interventions on gender equity and nutrition outcomes.

Objective
To analyse the challenges faced by the enumerators in data collection and the respondents in data provision.

Methods
Data was collected from a 140 respondents over a 5 day period. Three questionnaires were developed for data collection. The collection was done in three phases:

Phase 1
- Main questionnaire was administered by the enumerators to the households.

Phase 2
- Second questionnaire was self administered by the enumerators to collect information on the enumerator’s observations of questions the respondent had difficulty answering.

Phase 3
- Third questionnaire was administered to the respondent by the supervisors after the main interview. It captured information on which areas the respondents felt they had difficulty in answering.

Results and Discussion

Challenges Identified with Nutrition Measurement Tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement Tool</th>
<th>Enumerators</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDD-W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDDS-C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Authors
The most problematic measurement tool was the household hunger scale. The difficulties with this tool included:

- Long one month recall period
- Differences in understanding the term ‘hunger’

Challenges Identified with Gender Equity Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender Equity Indicators</th>
<th>Enumerators</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anticipation of food aid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger questions repetitive and confusing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of Decision Making</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Authors
The most difficult gender equity indicators were those relating to extent of decision making and leisure time.

Enumerators

- Second questionnaire was self administered by the enumerators to collect information on the enumerator’s observations of questions the respondent had difficulty answering.

Respondents

- Third questionnaire was administered to the respondent by the supervisors after the main interview. It captured information on which areas the respondents felt they had difficulty in answering.

Discussion

- The nutrition and gender equity measurement tools are appropriate for the Zambian context.
- Combining the three dietary diversity measurement tools in one questionnaire can be problematic.
- Socio-cultural norms can affect responses on HHS, decision making indicators and asset ownership indicators.
- High quality training for the enumerators and supervisors from experts is required.

Acknowledgements
This work was done in collaboration with the INGENAEs project. Special thanks go to the project manager Edye Kuyper and Kristy Cook from Cultural Practice. Special thanks go to the project manager and staff at Programme Against Malnutrition’s Empowering Women through Agricultural Support (EWAS) project in Senanga district.

Disclaimer: This study was made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this poster are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

Mulako Kabisa is a Research Assistant and Rhoda Mofya-Mukuka is a Research Fellow at IAPRI
Contact: Indaba Agricultural Policy research Institute (IAPRI)
Email: mulako.kabisa@iapri.org.zm
Phone: +260 211261194-97
Website: www.iapri.org.zm