

# Ethiopia - Baseline Survey for the Impact Evaluation of the UN Joint Program Rural Women Economic Empowerment in Ethiopia, 2016

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

ETH\_2016\_UNJP-RWEE\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The UN Joint Programme focused on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (UNJP-RWEE) was launched in Ethiopia in 2014 by UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). UNJP-RWEE was a five-year-long initiative to accelerate the economic empowerment of rural women in the regions of Oromia and Afar. The project provided women with greater access to credit through women-run rural savings and credit cooperatives (RUSACCOs), as well as numeracy, literacy, finance, and business-development training; agricultural livestock and technology transfers; agricultural training; and community-run educational conversations in healthy eating choices and nutrition. To assess the extent to which the UNJP was effective in empowering women economically, an impact evaluation was conducted by the FAO in partnership with IFAD, and IFPRI. The FAO received a grant from GAAP2-IFPRI, facilitated by the Gates Foundation, to conduct a quasi-experimental impact evaluation with a difference-in-difference approach using a revised version of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), the Pro-WEAI. The baseline survey was conducted between December 26th, 2016, and February 1st, 2017. The sample for beneficiaries was randomly drawn from RUSACO members in the beneficiary communities at baseline. The decision to sample from the beneficiary households rather than from the whole village was to ensure that the sample included enough program participants. The comparison kebeles were communities in which the UNJP-RWEE did not operate but that are similar in size; have similar agricultural systems, livelihoods; and cultural norms, and thus are deemed valid counterfactuals. The baseline survey was administered to 750 households. In the beneficiary communities, 390 women were interviewed, while 360 women were interviewed in the comparison communities. Within the same households, a male respondent, typically the spouse, was also interviewed when possible. In all, 312 men in the beneficiary community and 318 men in the comparison communities were interviewed at baseline.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

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### NOTES

The main topics covered in the household survey: - Demographic characteristics of individuals living in the household - Employment of youth and adults - Dwelling characteristics and distance to various services - Cash and In-kind transfers received by any household member from the government or an organization - Training or capacity development received by any member of the household from the government or an organization. - Shocks experienced by the household that resulted in significant reduction of income or consumption

### KEYWORDS

Women's Empowerment, Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index, Food Insecurity Experience Scale, Impact Evaluation

## Coverage

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### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Oromia National Regional State and Afar National Regional State

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Ana Paula de la O Campos	FAO
Susan Kaaria	FAO

### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO	Technical Assistance
Mihret Alemu	FAO Ethiopia	Field Support
Tadele Ferede	Department of Economics at Addis Ababa University	Collaborator
Marya Hillesland	FAO	Collaborator
The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	International Organization	Collaborator
World Food Programme	International Organization	Collaborator
The International Food Policy Research Institute	International Organization	Collaborator
Vanya Slavchevska	FAO	Technical Assistance

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
The International Food Policy Research Institute	IFPRI	
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN	FAO	
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	FAO	

## Metadata Production

### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
Natalia Piedrahita		Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata producer

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

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### DDI DOCUMENT ID

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## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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In the beneficiary communities, a random sample was drawn from the RUSSACO members, and from comparable kebeles. The decision to sample from the beneficiary households rather than from the whole village was to ensure that the sample included enough program participants. Six beneficiary kebeles were selected in Oromia: (1) Illuf Dirre and (2) Nannoo Chemerri in the Yaya Gulele Woreda; (3) Bura Adelle and (4) Wabe Burkitu in the Dodola Woreda; and (5) Abine Garmamme and (6) Annenno Shisho in the Adami Tulu Woreda. Two beneficiary kebeles were selected in Afar: (7) Asboda and (8) Boyina in the Dubti Woreda. The comparison kebeles are adjacent communities in which the UNJP-RWEE does not operate but that are similar in size; have similar agricultural systems, livelihoods; and cultural norms, and thus are deemed valid counterfactuals. In Oromia, the control communities are: (1) Lemi; (2) Dedfe; (3) Haleko Gulenta Boke; (4) Werji Washingula; (5) Baressa; and (6) Keta Berenda. In Afar, the control communities are: (7) Hanikesen and (8) Aredo.

### Deviations from Sample Design

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Due to civil unrest and the fact that many of the selected households in Afar were nomadic pastoralists, enumerators had difficulty locating beneficiaries. Randomly selected beneficiaries could not be traced, and administrative issues made it difficult to find additional replacement beneficiary households. In addition, several beneficiaries at baseline reported not knowing the programme and were reluctant to participate in the survey. As a result, the baseline data collection was terminated early and the data from Afar has been excluded. Additionally, due to the social unrest, data collection was delayed and 300 beneficiaries in each of the three woredas in Oromia had already received loans and some training had already taken place.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2016-12-26	2017-02-01	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

## Data Processing

### Other Processing

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The dataset was anonymized by the Office of Chief Statistician. All direct identifiers have been removed and statistical disclosure control methods were applied where necessary, such as recoding and local suppressions.

## Data Appraisal

No content available