

Women's Empowerment in Agriculture and Anthropometry

PBS 2015 Interim Results

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Outline

WEAI

Results for region

Selected results for selected districts

Women's Anthropometry

Results for region

Selected results for selected districts

Children Anthropometry

Results for region

Selected results for selected districts

Discussing Progress: PBS 2015



WEAI

Discussing Progress: PBS 2015



WHAT IS WEAL

- Despite women's role in agricultural (economic) growth, they face persistent obstacles and economic constraints that limit their inclusion in agriculture.
- A tool to measure whether women are empowered in the activities they do in agriculture and whether the activities being implemented are having the intended effect of empowering and improving gender equity



WHAT IS WEAL

- Measuring women's empowerment, agency, inclusion and engagement in the agricultural sector.
- It also measures women's empowerment relative to men within their households, providing a more robust understanding of gender dynamics within households and communities
- Identifying ways to empower women working in agriculture



WHAT IS WEAI

 Monitoring the impact of intervention on inclusive agricultural growth which benefits the poor and includes women



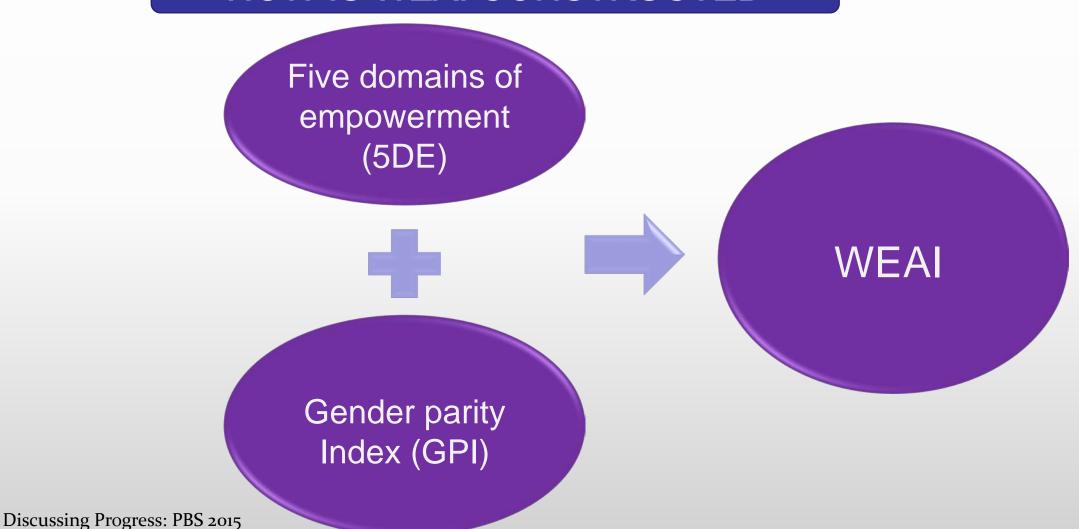
PURPOSE OF THE WEA INDEX

- ☐ Monitor change in women's empowerment under FTF
- ☐ Evaluate approaches for effectiveness
- ☐ Diagnostic tool to identify constraints





HOW IS WEAI CONSTRUCTED





5 DOMAINS OF EMPOWERMENT

Production

Production Decision

Production Autonomy

Resources

Asset Ownership

Asset
Purchase,
Sale,
Transfer

Access to & Decision on Credit

Income

Control over Income Use

Leadership

Group Membership

> Public Speaking

Time

Workload

Leisure

Each domain accounts for 20% of the 5DE and components in each domain have equal weights

Discussing Progress: PBS 2015



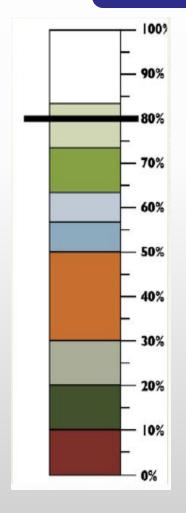
"I know of a woman in this village; she is organized, her crops do not rot in the garden and her children are healthy, well behaved and studying.....[she is empowered]"



"An empowered person is someone who has the power to decide, to say, if they have land, " well, I can go farm, I can grow crops, I can plant seed; or if they have animals, to say, 'I can sell them without going to ask permission' this is a person who has the power to decide about their things, their life, their actions"



Who is empowered?



An individual who has achieved 'adequacy' in 80% or more of the weighted indicators.



Criteria for (in)adequacy in the indicators

Indicator	Adequacy Criteria
Input in Productive Decisions	A woman is adequate if she participates or feels she has input in at least two types of decisions.
Autonomy in Production	A woman has adequate achievement if her actions are motivated more by her values as opposed to her fear of disproval or feelings of coercion.
Ownership of assets	A woman is adequate if she has joint or sole ownership of at least one major asset.
Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets	On assets owned by a household, a women is adequate if she is involved in the decisions to buy, sell, or transfer assets.
Access to and decisions on credit	An adequate woman belongs to a household that has access to credit and when decisions on credit are made, she has input in at least one decision regarding at least one source credit.

Discussing Progress: PBS 2015



Criteria for (in)adequacy in the indicators

Indicator	Adequacy Criteria	
Control over use of income	A woman is adequate if she has some input (or perceived input) on income decisions provided that she participated in the income generating activity.	
Group Member	A woman is considered adequate if she is a member of at least one group from a wide range of economic and social groups.	
Speaking in Public	A woman is deemed adequate if she is comfortable speaking in public in at least one context.	
Leisure Time	A woman has adequate leisure time if she does not express any level of dissatisfaction with the amount of leisure time available.	
Work Burden	A woman is inadequate if she worked more than 10.5 hours in the previous 24 hours.	

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Calculating 5DE

$$5DE = H_e + H_n (A_a)$$

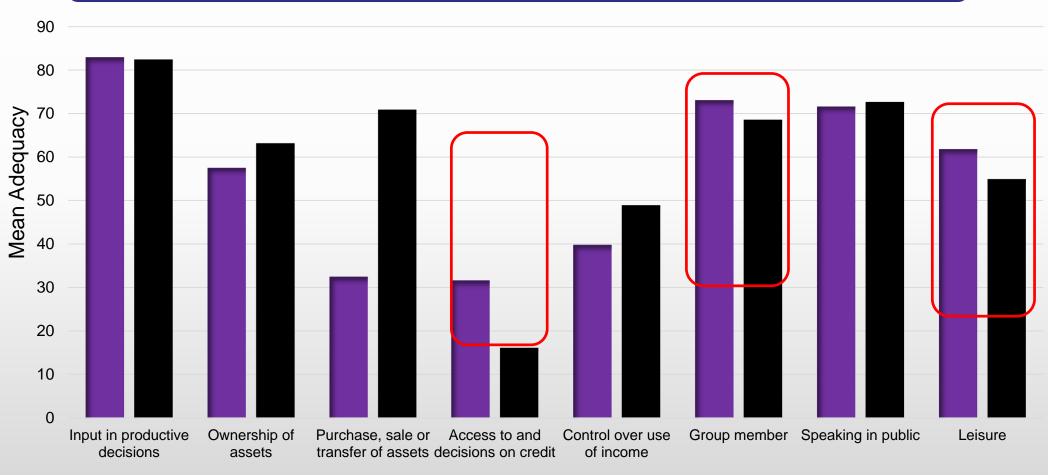
 H_e = % of women who are empowered

 H_n = % of women who are not empowered (I- H_e)

 A_a = % of dimensions in which disempowered women have adequate achievements



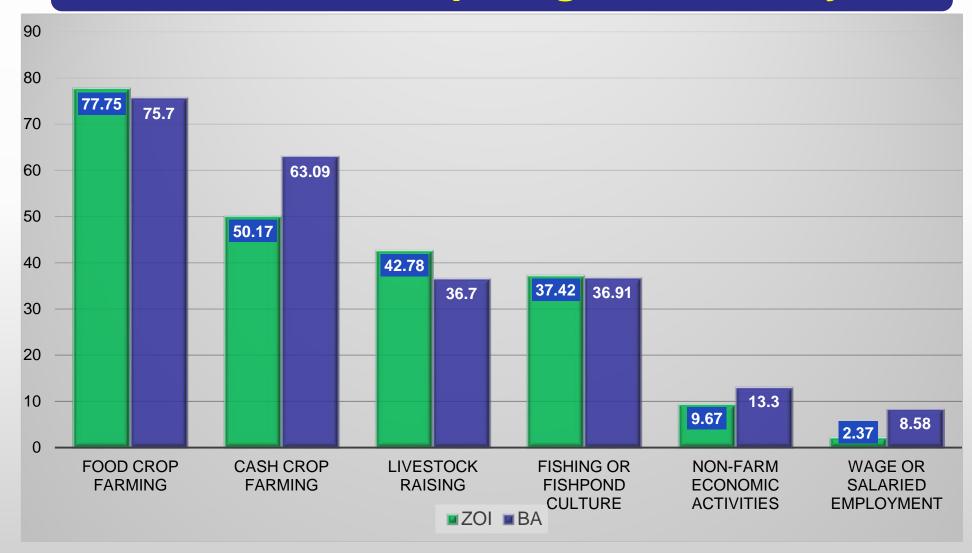
Indicator comparison between ZOI and BA





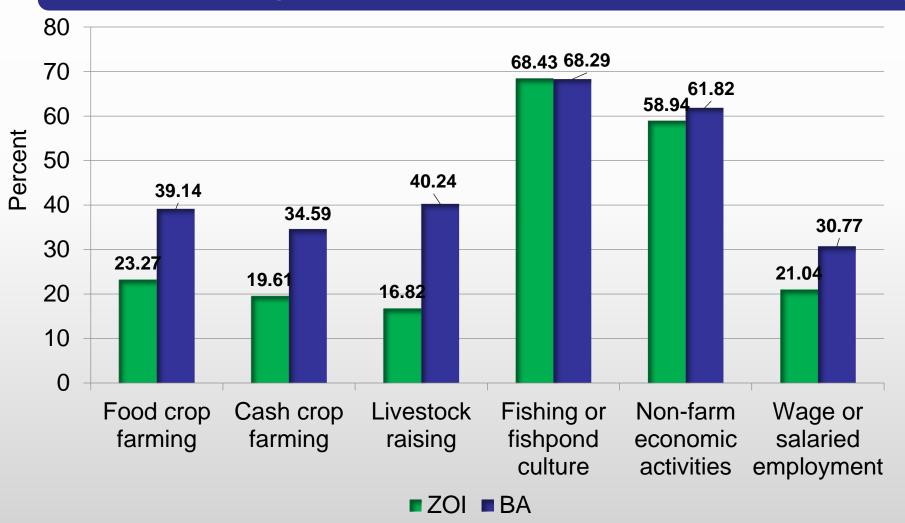
Percent

Women Participating in an activity



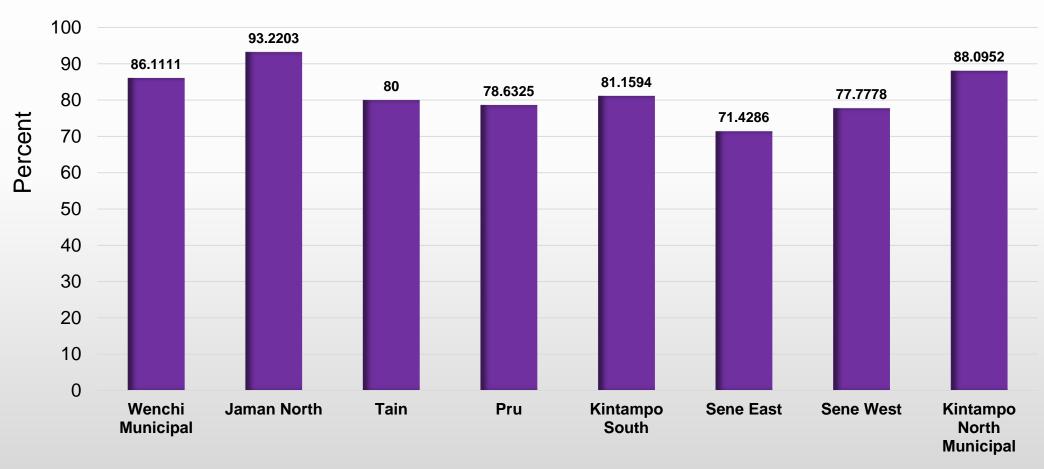


Women's input into decisions about an activity



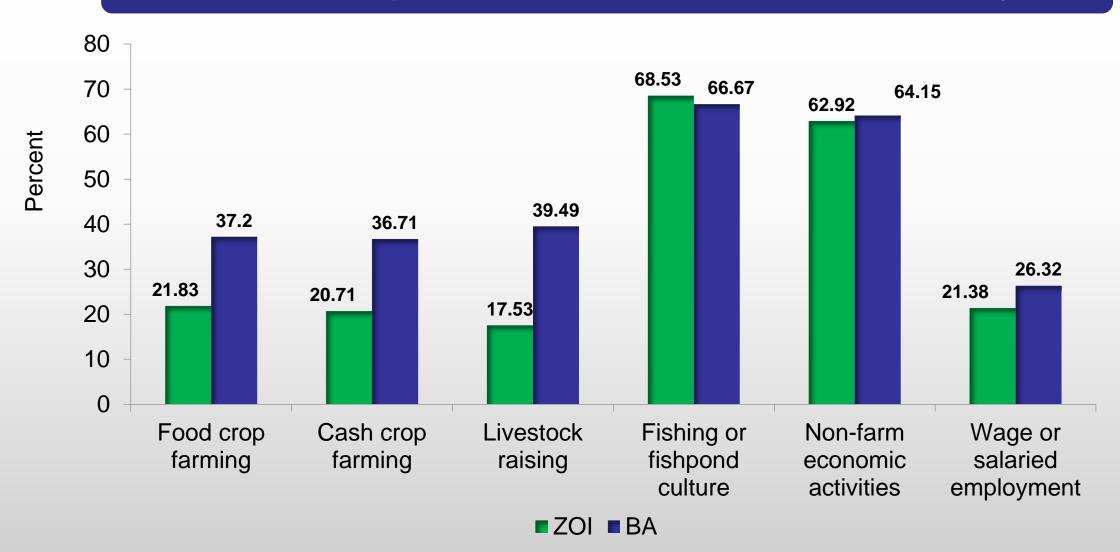


Women's input into decisions about an activity by district



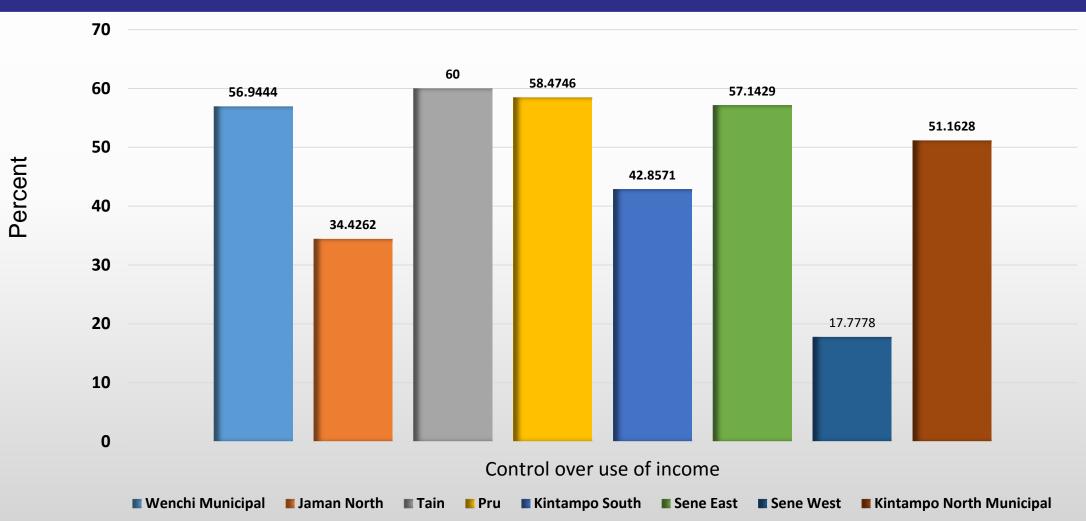


Women's input into use of income from an activity



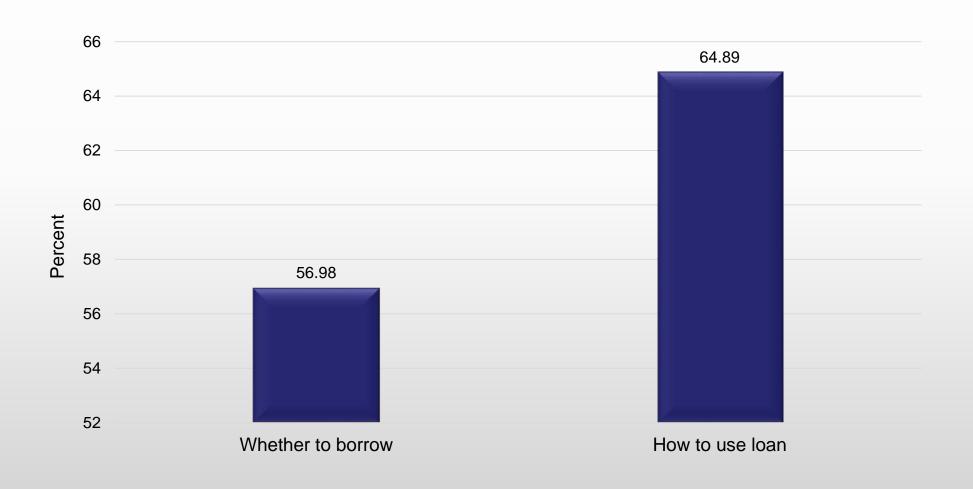


Women's input into use of income from an activity by district



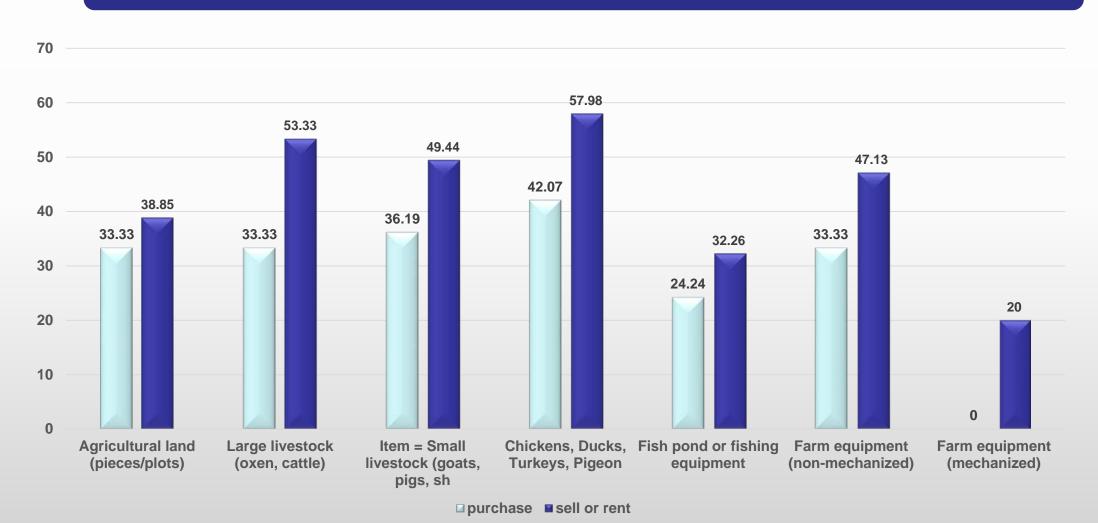


Contribution to credit decision





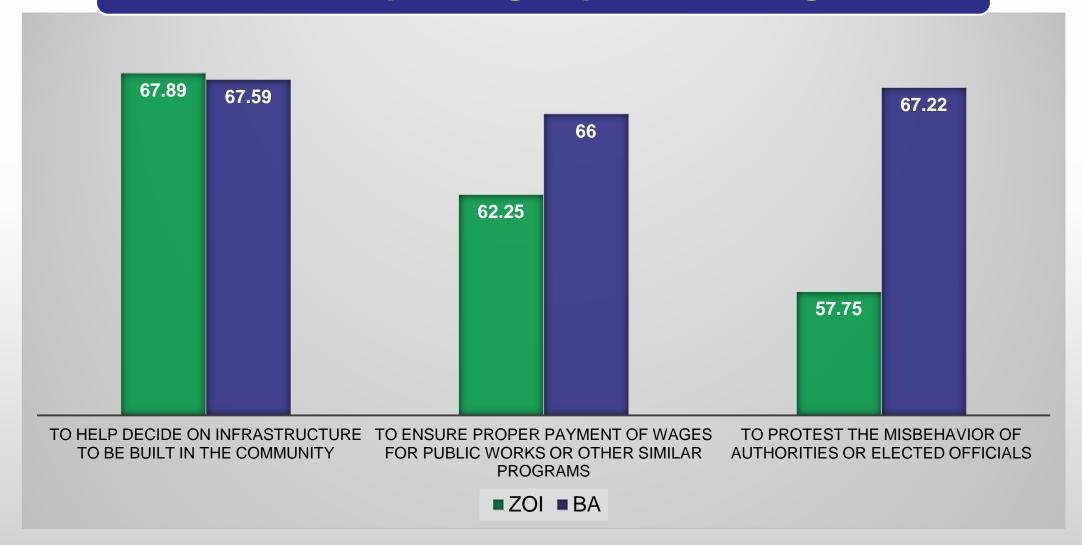
Contribution to decision on productive resources





Percent

Comfort with speaking in public among women



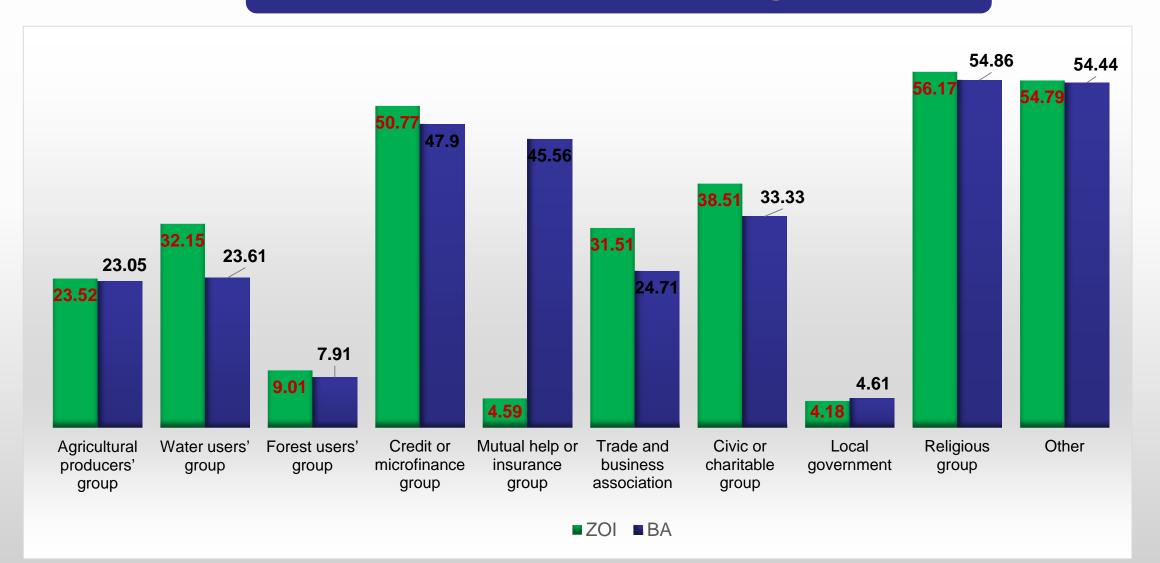


Comfort with speaking in public among women by district





Group membership among women





Time allocation among women

Primary Activity	Mean hours devoted (ZOI)	Mean hours devoted (BA)
Sleeping and resting	6.98	6.42
Eating and drinking	1.03	0.83
Personal care	0.72	0.82
School and homework	2.47	0.56
Work as employed	2.77	3.08
Own business work	4.37	4.66
Farming/livestock/fishing	4.04	4.13
Shopping/getting services	2.08	1.86
Weaving, sewing, textile care	3.18	1.17



Time allocation among women

Primary Activity	Mean hours devoted (ZOI)	Mean hours devoted (BA)
Cooking	1.80	1.35
Domestic work (fetching food and water)	1.77	1.46
Care for children/adults/elderly	1.02	0.98
Travel and commuting	1.41	1.25
Watching TV/listening to radio/reading	1.20	1.33
Exercising	0.30	0.33
Social activities and hobbies	2.07	1.46
Religious activities	1.31	1.36
Other	2.77	3.00



Women Anthropometrics



Anthropometry

- Body Mass Index is a useful indicator for assessing current and potential health challenges
- The focus is on women of reproductive age i.e., 15-49 years
- Children's anthropometric measures encompass underweight, stunting and wasting
 - Focus on children under 5 years



Women's anthropometry

Objective:

The percentage of non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are underweight, as defined by a body mass index (BMI) < 18.5.

Measured by:

Indicator= $\frac{\text{\# of non-pregnant women } 15-49 \text{ yrs with a BMI} < 18.5}{\text{\# of non-pregnant women } 15-49 \text{ yrs in the sample}$



BMI Classification

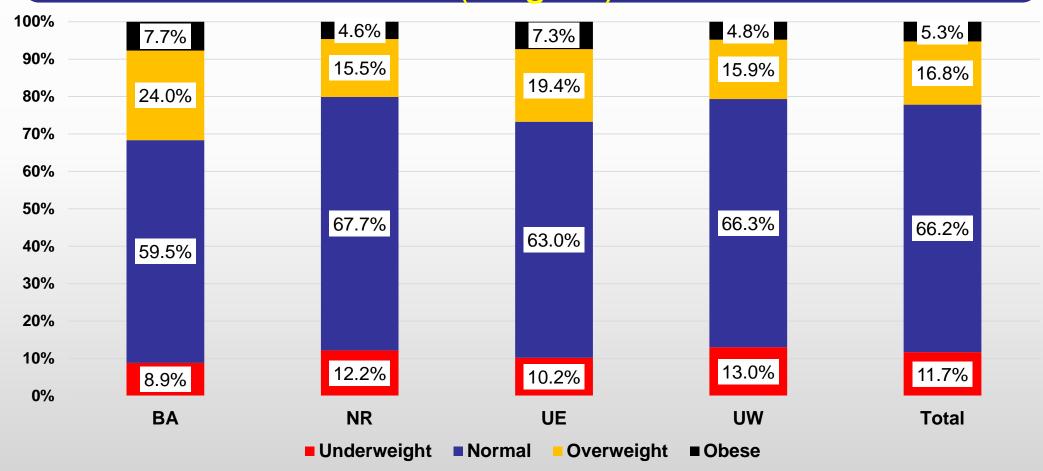
The International Classification of adult underweight, overweight and obesity according to BMI

Classification	BMI(kg/m²)	
	Cut-off Points	
Underweight	< 18.50	
Normal range	18.50 - 24.99	
Overweight	25.00 - 29.99	
Obese	≥ 30.00	

Source: Adapted from WHO, 1995, WHO, 2000 and WHO 2004.



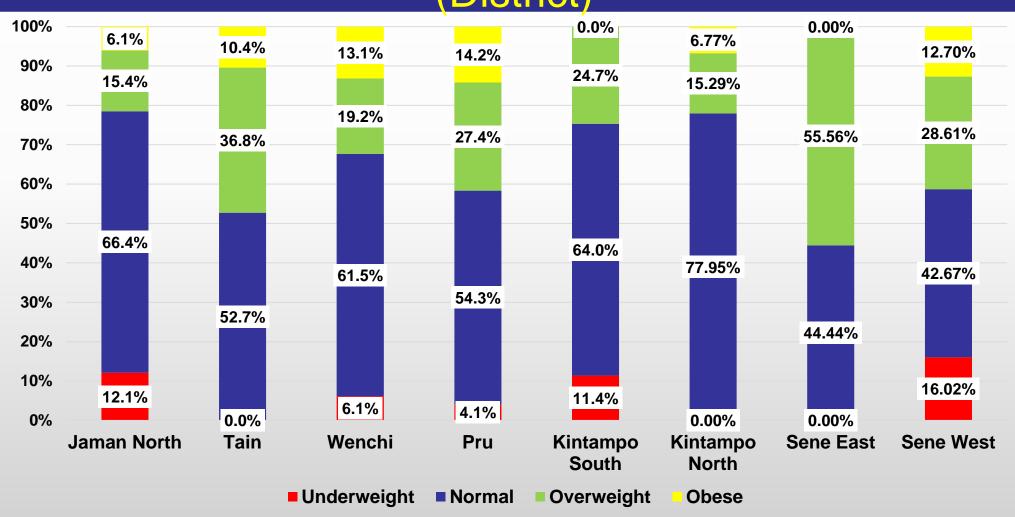
Distribution of Women by Anthropometry Indicators (Region)



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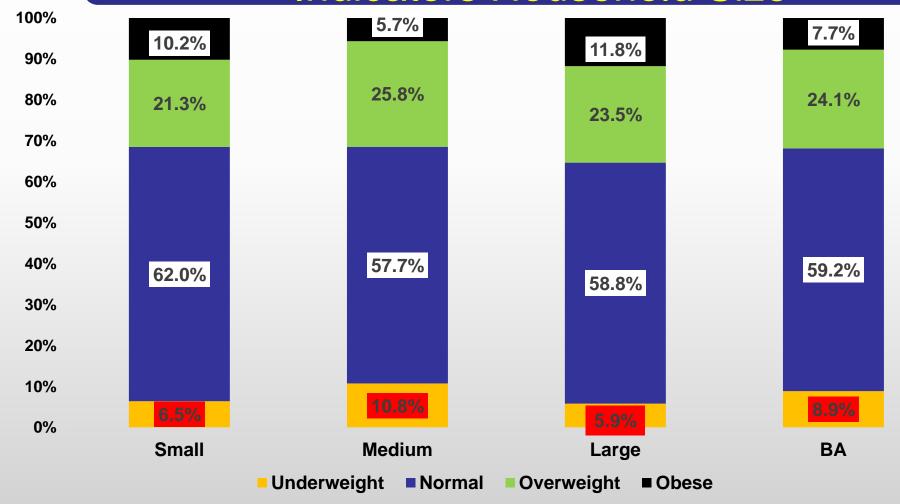


Distribution of Women by Anthropometry Indicators (District)



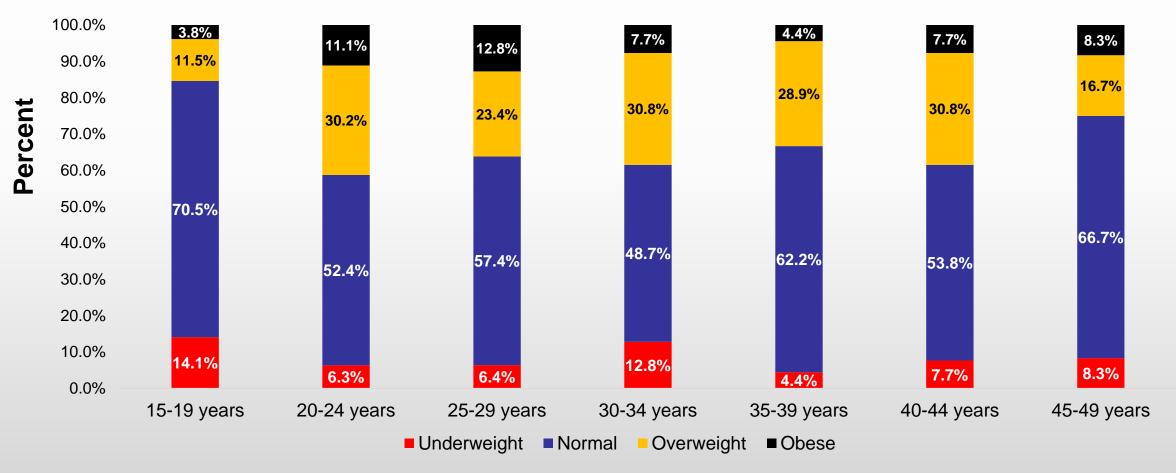


Distribution of Women by Anthropometry Indicators Household Size





Women's Anthropometry by age

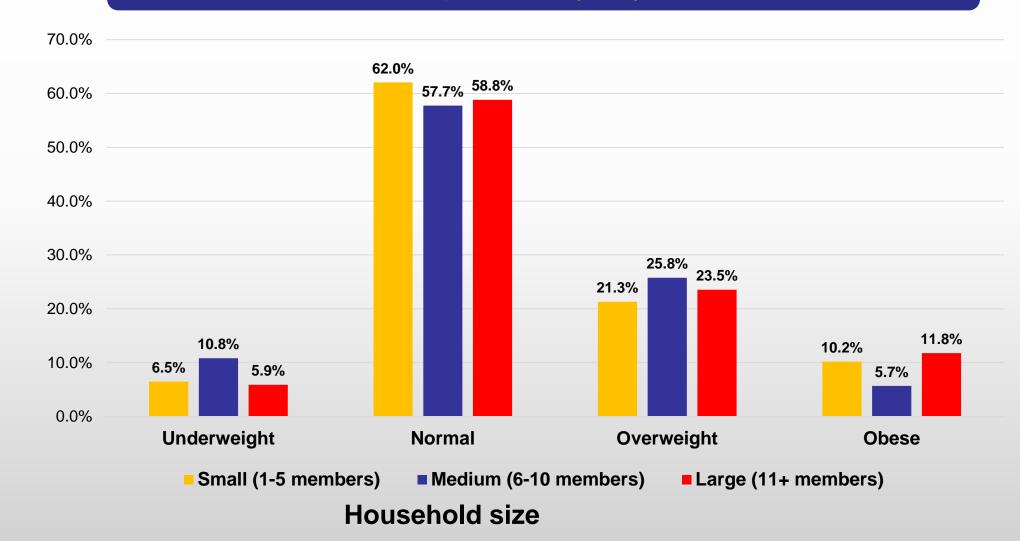


Women's age in years



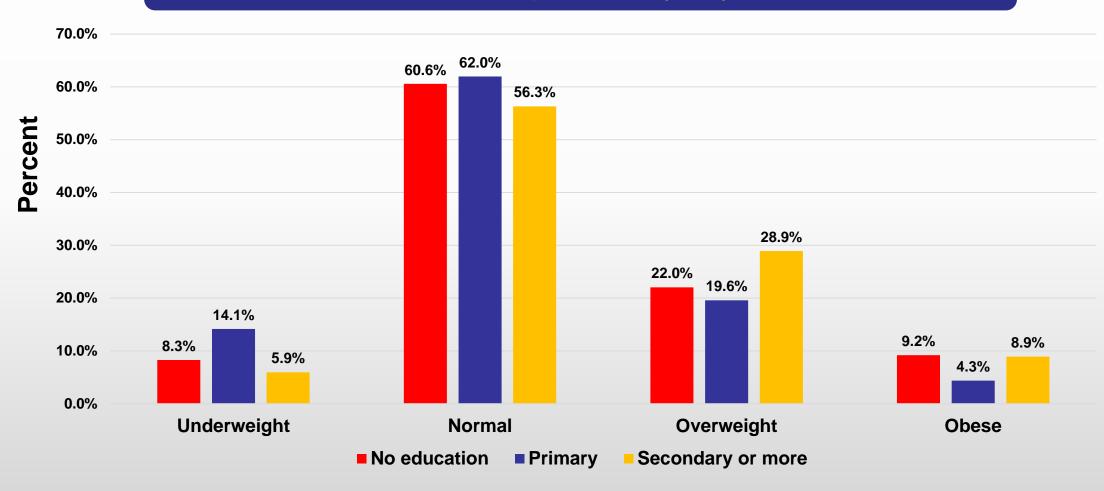
Percent

Women's Anthropometry by Household size





Women's Anthropometry by Education

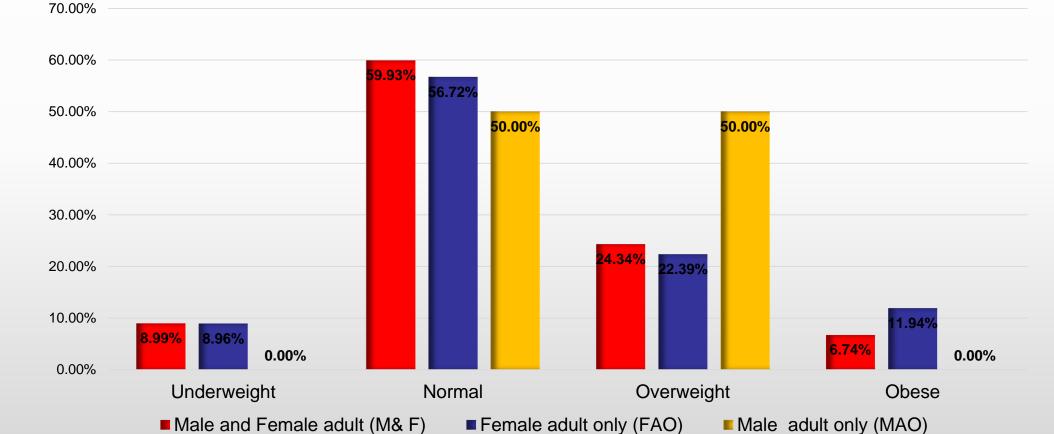


Women's education



Percent

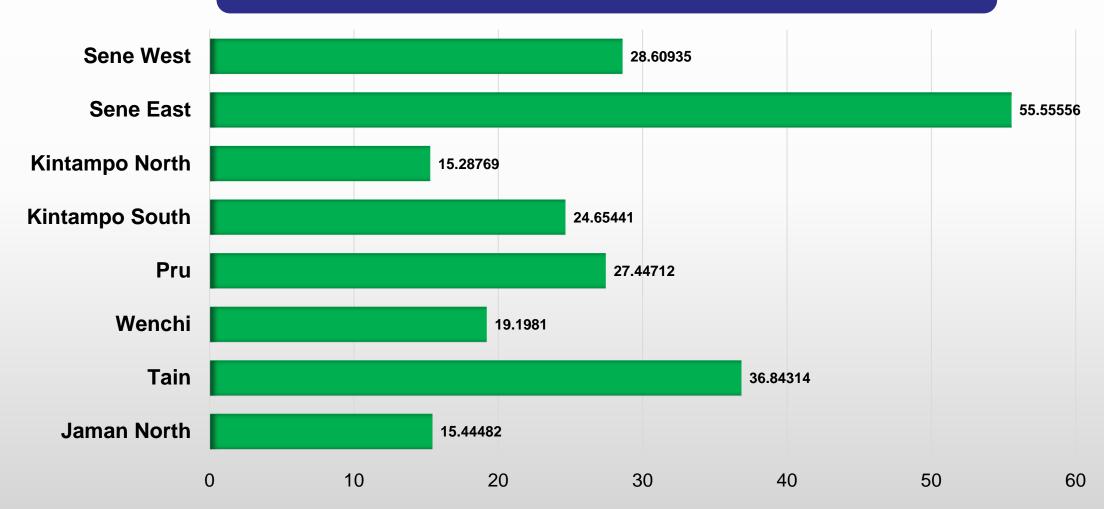
Women's Anthropometry by gendered household type



Gendered household type



Women Overweight by districts





Women underweight by districts





Children Anthropometrics

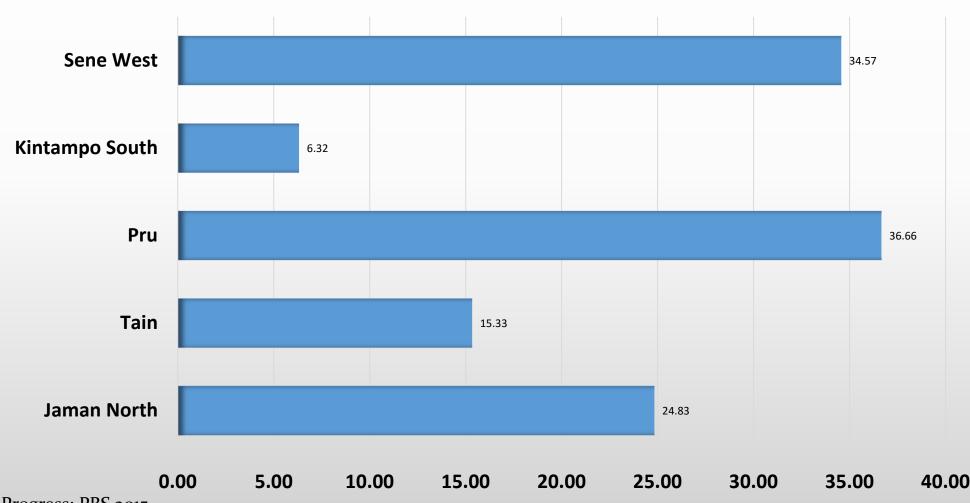


Children Anthropometry





Distribution of stunted children by district





Distribution of underweight children by district





Summary



Take Away

- Progress in women participation in decisions about activities and use of income from such activities
- Access to and decisions on credit is low relative to ZOI average
- Have less leisure time relative to ZOI average
- Prevalence of overweight and underweight women predominant amongst
 - Medium size households
 - Women between 15-24 years



Take Away

 More educated women exhibits higher prevalence of overweight and obesity



Discussion Questions

 How might these results be used to target interventions and or influence policies aimed at increasing the WEAI, women's health and child nutrition?



Thank You

Questions, comments, ideas