

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 |



WEAI



Who is an empowered woman?



"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"



WHAT IS WEAI

- 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 WEAI

- 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



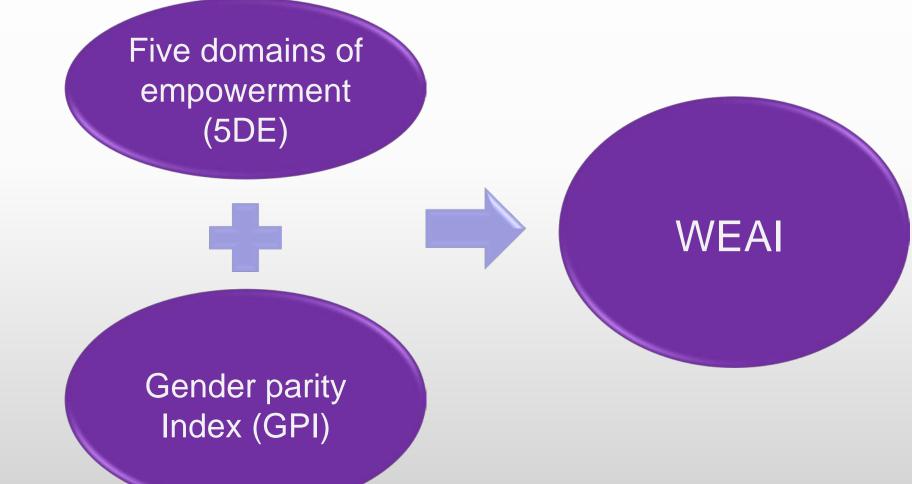
PURPOSE OF THE WEA INDEX

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



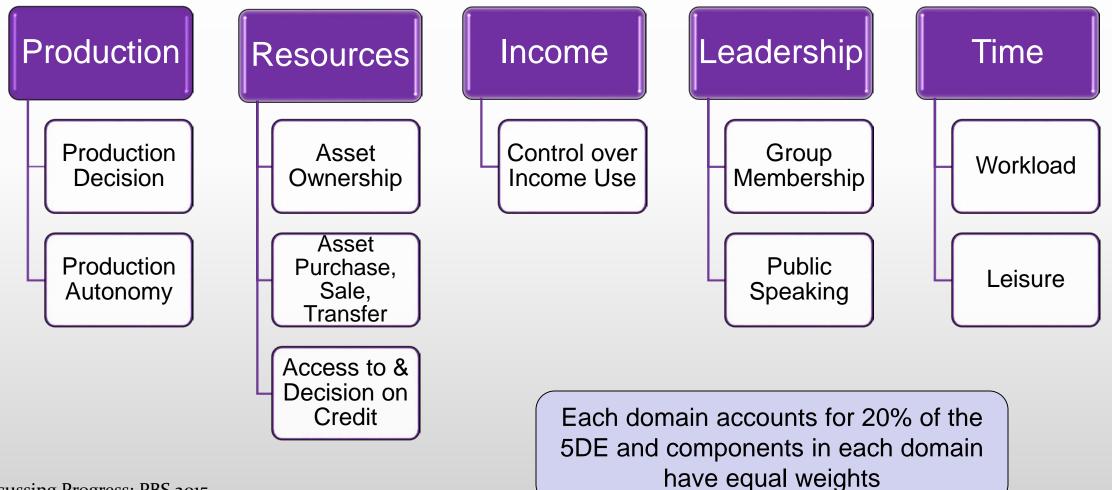


HOW IS WEAI CONSTRUCTED



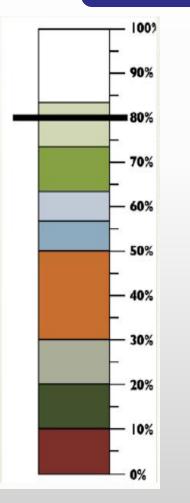


5 DOMAINS OF EMPOWERMENT





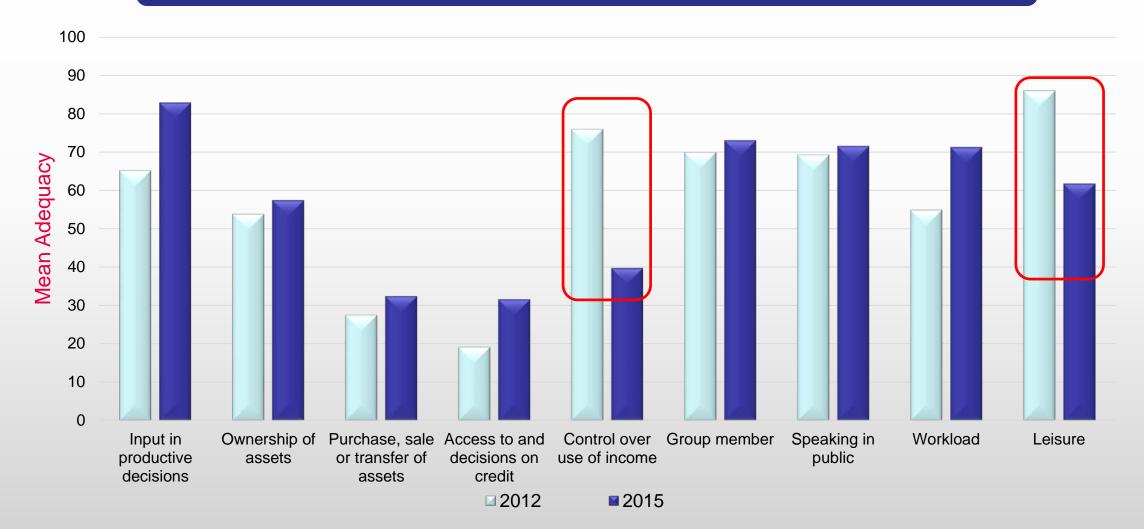
Who is empowered?



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

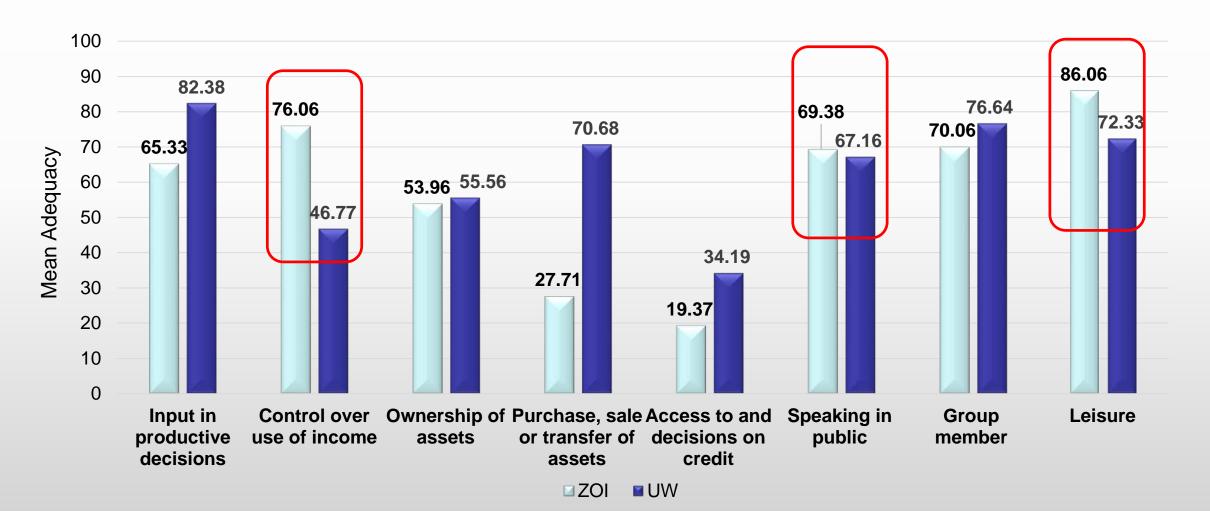


Indicator comparison between 2012 and 2015



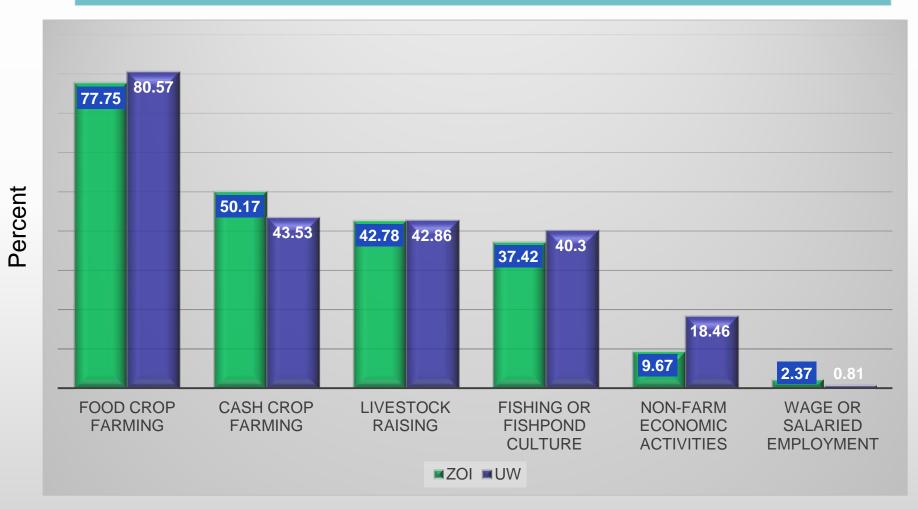


Indicator comparison between ZOI and UW



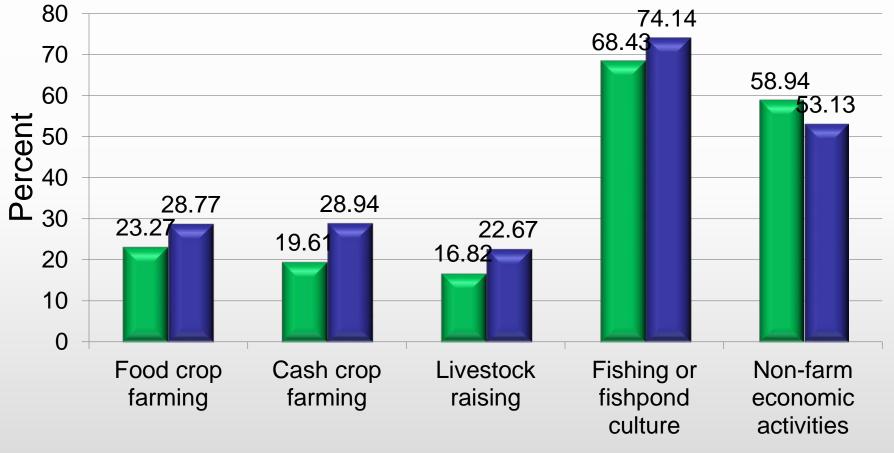


Women's participation in an activity





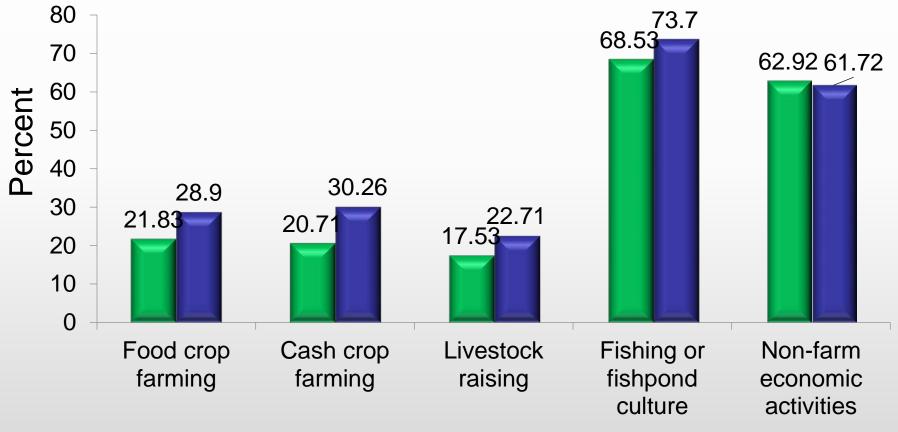
Women's input into decisions about an activity



ZOI UW



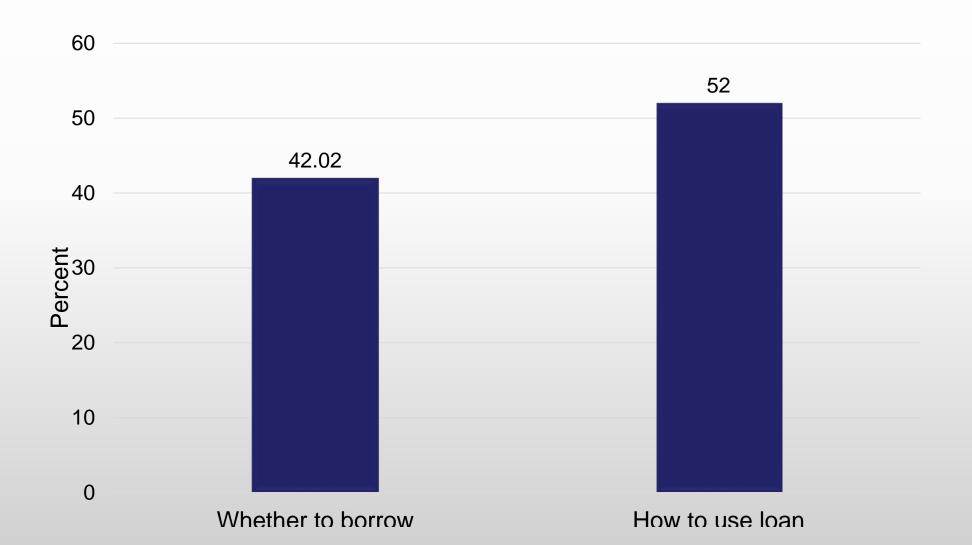
Women's input into use of income from an activity



ZOI UW

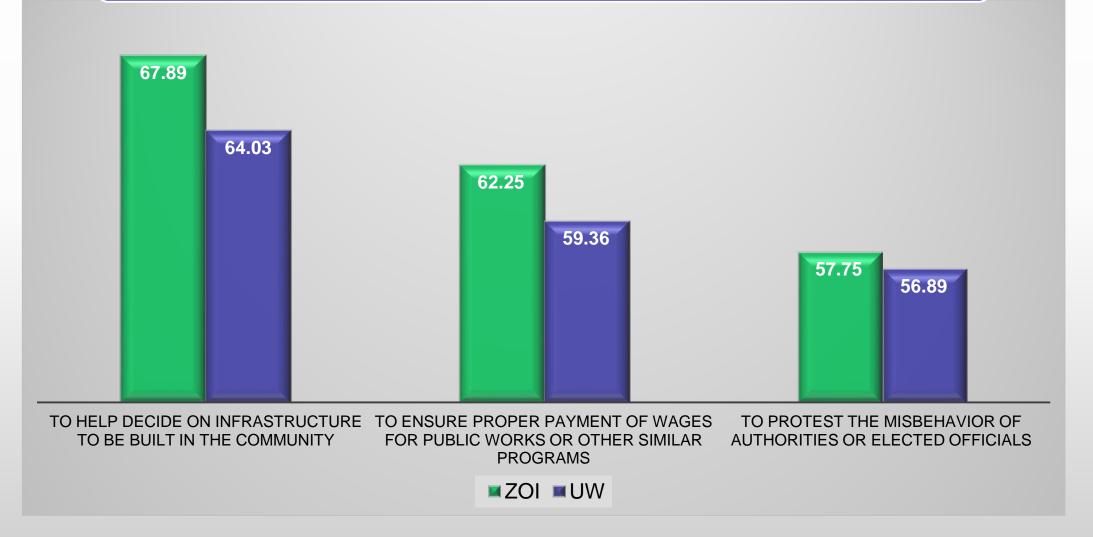


Contribution to credit decision





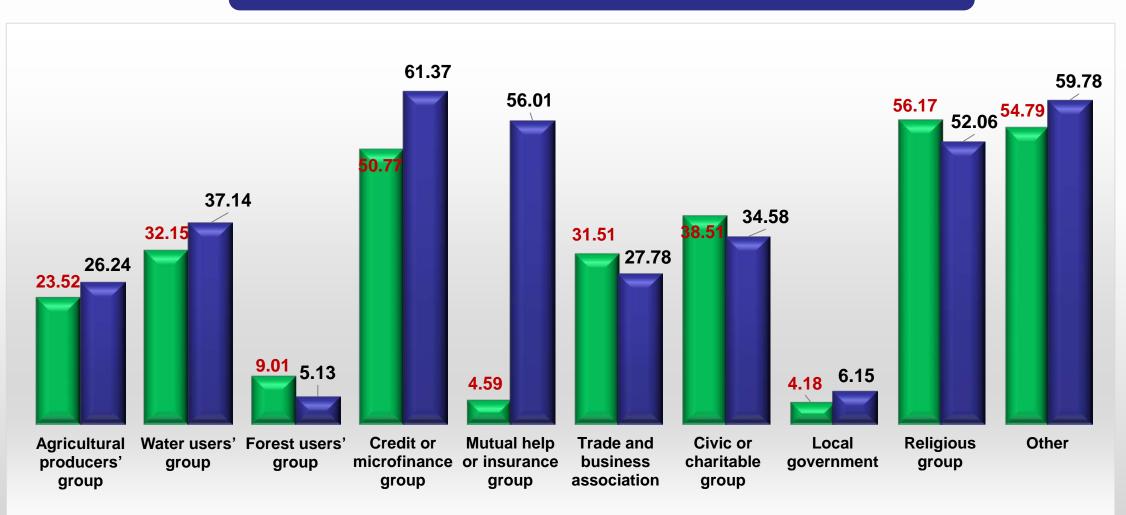
Comfort with speaking in public among women



Percent



Group membership among women



ZOI UW



Time allocation among women

| Primary Activity | Mean hours devoted (ZOI) | Mean hours devoted (UW) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sleeping and resting | 6.98 | 7.16 |
| Eating and drinking | 1.03 | 0.86 |
| Personal care | 0.72 | 0.70 |
| School and homework | 2.47 | 3.43 |
| Work as employed | 2.77 | 4.88 |
| Own business work | 4.37 | 4.93 |
| Farming/livestock/fishing | 4.04 | 5.13 |
| Shopping/getting services | 2.08 | 2.30 |
| Weaving, sewing, textile care | 3.18 | 2.05 |

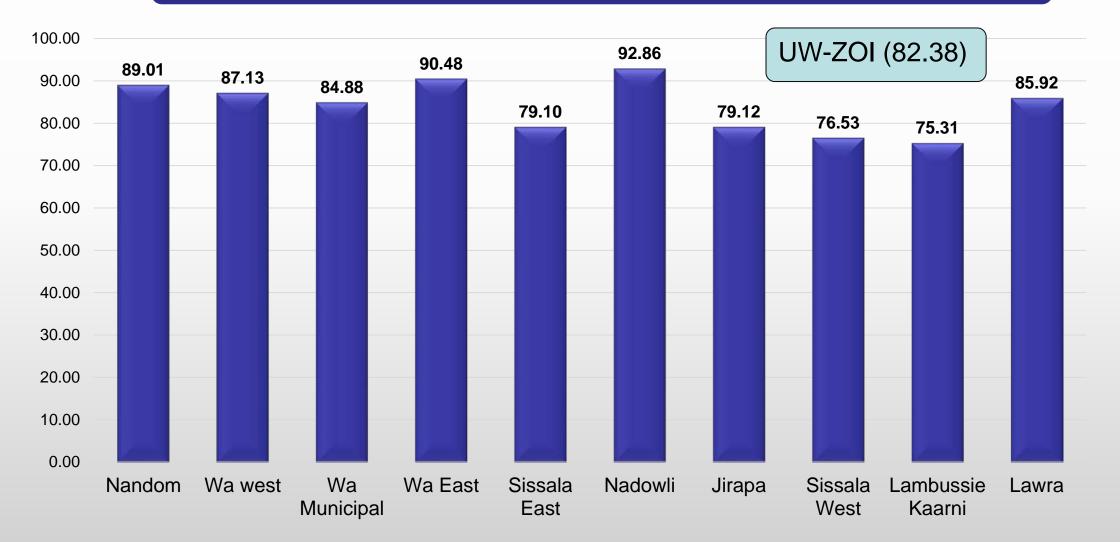


Time allocation among women

| Primary Activity | Mean hours devoted (ZOI) | Mean hours devoted (UW) |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cooking | 1.80 | 1.60 |
| Domestic work (fetching food and water) | 1.77 | 1.59 |
| Care for children/adults/elderly | 1.02 | 0.93 |
| Travel and commuting | 1.41 | 1.41 |
| Watching TV/listening to radio/reading | 1.20 | 1.47 |
| Exercising | 0.30 | 0.17 |
| Social activities and hobbies | 2.07 | 2.08 |
| Religious activities | 1.31 | 1.00 |
| Other | 2.77 | 2.79 |



Input Decision Making

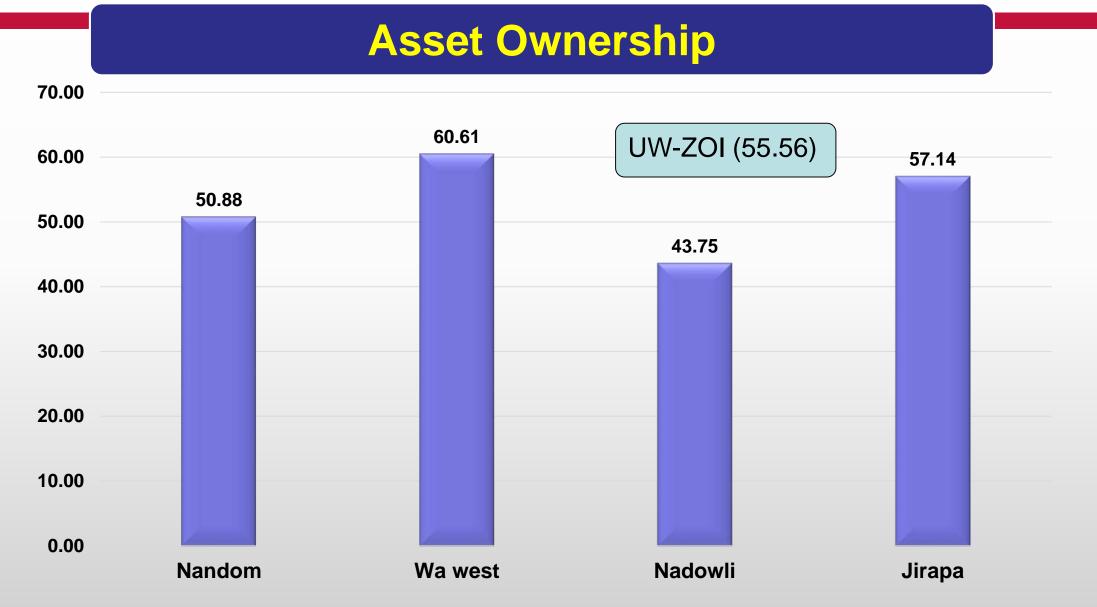




Control over use of income







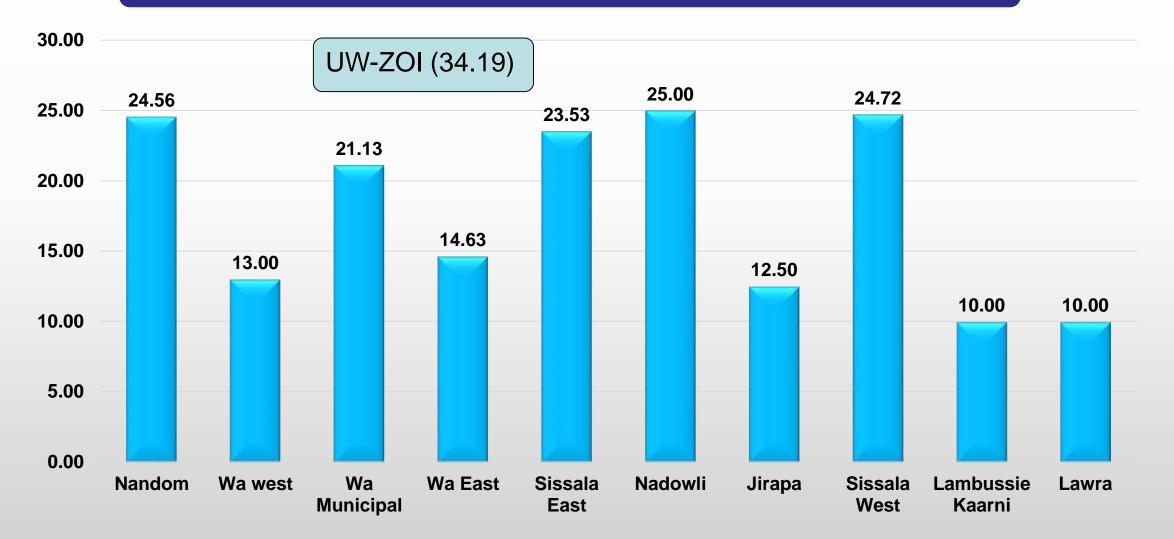


Purchase, sale or transfer of assets





Access to and decisions on credit





Public speaking



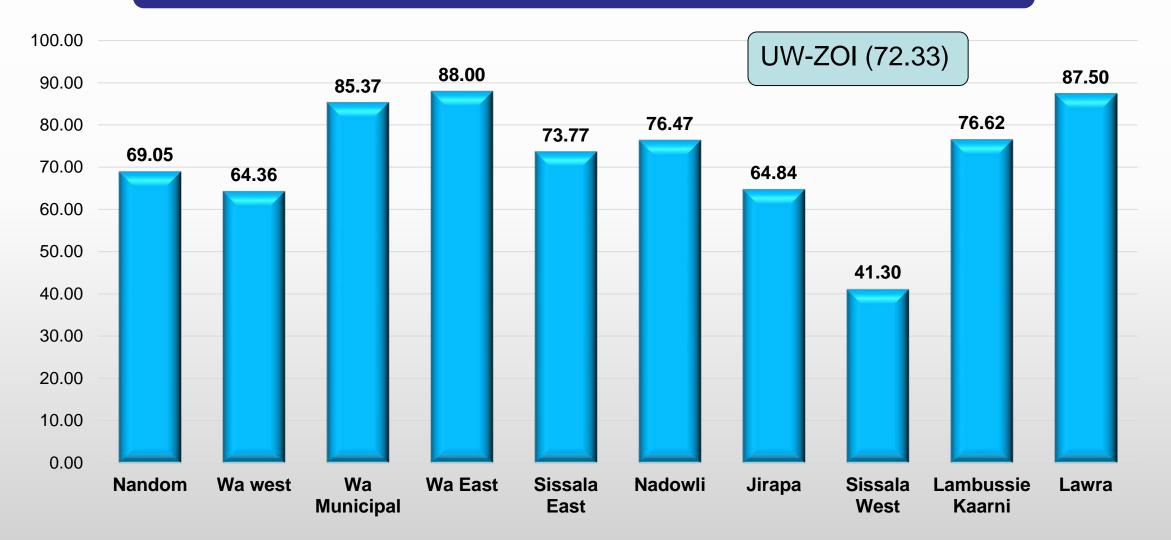


Group membership



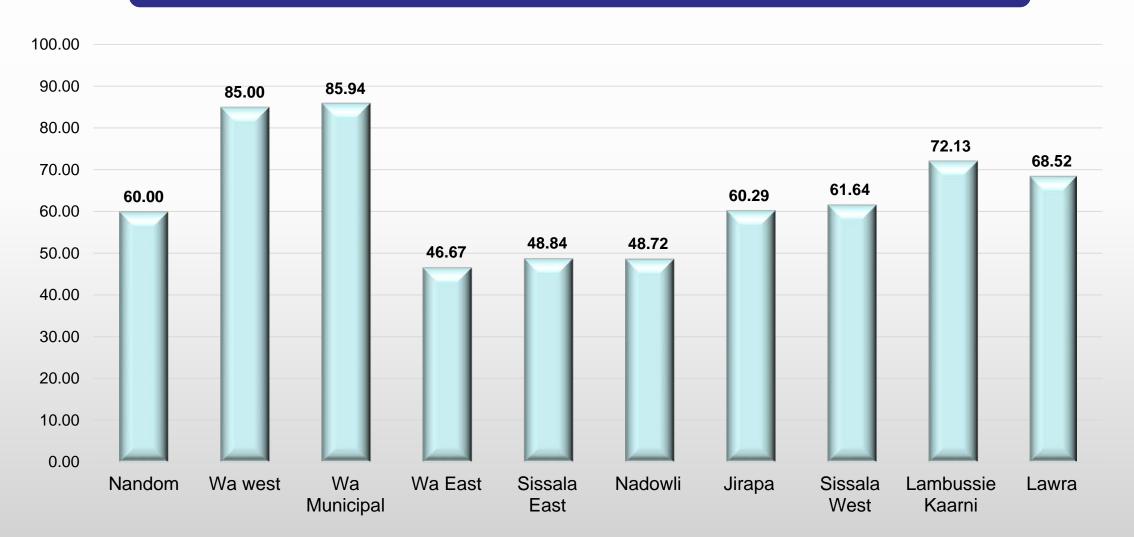


Leisure time





Work load





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



BMI Classification

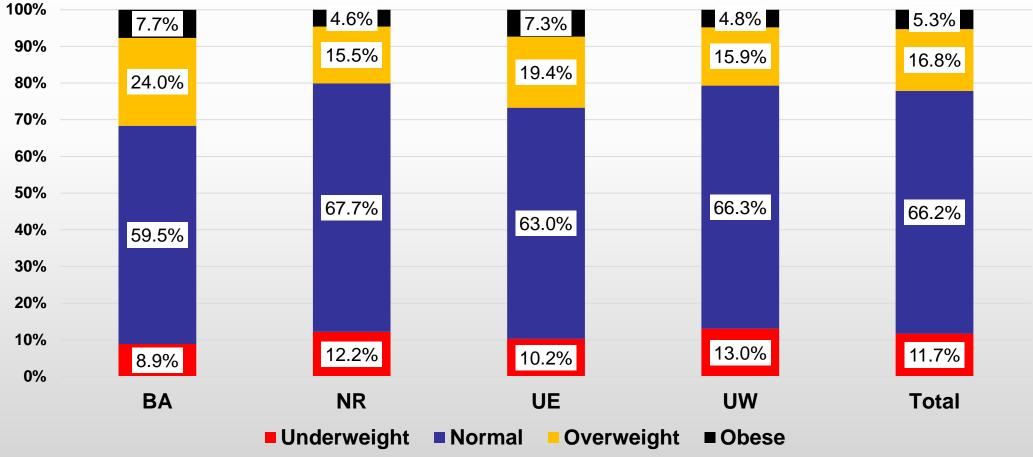
The International Classification of adult underweight, overweight and obesity according to BMI

| 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.

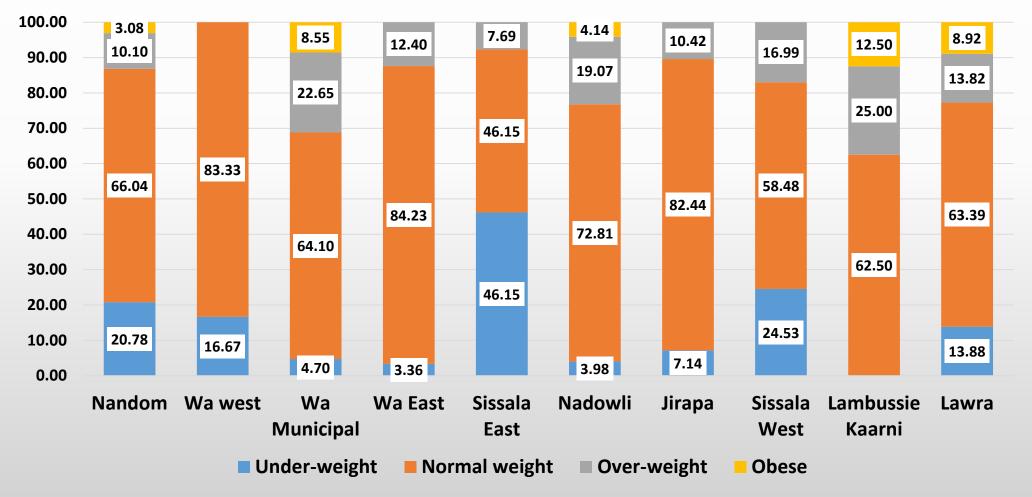


Distribution of Women by Anthropometry Indicators (Region)



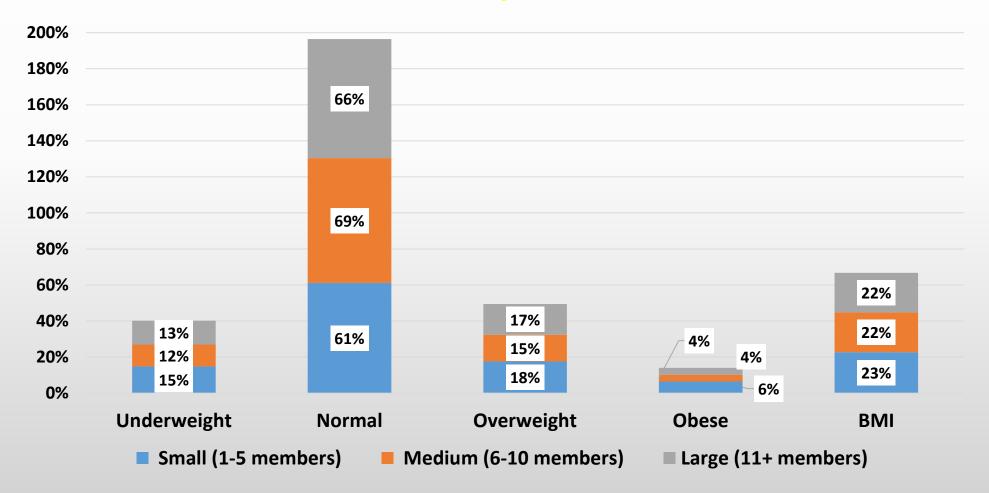


Distribution of Women by Anthropometry Indicators (District)



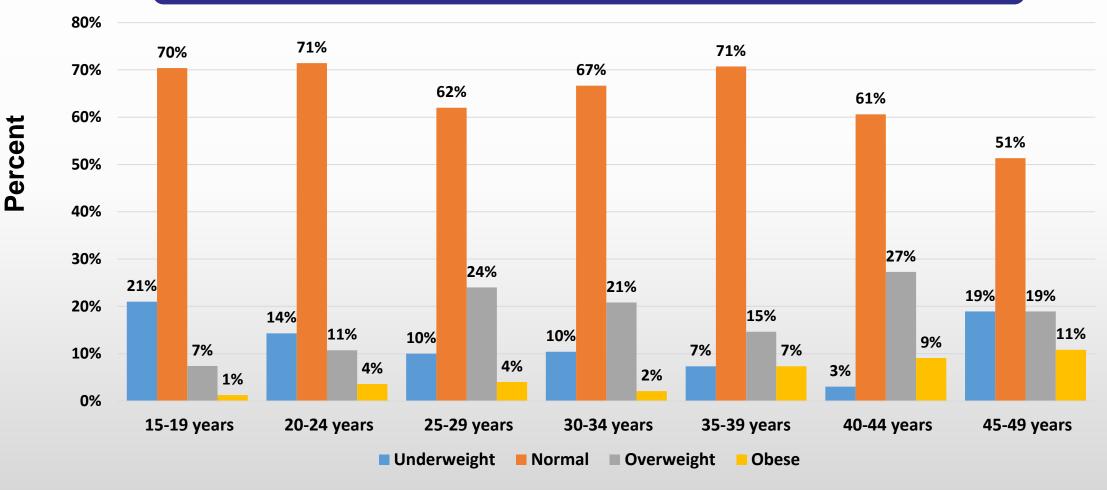


Distribution of Women by Anthropometry Indicators by Household Size





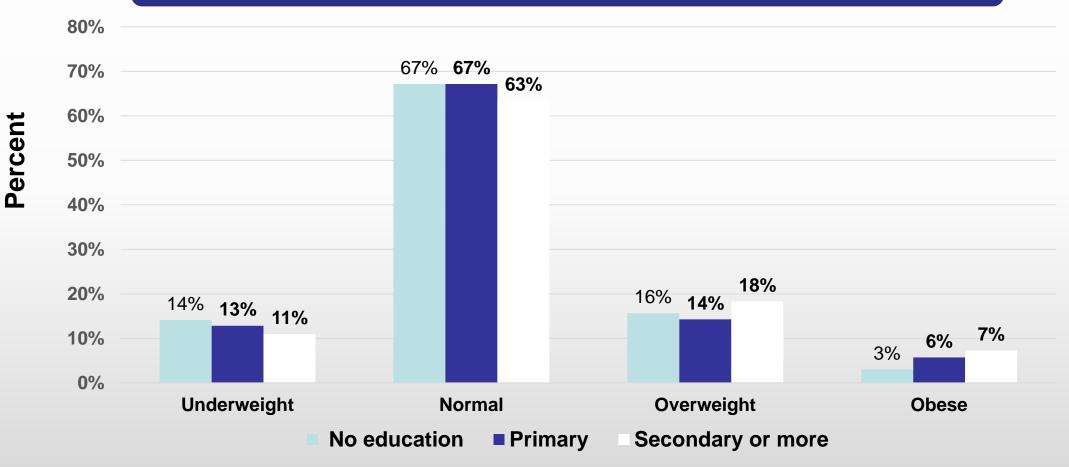
Women's Anthropometry by age



Women's age in years



Women's Anthropometry by Education

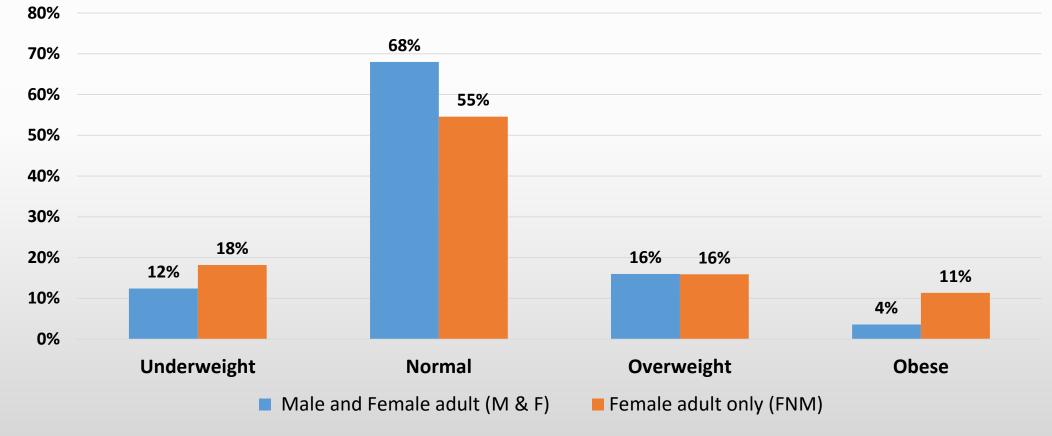


Women's education



Percent

Women's Anthropometry by gendered household type



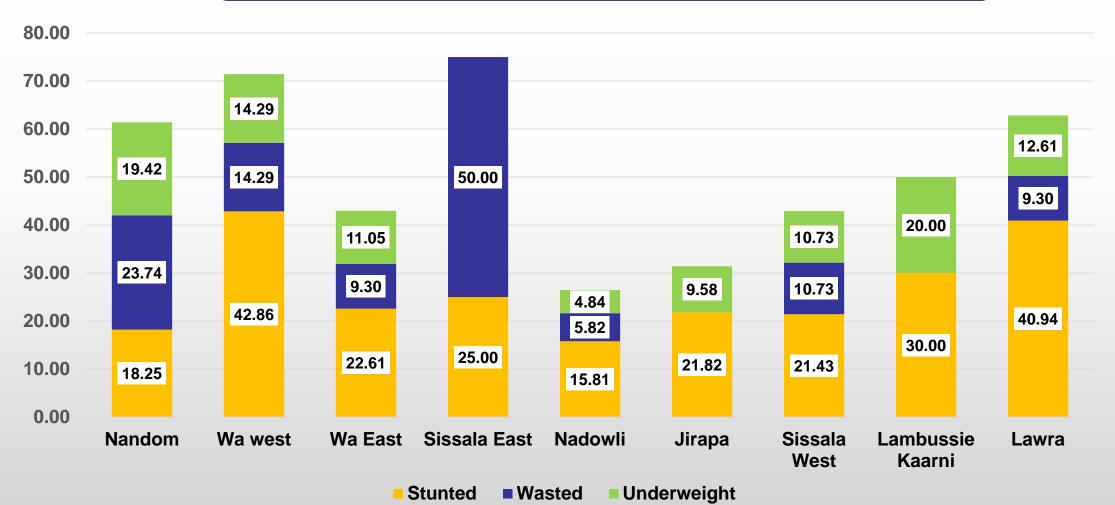
Gendered household type



Children Anthropometrics



Children Anthropometry





Summary



Take Away

- Lower adequacy level in indicators
 - Control over use of income
 - Speaking in public
 - Leisure
- Underweight prevalence among women
 - Age between 15-19 years
 - Small household
 - No education
 - Female adult only household



Take Away

- Overweight prevalence among women
 - Age between 40-44 years
 - Small household
 - Secondary or more education
- Obese prevalence among women
 - Age between 45-49 years
 - Secondary or more education
 - Female adult only household



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