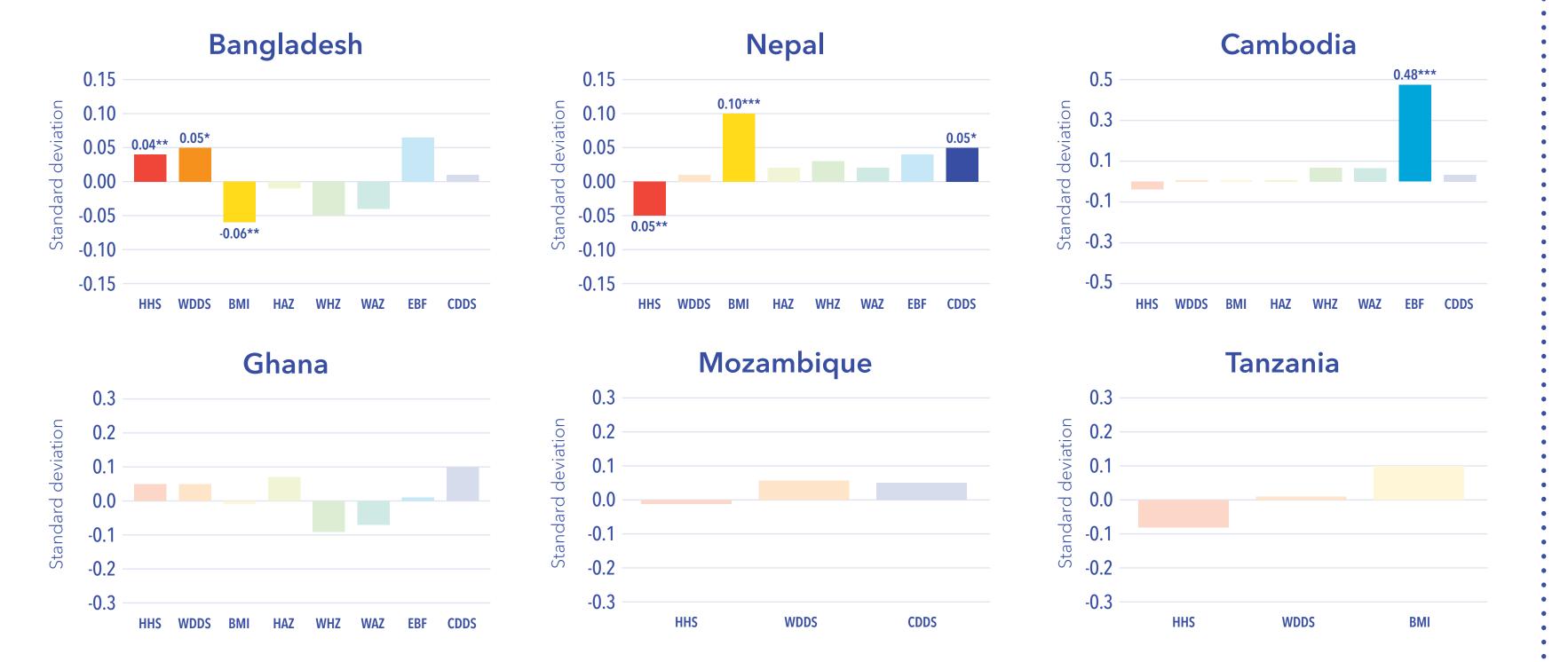


## What dimensions of women's empowerment matter for nutritional outcomes? **Evidence from six countries in Africa and Asia**

Agnes Quisumbing, Kathryn Sproule, Elena Martinez, Hazel Malapit

There is no clear relationship between **overall women's empowerment** score (5DE) and nutritional outcomes. 5DE score was associated with some nutrition outcomes in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Cambodia.



Greater **household equality** (measured by the household inequality score) was associated with better nutrition outcomes, especially in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Cambodia.

## **Methods and Data**

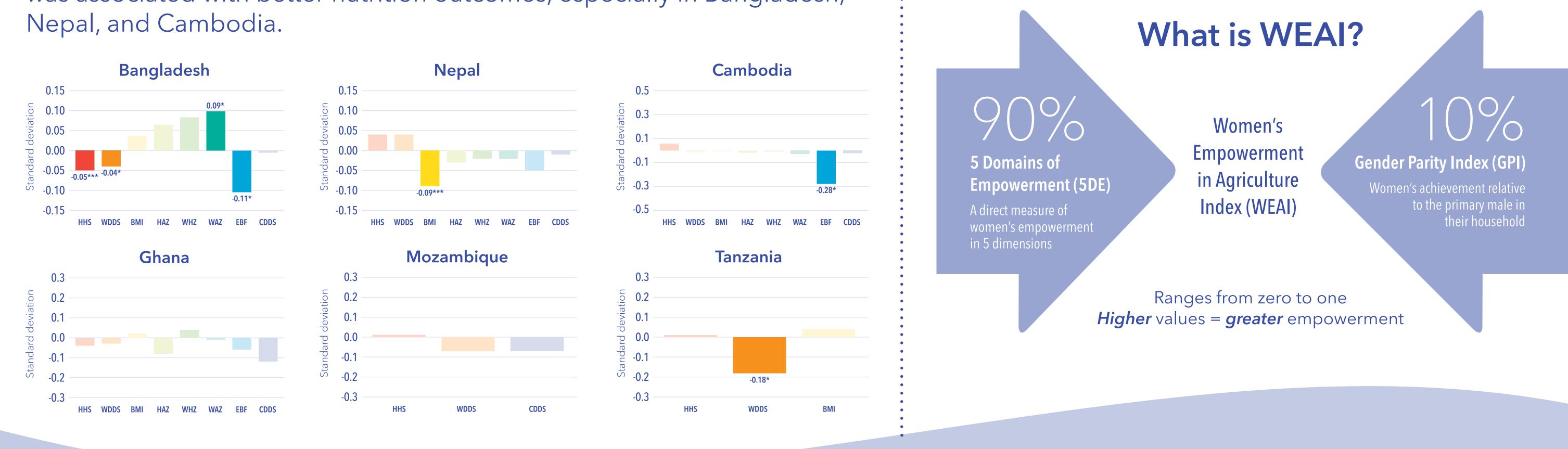
 Data from population-based Feed the Future surveys in 6 countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ghana, Nepal, Mozambique, Tanzania

Led by IFPRI

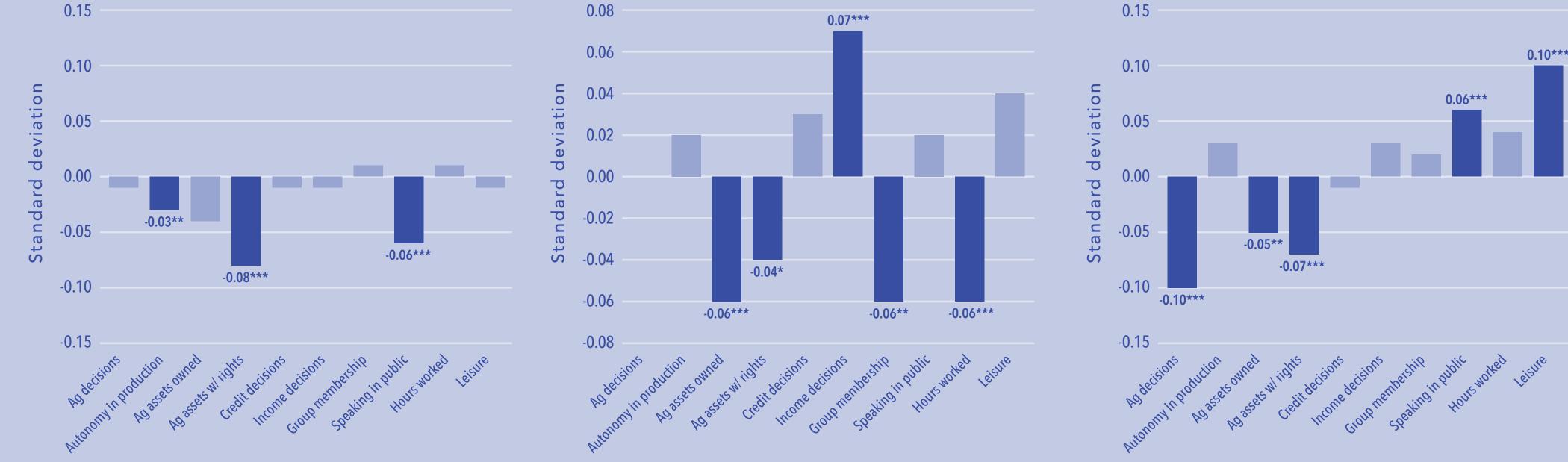
- Estimated associations between nutrition outcomes and women's empowerment using regression analysis
- Controlled for individual, household, and community characteristics

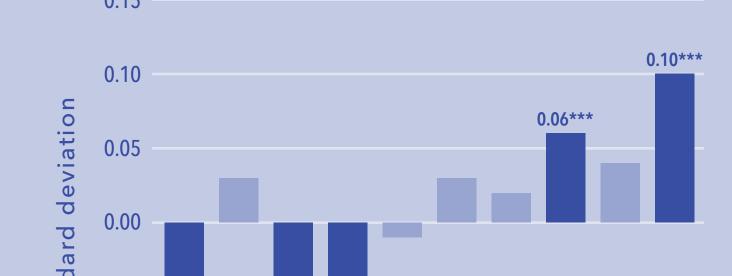
$$N_h = a_0 + a_1 empowerment + a_2 I + a_2 H + E$$

*Nh* = Nutrition outcomes at the household, woman, or child level *Empowerment* = Measures of empowerment derived from the WEAI *I* = Vector of individual characteristics H = Vector of household characteristics









**Different dimensions of women's** empowerment are associated with nutrition outcomes in different ways; there seem to be trade offs involved.

## Reference

Alkire, S., Meinzen-Dick, R., Peterman, A., Quisumbing, A., Seymour, G., & Vaz, A. (2013). The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index. World Development, 52, 71-91.

Women's autonomy in production, asset rights, and comfort speaking in public are associated with lower household hunger score.

Hours worked is negatively associated with women's BMI. Satisfaction with leisure time is positively associated with women's dietary diversity.