

## Gender, Agriculture & Nutrition Pathways

- I. Agriculture as a source of food/income: limited by seasonality, landlessness, diversification of crops/livelihoods
- 2. Food Prices and expenditure patterns: under-nutrition a distributional problem (lack of purchasing power, health expenditures)
- 3. Women's work care nutrition links:
  - Control over earnings & decision-making improved nutrition
  - Reduced time for care/feeding child nutrition outcomes unclear
  - Increased energy expenditure on farm and domestic tasks – maternal undernutrition (Kadiyala et al. 2014)

## Findings from Pakistan



Women's Work and Nutrition Survey conducted in irrigated areas of Sindh with 1161 mother-infant pairs.

43% women reported doing crop-related work while pregnant (cotton picking, weeding, harvesting)

Controlling for education and wealth, we have evidence that:

- a) This had a negative effect on maternal BMI
- b) Cotton-picking during pregnancy led to higher levels of child stunting.
- c) 14% of negative effect on child stunting through mother's own health.

## Findings from India



Time Use & Diet Surveys with 60 households in two sites across seasons (planting, harvesting and lean)

- I. Women perform 56% of total work: 75-80% of productive/agricultural work in planting and harvesting and 95% of domestic and care work.
- 2. Time deficits for care more intensive for women from landless and marginal households, 30% decline during planting and harvesting seasons.
- 3. Women encounter greater seasonal weight loss (3-4% of body weight) than men reduced consumption but intensive activity

## **Policy Priorities**



- I. Recognition of Women as Farmers and Agricultural Workers
- 2. Agriculture Policies and Programmes to be Gender-Sensitive
- 3. Nutrition-specific behaviour change: Addressing and redistributing the care deficit
- 4. Social Protection and public investment: Reducing women's time burdens and expanding choices