



# Does a gender-sensitive integrated poultry value chain and nutrition intervention in Burkina Faso impact women's empowerment?

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RESEARCH  
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# SELEVER Intervention

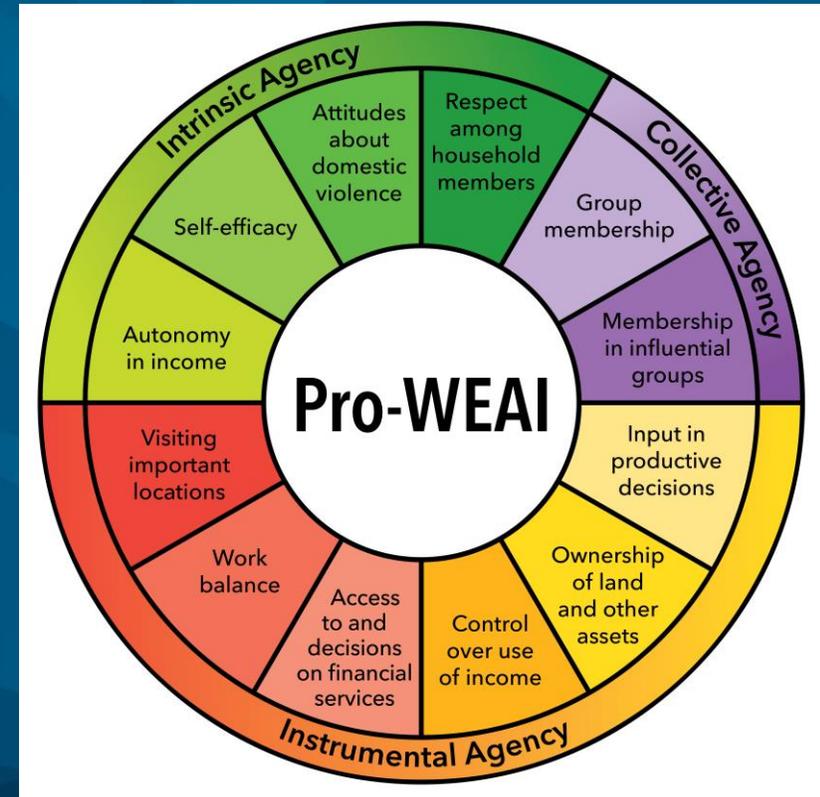
- Soutenir l'Exploitation Familiale pour Lancer l'Élevage des Volailles et Valoriser l'Économie Rurale
- Nutrition-sensitive poultry value chain intervention implemented by international NGO Tanager
- Primary trial outcomes focus on
  - Diets of women and children
  - Poultry production, sales, and profits
- Secondary trial outcomes include **Women's empowerment** (this presentation)
- Strategies related to women's empowerment
  - Community sensitization on women's empowerment, including time use, ability to manage resources for their microbusiness
  - Women are targeted by the poultry value chain activities and nutrition BCC: credit, small groups, and one-on-one visits
  - Training of women village vaccinators (role models)





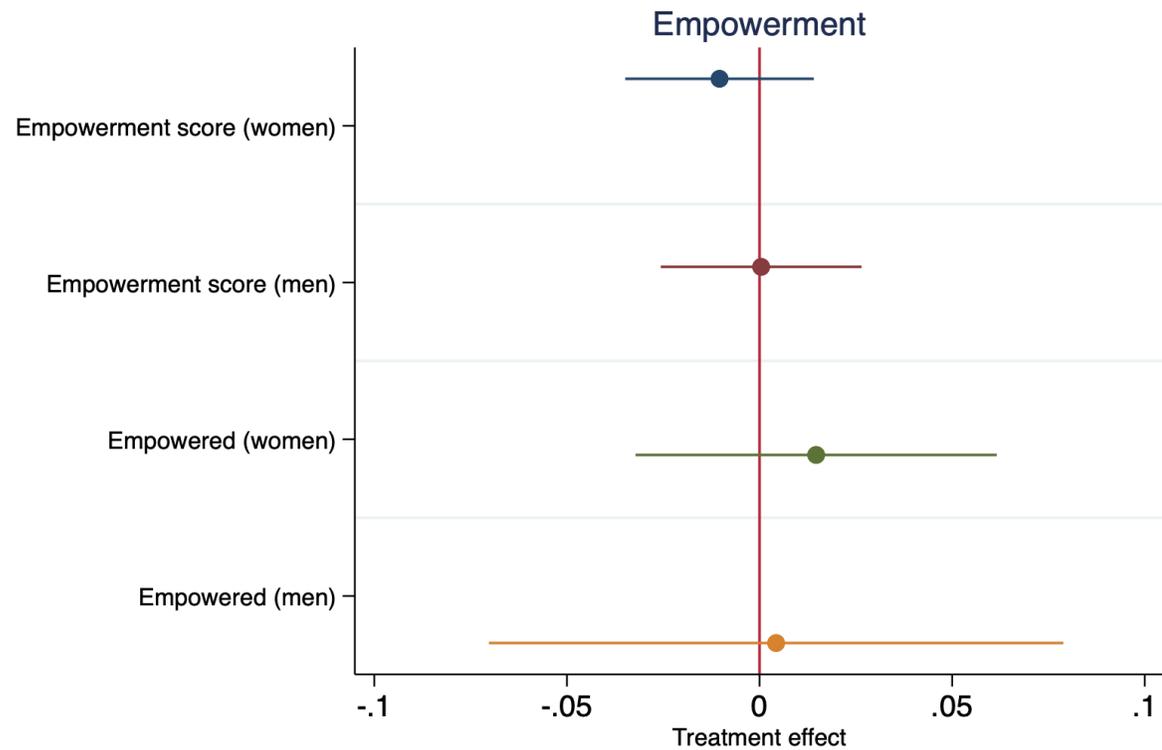
# Study Design

- Cluster-randomized controlled trial
- SELEVER and SELEVER+WASH intensive treatment arms (present pooled results)
- Baseline data were collected in March 2017 (post-harvest season)
- Endline data began in March 2020, paused in April due to COVID lockdown, resumed in June and completed in August
- Lean season data collected in September 2017 and 2019 from a random sub-sample
- Program impact estimated using ANCOVA
- Treatment on the treated effects estimated with propensity score weighted regression analysis

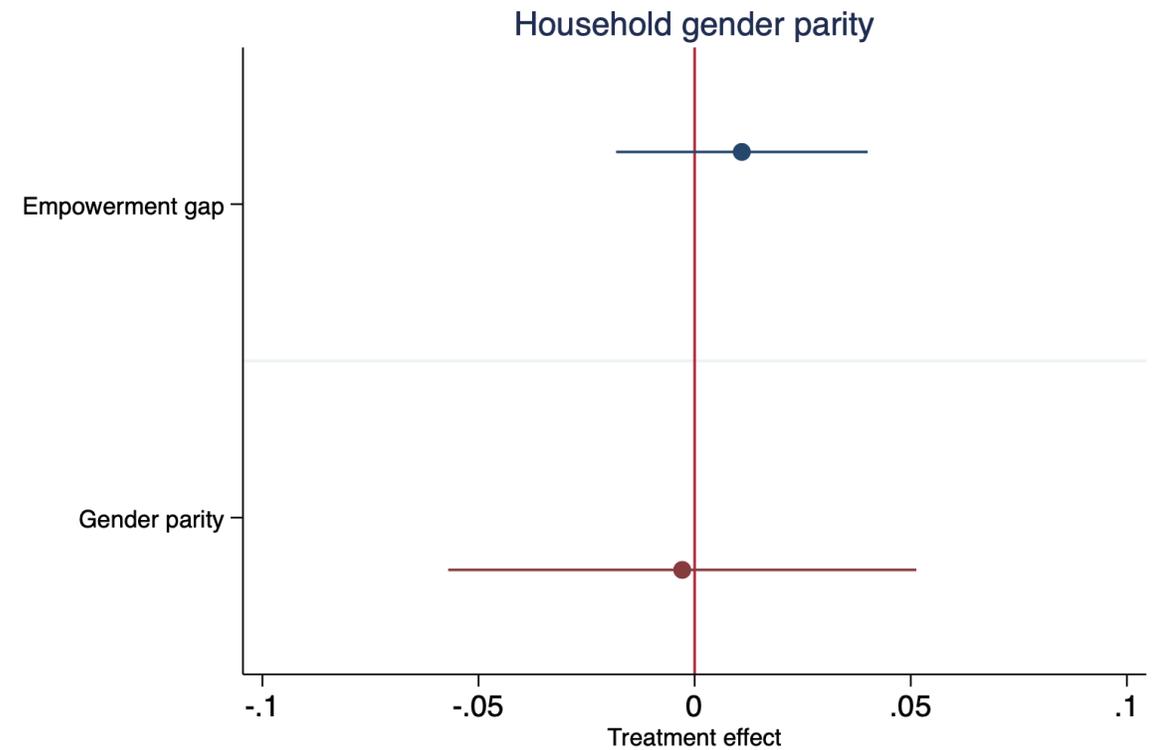




# Treatment effects on (i) empowerment score (ii) empowerment status for men and women and (iii) gender parity



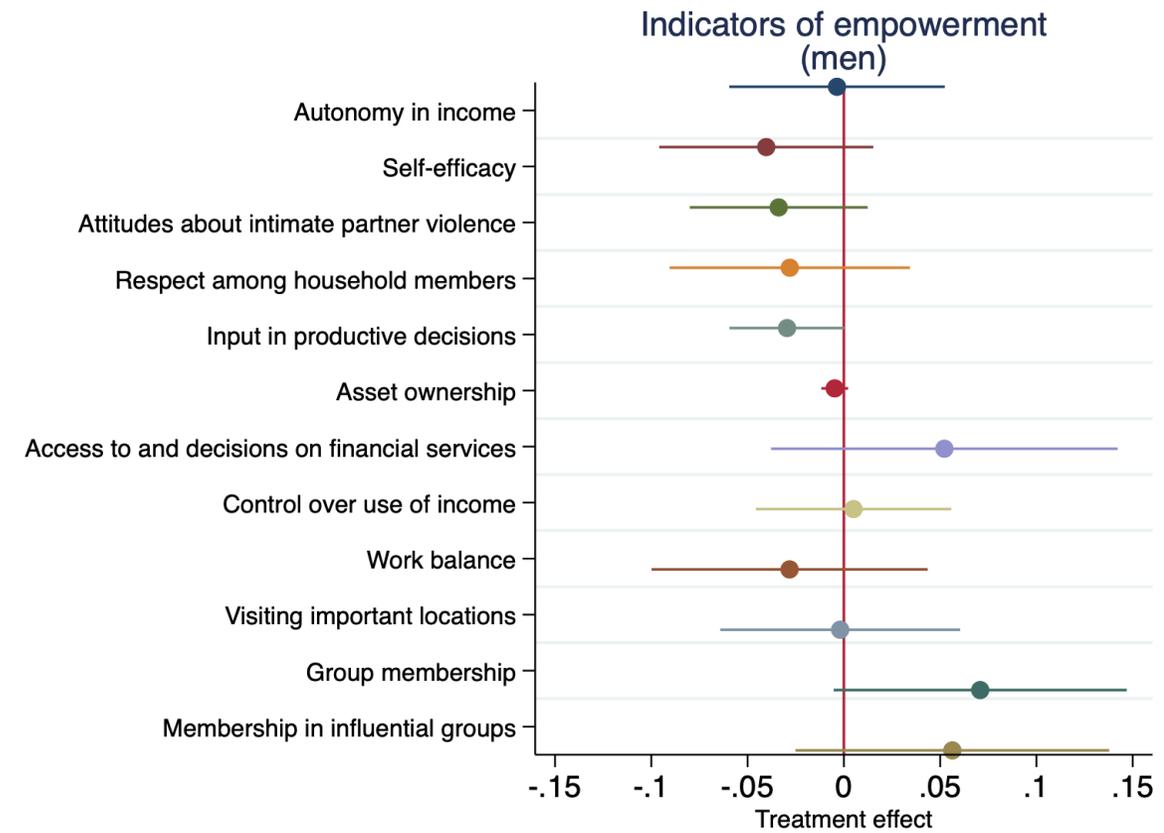
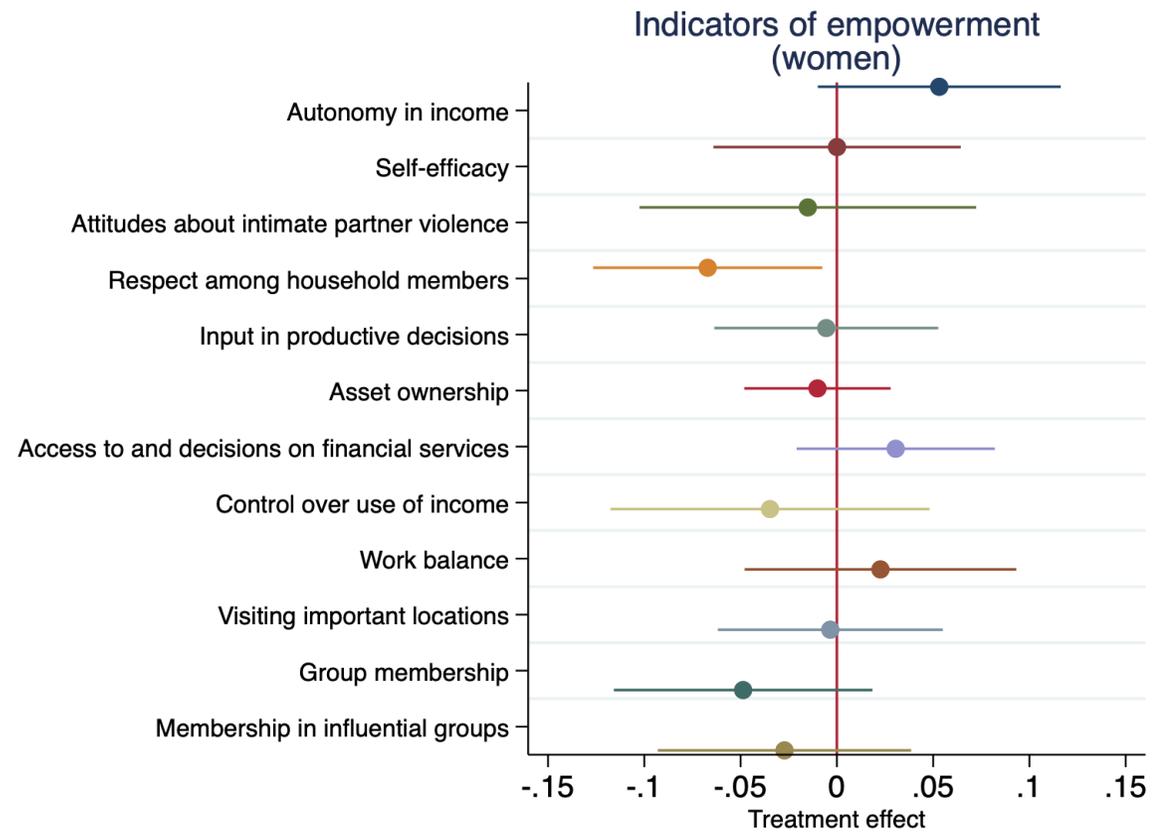
Empowerment score = Proportion of pro-WEAI indicators for which the respondent achieved adequacy  
Respondent is empowered if they achieve adequacy in 9 or more of 12 pro-WEAI indicators



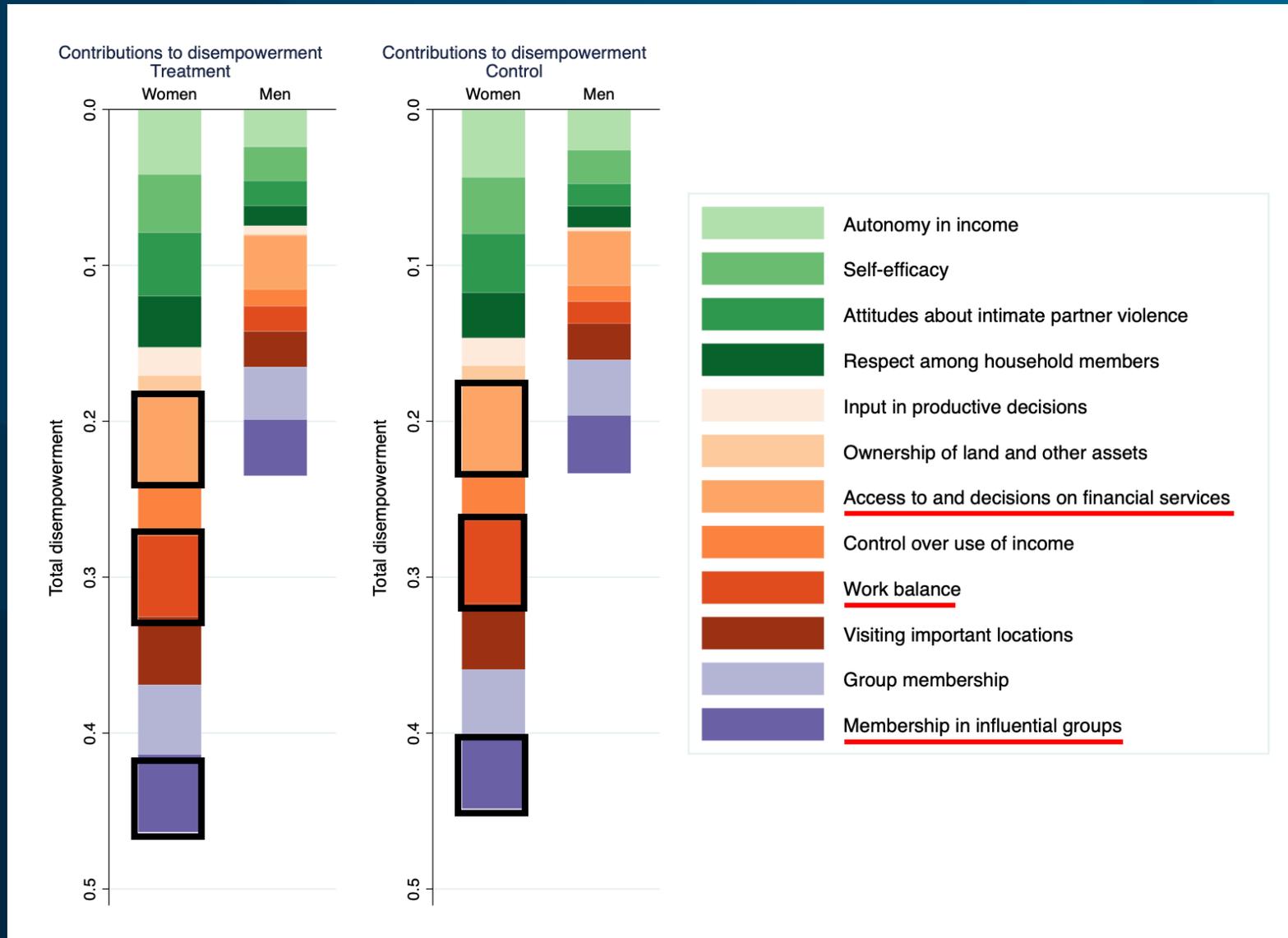
Household empowerment gap = man's empowerment score - woman's empowerment score  
Parity = woman in household is empowered or at least as empowered as man in household



# Treatment effects on empowerment of women and men by indicator



# Pro-WEAI diagnostics for strengthening the intervention





## Discussion

- Why were there no significant impacts on women's empowerment?
  - Intervention used a light-touch, information-only approach centered on strengthening market/VC linkages.
  - No **asset transfers** in a resource poor context.
    - Productive asset transfers have previously been shown to be **essential, but not sufficient** in agricultural development programs that aim to empower women
- Important to consider the **asset transfer debate** alongside market-based interventions, particularly for “poorer” households, as funders and implementors often resist “give-away” programs
- Pro-WEAI diagnostics suggest focusing on (i) access to credit and financial accounts, (ii) improving work balance, and (iii) membership in influential groups could lead to impacts on women's empowerment



# Thank you!

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