

Report of the Livestock and Fish Gender Working Group Workshop and Planning Meeting, Addis Ababa, 14-18 October 2013

Compiled by Dorine Odongo



www.livestockfish.cgiar.org




November, 2013

CGIAR is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future. The CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish aims to increase the productivity of small-scale livestock and fish systems in sustainable ways, making meat, milk and fish more available and affordable across the developing world. The Program brings together four CGIAR Centers: the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) with a mandate on livestock; WorldFish with a mandate on aquaculture; the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), which works on forages; and the International Center for Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), which works on small ruminants. <http://livestockfish.cgiar.org>

© 2013



This publication is licensed for use under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 Unported Licence. To view this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>. Unless otherwise noted, you are free to copy, duplicate, or reproduce and distribute, display, or transmit any part of this publication or portions thereof without permission, and to make translations, adaptations, or other derivative works under the following conditions:

-  **ATTRIBUTION.** The work must be attributed, but not in any way that suggests endorsement by the publisher or the author(s).
-  **NON-COMMERCIAL.** This work may not be used for commercial purposes.
-  **SHARE ALIKE.** If this work is altered, transformed, or built upon, the resulting work must be distributed only under the same or similar license to this one.

ilri.org
better lives through livestock
ILRI is a member of the CGIAR Consortium

Box 30709, Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Phone: +254 20 422 3000
Fax: +254 20 422 3001
Email: ILRI-Kenya@cgiar.org

Box 5689, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Phone: +251 11 617 2000
Fax: +251 11 617 2001
Email: ILRI-Ethiopia@cgiar.org

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms	i
Summary	1
Opening session	3
Updates of the Livestock and Fish Gender Strategy Outputs	3
1. Review of gender research in the Livestock and Fish CGIAR Research Program	3
2. Gender and value chains in Livestock and Fish program	5
3. Gender Transformative Approaches in the Livestock and Fish program	7
4. Partner presentations on gender research as related to the Livestock and Fish gender strategy outputs	8
Gender research in the Livestock and Fish program	11
1. Integrating an empowerment framework in the Dairy Goat and Root Crop Production project in Tanzania.....	11
2. Enhancing the employment of women fish retailers in Egypt	12
3. Gender Transformative Approaches (GTAs): Best practices for asset intervention agriculture projects – lessons from Africa and Asia	13
4. Gender in dairy value chains: Lessons from the East Africa Dairy Development Project (EADD)	14
5. Creating gendered M&E indicators for the Livestock and Fish program	15
6. Summary of findings on gender related issues within sheep and goat value chains in Ethiopia	16
Share fair	16
Application of gender tools	17
Planning of work and budget for 2014 for the Livestock and Fish program gender working group/closing activities	18
Participants List	19

List of Acronyms

ASARECA-Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa

ASF-Animal Source Foods

ATA- Agricultural Transformation Agency

CATIE - Tropical Agriculture Centre of Research and Teaching

EADD- East Africa Dairy Development

FDR- Faculty of rural Development

GTAs- Gender Transformative approaches

IDOs- Intermediate Development Outcomes

LIVES- Livestock and Irrigation Value Chains for Ethiopian Smallholders

M&E- Monitoring and Evaluation

MAP- Mesoamerican Agro environmental Program

MEL- Monitoring Evaluation and Learning

UNA- National Agrarian University

VC- Value chain

VCA- Value Chain Analysis

Summary

The Livestock and Fish Gender Working Group Workshop and Planning Meeting was held on 14-18 October 2013, at the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) Addis Ababa campus. Participants included scientists from ILRI, ICARDA, WorldFish, CIAT, Sokoine University in Tanzania, Heifer International in Tanzania, ASARECA, Makerere University in Uganda, the Tropical Agriculture Centre of Research and Teaching, and the National Agrarian University (both in Nicaragua). The main objectives of the workshop were to:

- Increase awareness with value chain and Consortium partners about the Livestock and Fish program gender tools and their use in the value chain countries
- Present on current Livestock and Fish program gender related research
- Review 2013 activities and plan activities and deliverables for 2014

Workshop approach

The five day event included sessions on:

- Presentation of updates of the Livestock and Fish gender strategy outputs
- Partner presentations on their gender research
- Specific gender research by the program gender scientists
- Interactive sessions on application of gender tools
- A share fair on research and tools
- A one-day field trip to the LIVES project sites
- Planning meeting held on the final day. The gender working group members finalized on the 2014 plan of work and budget (POWB) and discussed the way forward in developing a strategy for gender capacity strengthening.

The workshop methodology included participatory presentations using PowerPoint, as well as group discussions, guided by a step-by-step process of discussing, reviewing and building consensus on the different areas of focus during the workshop.

This report summarises the discussions and conclusions as well as recommendations from the workshop. In general, the following recommendations came from the workshop:

- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for the program is seen to largely focus on outputs and less on the process
- With respect to capacity development there is need for skills in facilitation, needs assessment and action planning for all partners
- There is need to develop a plan around identifying and engaging partners so as to establish who and why we are selecting partners
- There is a need for more specificity around work on gender that is planned in the value chain countries
- There is need to evaluate the Livestock and Fish value chain tools from a gender perspective
- There is need to strengthen accommodative approaches in our research as we move towards GTAs

Posters and presentations from the workshop are online at: http://livestock-fish.wikispaces.com/genderwg_oct2013

Opening session

Kathleen Colverson, the Livestock and Fish program gender and learning theme leader opened the workshop by welcoming the participants, and facilitating an introductory exercise, during which each participant was provided with one-half of a photo and they were supposed to locate the person having the matching half of the photo to introduce themselves.

Updates of the Livestock and Fish Gender Strategy Outputs

1. Review of gender research in the Livestock and Fish CGIAR Research Program

Presentation by Kathleen Colverson and Paula Kantor

Kathleen Colverson and Paula Kantor gave an overview of the Livestock and Fish gender strategy and how its outputs fit into the overall focus of the Livestock and Fish research program. Kathleen explained that the Gender Strategy, (which was finalized and approved in May 2013 by the Consortium), operates along a continuum of gender integration approaches, to achieve four key outputs:

- i. **Capacity development:** by increasing gender capacity within CG's, partner organizations and value chain actors to diagnose & overcome gender based constraints within value chains
- ii. **Increasing women's access and control of resources in Livestock and Fish value chains:** by developing and implementing strategies and approaches through which women & marginalized groups improve the nature and level of participation in Livestock and Fish value chains
- iii. **Creating Gender Transformative Approaches:** by developing strategies & approaches that increase women and marginalized groups entitlement to access markets and control resources, technologies, labor, power and the benefits of their work
- iv. **Enhancing gender and nutrition:** by developing strategies and approaches to promote increased level and equity in animal source food (ASF) consumption within poor households, especially women and children

Kathleen articulated some of the successes achieved in the outputs. In particular, she highlighted the [Training Manual](#) that was recently developed for use in facilitating gender

trainings, as well as the gendered value chain toolkit that has been created and shared. While highlighting the capacity development activities in the Livestock and Fish program, Kathleen expressed that 'change will not be achieved by individuals and organizations in isolation' and hence the need for gender capacity building targeted at all of CG, partner organizations and VC actors. She reiterated that there is a great need to influence and inspire partners to integrate gender and not mandate its inclusion in projects and programs.

In conclusion, Kathleen expressed the need to focus on Gender Transformative Approaches (GTAs), an initiative which needs more funds to implement and realize results. To this effect, Kathleen expressed that proposals on GTAs had been developed and submitted to World Bank and IDRC for funding.

Paula reported that a network meeting was held in Montpellier, France in June 2013 in which the objectives were to:

- i. Discuss issues related to gender mainstreaming within the CRPs, with a focus on capacity development
- ii. Learn about different research methods and make progress on developing minimum standards for gender research

She articulated that from this meeting it emerged that gender integration across the research cycle is weakly positioned to influence priority setting and thus there is need for institutionalization of gender mainstreaming for long term success. She described institutionalization in this case to involve:

- Appointing and having TORs for CRP researchers and managers accountable for gender;
- Having procedures defined to report use of gender analysis and/or baseline data to assess gender equality impacts/implications of technologies;
- The CRP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system should have a protocol for tracking integration of gender in research, and the CRP should use the feedback from the M&E system to improve gender integration in research;
- Guidelines on how to budget for integrated gender research, with specific definitions

Paula reported that during the Montpellier network meeting, members of 6-7 CRPs expressed interest in replicating the World Bank study 'On Norms and Agency' in CGIAR

sites. The aim for this study would be to conduct qualitative research to identify how gender norms, agency and agricultural outcomes inter-relate in different contexts, and their effect on achieving the Intermediate Development Outcomes (IDOs). This would provide a guide for future CRP engagement, technology development & dissemination in different contexts. Literature review for this effort is ongoing and the gender network is planning a future meeting to discuss the next steps.

Key comments and discussions arising from the presentations

What is gender by definition?

Gender is about socially constructed roles by societies, relationships, and it can change with time and place. It was also defined as having a focus on the marginalized community, frequently women and children. It was emphasised that the focus on gender issues is about “how we work, not who we work with”, and “how we approach other people and what social constructions we come up with to inform our work.”

2. Gender and value chains in Livestock and Fish program

Presentation by Froukje Kruijssen and Emily Ouma

Scientists working with the program from, Froukje Kruijssen and Emily Ouma’s presentation gave an update of the output on the gender strategy which focuses on the value chain development theme. In her introduction, Froukje mentioned that a value chain (VC) toolkit development has been developed and will be reviewed for its ability to collect and analyse gendered data, and identification of gender equitable interventions.

Froukje reported that the tool had been applied in value chain analysis in Uganda for the pig VC, Tanzania for the dairy VC, Ethiopia for the small ruminants VC, and India for the dairy VC. In Nicaragua, plans for VCA for the dual purpose VC were in progress. She also mentioned that VC benchmarking had been done in Tanzania through a pre-write shop, in Botswana through field testing and application in the Smallholder Competitiveness project, and there were preparations for this to start in Ethiopia.

Froukje mentioned that the next steps will involve reviewing the usage and usefulness of the tools, followed by the development of a database and guidelines for training, implementation analysis and review. In addition, she highlighted that *it is necessary to*

address the issue of tool 'harmonization', so as to identify what common themes are emerging as the tools are adapted. She emphasized there is a great need to discuss and agree on prioritization processes for identifying best-bets interventions & ex ante analysis.

In her conclusion, Froukje articulated that some of the challenges facing the program are on *how the tools relate to the IDO's and M&E indicators*. There is also a need to establish if the tools capture the proposed gender M&E indicators, and if not, how to address this. It is also necessary to have clarity on *what impact assessment methods and approaches will be used to assess the impact of the program* (overall and for each VC and theme). She further mentioned that there is a need to assess if the current level of communication among the program value chains is sufficient to foster learning as they progress with their respective work plans.

Emily Ouma discussed the experiences from the Uganda pig value chain on application of the VCA tools at district and village levels. She highlighted the differences observed in the men's and women's activity clocks. Women face time constraints and need interventions that address these constraints, to improve their productivity and create time for other activities such as trainings. Emily pointed out that the toolkit was quite detailed and therefore has the potential to obtain a lot of engendered information. She also mentioned that the toolkit was lengthy, requiring about six hours to implement with both mixed gender parallel and plenary sessions. She concluded that it is essential to use the gendered information to ensure inclusiveness in the design of technologies and institutional interventions.

Key discussion and issues arising from the presentation

In response to Emily's presentation, participants were interested in the concept of "ownership" of the pigs and gendered decision making. Emily indicated that each person in the household has a number of animals, and where women own more animals they have more control over the decision making related to the pigs. Questions arose on the issue of ownership; "Did you have a common definition of ownership and control?" Emily responded that "ownership" means different things to different people, and further research was needed on this topic as it relates to gender decision making.

It was concluded that the tools are very generic and hence field testing is crucial because it creates opportunity for feedback on whether the tools are applicable in the particular

context. There is *need for a training manual to ensure consistency in all the value chains when using the VC toolkit.*

3. Gender Transformative Approaches in the Livestock and Fish program

Presentation by Paula Kantor

Paula Kantor gave an update of the GTAs as one of the outputs captured in the program strategy. Paula reiterated that the objective of this output is to promote *'strategies and approaches that increase women's and marginalized groups' entitlement to access markets and control resources, technologies, labor, power and the benefits of their work'*. She mentioned that it focuses on wider social context within which a value chain functions, looking at how well it enables equitable participation and control over the benefits. In her presentation, Paula emphasized that **entitlement** is key in three dimensions:

- own sense of entitlement;
- recognition by others of women's and other marginalized groups' capacities and claims to engage in markets;
- translation of society's recognition into the way formal and informal institutions allocate opportunities and resources

While highlighting the achievements and actions in 2013, she mentioned that tools for integrating GTA's in value chain analysis had been drafted and preparations were underway for these to be field tested in 2014. Additional plans involve writing a paper on the social embedding of value chains and relevance of GTAs to value chain performance, as well as distribution of outcomes. She concluded by emphasizing the need to consider more fundraising ideas for GTA's and including a focus on gender, risk and technology adoption studies.

Key issues discussed:

There is need to harmonize the tools and create one toolkit for value chain analysis. To achieve transformation within systems, it is necessary to adopt a strategy that will involve the identification of champions from within to influence the change that needs to happen. Stuart observed that the institutional mandate was missing for this output. He highlighted that a partnership analysis should be conducted to identify the research and development

partners to engage in GTA's. We need to demonstrate the knowledge and evidence which the program generates around GTA's and how that will contribute to the output.

4. Partner presentations on gender research as related to the Livestock and Fish gender strategy outputs

Partners presented on gender mainstreaming efforts within their organizations and their experiences in developing gender capacities on the first day. While highlighting the gender mainstreaming efforts at the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Regional Africa (ASARECA)-a regional organization, Yeshe Chiche highlighted that gender mainstreaming efforts began in 2003, and tremendous progress has been made with the establishment of a gender mainstreaming unit in 2013. This unit is in charge of identifying regional and stakeholder priorities by developing institutional mechanisms for gender mainstreaming at ASARECA and member institutions, as well as integrating gender in programs and projects.

The Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) hosted by the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture was represented by Tsehynesh Kidane who gave an overview of the AGP's experience in gender mainstreaming. She highlighted some of the challenges they face, including limited availability of gender specialists, inadequate women appropriate technologies, cultural beliefs and limited participation of female farmers in most of program component activities.

Gender is one of the crosscutting issues within the Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA). Gender specialist, Zemzem Shikur, articulated that the gender program in ATA employs two main approaches:

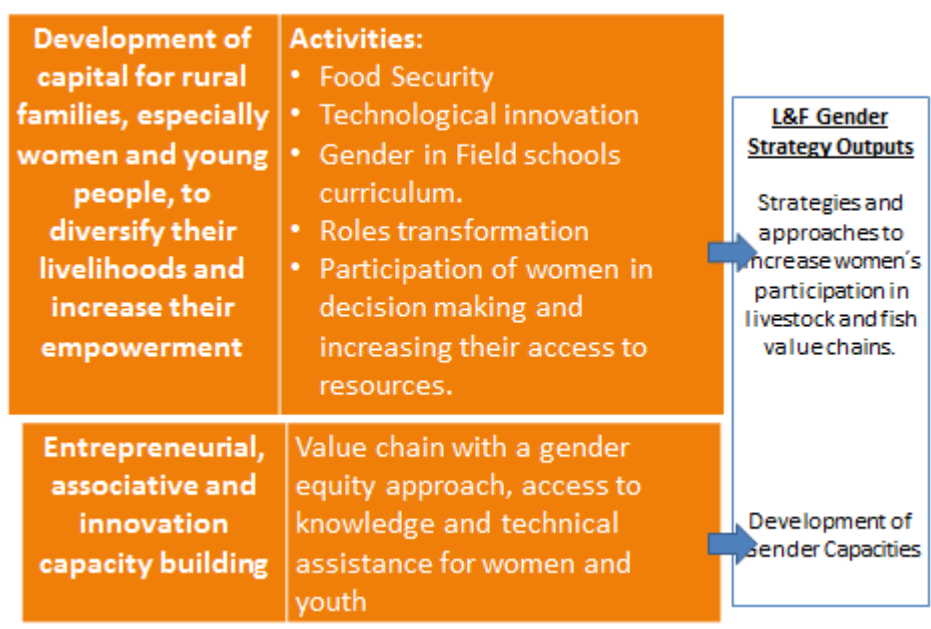
- Enhancing the sensitivity of various systems to facilitate participation and benefit of women and consideration of gender dimensions
- Supporting the implementation of specific projects which address and empower rural women

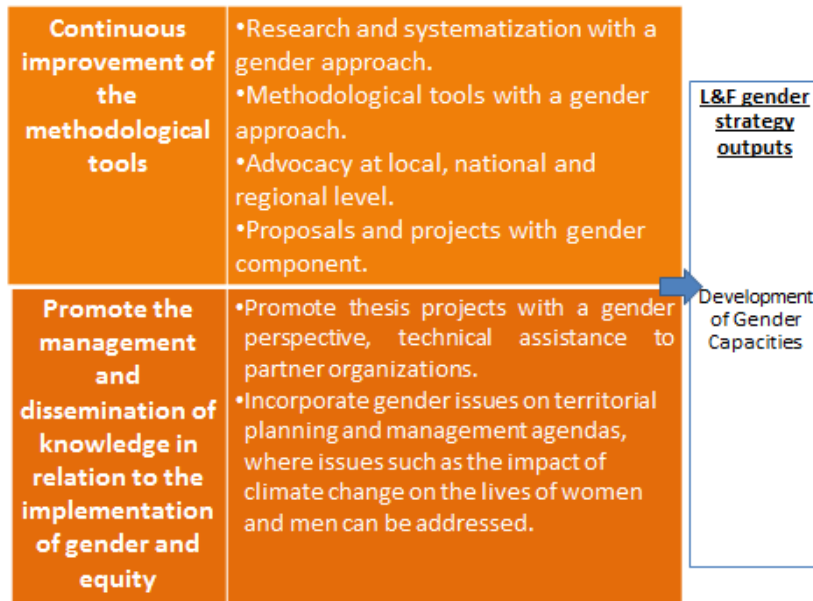
Dr. Marina Ulmos presented on 'Developing Gender Capacity' in the National Agrarian University (UNA), the oldest higher education institution in Nicaragua. Marina articulated that the Faculty of Rural Development (FDR) is the only faculty of the UNA which has included gender as a transversal issue in the curriculum and in the practical training system.

Some of the activities FDR engages in are:

- Creating a comprehensive gender policy for the University
- Developing knowledge and technological capabilities to strengthen gender equality
- Supporting organizational processes for women co-operatives as well as promoting the participation of women in value chains.

Gusnara Bustos from the Mesoamerican Agroenvironmental Program (MAP) provided an update of their gender research activities and how these feed into the program gender strategy outputs. MAP was developed by CATIE (Tropical Agriculture Center of Research and Teaching) and is focused on the development of Climate Intelligent Territories in four countries of Central America (Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala). While focusing on the progress in Nicaragua, Gusnara articulated that MAP has adopted a gender strategy whose objective is to “promote and increase the use of tools, access to knowledge, technological innovations and active participation of women in processes that contribute to the construction of climate intelligent territories”. She highlighted four areas around where their activities are aligned with the Livestock and Fish program gender strategy outputs. (See figure 1).





(Figure 1)

The LIVES project is Livestock and Fish program aligned project in Ethiopia. Ephrem Tesema, gender scientist from LIVES, discussed the proposed areas of intervention that target women from female-headed households who have land for vegetable production to engage in input supply systems like fruit tree nurseries, pullet production, feed block preparation. The project will involve women and women groups in value addition/processing (for example juice and honey processing).

Margaret Mangheni, Makerere University, shared her research that is engaged in gender analysis of agricultural innovation systems in East Africa. The research objectives are to investigate the institutional arrangements for supporting smallholder farming and their effect on innovation behaviours of rural men and women. Data from this research will inform how innovation by smallholders affects incomes, livelihoods and the local agricultural economy.

The closing session for the day was facilitated by Kathleen who took the participants through



an interactive gender energizer. The objective was to share different ways participants can introduce the subject of 'gender' in various activities including focus group discussions, gender trainings, and during farmer surveys.

Gender research in the Livestock and Fish program

1. Integrating an empowerment framework in the Dairy Goat and Root Crop Production project in Tanzania

Presentation by Dr. Alessandra Galie

This ILRI project has been funded by IDRC and CIDA with an overall objective of improving nutrition and income security. Among its specific objectives, the project seeks to “analyze impacts (productivity, environmental, gender and empowerment, food security and nutrition) of integrating improved goat breeds with sweet-potatoes and cassava into an agro-pastoral farming system” working with ILRI, the project partners include Sokoine University in Tanzania and University of Alberta in Canada, for the period 2011 to 2014.

Data from the mid-term review points out that decision-making about goats and milk is mostly with men. Gender trainings are effective in raising awareness of gender-based labour contributions and gender equity is a key emergent property of the system. The project includes a gender strategy which determines whether gender is integrated in all project activities and evaluations. However, the findings from the mid-term review indicate that the strategy does not explain the rationale behind the need for empowerment, and does not address how to enhance empowerment for women. Future plans include the development and implementation of a gender empowerment framework which will assist with working with local realities to achieve equity of development. To do this, the project will adopt a methodology that involves the participatory assessment of women’s and men’s vision of their empowerment and development goals in 10 years, and hindrances to achieving them. The methods will include single-sex focus groups discussions and envisioning future empowerment scenarios.

Key discussion issues arising from the presentation:

In relation to the participatory development of indicators, what kind of borders/tests have been done with the community? This has not yet been done with this project, but has been done in other projects with good effects. It was indicated that a “pathway” could be constraining, thus it would be good to talk about “processes” as opposed to pathways. Alessandra responded by stating that “process” is a vague term, and difficult for the community to understand while “pathway” is more self-empowering and easier for the community to use in identifying problems and solutions. It is important to adopt a ‘Gender

Action Learning System' where each member of the household is asked what they envision for themselves and where they want to be in the future.

2. Enhancing the employment of women fish retailers in Egypt

Presentation by Paula Kantor

Paula's presentation focused on '*Improving Employment and Incomes through the Development of Egypt's Aquaculture Sector*' (IEIDEAS) Project. This project is oriented towards enhancing numbers and quality of employment, particularly for poor women and youth. In the aquaculture sector, rising costs and unstable prices have put the aquaculture industry under threat. There is a need to enhance the sector by improving productivity, increasing the profit margins, and value addition products. Since its inception in 2011, main activities undertaken by the project have included:

- Dissemination of the 'Abbassa strain' of genetically improved tilapia
- Development of Best Management Practice(BMP) guidelines followed by BMP training
- Support for women retailers (managed by CARE)
- Expansion of aquaculture in Upper Egypt (CARE)
- Improving the policy environment for aquaculture

A retailer survey focusing only on women in the five governorates in which the IEIDEAS project operates, found that fish retailing is considered an occupation of last resort. Women retailers face many challenges including: lack of regular supply of fish, handling and storage, lack of space to vend, lack of market information, and limited economic data as most of the retailers do not keep records.

Paula highlighted that this project has additional challenges, including the volatile environment and political context of Egypt, which affects the ability to form sustainable organizations that advocate for change and work on gender equality. Future activities and areas of potential research include developing a tank aquaculture system that will work for catfish, and further research on gender, risk and uptake of the new tank aquaculture technology. Paula suggested that Egypt and Bangladesh (both Livestock and Fish VC countries) consider securing DANIDA funds for value addition and market expansion. Additional research could focus on conditions under which fish retail can be transformative for women, as well as and employment in the aquaculture sector and testing GTA VCA tools.

Key discussion issues arising from the presentation:

Participants were interested in knowing how the project has positioned itself to respond to the aforementioned challenges. Paula recommended gender trainings and the inclusion of a budget for incorporating a gender focal point within the partner organisations specifically for the project. Participants also observed the importance of public-private partnerships in fostering innovations, and recommended the need to adopt an approach which would enable the women retailer committees to partner with the government for more opportunities.

3. Gender Transformative Approaches (GTAs): Best practices for asset intervention agriculture projects – lessons from Africa and Asia

Presentation by Elizabeth Waithanji

Elizabeth presented on lessons drawn from the Gender Asset Gap Project, (GAAP), in which assets are defined as Natural, Human, Physical, Social, Financial and Political. The study was carried out in Bangladesh, Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. In Bangladesh, training was provided to dairy farmers' groups in livestock production and health. Groups were linked to markets by the provision of bulking and chilling facilities, thereby enhancing the natural, human, financial and social assets. In Kenya and Tanzania, irrigation pumps were bought by farmers, increasing both the physical and financial capital. In Mozambique, high yielding cows were freely distributed to farmers who also received training on production and health, increasing the natural, financial and human assets. The impacts from the interventions were positive across all sites. All countries reported increased household production, income and assets (including pump ownership by women). In addition, there was improved wellbeing in terms of access to more nutrients, better hygiene (Bangladesh and Mozambique), education and healthcare. Elizabeth articulated that there was enhanced self-esteem for women and men (especially women on dairy hygiene and animal health).

However, she mentioned that negative impacts were also recorded whereby women's work load increased disproportionately to the increase men's workload. For example in Mozambique, men paid additional labourers to do the extra work and women delegated house and other work to children and existing servants. She also pointed out that women's and men's crops were redefined differently, especially in Kenya and Tanzania, where men owned one-off harvest and sale crops like green maize, cabbage and tomatoes, and women became owners of repeated harvest green leafy vegetables such as kale, amaranth, and

spinach. The results also indicated that women's control of income and assets were equally affected negatively. In Bangladesh, women's control declined, while joint control increased. In Kenya, women (from male-headed households) could not openly claim pump ownership.

In conclusion, Elizabeth emphasized that a woman buying an asset, having it registered in her name and owning it, does not signify control of use of the asset or income and the benefits accrued through it. What needs to be transformed is the actual access to, and control of benefits accruing from the asset. Empowering women to know their rights and having them protected by the law discourages dispossession of assets from women.

4. Gender in dairy value chains: Lessons from the East Africa Dairy Development Project (EADD)

Presentation by Isabelle Baltenweck

Isabelle mentioned that EADD had gone through the first phase of implementation, and is now in the second phase. Lessons learned from the first phase indicate limited attention was paid to gender in the original plan; and staff were not equipped to address gender based constraints. A gender strategy was developed in 2009 using baseline survey results and Focus Group Discussions with key staff. Isabelle highlighted that the gender strategy in EADD is a two-fold approach with a separate and cross cutting focus on gender to ensure that supporting outputs and activities are included fully in the project design. A gender work plan was integrated, performance targets formulated, and budget allocated moving forward.

Isabelle mentioned that the proposed gender activities in EADD aim to increase access to assets that women require to participate fully in project activities. Increasing returns to assets by increasing productivity and/or improving access to market and reducing risks and vulnerability should enhance the women's productivity. Proposed strategies include training of the women on bargaining and negotiation skills, especially for those participating in informal markets. Creating business opportunities along the value chain for youth as milk transporters in Uganda is also proposed. The project will also consider introducing innovative modes of payment through mobile money technology to allow women increased access to financial services. To reduce risks and vulnerability, EADD's proposed strategies include regular introduction of improved breeds and providing linkages with financial service providers.

In conclusion, Isabelle emphasized that phase one of EADD conducted gender analysis at the baseline, but phase two would focus on gender analysis at various levels of the value chain. Attention to gender and youth will be increased in phase two with a provision for gender mainstreaming in all objectives, and a specific objective on gender and youth empowerment.

5. Creating gendered M&E indicators for the Livestock and Fish program

Presentation by Michael Kidoido

Michael articulated that the Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) theme of the Livestock and Fish research plan is formulating a strategy which includes how the program's MEL activities will be implemented. This strategy will provide a structured system of program monitoring for learning and innovation, and is based on assumptions from the research plan's theory of change and impact pathway. Michael's presentation reviewed key questions for integrating gender in the MEL frameworks, including:

- Why and how should we develop these gender indicators?
- Which MEL framework will these indicators be part of?
- Who will collect, compile and analyze these data?

To address the issue of 'why and how' to develop the gender indicators, Michael mentioned this would involve revising existing Livestock and Fish program IDO indicators to become more gender responsive, and assessing which gender indicators are relevant to the various program theme outputs and outcomes. Creation of indicators to show progress towards overall gender equity (based on the gender theme impact pathway and the program impact pathway) will occur next, taking into account efficiency and effectiveness of data collection.

Addressing the issue of which MEL framework the indicators will be part of, Michael highlighted that these will be nested in the program MEL framework, and would follow the consortium M&E reporting requirements. He further mentioned that the gender indicators would contribute to both the program framework as well as the consortium framework. Some of the challenges faced include finalizing IDO's at the consortium level which is a top-down process, thus providing little space for the gender group to make changes. There is also difficulty of introducing indicators to measure progress in gender equity within existing 'technical' indicators of the program.

6. Summary of findings on gender related issues within sheep and goat value chains in Ethiopia

Presentation by Barbara Szony

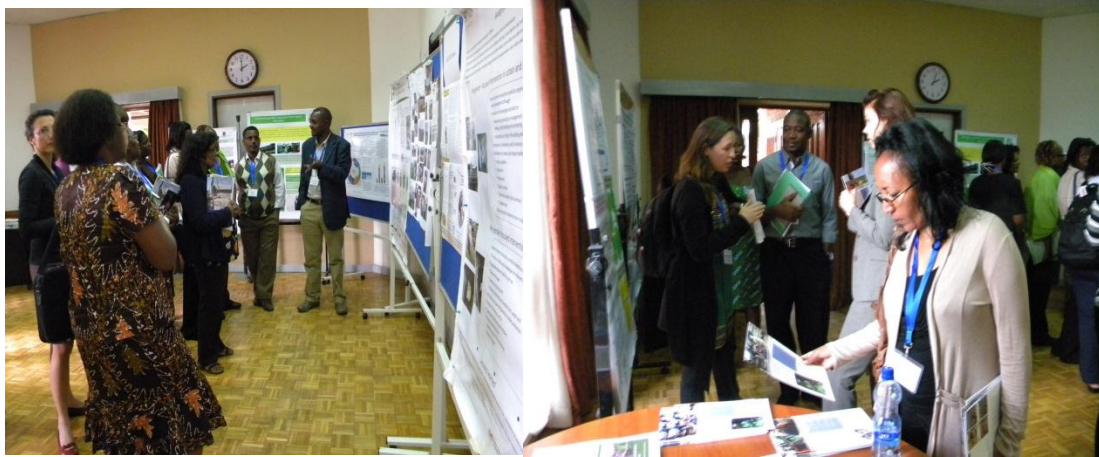
Barbara's presentation focused on the 'Safe Food Fair Food' project whose objective is to "protect the health of poor consumers and safeguard the livelihoods of poor livestock keepers and other VC actors". The study focuses on looking at risks to food safety and nutrition within the sheep and goat VC with an ultimate goal of ensuring adequate intake of safe and nutritious foods.

In a summary of gender-related consumption patterns, it was reported that although food preparation is exclusively done by women, men are given better meat cuts. Consumption of raw meat and milk by women was reported, a practice which poses a great risk to both mother and fetus. In some areas, it is considered a cultural taboo for women to drink milk, with claims that it would make women crazy and difficult to handle, and would also cause an early onset of puberty in girls. There is also preferential feeding of red meat and liver to pregnant women, and women are more likely to consume butter in addition to using it as a cosmetic.

Barbara articulated that there is low level of consumption of Animal Source Foods (ASF) due to economic constraints and religious as well as cultural practices. As a result, the major risks in the sheep and goat VC are nutritional deficiencies of protein, iron, zinc, vitamins A and B12. In her conclusion, Barbara mentioned that gender roles may have large influence on health and nutrition risks, and there is need for further research on this area.

Share fair

The workshop included a "share fair" for participants to showcase additional research outputs related to gender research within the program as well as learning tools such as training manuals and gender strategies. A total of fifteen posters on different subject areas were displayed, as well as different publications (policy /research briefs, training manuals) by program researchers and partners.



During this session, Jo Cadilhon facilitated several iterations of a “world café” with small groups of participants to gather expert advice on a gendered dairy value chain assessment report for the [Mulukanoor women’s dairy cooperative](#) in Andhra Pradesh, India. The [Mulukanoor women’s dairy cooperative](#) in India asked ILRI to gather evidence to help make decisions on expanding its development, an activity which is being spearheaded by Jo Cadilhon and is captured in this [blog](#).

Application of gender tools

The objective of this session was to share tools with participants and get feedback on three main issues:

- i. What they like about the tool
- ii. Improvements needed on the tool
- iii. Decision on whether they would use the tool

Discussions were on three main tools:



- Rapid Assessment tools- Crop and Livestock tool
- Value chain assessment tools
- Gender Transformative tools
- Benchmarking tools

Participants were divided into four groups, each of which was provided with copies of one tool to discuss and provide feedback on the tool in terms of its usefulness from a gender perspective.

In general, participants liked the tools, with a few recommendations including redundancies in the tools related to questions, language being too complicated or jargonistic, the need for inclusion of visuals to capture participants' interest, specific gender questions to be included that were lacking, and provision of specific guidelines for facilitators.

Planning of work and budget for 2014 for the Livestock and Fish program gender working group/closing activities

On the final day of the workshop, participants were divided into four groups to discuss their recommendations for the four gender strategy outputs for 2014-15 activities, specific deliverables and people responsible for implementation. The plan was drafted and will be finalized and disseminated over the coming month. A final evaluation of the workshop was conducted and closing activities occurred which included the distribution of electronic bracelets containing all presentations and power points from the workshop.



Participants List

No	Country	Project /Organization	Name	E-mail Address
1	ETHIOPIA	ICARDA	Barbara Rischkowsky	B.rischkowsky@cgiar.org
2		ILRI - LIVES Program	Ephrem Tesema	E.tesema@cgiar.org
3		ILRI	Annet Mulema	A.Mulema@cgiar.org
4		ILRI - LIVES Program	Azage Tegegne	A.tegegne@cgiar.org
5		ILRI	Barbara Szonyi	B.Szonyi@cgiar.org
6		EIAR	Rehima Mussema	rehimamussema@gmail.com
7		ILRI - CapDev	Tigist Endashaw	T.Endashaw@cgiar.org
9		ILRI	Abule Ebro	A.Ebro@cgiar.org
10			Tenagne Kidane	tenagne_kidane@yahoo.com
11		ETA Gender Specialist	Zemzem Shikur	Zemzem.shikur@ata.gov.et
12		MOA - AGP	Tsehaynesh Kidane	enatkid@yahoo.com
13		EIAR	Agajie Tesfaye	agajie@yahoo.co.uk
14		MALAYSIA	World Fish	Paula Kantor
15	World Fish		Froukje Kruijssen	F.Kruijssen@cgiar.org
16	TANZANIA	Heifer International TZ	Agnes Assenga	agnes.assenga@heifer.org
17		Sokoine University	Anna N. Sikira	sikira@suanet.ac.tz
18	UGANDA	ILRI	Emily Ouma	E.ouma@cgiar.org
19		ASARECA	Yeshi Chiche	yeshichiche10@gmail.com
20		Makerere University	Margaret Mangheni	mnmangheni@agric.mak.ac.ug
21	NICARAGUA	CIAT/ILRI	Alejandra Mora	M.a.mora@cgiar.org
22		CATIE	Gusnara Bustos	Gbustos@catie.ac.cr
23		UNA	Marina Ulmos	Mulmos@una.edu.ni
24		ILRI	Tom Randolph	T.Randolph@cgiar.org
25	KENYA	ILRI	Kathleen Colverson	K.Colverson@cgiar.org
26		ILRI	Isabelle Baltenweck	I.Baltenweck@cgiar.org
27		EADD	Elizabeth Mwiyeria Rachel	Elizabeth.Rachel@heifer.org
28		ILRI	Hikuepi Katjuongua	H.katjuongua@cgiar.org
29		ILRI	Michael Kidoido	M.Kidoido@cgiar.org
30		ILRI	Alessandra Galie	A.Galie@cgiar.org
31		ILRI	Michele Mbo'o-Tchouawou	M.Mbo'o-Tchouawou@cgiar.org
32		ILRI	Elizabeth Waithanji	E.waithanji@cgiar.org
33		ILRI	Iddo Dror	I.Dror@cgiar.org
34		ILRI	Johanna Van Dorresteijn - Diana	D.Brandes@cgiar.org

35	ILRI	Stuart Worsley	S.worsley@cgiar.org
36	ILRI	Jo Cadilhon	J.Cadilhon@cgiar.org
37	ILRI	Edna Mutua	E.N.mutua@cgiar.org
38	ILRI	Dorine Odongo	D.A.odongo@cgiar.org
39	ILRI	Joyce Wanderi	J.wanderi@cgiar.org