



RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Livestock

*More meat, milk and eggs by and for the poor*

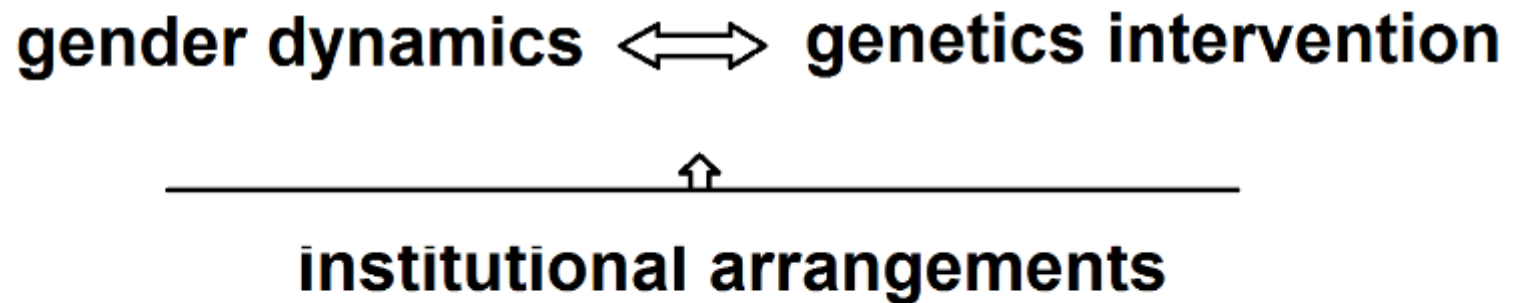
# Gender success stories

*Alessandra Galiè and Juliet Kariuki*

Mid-Term Livestock Genetics Flagship Meeting, ILRI,  
Nairobi, 5-6 September 2017



# Gender and genetics strategy



# Gender and genetics strategy: Q1

## Gender dynamics => livestock genetics interventions

- How do gender dynamics affect the relevance of livestock genetics interventions?
  - a) What **roles** do women and men play in managing different species - particularly in breeding and accruing the benefits? And why?
  - b) What are the **species and then traits preferred** by women and men that increase the relevancy of improved breeds at household level?
  - c) What are the gendered opportunities and constraints affecting the **accessibility of improved livestock genetics**?

# Gender and genetics strategy: Q2

## Livestock genetics interventions => gender dynamics

- How are gender dynamics affected by the introduction of livestock genetics interventions?
  - a) How do improved breeds/management affect intra-household **workload, benefit** sharing and **gender dynamics**?
  - b) What are the **mechanisms/factors** that influence such changes and how can they be dealt with to support gender-equity? (strategic question)

# Gender and genetics strategy: Q3

## **Institutional arrangements => gender equitable outcomes**

- What institutional arrangements can ensure a gender-equitable outcome of genetics interventions?
  - a) What **process/main steps** need to be put in place to guarantee a gender-responsive breeding programme?
  - b) What **policy arrangements** can effectively facilitate women's access to genetic material?
  - c) How to balance between an **accommodative and a transformative** breeding approach when prioritizing research? (strategic question)

# Gender and genetics strategy: Implementation

## **Staffing:**

- Gender scientist assigned to flagship
- Gender post-doc and students assigned to projects and contribute to flagship
- Interested genetics scientists identified for collaboration

## **Approach:**

- Strategic and integrated work in flagship undertaken
- Work closely across flagships
- Flagships supports % time gender staff
- Funding opportunities identified: CRP funds and beyond
- Co-supervision of students and post-docs across flagships
- Co-authorship of papers and presentations

# Gender Sensitive Ruminant Breeding in Kenya: Problematise and expand

- Rural *women* represent majority of livestock ‘keepers’
  - More likely than men to own small ruminants (Kosgey et al, 2004; Peacock, 2005)
- Keepers = managers
  - In pastoral systems, *women* participate in every aspect of livestock management (Flintan, 2008)
  - What about men?
- Significant knowledge gaps
  - Specific gendered contribution to, preferences for, and benefits from livestock breeding (Benard et al, 2016; Marshall et al, 2016)
  - Crucial for achieving equitable outcomes from livestock productivity interventions (Bravo-Baumann 2000; Quisumbing, 2015)

# Gender research under the AVCD Livestock component

- Overall objective seeks to improve the productivity of small ruminants in pastoral production systems through better herd management and innovative community-based breeding
- Specific objectives:
  - To equitably establish community innovation groups (CIGs) to pilot improved livestock productivity practices in pastoral systems
  - To develop the capacity of national and development partners, and key stakeholders in livestock productivity improvement practices under arid environments
  - **To develop and implement a gender sensitive selective breeding and improvement program for small ruminants under pastoral production systems**



# Research Questions

- 1) What is the gendered participation in, and are the preferences for SR livestock breeding?
- 2) What are the gendered opportunities and constraints faced by livestock keepers in SR management and at the market-level?
- 3) Which norms and customs condition gendered access to and control over SR, and why?

# Preliminary results

	Gender	
	♂	♀
Roles		
Trait preferences		
Opportunities		
Constraints		
Norms and customs		

# Looking forward

- How can we reconcile between trait preferences in contexts where rigid gender norms persist?
  - Whose preferences are prioritised?
  - Why?
  - What are the implications on gender relations and gender strategies?
- At which points in the breeding cycle do we integrate gender?
  - Which are the best methods?

# References

- Benard, M. et al., 2016. The Silent Cattle Breeders in Central Nicaragua. In M. Benard et al., eds. A different kettle of fish? Gender integration in livestock and fish research. LM Publishers, pp. 84–91.
- Bravo-Baumann, H. 2000. Gender and livestock: Capitalisation of experiences on livestock projects and gender. Working document. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Bern.
- Flintan, F. 2008. Women’s empowerment in pastoral societies.
- Peacock, C. 2005. Goats - A pathway out of poverty. Small Ruminant Research, 60(1–2 SPEC. ISS.), pp.179–186.
- Marshall, K. et al. 2016. Traditional livestock breeding practices of men and women Somali pastoralists: trait preferences and selection of breeding animals. Journal of Animal Breeding and Genetics, 133(6), pp.534–547.
- Kosgey, I. S. et al. 2004. Economic values for traits in breeding objectives for sheep in the tropics: impact of tangible and intangible benefits. Livestock Production Science (88), pp. 143 – 160.
- Quisumbing, A. R. et. al. 2015. Gender, Assets and Market-oriented Agriculture: Learning from High-value Crop and Livestock Projects in Africa and Asia. Agriculture and Human Values 32 (4): 705–725.



**RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON**  
Livestock

*More meat, milk and eggs by and for the poor*

# CGIAR Research Program on Livestock

[livestock.cgiar.org](http://livestock.cgiar.org)



The program thanks all donors and organizations which globally support its work through their contributions to the [CGIAR system](#)

The **CGIAR Research Program on Livestock** aims to increase the productivity and profitability of livestock agri-food systems in sustainable ways, making meat, milk and eggs more available and affordable across the developing world.



This presentation is licensed for use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence.