



Integrating Gender and Nutrition into Reporting & Framing of International Livestock Research Projects



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Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems

Gender and Nutrition Webinar 3 June 27, 2018







FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

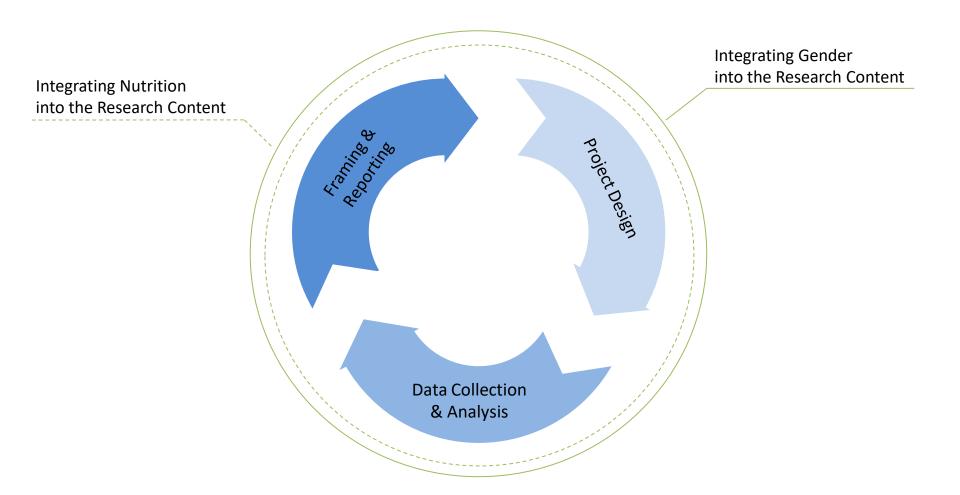


RECAP FROM THE PREVIOUS WEBINARS





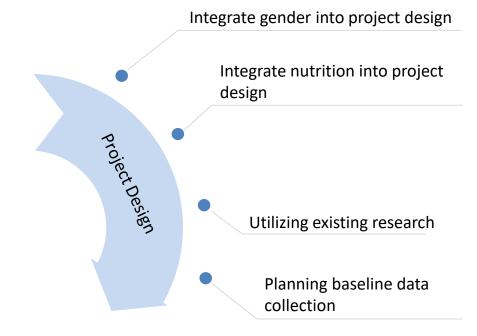


















Example of Possible Activities

Integrating Gender into Project Design	 Identify gender roles in milk production Gender balance of research team 	
Integrating Nutrition into Project Design	 Identify who makes decisions about milk consumed at home Understanding and identifying appropriate outcome variables 	
Utilizing Existing Research	 Look for existing gender analysis on dairy production in the research area Look for existing nutrition information (i.e. stunting rate, typical diet, consumption vs. sale) 	
Baseline Data Collection	 Plan for baseline data collection in budget and work plan to fill in gaps identified in the existing research Think about research team composition 	













Summary

Consider which types of gender and nutrition data to collect and analyze	 Consider quantitative, qualitative or mixed method approaches Collect sex-disaggregated data and if appropriate consider how gender interacts with other social variables such as age, ethnicity/caste, religion etc.
Identify, adopt and adapt tools as needed	 Consider tools such as the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) for gender or using 24 hour recall to measure dietary diversity and ASF consumption for nutrition
Consider questions that address nutrition and gender together	 If women earn more income from dairy production increases, do they determine what happens with the income? Does increased dairy production translate into increased consumption of ASF, increased income or dietary diversity?









FRAMING AND REPORTING















For all project types consider:

How gender and nutrition impacted project objectives

AND/OR

How outcomes may affect nutrition and/or inform gender







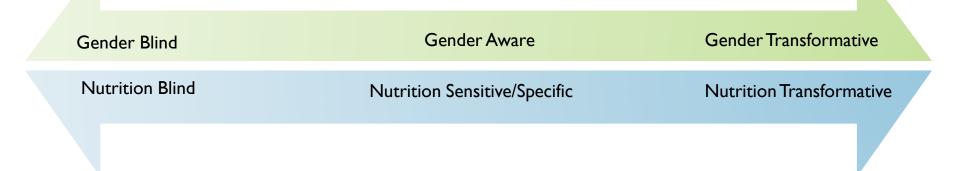
• Projects have various engagement of questions relevant to human nutrition and gender, as illustrated through the integration continuum.







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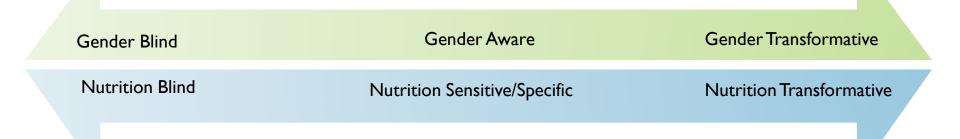








• Projects have various engagement of questions relevant to human nutrition and gender, as illustrated through the integration continuum.



• That engagement - during design, implementation, and analysis - will influence how gender and or nutrition are included in outputs (reports, publications, briefs, etc.).







• Framing and reporting for gender and nutrition is relevant for almost all livestock systems research projects since:







• Framing and reporting for gender and nutrition is relevant for almost all livestock systems research projects since:

Most livestock systems research projects have data that *are* relevant to nutrition stakeholders and can inform gendered understandings of the system







Audiences and Products

 International Livestock Systems Research Projects report and communicate with numerous audiences through many different types of products







Audiences and Products

Audiences	Products
I) Donors (i.e. USAID, BMGF, DFID etc.)	Reports, success stories, research briefs, fact sheets, country updates etc.
2) Livestock Producers and Consumers	Training manuals and materials, stakeholder meetings, fact sheets etc.
3) Policymakers	Policy and research briefs, presentations, fact sheets etc.
4) Academic Communities	Peer-reviewed journal articles, working papers, presentations etc.
5) NGO's and Development Practitioners	Policy and research briefs, technical notes, success stories, info sheets etc.







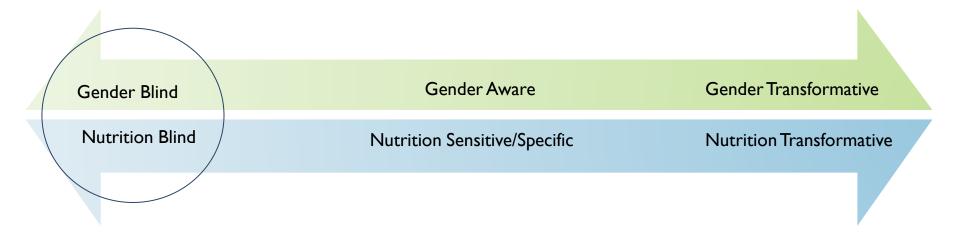
EXAMPLES







Gender and Nutrition Integration Continuum









Gender Blind Projects

- Did not consider gender in the project design or data collection
- However when analyzing and reporting project results, researchers can still reflect on whether gender had any influence on the project outcomes





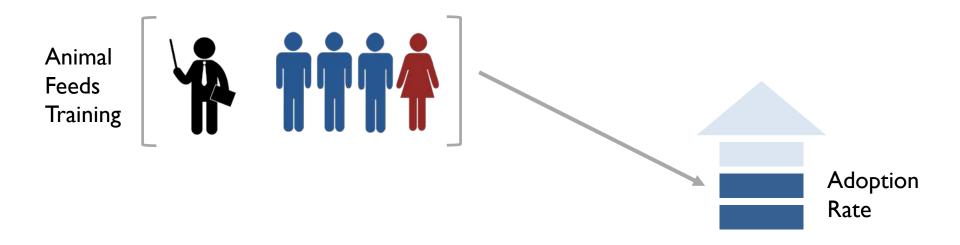








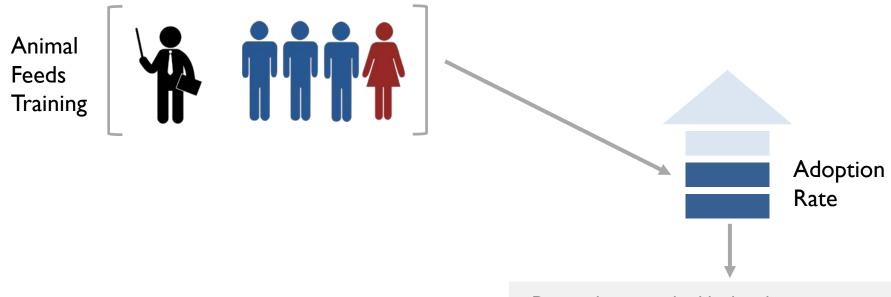










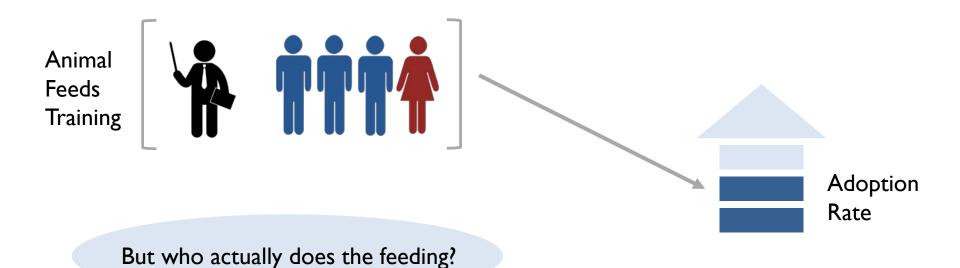


Despite being gender blind at the project design phase, can we use a gender lens to interpret the data that were collected?





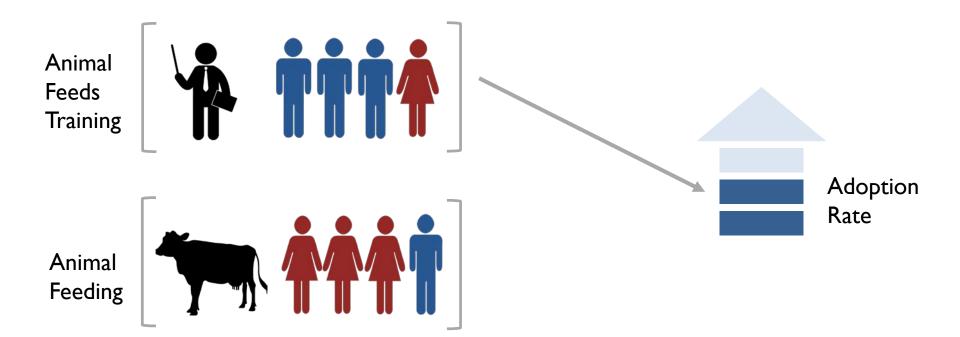








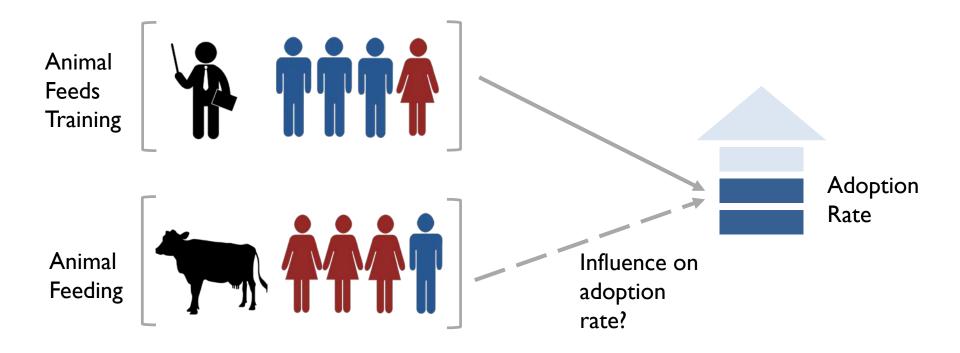








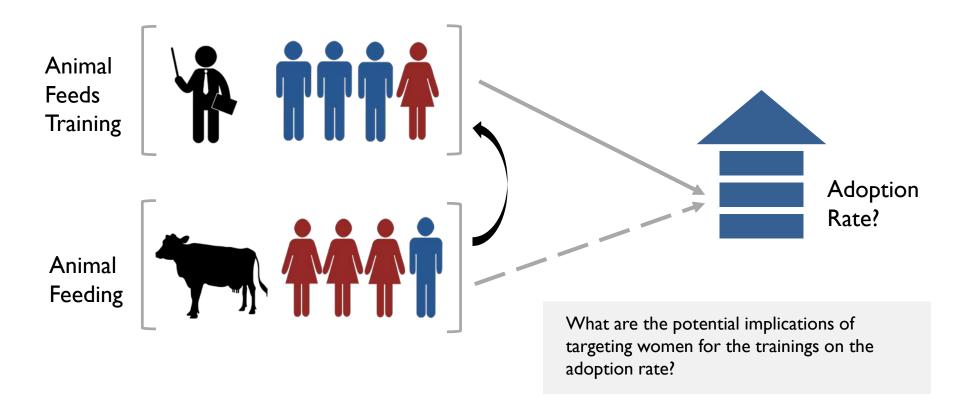










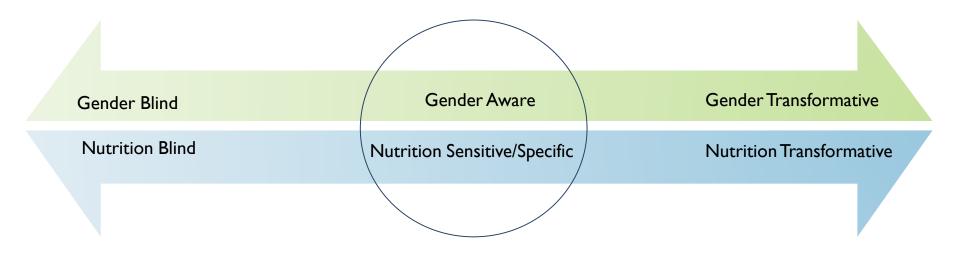








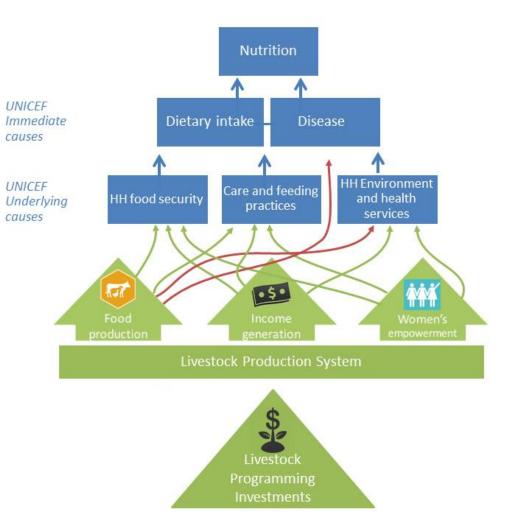
Gender and Nutrition Integration Continuum











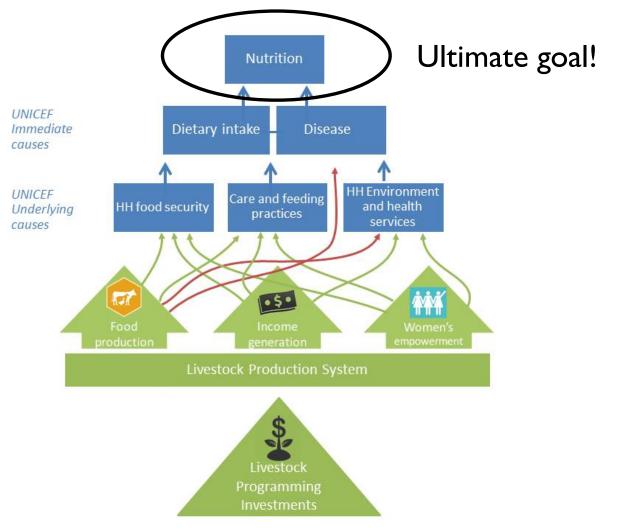
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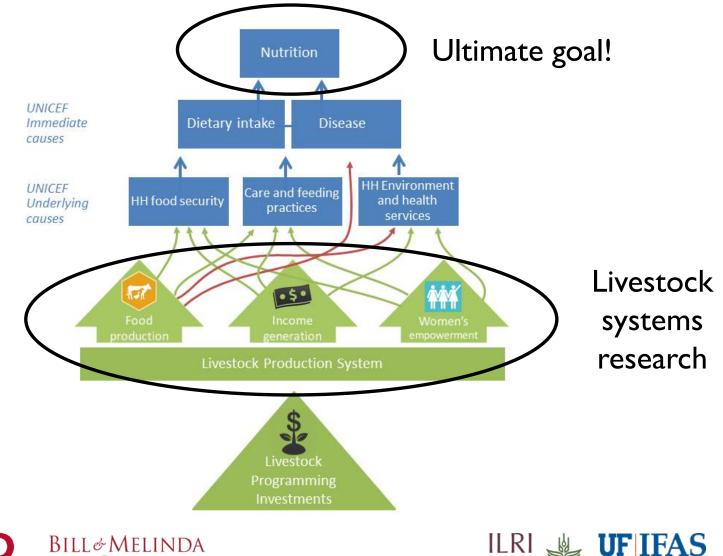


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Upstream

Downstream









Upstream

Inputs (genetics, feed etc.)

- Projects may focus on inputs required for animal health
- Feeding trials

Downstream









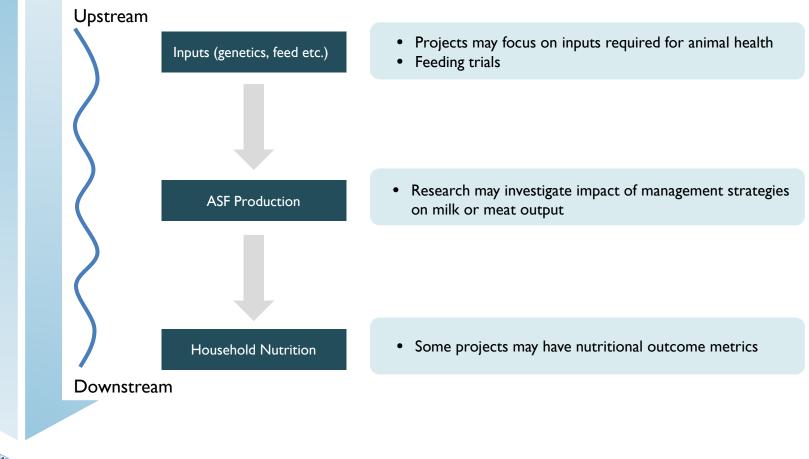
Upstream Projects may focus on inputs required for animal health Inputs (genetics, feed etc.) Feeding trials Research may investigate impact of management strategies ٠ **ASF** Production on milk or meat output Downstream



















Upstream

If my project is nutrition sensitive, but fairly "upstream", such as:

- Fodder production
- Feed contamination
- Access to grazing
- Animal management

How do I report in a way that is meaningful to human nutrition?

Downstream









Upstream

Downstream

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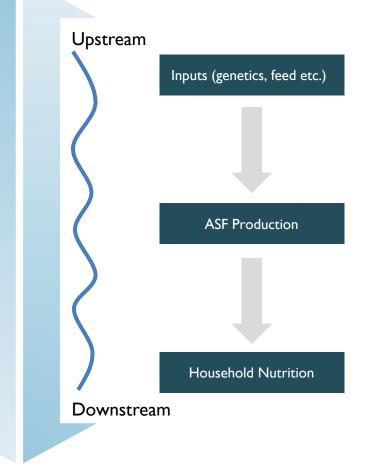
Depends on your data...









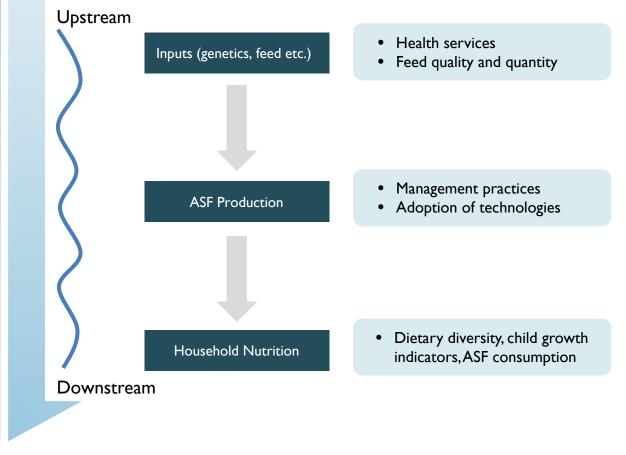










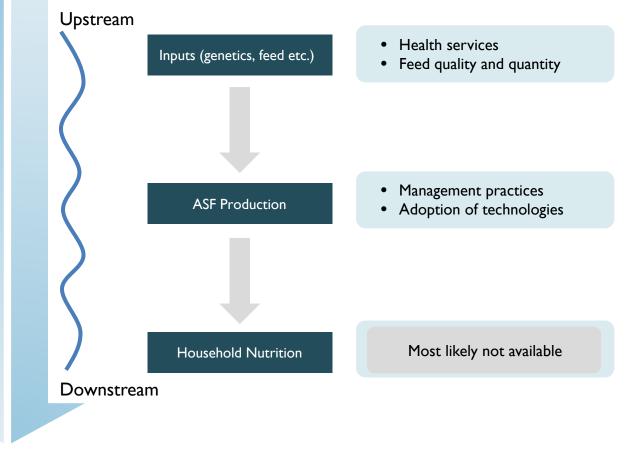










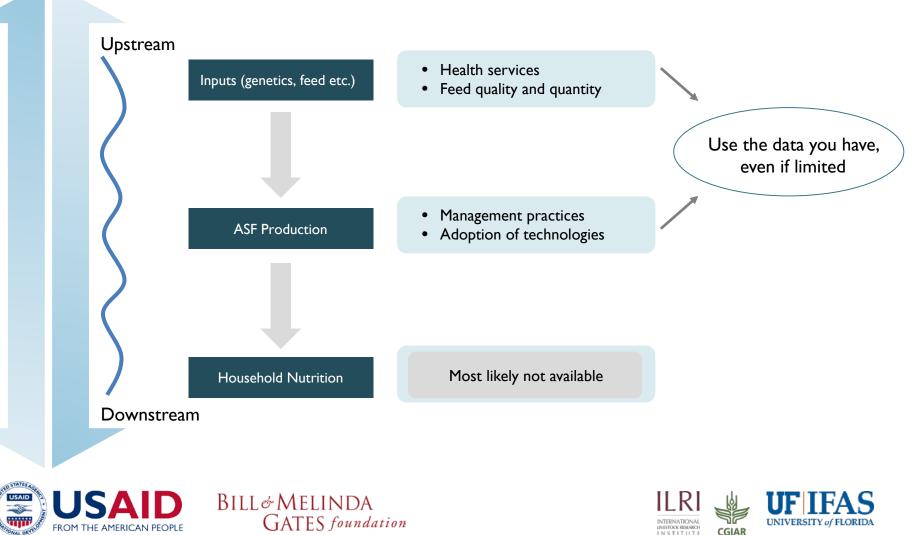




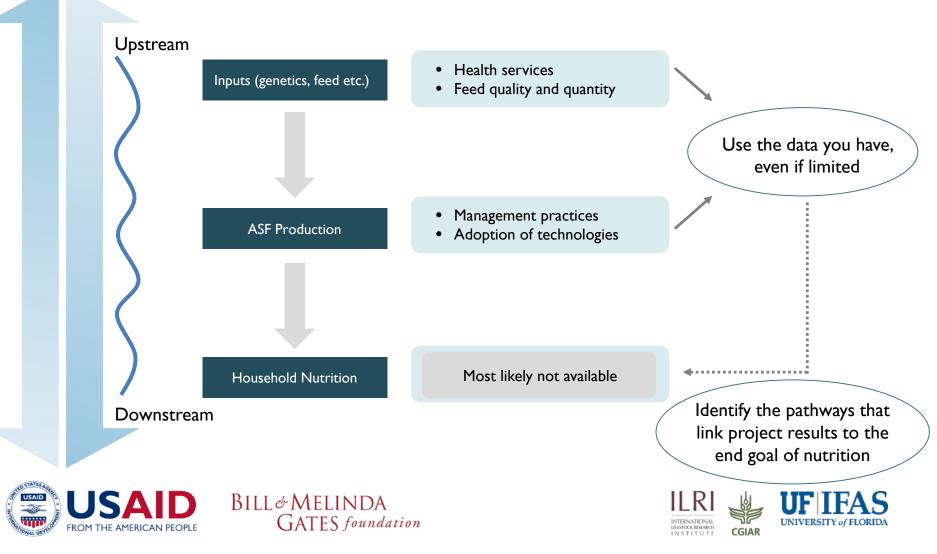






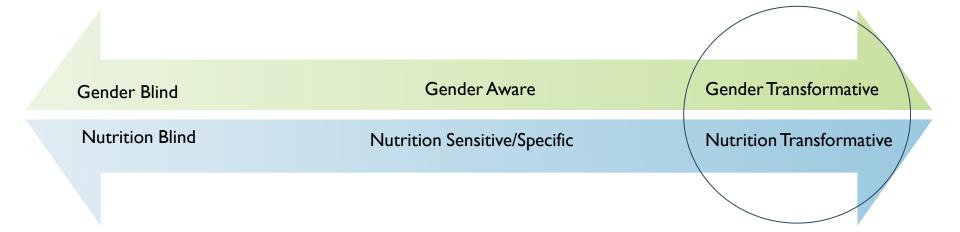








Gender and Nutrition Integration Continuum









Gender and Nutrition Transformative Projects

- Unlike Gender Blind studies, Transformative Projects *proactively* include gender and nutrition questions and approaches from the project design phase onward (even if they are a fodder project!)
 - Gender Analysis using Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)
 - Dietary diversity, 24 hour food recall, child growth, etc.
- Explicitly considers the underlying structures and issues that perpetuate inequitable gender and nutrition systems, can include:
 - o Information on intra-household power dynamics, gendered decision making, etc.
 - Policies, resources, infrastructure etc. that affect gender or nutrition
 - For example, Leadership in Farm Cooperatives or access to credit and loans how is this actually functioning from a gender perspective?







Let's Recap







Let's Recap

But my project is not a gender project...







Let's Recap

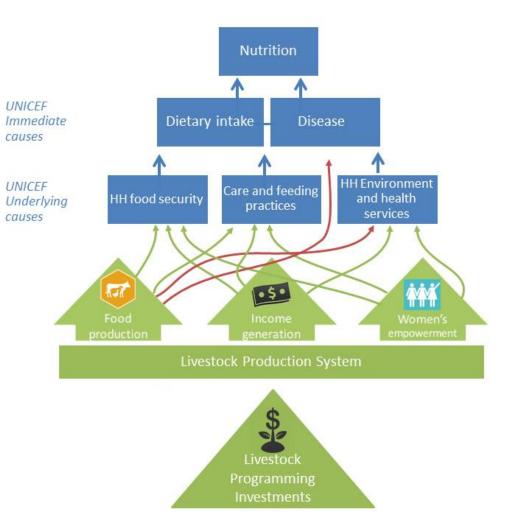
But my project is not a gender project...

But my project is not a nutrition project...









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Steps in determining appropriate framing and reporting

Where is your project on the integration continuum?	 Are you gender blind? Are you nutrition sensitive? Are you gender and nutrition transformative?
What data did you collect that might inform nutrition or gender outcomes?	 Sex-disaggregated data? ASF consumption? Increased income? Gendered decision making?
How do you report on the collected data to reflect, inform or affect gender and nutrition outcomes?	 Who is your ultimate audience? What deliverable is audience appropriate? Can the same information relevant for multiple stakeholders?

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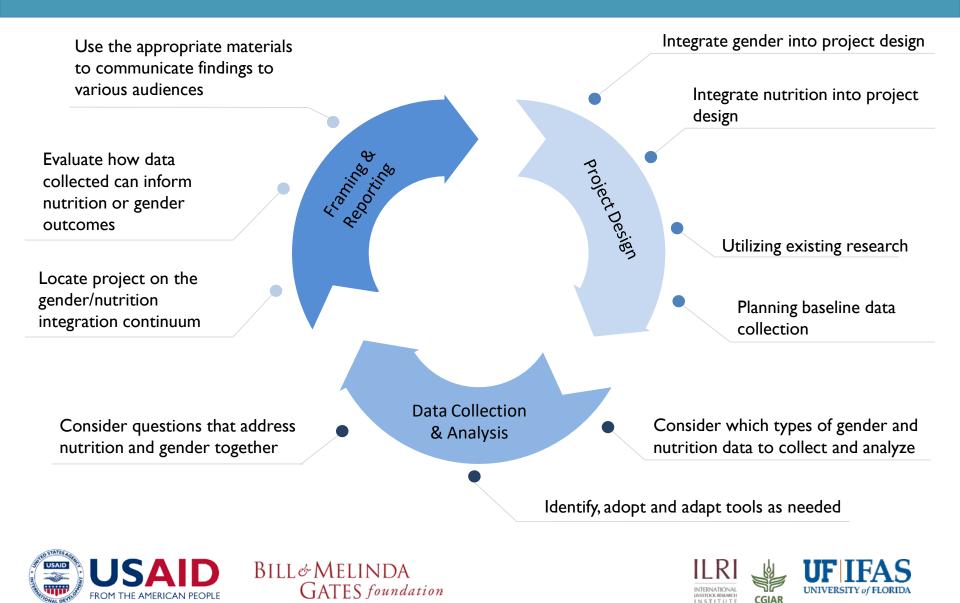


FINAL REVIEW









INSTITUTE



QUESTIONS?







Resources

- Gender in the Global Research Landscape (Elsevier Report) <u>https://www.elsevier.com/___data/assets/pdf_file/0008/265661/ElsevierGenderReport_final_f</u> <u>or-web.pdf</u>
- Engendering Data and Methods Blog (CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research) <u>http://gender.cgiar.org/resources/engendering-data-methods-blog/</u>
- Gender, Agriculture, & Assets Project (GAAP) Toolkit on collecting gender and assets data in qualitative and quantitative program evaluations <u>http://gaap.ifpri.info/files/2010/12/GAAP_Toolkit_Feb_14.pdf</u>
- Increasing the Health and Nutritional Outcomes of the Government of Rwanda's "One Cow per Poor Family" Program from a Gender Perspective, <u>https://cgscholar.com/bookstore/works/increasing-the-health-and-nutritional-</u> <u>outcomes?category_id=common-ground-publishing</u>
- Understanding Empowerment in order to Improve Nutritional Outcomes: Initial Findings from Nepal Case Studies,

http://livestocklab.ifas.ufl.edu/media/livestocklabifasufledu/pdfs/Final-CCD_nepal_researchbrief_final_KRM.pdf







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