







Integrating Gender and Nutrition into the Data Collection & Analysis Phase of International Livestock Research Projects



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Gender and Nutrition Webinar 2

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Feed the Future Innovation

Lab for Livestock Systems











RECAP FROM THE FIRST WEBINAR



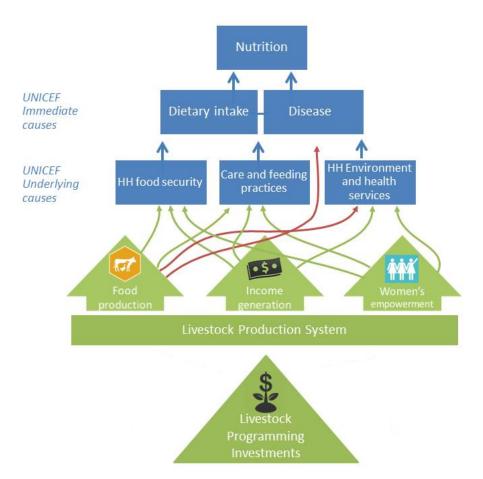








Modified UNICEF Nutritional Framework













Integrating Gender into the Research Content **Integrating Nutrition** into the Research Content A Samine & Course & C **Data Collection** & Analysis





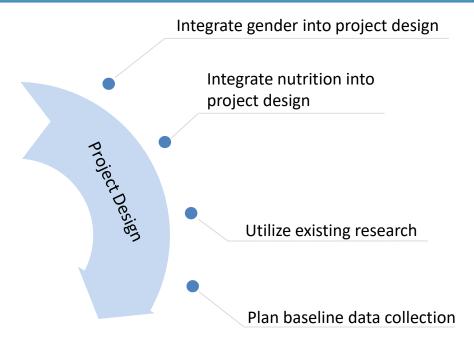








Project example – Dairy Project to Increase Milk Production and Improve Household Nutrition in Rural Africa













Examples from Webinar I

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











DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

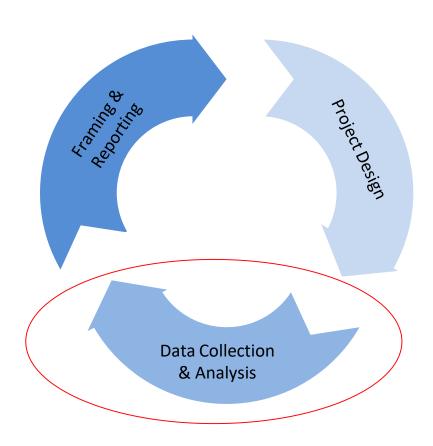
























What Do We Mean by Data Collection and Analysis?

This phase of the research cycle is the second point for integration of gender and nutrition into the project cycle

- Data collection: systematic process of collecting information to answer research question
- Data analysis: using data to test hypotheses or evaluate outcomes based on the research questions









For example:

- Quantitative data collection methods and analysis tools
- Qualitative data collection and analysis tools
- Ensure that a minimum of sex-disaggregated data is collected
- If appropriate, intersectionality is also incorporated with relevant data for the context (i.e. age, caste/ethnicity etc.)

Data Collection & Analysis

Consider which types of gender and nutrition data to collect and analyze











Types of Data Collection and Analysis

Quantitative:

- Methods: surveys, lab tests, anthropometric measurements
- Characteristics: defines and measures, assumes a fixed reality, uses statistics for analysis

Qualitative:

- Methods: interviews, ethnography, participant observation, focus group discussions
- Characteristics: descriptive, characterizes social phenomenon, assumes fluid dynamics,
 data analyzed thematically









Types of Data Collection and Analysis

Mixed Methods – quantitative and qualitative methods are used









Types of Data Collection and Analysis

Mixed Methods – quantitative and qualitative methods are used

Example: Is milk consumed in the home?

- Quantitative answers: number of times per week, amount of milk consumed in liters, etc.
- Qualitative answers: who makes decisions, seasonality of milk consumption, etc.











Sex-Disaggregated Data and Intersectionality

- Sex-disaggregated data: data collected and analyzed separately on males and females
- Key points to remember:
 - Not the same as comparisons of male- and female-headed households
 - o Involves asking "who" questions, i.e. who in the household milks the cows?
 - O Necessary not only for understanding women's roles, but also the gender dynamics as a whole
 - May require intra-household questionnaires (i.e. running the same survey twice with men and women)
- Intersectionality considers how other categorizations, including gender race/ethnicity, religion, class, age etc., intersect and overlap to create further systemic disadvantage or advantage within society









Consider outcomes of interest for gender (i.e. decision-making, time use, women's income etc.) or nutrition (stunting, dietary diversity, ASF consumption etc.)

Data Collection & Analysis

Consider which types of gender and nutrition data to collect and analyze

Identify, adopt and adapt tools as needed













SPOTLIGHT ON GENDER AND NUTRITION TOOLS











Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)



- Launched in 2012, developed by IFPRI, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and USAID, first tool of its kind to measure women's empowerment in the agriculture sector
- Two sub-indices: women's empowerment and gender parity



- Measures 5 domains of empowerment through survey questions:
 - Decisions about agricultural production
 - Access to and decision-making power over productive resources
 - Control over use of income
 - Leadership in the community
 - o Time use











Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI)





- WEAI pros: standardized, consistent data, comparable across countries
- WEAI cons: resource intensive, agriculture-specific
- To address concerns and new findings other versions of WEAI have been developed:
 Abbreviated WEAI, Project WEAI (Pro-WEAI), WEAI for Value Chains (under development),
 examples of adaptations for livestock (see resources)
- See resources page for links to more information about the WEAI











Nutrition Outcomes and Associated Tools

- Stunting, Wasting, Undernutrition
- Food Security
- Dietary Diversity
- ASF Consumption



- Anthropometric Measurements
- Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
- Dietary Diversity Questionnaire
- 24-hour Dietary Recall













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Leveraging the Dietary Diversity Questionnaire

- Household Dietary Diversity score of 0-12
- Women's Dietary Diversity score of 0-12
- Household ASF consumption 0-4
- Women's ASF consumption 0-4

Other important groups?

Infant and young children (6-23 months)























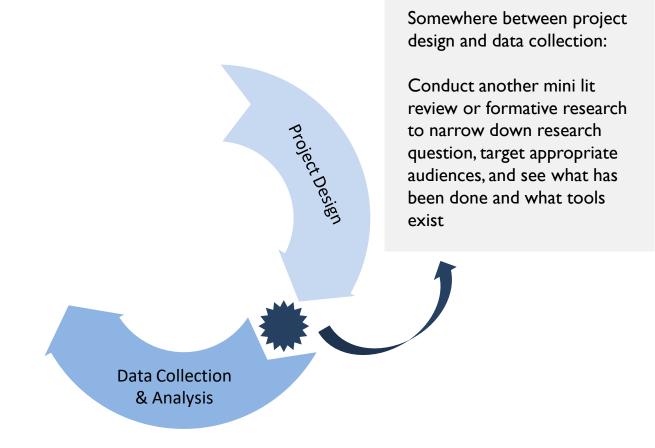






















Keep in mind this may be an

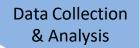


and there may be opportunities to integrate gender and nutrition even if data collection and analysis have already started

Somewhere between project design and data collection:

Conduct another mini lit review or formative research

Conduct another mini lit review or formative research to narrow down research question, target appropriate audiences, and see what has been done and what tools exist















 One way to think about this is with the gender and nutrition integration continuum

Consider questions that address nutrition and gender together

Data Collection & Analysis

Consider which types of gender and nutrition data to collect and analyze

Identify, adopt and adapt tools as needed













Gender and Nutrition Integration Continuum

Gender Blind	Gender Aware	Gender Transformative
Nutrition Blind	Nutrition Sensitive/Specific	Nutrition Transformative





















Integration of Sex-Disaggregated Data Asking "why" questions i.e. why are women not participating in trainings?

Gender Blind

Gender Aware

Gender Transformative

Nutrition Blind

Nutrition Sensitive/Specific

Nutrition Transformative









Integration of Sex-Disaggregated Data

Asking "why" questions i.e. why are women not participating in trainings?

Integration of tools that measure changes in resources or power structures (i.e. assets, decision-making, attitudes etc.)

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Nutrition-specific interventions address the immediate causes of undernutrition







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Interventions that are nutrition-sensitive or specific









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Interventions that are nutrition-sensitive or specific and gender transformative?









Does increased dairy production translate into increased consumption of ASF, increased income or dietary diversity?

Gender Blind

Questions that integrate gender and nutrition

Gender Transformative

Nutrition Blind

Nutrition Sensitive/Specific

Gender Aware

Nutrition Transformative

If women earn more income from dairy production increases, do they determine what happens with the income?













INTEGRATING GENDER AND NUTRITION

Project Example:

Dairy Project to Increase Milk Production and Improve Household Nutrition in Rural Africa











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?









QUESTIONS?











Coming Up

Webinar 3 in this series!

Topics and Registration:

- June 27 (8:30 EDT): Integration of gender and nutrition into final reporting of livestock research projects
- https://ufl.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_DiaK9ALvQt6n3RqjVyJIwg
- o For more information visit http://livestocklab.ifas.ufl.edu/events/

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems









Resources

- Cultural Practice Gender Resources: http://www.culturalpractice.com/resources/by-expertise/gender-360/
- WEAI Resource Center: http://weai.ifpri.info/
- Three things you need to know about sex-disaggregated data (A4NH):
 http://a4nh.cgiar.org/2014/05/05/three-things-you-need-to-know-about-sex-disaggregated-data/
- Data Needs for Gender Analysis in Agriculture (Doss, 2013):
 http://cdm15738.contentdm.oclc.org/utils/getfile/collection/p15738coll2/id/127482/filename/127693.pdf
- Gender, Agriculture and Assets Project (GAAP): http://gaap.ifpri.info/
- Qualitative research on women's economic empowerment and social protection, a research guide (FAO 2015): http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4420e.pdf
- Women's Empowerment in Livestock Index (WELI): https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/89300/1.3%20Galie_WELI.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y









Resources Continued

- Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) for Measurement of Household Food Access; Indicator Guide: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/eufao-fsi4dm/doctraining/hfias.pdf
- Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity: http://www.fao.org/3/a-i1983e.pdf











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