

Gender and Livestock Research in ILRI:

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The context: Livestock and Poverty

- 600 million of the poor in rural areas keep livestock---
-they have too few livestock and resources to sustain production
- Livestock as an asset, as a form of saving, a source of income providing 6-63% of household income depending on system, as social capital, important source of household nutrition, reducing vulnerability
- Women are responsible for most of livestock
- The control of assets including livestock and income derived from these assets by women has positive consequences for their decision making within the household and for household well being (nutrition, education, food security)

The context?

Why livestock?

- Livestock, especially small stock, form a critical rung on the asset ladder out of poverty
- Livestock are among the few assets women can own
- Livestock are “productive” assets; livestock and their products contribute to food and income security
- A targeted approach to livestock development programmes will improve overall impacts in terms of gender equity and poverty reduction

Existing knowledge, gaps and opportunities for a pro-poor, pro-women R&D agenda

- Women's ownership of livestock
- Women's role in livestock keeping
- Women's participation in livestock markets
- Links between women, livestock, nutrition and health
- Gender, NRM and climate change

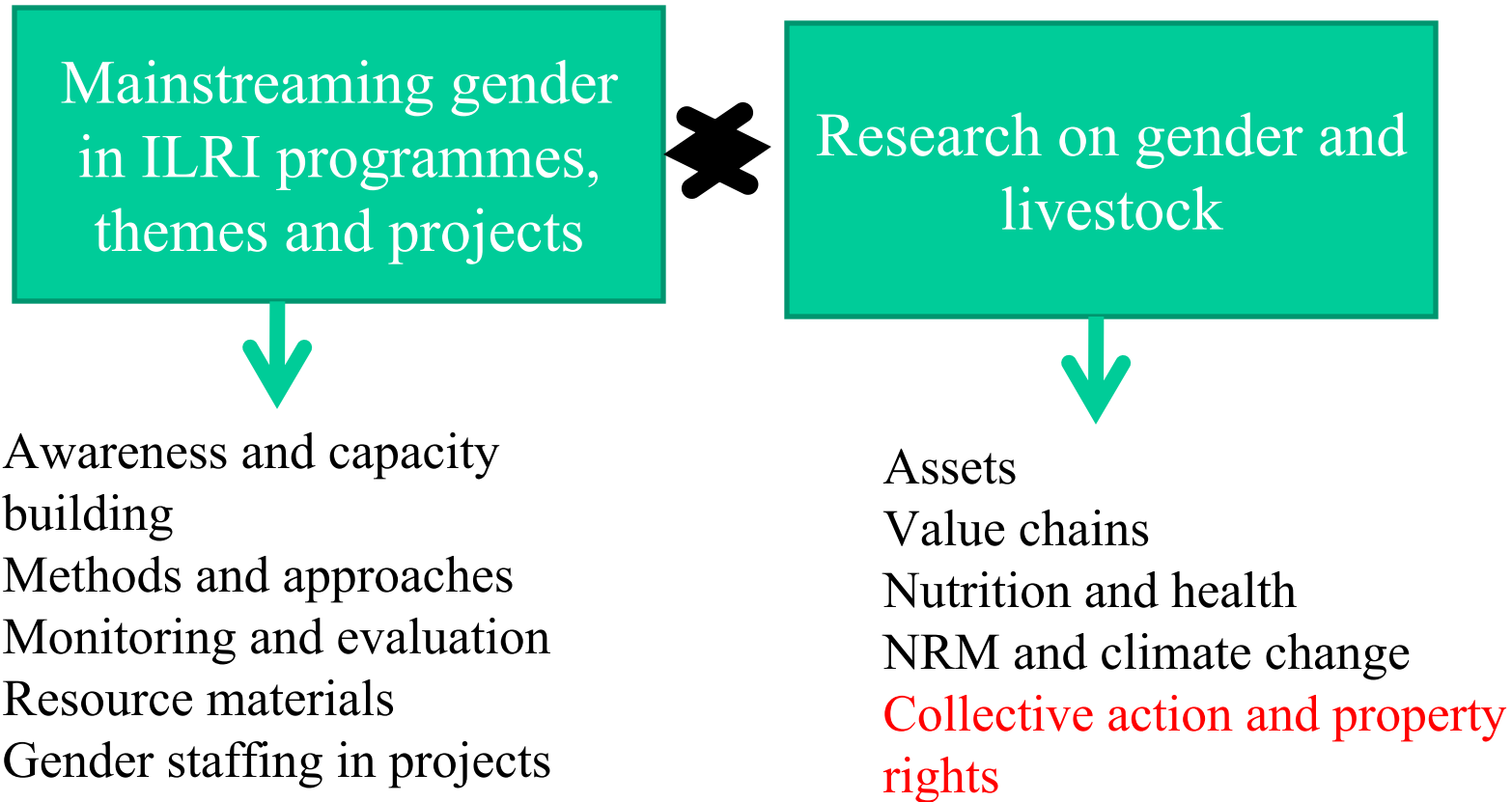


Areas of Focus for ILRI

- Mechanisms for securing women's access and control of livestock and other assets
- Promoting women's participation in formal and informal livestock and livestock product markets and increasing benefits accruing to them and their households
- Livestock, intra-household dynamics, asset ownership, and nutritional and health outcomes
- Women, livestock, natural resource management and climate change

Gender Strategy

A 2 pronged gender strategy



ILRI gender Task Force



1. Mechanisms for securing women's access

Objectives

- Co-develop and pilot test with development partners different mechanisms for increasing and securing women's livestock assets:
 - ❖ Index Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) to target women and women-owned livestock
 - ❖ Research to understand threats to women's ownership of livestock on the role of collective action in securing access and rights

Partnerships

- Insurance and micro-finance , Kenya and Ethiopia
- IIAM –Mozambique and UON, Kenya

2. Promoting women's participation in formal and informal livestock and livestock product markets

Research issues

- What are the pro-poor, pro-women value chains?
- What segments of the value chains have greatest benefits for women and their households?
- Strategies for increasing participation and benefits to women from value chains
- Role of collective action for increasing market participation (e.g co-operative dairy development scheme in India)

Partnerships: Government of Ethiopia, Heifer International, LOL etc



Project 1: Improving Productivity and Market Success (IPMS) of Ethiopian Farmers

A CIDA funded project, implemented by ILRI on behalf of Ethiopian Min of Ag and Rural Dev during 2005 –2011

10 Pilot Learning Woredas (PLWs) in 4 Regions

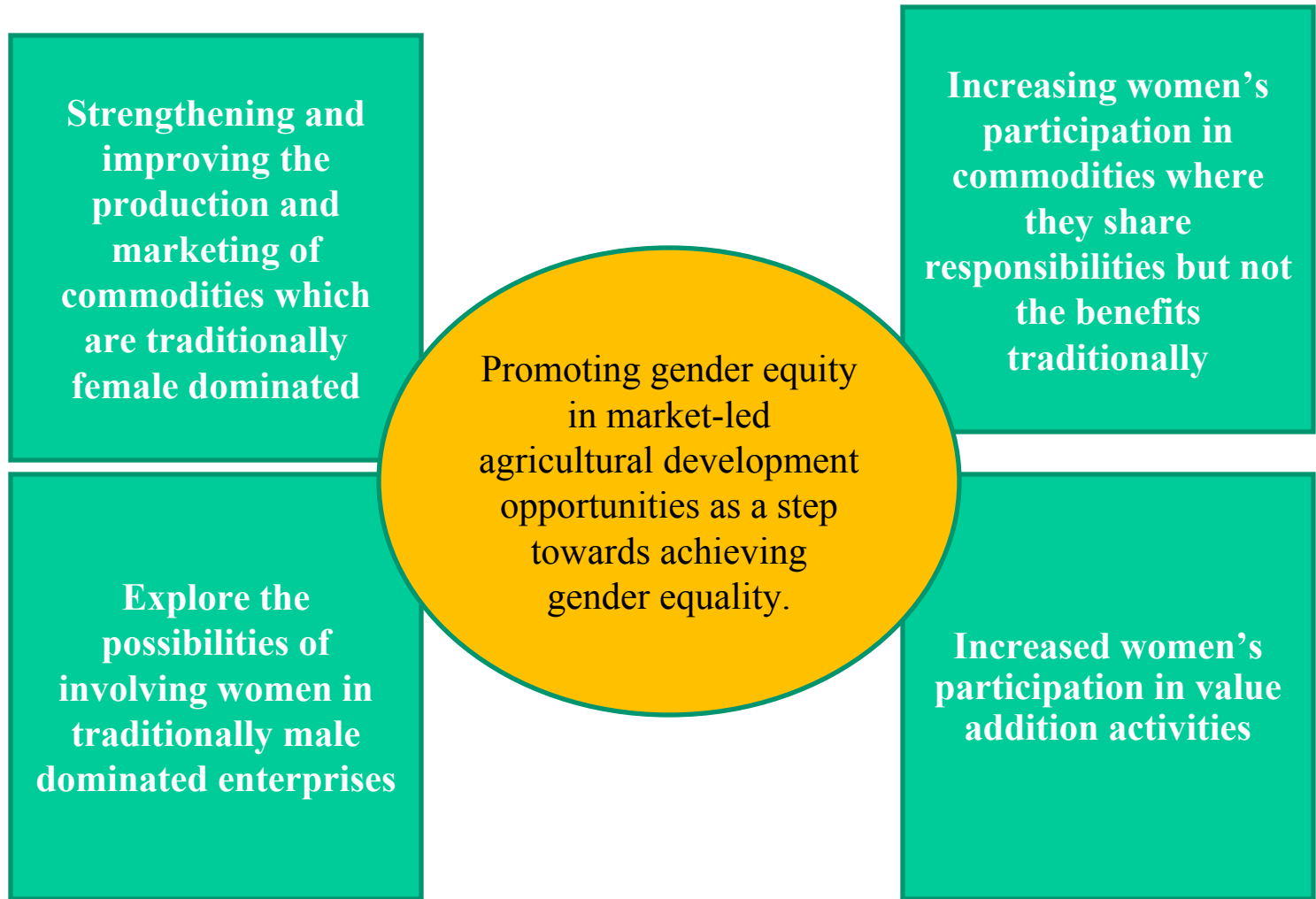
Goal: to improve the livelihoods of the rural poor through **improved productivity and market oriented agricultural production**

Purpose: to strengthen the **effectiveness of the Government's effort** to transform agricultural productivity and production, and rural development in Ethiopia



Project: Improving Productivity and Market Success (IPMS) of Ethiopian Farmers

Gender strategy



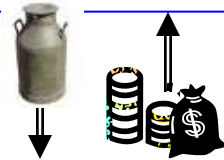
Project 2: East Africa Dairy

Development: The HUB approach

- Fully functioning, a dairy hub is a dynamic cluster of services and activities that generate greater income for dairy farmers through:
 - Milk sale
 - Purchase of inputs and services (feed, AI, etc..) on a check-off system
 - Possibility to save and get credit (“village banks”)
 - Access to training and information
- The hub approach has been used with other commodities (coffee, cashew nuts) but works best when regular inputs/services are required and production is recurrent (daily in case of milk).

Examples of services provided to farmers by the hub

FARMERS



CHILLING HUB



OTHER RELATED MEs



HARDWARE SUPPLIERS



VILLAGE BANKS



FIELD DAYS



AI & EXTENSION



FEED SUPPLY



TRANSPORTERS



TESTING

Source:

- In the East Africa Dairy Development (EADD) project model, the chilling plants are owned by the farmers (through farmers association or cooperatives depending on countries)
- Women in the hub:
 - Access to training, mainly on production (feeding, animal management, milk quality, breeding, etc..)
 - Open an account at the chilling/ bulking point in order to be able to access directly income from milk sale
 - Purchase of chilling plant shares as an investment
 - Set up a business as part of the hub
- Possible threats to women empowerment
 - Women traditionally control income from sale to traditional market (informal). Moving to formal outlets may decrease women control on this source of income
 - We still need to assess whether strategies promoted by the project in terms of increasing women' access to training, option to buy shares etc.. are working.

Project 3: Women and livestock value chains--Phase 1

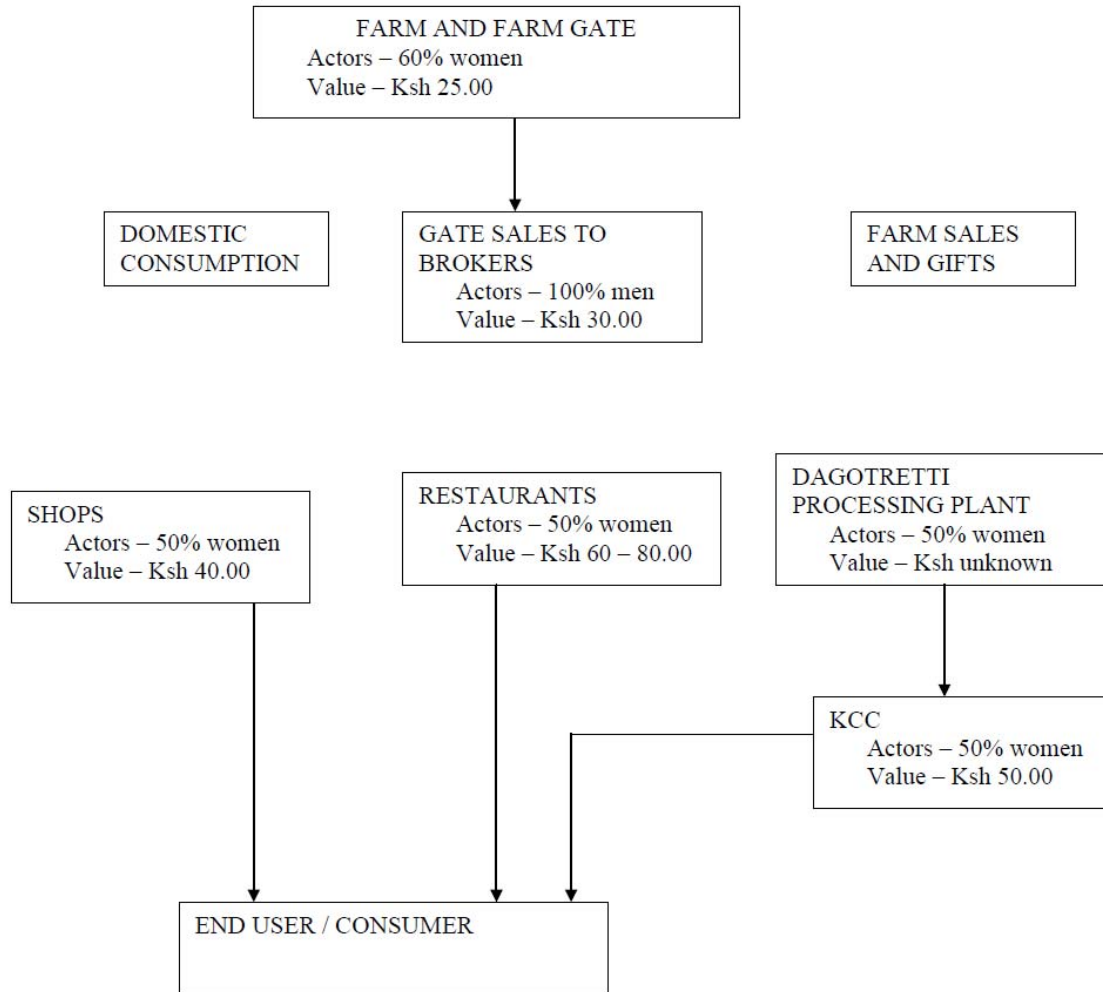
Rationale: Identify value chains, points of value chains and opportunities for increasing women's economic empowerment



- Where are women in different livestock value chains?
- Which value chains have most potential for increasing benefits to women and their households?
- What are the constraints and opportunities for men and women in different chains?
- Market preferences by men and women?

- Partners: Funds from IDRC and the Ford Foundation
- Heifer, Farm Africa, Land O Lakes, Sokoine University

Gendered Value Chain Analysis



- Where are the women in different value chains
- What are their roles
- What are the opportunities to increase benefits
- What are the impacts of different interventions on women

Focus group discussions to understand market preferences

Commodity	Women's order of market preference	Men's order of market preference
Indigenous meat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Broker 2. Neighbor 3. Shops/ restaurants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Neighbors 2. Shops/restaurants
Broiler meat	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual buyers
Indigenous eggs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Broker 2. Neighbor 3. Shops 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individuals 2. Shops 3. Neighbors
Exotic / Grade eggs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brokers 2. Neighbors 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individuals 2. Shops 3. Neighbors
Cow Milk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Broker 2. Neighbour 3. Dairy coop 4. Shops/ restaurants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dairy coops 2. Neighbours 3. Shops/restaurants 4. Brokers
Goat milk	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Neighbors / farm gate 	None given

3. Intra-household dynamics, asset ownership and nutrition and health outcomes

Rationale: Promoting animal production projects such as dairy projects has not necessarily led to improvements in nutrition especially child nutrition. Why?

Objectives

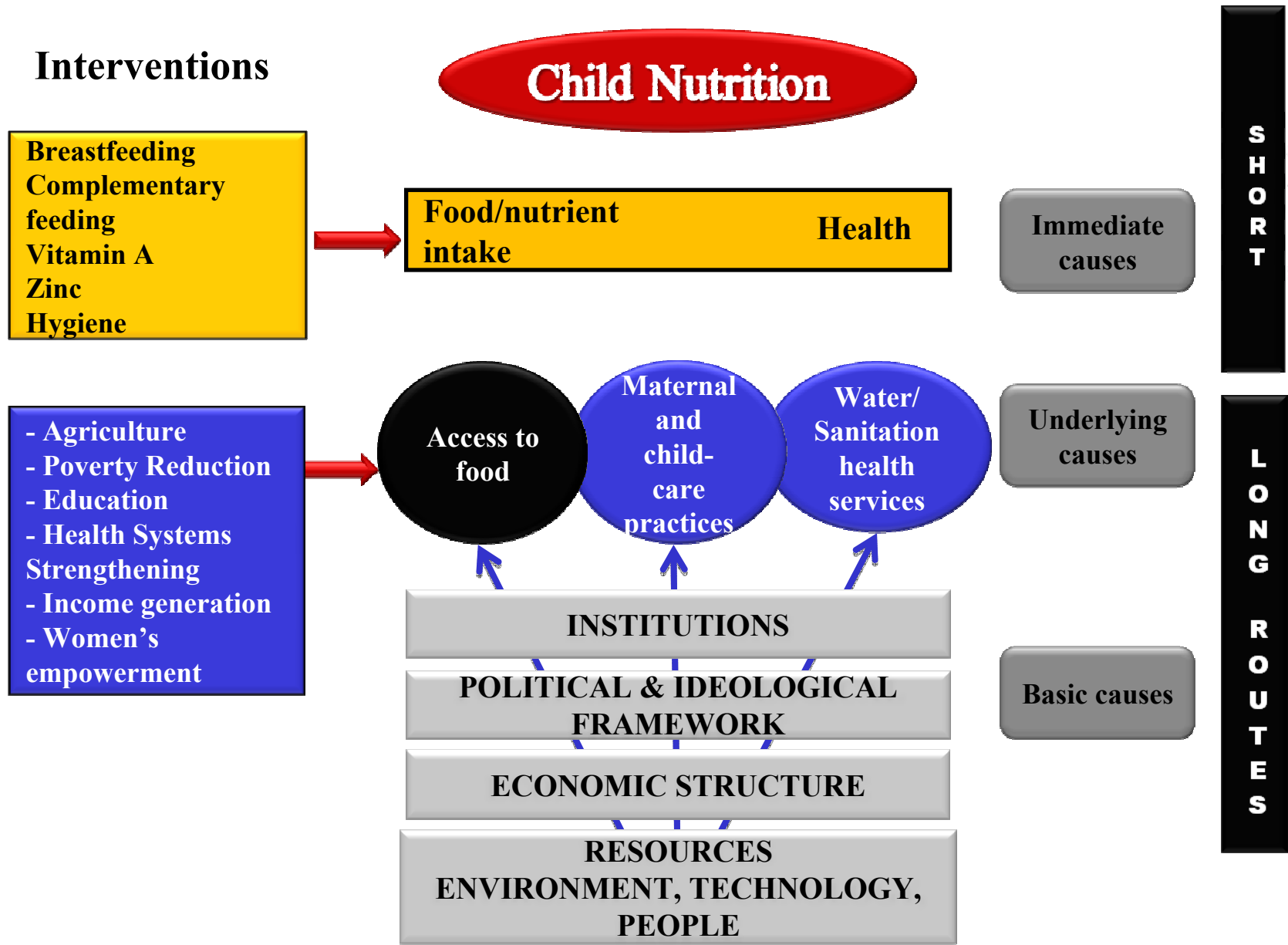
- Qualitative, quantitative and nutritional analysis of the implications of livestock ownership, intra household dynamics and health and nutrition outcomes
- Action research to test strategies that can improve health and nutrition outcomes of livestock keepers (e.g integrating nutrition education with dairy interventions)

Partners

- Emory University (development and public health departments), NGO partners working on livestock, nutrition (Heifer, LOL, EADD)



Project 1: Gender, livestock and Human Nutrition



- Using framework to understand how livestock intensification is influencing nutrition and health outcomes

Pathways

- Consumption of animal source foods from a household's own production
- Impacts on household income from sale of livestock products (can be spent on other food, or not)
- Impacts on productivity of cropping systems through nutrient cycling
- Impacts on the allocation of labour, including labour for care of children
- Impacts on human disease incidence from livestock keeping

Levels of intensification

Low-income smallholder households without cattle

Low-income smallholder households with indigenous cattle with no or very irregular milk sales

Low-income smallholder households already participating in formal milk markets (still low market orientation)

Low-income smallholder households with cross or purebred dairy cows and regular milk sales.



Research with men, women, women with young children on time allocation, consumption and expenditure decision making

4. Women, Livestock and NRM

Key Issues

- Managing NR to increase access by women to feed and fodder resources (private and common property lands)--Tanzania
- Gendered impacts of climate change and the role of women in adaptation mechanisms

Objectives

- Increasing livestock productivity and competitiveness, as well as food security through dual purpose feed and feed resources
- Action oriented research to test different interventions and resources (including information) for men and women for dealing with climate variability/change

Partners

- IDRC, Regional Universities (Sokoine), ICRAF?

Project 1: Women, small ruminants and dual purpose crops

Rationale

- Women manage small ruminants in many countries and a crop-livestock focus has double potential for food and nutrition security and economic empowerment

Objectives

- Increasing livestock productivity and competitiveness, as well as food security through dual purpose feed and feed resources

Partners

- IDRC, Regional Universities (Sokoine), CIP, ARI?

Gender in M&E

- Core set of gender, livestock and livelihood indicators disaggregated monitored and collected across all projects and programs
 - Assets (livestock, non livestock)
 - Labour, roles and responsibilities
 - Food security and food consumption
 - Income and income control
- Gender sensitive methods for data collection
 - Male and Female Adult Modules
 - Who collects data?
 - Process for data collection

Conclusions

- Strategy to integrate gender not only in the participatory research but all research
- Integrating gender and new research on gender and livestock
- Increasing staff with gender skills
- Capacity building—Need to link with other CG centres, specialist capacity organizations

A Workshop on Gender and Market-oriented Agriculture 2010 (AgriGender 2010): Research to Practice

9-11 Nov 2010: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Objectives:

- To bring together researchers, practitioners, private sector and donors that have been working on efforts to promote market oriented agriculture in which gender is an integral component, to share lessons
- To synthesize lessons on what works in integrating gender and promoting women to participate in and benefit from agricultural markets
- To collate empirical evidence of the poverty, equity, food security and nutritional impacts of market-oriented agriculture
- To begin to build a new paradigm for market-oriented research and funding that serves the interests of women

www.ilri.org/povertygender