

Perspectives in Nutrition, Agricultural, and Gender Research for Development

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CIMMYT – 50th Year Anniversary

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Agriculture

Nutrition

Gender

Research



Agriculture

Nutrition

Gender

Research

- 2003 Maputo Declaration
- 2009 l'Aquila G8 Commitments
- 2016 G20 Commitments
- Feed the Future
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Private sector
- New players
- ODA slide reversed
- Agricultural aid up almost 80% since 2006

Agriculture

Nutrition

Gender

Research

- HarvestPlus
- GAIN
- SUN
- London Olympic Hunger Summit 2008
- 1000 Days Advocacy
- World Food Prize 2016



Dr. Maria Andrade, Dr. Robert Mwangi,
Dr. Jan Low, & Dr. Howarth Bouis

Agriculture

Nutrition

Gender

Research

- MDGs
- Girls' education advances
- Better health outcomes
- New recognition
- Commitments at 2016 Humanitarian Summit

Agriculture

Nutrition

Gender

Research

- 2016 G20 agriculture research and development recognition
- 2016 CGIAR governance reforms

Agriculture

Nutrition

Gender

Research

New
Directions

Agriculture

Nutrition

Gender

Research

- Direct connection - nutrition considerations must be a part of research and development
- A4NH – CGIAR
- Under and over-nutrition
- Non-communicable diseases - leading cause of human death (Sibanda)
- Health Interactions
- Shift from production emphasis to broader issues (Fan) - nutrition, health, climate change, energy, gender
- Emphasis on impact

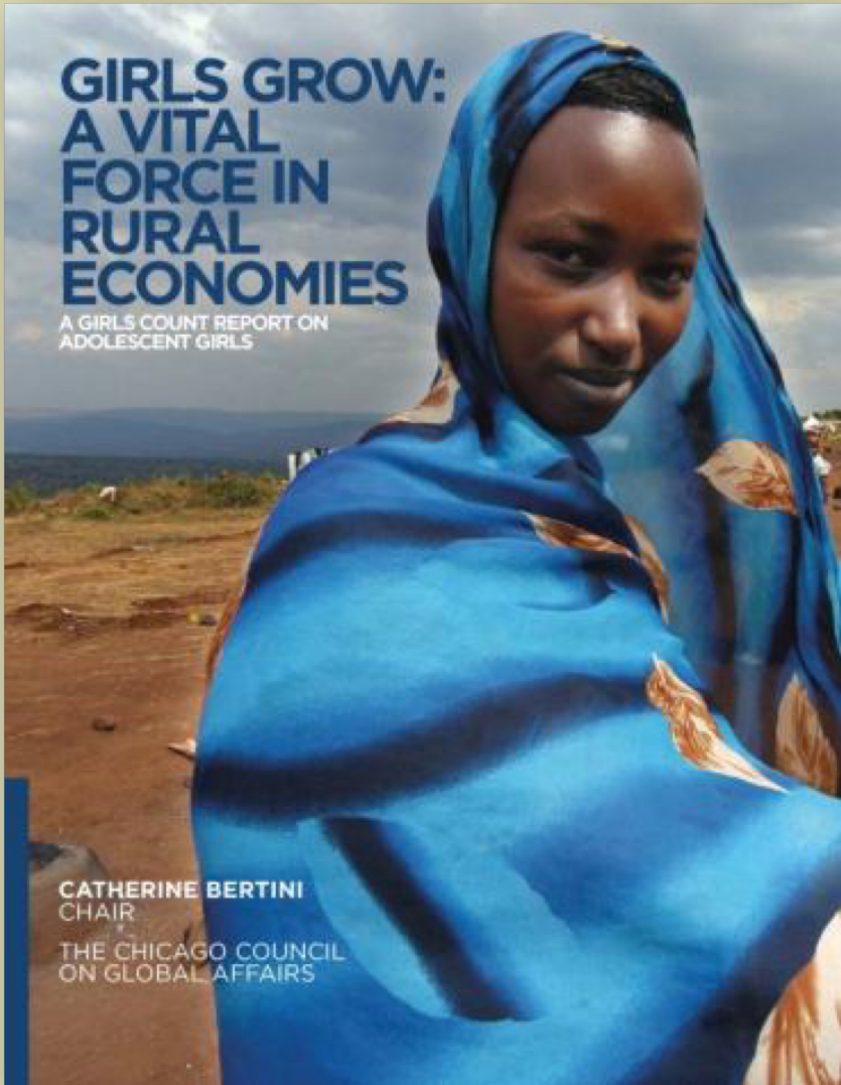
Agriculture

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Research

- Women eat last
- Breastfeeding
- 1000 Days
- Education
- Listening to women (CIMMYT)
- Don't forget girls
- Recruiting and training women
 - AWARD



Invisible Women

Catherine Bertini

Abstract: Women are ubiquitous and critical to the nutritional well-being of their families, yet they are often invisible to policy-makers, public officials, community leaders, and researchers. Effecting significant decreases in the number of hungry poor people, as well as the improvement of nutritional and economic outcomes, requires policy in addition to operational and research priorities that are directed at the needs of women and girls.

Food is grown to be consumed: by livestock, fish, even vehicles. But of course, the primary consumer of food is humankind. And the primary providers of food as meals – in virtually all of the developing world and much of the developed world – are women. As I remarked in my plenary address to the Fourth World Conference on Women in September 1995 in Beijing, China:

Women eat last. In almost every society in the world, women gather the food, prepare the food, serve the food. Yet most of the time, women eat last. A woman feeds her husband, then her children, and finally – with whatever is left – she feeds herself. Even pregnant women and breast feeding women often eat last when, of all times, they should eat first.¹

Should you be tempted to assume such practices are no longer the norm, consider the findings outlined in the Institute for Developmental Studies' 2014 BRIDGE report *Gender and Food Security: Towards Gender-Just Food and Nutrition Security*: "Even during pregnancy, 'special care is not always taken to ensure women receive enough food.'"²

Twenty years after the Fourth World Conference on Women, it is not just the household pecking order for food consumption that is a concern, but also the invisibility of women when it comes to policy-making at every level: from the household, to the community, to the private sector, to research, to local, regional, and national governments.

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Agriculture

Nutrition

Gender

Research

- New Crops
 - Adaptability
 - Taste
 - Presentation
 - Time, resources, and energy to cook
 - Adoption Education
 - Nutritional impact

Agriculture

Nutrition

Gender

Research

Business Reason for Gender and Nutrition

- WFP experience
- Hoes and Radios
- Cornell: AWARE, WIT (Coffman)
- Guidance to scientists

GENDER CHECKLIST

Women play a major role in agriculture, and women's control of resources is critical for poverty reduction. But projects that don't anticipate the impacts on women or identify the constraints to women's full participation often fail to reach their objectives, or may have unintended effects on girls. That is why it is critical that we identify strategies to ensure that our work is gender inclusive. A large share of the proposals we receive are gender blind, that is, they do not address the specific different constraints that women and men face, and thus do not identify strategies to overcome these constraints. This reduces the sustainability of the project and its impact on poverty and can inadvertently reinforce gender inequalities, particularly in the next generation.

The overall objective of the Checklist is to ensure that grantees' understanding of household production includes (1) who (women, men, girls, and boys) does what activities, (2) who has access to what resources, and (3) who makes what decisions regarding household production. Where it is determined that girls, especially adolescent girls, play an important role in agriculture or are expected to be substantially affected by the project, girls' roles, resources, decisions, and project outcomes should be integrated into the project. The questions in the Checklist are not meant to provide concrete solutions to each issue. Rather, they are designed to guide the program officer's interaction with the grantee in the proposal development phase for each of the four pillars of the Foundation's Agricultural Program. Program officers also are encouraged to return to the checklist throughout the course of the project cycle as they continue to dialogue about gender issues with the grantee.

The questions in the left-hand column are the suggested initial questions to ask of the grantee; the right-hand column suggests follow-up questions or points that can be used to stimulate further discussion of the issues, where warranted.

OVERARCHING QUESTIONS

What are the <i>practical implications</i> of the different roles and status of women, girls, men and boys in the project area for the <i>feasibility</i> of the project and its <i>effective</i> design?
How will the project accommodate the different roles of women and girls, men and boys?
How will the project affect women and men?
What is the strategic potential of the project for enhancing the status of women and girls and promoting greater opportunities for them?
How can the project contribute, long-term, to the significant involvement of women and their empowerment as leaders?

IDENTIFICATION OF THE TARGET POPULATION

Are basic demographic data, disaggregated by age and sex, presented? (e.g. # women and men farmers, sex of household head, literacy or numeracy rates)	When the data is disaggregated by sex, is information collected on women in male headed households as well as female headed households?
How does the project aim to involve women and men in proportionate numbers to how they are already involved in the respective activity or action?	If the project targets smallholder farmers generally and women represent 80% of smallholders in the region, how will the grantee ensure that 80% of participants and beneficiaries are women?
What role do smallholder women and men play in priority setting?	How have both men's and women's needs for technologies been identified? What groups or organizations were consulted about priorities for research? What was the participation of women and men in the consultation processes?
How have local farmer organizations been consulted in the proposal development process? Have women's groups been consulted in the proposal development	If local groups were consulted, was it women only, men only, or mixed sex groups? If there was no direct consultation, what other means were used to gather

**GENDER IMPACT STRATEGY
FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**



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Recommendations

- Establish broad mission
- Think people and how crops help them
- Work toward specific goals
- Build interactive projects
- Diversify support
- Think through - in advance health, nutrition, gender implications of all projects
- Train scientists/researchers on gender and nutrition inclusion
- Set guidelines, expectations, and accountability

