



Improving nutrition through gender inclusivity

Symposium on improving nutrition in Dryland areas.

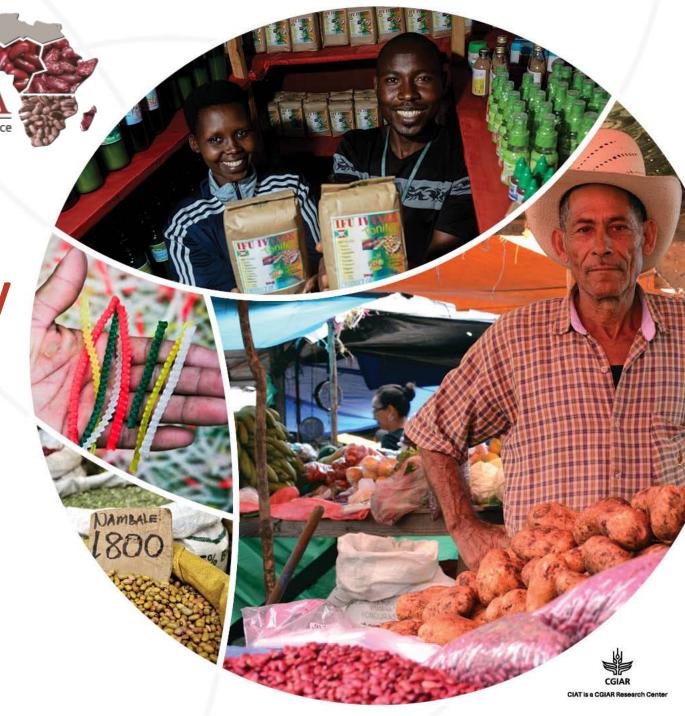
Arusha, Tanzania.

7th August 2018

Eileen Bogweh Nchanji (PhD)

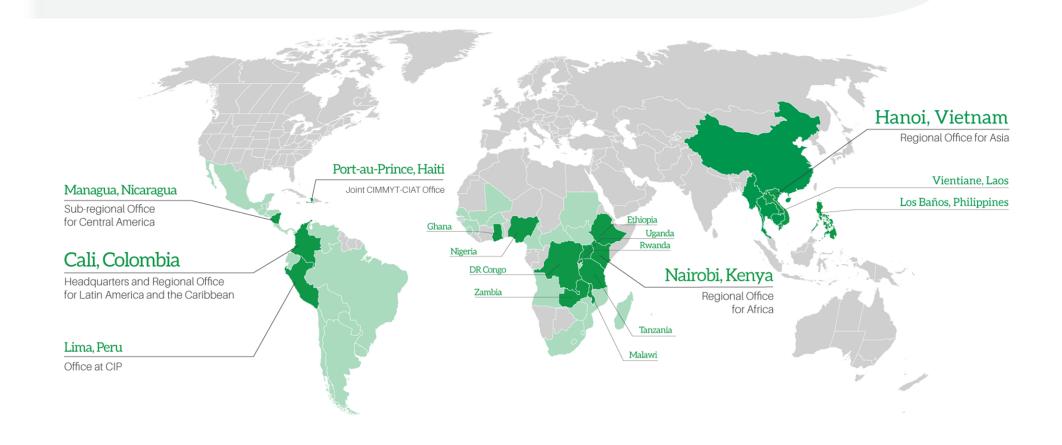
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CIAT AROUND THE WORLD

We work in 53 countries from 21 offices













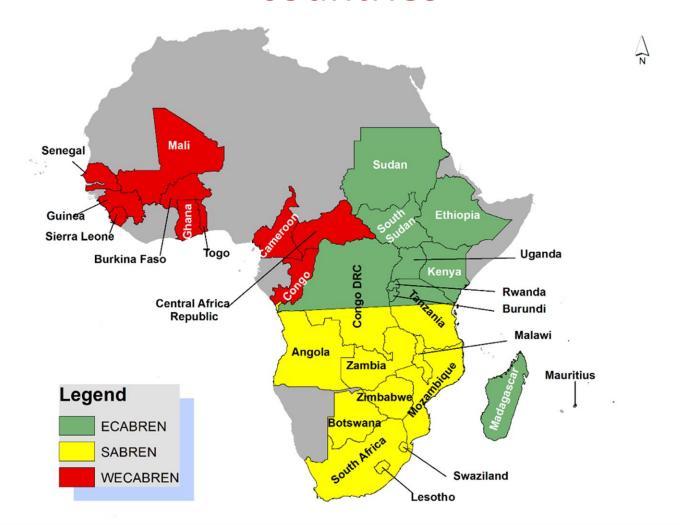
RESEARCH PROGRAM ON

Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security





Pan Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA) - member countries





Why is a gender lens important in Nutrition

- ➤ Gender and nutrition are inextricable parts of the vicious cycle of poverty
- There is overwhelming evidence that gender inequality exacerbates food insecurity and malnutrition.
 - About 60% of the world's hungry people are women and girls,
 - 20% are children under five.
- ➤ Gender and nutrition are not stand-alone issues; agriculture, nutrition, health and gender are interlinked and can be mutually reinforcing

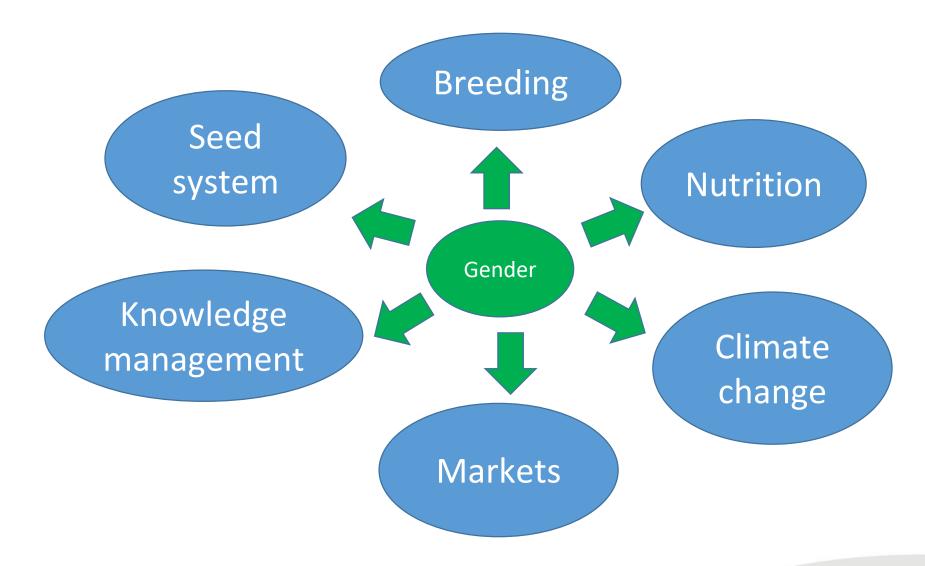


Synergy between Nutrition and Gender

- Nutrition is an entry point for addressing gender sensitive issues through nutrition education, school-based and youth programmes and agriculture extension, among others
- ➤ What works in one country or region, may not work as well, or even be counterproductive, in another location.
- ➤ Nutrition education needs to target women and men
- Improving nutrition empowers people and helps them generate income, cognitive development, educational attainment and productivity

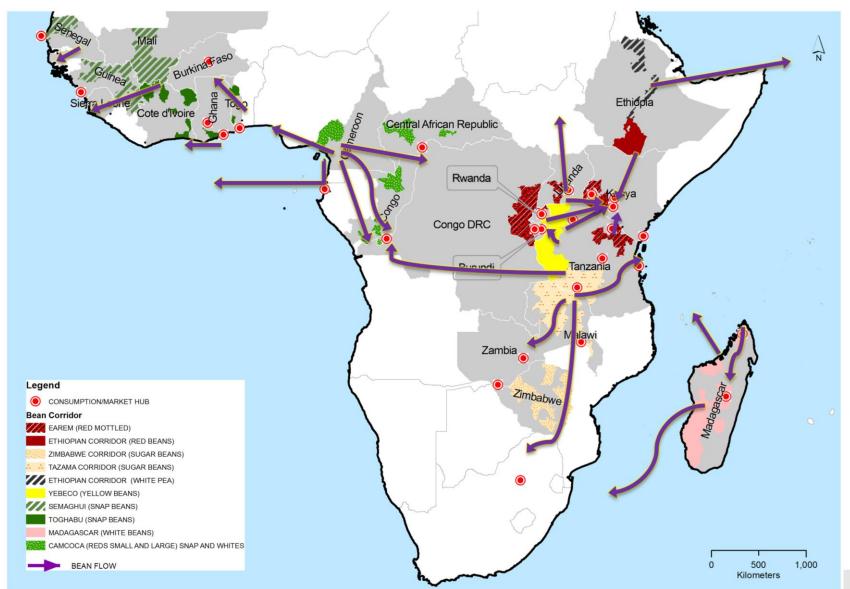


Mainstreaming gender within PABRA





Commodity corridor approach in Africa





Gender responsive nutrition: PABRA case study



- Integrate gender in nutritional analysis, education on biofortified beans, keeping nutrients when processing/cooking, food safety measures in value chain, promoting time and labour saving technologies
- Hazard Analysis Critical Control Analysis, Launching nutritious bean products



Labour saving technologies =More time for nutrition







Labour saving technologies =More time for nutrition





Processed and unprocessed bean products which target all actors in the bean value chain















What more can we do

- ➤ Intersectional approach
- > Church as a channel for nutrition education
- ➤ Appearance of food
- Involve all stakeholders in program designs and implementation (example of a school feeding program)
- > Follow up (monitoring and evaluation) of what works or not and why?



Challenges

- Food culture and taboos
- ➤ How to have processed and nutritious food
- ➤ Decision making on income use
- ➤ More efforts on transformative change is slow (changes in behavior and norms) at all levels
- ➤ Balancing household tasks
- **→** Policies







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