

**Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH)
Gender-Nutrition Methods Workshop
Nairobi, 6-7 December, 2013**

Workshop Summary Report





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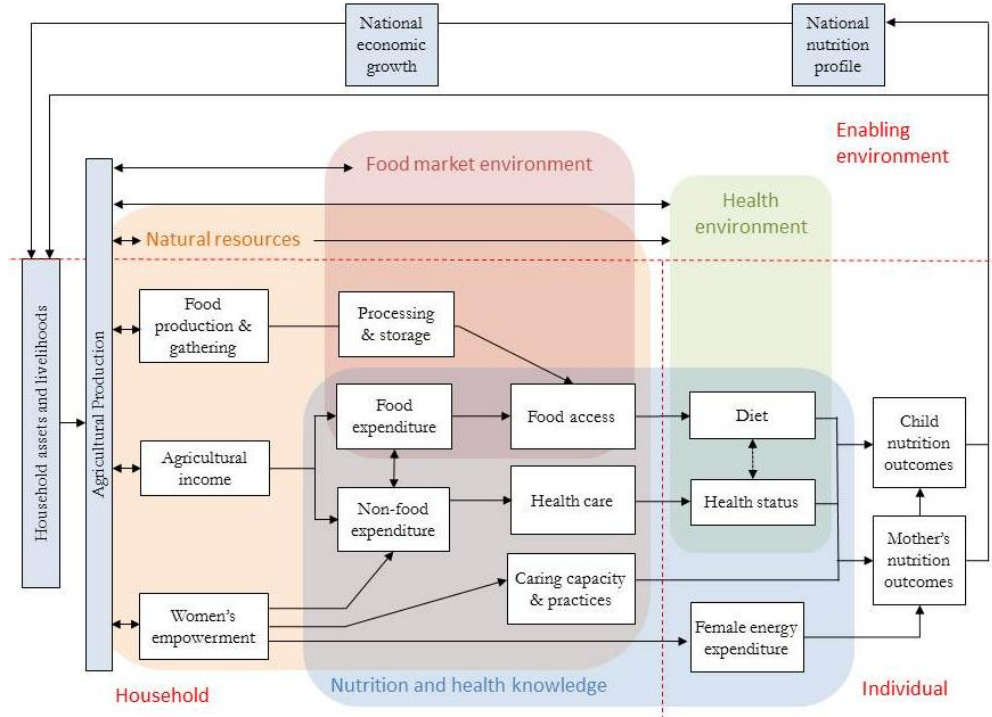
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

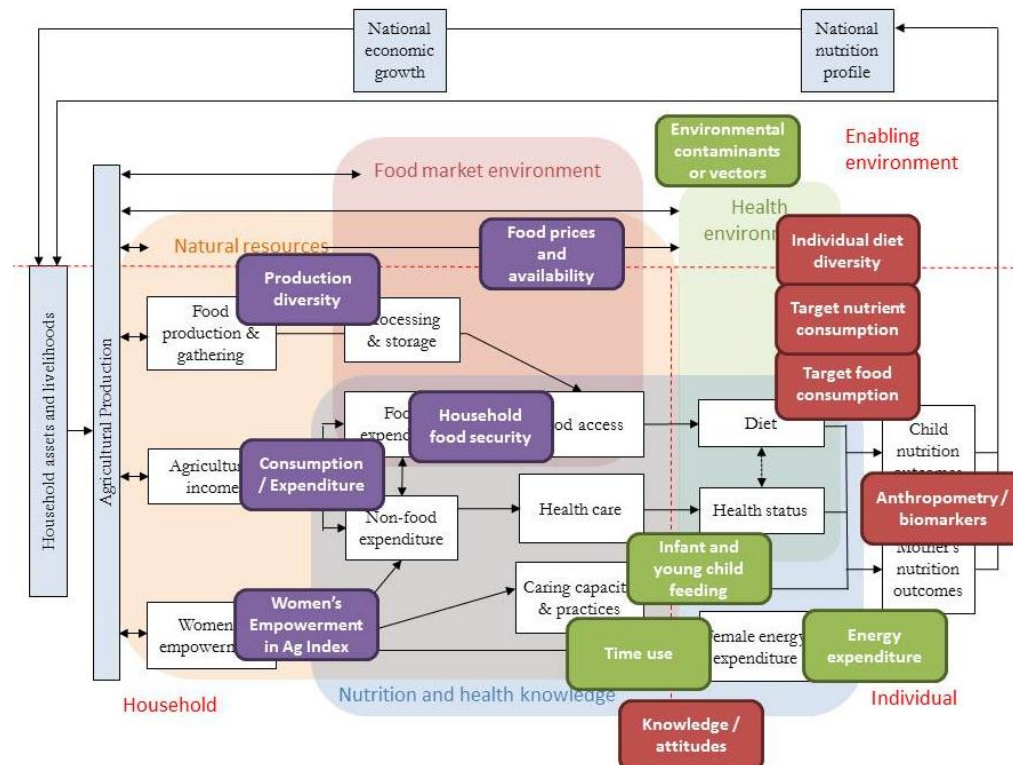
A4NH	Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CRP	CGIAR Research Program
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
IDO	Intermediate Development Outcome
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
KAP	Knowledge, attitudes, and practices
LaF	Livestock and Fish
MDDS	Minimum Dietary Diversity Score, for children 6-59 months old
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
PIM	Policies, Institutions and Markets
SLO	Strategic Level Outcome
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WDDS	Women’s Dietary Diversity Score
WEAI	Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WLE	Water, Land and Ecosystems

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK LINKING AGRICULTURE TO NUTRITION

Source: Herforth A. and Harris J. Improving Nutrition through Agriculture: Understanding and Applying Key Pathways and Principles. USAID-SPRING Technical Brief #1. Washington, D.C., forthcoming.



Conceptual Framework Linking Agriculture to Nutrition with potential indicators



WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Links to workshop presentations and associated resources or publications are embedded throughout this report. Click on the presenter's name to take you to the session's presentation on SlideShare. Please note that not all sessions had a formal presentation. Click on other links embedded in this report to access key resources and publications.

SESSION 1: WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, AND WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

John McDermott welcomed everyone to the workshop and reviewed the purpose of the workshop, the objectives, and how relevant the discussion would be to the CGIAR and to our development partners working in agriculture and nutrition.

SESSION 2: GENDER AND NUTRITION IN THE CGIAR RESULTS FRAMEWORK

[Nancy Johnson](#) provided an overview of the CGIAR strategic results framework highlighting the outcomes that were the focus of this workshop. "Improved nutrition and health" is a strategic level outcome (SLO), a new area for the CGIAR. The intermediate development outcomes (IDOs) describe direct benefits to beneficiaries or changes in the enabling environment. CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs) have to be clear about how their research can realistically contribute to the IDOs. Our workshop will focus on two IDOs – nutrition and gender and empowerment – and CRPs working on the nutrition IDO are primarily the ones who are participating in this workshop. Although each CRP will have its own impact pathway – how agricultural research and development contributes to improved nutrition, we should share a common understanding of how agriculture contributes to improved nutrition to help facilitate collaboration and consistency.

Key questions and discussion points:

- Where does gender work that does not necessarily address empowerment, but is trying to inform research, fit in the IDOs?
 - There are important gender issues and research question related to all the IDOs (e.g., productivity, income, natural resource management), not just empowerment or nutrition.
- What ages define 'young children'?
 - In some cases, young children may mean children less than 2 years of age. In other cases, young children may mean children less than 5 years of age.

SESSION 3: AGRICULTURE-NUTRITION PATHWAYS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF GENDER

[Jody Harris](#) provided an overview, from the nutritionists' perspective, on how agriculture can address malnutrition. Using a conceptual framework that describes the links between agriculture and nutrition (see page 2 of this report), Jody reviewed the pathways that link agriculture to nutrition and cited some of the seminal work that has tested the theories or assumptions along these pathways, highlighting where gender considerations are particularly important. Click [here](#) for a selection of resources related to topics presented in this session.

Key questions and discussion points:

- How does this framework show links to inclusive economic growth?
 - The framework is from a nutrition perspective. A lot is known about the right-hand side of the diagram and nutritionists have tried to demonstrate links to the left-hand side. There is still scope to think broader about the economic situation and intra-household processes.
 - Looking more closely at the correlations between GDP and nutrition, a lot of CGIAR work has been done around poverty. In Ethiopia, the government is working on agriculture growth and poverty reduction, with an interest in food aid and how it could be done more effectively. A lot of interesting work that addresses the purple boxes (see second figure on page 2 of this report) – e.g., Tackling the Agriculture and Nutrition

- Disconnect in India project ([TANDI](#))– has looked closely at this correlation and the proportion of stunting that can be attributed to different issues, e.g., water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), for example.
- Lisa Smith’s analysis of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) datasets has been an attempt to unpack the Asian enigma. Some are concluding that in South Asia, the disempowerment of women is related to child malnutrition, suggesting that it is not the level of income that matters, but who in the household controls the income.
 - If we leave the health measures to the health sector, then won’t we miss the water-borne pathogens, a huge component of causality? What about the role of water quality in assessing nutritional impact?
 - The very best research would look at things holistically, but time and resource constraints limit what we can examine. It comes down to research design – how much can we, and do we, want to assess. We may be able to get this information from other sectors that routinely collect this type of information.
 - The relationship between WASH and nutrition varies by context. WASH interventions may have more impact on nutrition in high-density populations. We know that food safety is emerging as a huge issue. We need to consider the possibility that the diarrheal disease burden is coming from both water quality and food safety issues.
 - The basic health indicators collected on children (frequency of fever, infection, and health seeking behaviors) are at times, inadequate. In our nutrition work, we need to think about how to include more and better health indicators.
 - Knowledge and attitudes are embedded within culture, which determines who consumes what within households. Researchers were also encouraged to consider capturing individual health habits (e.g. smoking) so that we have a more comprehensive assessment of what determines the outcomes of the first 1000 days.
 - Another health issue to consider is in the area of occupational roles. Neglected tropical diseases can be influenced by occupational roles and the co-infections are linked to nutritional status of children, in particular.
 - We should think about using the indicators that help us understand causality and processes, instead of indicators that simply help us monitor our progress.

SESSION 4: DISCUSSION

Participants met in small groups to informally discuss the morning’s sessions.

SESSION 5: ADDRESSING WOMEN AND CHILDREN’S NUTRITION

[Gina Kennedy](#) provided an overview of the most common indicators used to assess nutritional change among individuals, the evidence behind these indicators, and how this type of data is collected in the field. She spent some time explaining the differences between different indicators for dietary diversity: the household dietary diversity score (HDDS), the women’s dietary diversity score (WDDS), and the minimum dietary diversity score (MDDS) which is used for children 6-59 months. Gina encouraged everyone to think about respondent burden when they designed their surveys because some data collection methods used in nutrition can be quite time-consuming and/or invasive. Click [here](#) for a selection of resources related to topics presented in this session.

At the end of the presentation, Gina provided a case study from Bangladesh on a project led by WorldFish, which promoted the growing and harvesting of carp alongside nutrient-rich small fish. The project was designed to address gender and nutrition.

Key questions and discussion points:

- What’s the best practice for considering seasonality?
 - Ideally, data should be collected during both seasons – hunger and lean. If this is not possible, then baseline and endline data should be collected during the same seasons.
- When is it appropriate to measure household dietary diversity instead of women’s dietary diversity?
 - It is not appropriate in an urban setting or setting where household members are eating outside the home. The HDDS is a validated proxy for household food insecurity – a household’s ability to acquire calories – whereas the individual indicators are proxies for micronutrient status in the diet. The names are

similar, but these are two very different measures. The HDDS is not a nutrition indicator. Commodities CRPs that look only at HDDS and household food security may miss the point that gender relations underlie the inequitable distribution of calories or other nutrients within the households. If the indicators are only at the household level, we will miss these intra-household dynamics.

- What time period do you use for the recall? It seems like a 24-hour recall will not capture the natural day-to-day variation in people's diets.
 - Your sample size will capture the variation across the population. You can also design data collection, so that the survey is staggered across all days of the week. This is a population-based indicator, not an individual indicator. The greater the time period you ask someone to recall, the more error you introduce.
- How can dietary diversity scores be used to capture gender preferences for food distribution within households?
 - The individual dietary diversity scores, like the women's dietary diversity score (WDDS), collects information on actual consumption, not food preparation so would provide some of that information if compared to measures from other household members.
- Is there a men's dietary diversity score and can we compare it to the WDDS? Could the difference be used as a proxy for gender inequalities?
 - You can apply methodology described for the WDDS to men, but keep in mind that it was validated for women. Agnes mentioned she had compared men and women's consumption, but it was based on data collected from 24-hour recalls, not dietary diversity scores. Gudrun mentioned that they tried to do this in Tanzania, but men were unable to recall precisely what they had consumed.
- It was noted that quantitative food intake methods are a valuable research tool. Bioversity is doing a lot of work using 24-hour recall methods in Kenya and Bioversity is doing work on updating food composition tables in Africa and Asia. The FAO-led International Network of Food Data Systems ([INFOODS](#)) is doing work on developing food composition databases. Someone mentioned IITA is doing a lot of work in this area with U.S.-based partners. There is a dearth of relevant food consumption tables for the African continent. If the CGIAR using stunting as an indicator to measure the contribution of agriculture to nutrition, then dietary diversity should be complemented with these quantitative data collection tools. Quantitative, more complicated data collection (e.g. 24 hour recalls) are also an area for capacity strengthening on the continent.
- Others noted that the arrows that connect parts of the pathway on the conceptual framework represent unstated assumptions and could be rich terrain for the possibilities of what could go right, or wrong, in agricultural development intending to address malnutrition.
- Aligning ourselves with current thinking and approaches in the health sector was highlighted as important. For example, there is thinking that what constitutes a normal BMI may not apply to Southeast Asia or African populations. Unpacking the double burden of malnutrition, particularly in populations where this is happening within the same households in the developing world (e.g. a stunted child and overweight mother) is an area we need to research.

SESSION 6: BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Participants organized themselves into smaller groups by research area to discuss the conceptual framework, particularly how they might use the diagram and what was missing.

The **Livestock and Fish (LaF)** group used the pork value chain as an example. They do not expect an increase in pork production to lead to direct nutritional change. Instead, what is likely to happen is that the increased production will lead to increased income, and an educational component will have to be introduced, assessed using some kind of knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) indicator, with an aim of increasing dietary diversity. Some kind of KAP indicator would be used to measure these changes. The group acknowledged that LaF needs to do more work on the theory of change because to their knowledge, there was not much work in the program on nutrition education.

The group on **biofortification and micronutrient rich plants** explained that the conceptual framework was missing “the prequel,” all the research that comes before increased agriculture production, which is where a lot of their research has historically focused. The group reported discussing quite a bit about the positive benefits in terms of time savings that may come from the CRP on Grain Legumes. They discussed the dietary diversity measure, explaining that some research is examining diversity and others are focused on increased consumption. Research on beans largely takes the perspective that more beans are better, and are looking more closely at displacement, but these results may not necessarily be positive. Another area of discussion was how monotonous diets can hamper uptake of foods, so researchers are exploring how to promote processing and product development of biofortified crops to improve uptake.

The **systems** group reported that all the pathways in the conceptual framework were important in their work. They noted it was important to work multidisciplinary in order to have the partners to implement the different aspects of the work. Their group suggested that dietary diversity might be one of the major indicators for the systems CRPs.

The “**other**” group explained that their group reflected the reality. Divergent views were represented and participants did not all represent a CRP. They noted a few things that were missing from the framework: food safety and health; feedback loop from nutrition, health, and agricultural production at the individual level; in addition to assets and livelihoods, the diagram should consider capabilities; individual, but not household food security; and the culture and norms as they relate to knowledge and attitudes.

Research Area	Key Issues
Livestock and Fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural income pathway - Food production pathway - By value chain (fish/dairy/meat) - What is missing – KAP medium-term indicator
Biofortified and Micronutrient-Rich Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The “prequel” on research and technology generation and breeding - Farmer participatory research: culinary practices and climate change - Time allocation of a specific crop as a measure of success - Beans: “more is better” assumption vs increased diversity - Consumption by children 6-59 months
Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All pathways are important for system CRPs - Dietary diversity is a major indicator - Multidisciplinary is important to address
“Other”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual, not household, food security - Norms and culture should be included in knowledge and attitudes - What is missing: food safety and health; feedback from nutrition/health to agricultural production – not via national, but individual labor for agriculture; and capabilities

Participants noted that the diagram was useful in provoking discussion and suggested that the arrow between women’s empowerment should loop back to assets.

SESSION 7: TOOLS AND METHODS FOR INTEGRATING GENDER INTO NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

[Agnes Quisumbing](#) explained how qualitative and quantitative methods could be used together to conduct gender and nutrition research. She provided an example of how mixed methods were used to look at food-based approaches to reducing micronutrient malnutrition, using a panel dataset of nearly 1000 households in Bangladesh comparing early adopters to late adopters of different agricultural technologies that were disseminated with different modalities. Click [here](#) for a selection of resources related to topics presented in this session.

[Deborah Rubin](#) presented on how group interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) could be used to explore gender and nutrition questions. She clearly distinguished differences between group interviews and FGDs and considerations in selecting groups.

Key questions and discussion points:

- Is the point of a group interview to get an answer from every participant?
 - Ordinarily, yes, you want to get an answer from each person – maybe as roll call or by show of hands.
- What is your experience in using a translator with either of these methods?
 - Dee explained that she has never done a group interview with a translator. In cases where she has conducted FGDs with translators, she typically sits in the back of the room while the translator provides simultaneous translation. She also prefers to have the discussion digitally recorded in the local language.
- How do you avoid people saying what they think the group wants to hear?
 - Part of this can be avoided by how you structure the group. Part of it is by facilitation and part of it may depend on what questions you want answered. If you want to understand social norms, then it may be alright that people are providing the socially acceptable response.

[Agnes Quisumbing](#) explained how survey-based tools are used to measure assets and control of income. She encouraged researchers to think very critically about which assets matter most to the project or context because there are so many types of assets. Defining assets and the concept of ownership are culturally determined and qualitative methods can be used to explore these concepts in advance of survey-based data collection. Click [here](#) for a selection of resources related to topics presented in this session.

[Ruth Meinzen-Dick](#) provided an overview of another qualitative tool, vignettes. She mentioned that she had never used this tool in her research, so what she was sharing was not based on her own experience. This tool has been valuable in exploring sensitive topics with individuals because it de-personalizes the issue by asking the respondent to think about a situation that is occurring to someone else and provide their own judgment of how this person should respond. Vignettes can be used alone or anchored in household surveys. Click [here](#) for a selection of resources related to topics presented in this session.

Session 8: Breakout sessions

Participants met in small groups to informally discuss the methods presented.

Session 9: Wrap-up of Day One

Sue Canney Davison summarized the main themes from the first day of the workshop.

Session 10: Recap of day one and overview of day two

In anticipation of the themes for the second day, Sue Canney Davison asked everyone to brainstorm at their tables on two questions.

What one approach, knowledge, technique will you use and with whom?

Participants listed tools they planned to use in their research and identified individuals and or institutes they would like to work with in applying these tools in their research. Some participants described how they would use the tools in their research.

Tool	How?	With whom?
Vignettes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To further explore issues that are difficult to elicit in survey work or are sensitive - In future WEAI work - In the area of policy process research - In surveys of norms and traditions - For formative research in BCC strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respondents - Interested scientists - IFPRI researchers, e.g. Ruth Meinzen-Dick - National partners - System CRP partners



	development	- WEAI team at IFPRI, USAID, OPHI
Dietary diversity scores	- As a core module in all baseline and endline surveys (specifically on links between sweet potato and nutrition)	- CGIAR nutritionists
Group interviews and FGDs	- In formative operations research (specifically on links b/w sweet potato and nutrition)	- Country staff - Beneficiaries - NGOs, e.g. World Vision
Tool	With whom?	
Sex-disaggregated data	- A4NH	
Mixed methods	- Nutritionists - Biophysical scientists from NARS and the CGIAR - Dee Rubin, Alessandra Galiè, Miranda Morgan	
Assets and control over income	- IFPRI researchers, e.g. Agnes Quisumbing - Gender department at ILRI	
Theory of Change and Impact Pathways	- John Mayne - Jody Harris, Gina Kennedy, and Nancy Johnson	
Dietary intake linked to food composition	- Linley Chiwona-Karlton - Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	

What actions, outcomes do you want to see taken forward after the workshop?

Participants' expectations fell mainly into four topic areas: resource sharing and networking, coordination, links to the strategic results framework, and capacity strengthening.

Topic: Resource Sharing and Networking	
- Create an e-network for participants, a "community of practice" on gender, agriculture, and nutrition, including non-CGIAR participants	- Develop an online research repository for resources, tools, or direct us to a pre-existing one
- Share presentations and resources from this workshop	
Topic: Coordination	
- Assemble a list of the nutritionists in the CGIAR system	- Collaborate with NARS at the grassroots level
- Develop a mechanism for coordinating research on agriculture, gender, and nutrition across the CRPs	- Map clear linkages between the CRPs
Topic: Linking to the Strategic Results Framework	
- Review and revise our program impact pathway	- Continue the discussion of impact pathways
- Connect WLE's water and sanitation work with the nutrition IDO	- Provide more support and/or collaboration on gender and nutrition in the IDOs
Topic: Capacity Strengthening	
- Strengthen gender-nutrition evaluation methods	- Capacity building in the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data related to gender and nutrition
Other topics:	
- Increase documentation on behavioral change results, including how does increased production lead to consumption and what was the behavioral change approach	- Integrate gender into nutrition programs

Session 11: Tools and methods for integrating gender into nutrition-sensitive agricultural research

[Hazel Malapit](#) introduced ways to collect data on time use, including a description of her experience using the time use module developed for the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI). Hazel referred to the conceptual framework we are using for the workshop and emphasized that time allocation data fits into two pathways, and also feeds back into the food production and agricultural income pathways. The time use data can provide information about women's workload and female energy expenditure. Click [here](#) for a selection of resources related to topics presented in this session.

Questions/discussion:

- How did you determine the “inadequate achievement” cutoff in the WEAI?
 - The cutoff was determined by Feed the Future during the pilot of the index in three countries. This cutoff reflects the point where a woman's time allocation would impede her ability to care for children and other nutrition indicators. The cutoff could be adapted.
- When you used mixed methods to assess time use, in the end what did you really report or use? It seems like the qualitative information would be the more relevant data for your intervention.
 - Both were used to inform one another. Hazel's presentation focused mainly on the quantitative aspects, although both were used. Your research question should determine which type of tool you want to use.
- Does the amount of time respondents spend on treating their own illness (e.g. HIV/AIDS) get classified as personal care? If that's the case, the results will look skewed.
 - It is important to note that the time use module is part of a larger survey, so if the respondent herself was quite ill, this would be recorded in another part of the survey.
- Is it possible to use time use tools as part of controlled experiments to check if times reported by respondents correspond with actual time spent in certain activities?
 - Participant observation can be used to clarify time spent in actual activities.
- Agriculture has very distinct seasons, so it seems like this type of data would be highly prone to lumpiness. For example, fertilizer is applied only once a year or weeding is only done once a week. Can these tools really help us understand what we want to know about the impacts of agriculture technology usage?
- We need more precise estimates of the physical intensity for each activity. For example, some cooking is very physically intense and requires a lot of energy. Time spent in transport could be walking or riding a bus, which require very different amount of energy. If we really want to understand women's energy expenditure, we need to capture these differences. We do not know how to do this well.

[Deborah Rubin](#) and [Ruth Meinzen-Dick](#) introduced key informant interviews. Ruth emphasized the importance of thinking carefully about sampling when using qualitative methods, such as key informant interviews. Key informant interviews are traditionally used in the beginning of the research cycle and at the end, when there might be data that need further explanation. Key informants can be very important in shaping research questions. Dee reviewed some of the basics of interviewing include how to build rapport, and conducting and ending the interview.

Key questions and discussion points:

- How long does a key informant interview usually last?
 - Not more than one hour.
- What are the differences between in-depth interviews and key informant interviews?
 - They are generally the same.
- How do you identify “knowledgeable people” in the community?
 - Sometimes the first people you tend to encounter are male leaders, but you can ask them to identify knowledgeable women in their community. It can be helpful to ask about who is responsible for certain activities and then find those people. When we refer to knowledge here, it is a very broad term that applies to knowledge about the tasks you are interested in understanding.

[Miguel Almanzar](#) introduced some quantitative tools used to measure gender differences in value chains. He explained that a value chain referred to a linked set of activities that bring a product through the process of conception, production, and delivery to final consumers. The tools he would be presenting could be used to assess involvement, by gender, at each point in the value chain and answer questions about gender inequalities in access to assets, land, labor, and credit and gender discrimination. At the end of the presentation, Miguel introduced the value chain clearinghouse that PIM is developing.

Key questions and discussion points:

- Will the value chain toolkit include qualitative tools?
 - Right now, it is limited to quantitative tools. The value chain clearinghouse will include both quantitative and qualitative tools.
- How can these be used to assess working conditions?
 - Information beyond wages could be included.
- Can this kind of analysis be supported by a one-time survey?
 - Time use and Duncan index data as presented could be comparable across time. These can be strengthened with panel data. What has been presented is a very general tool that can be adapted to use.

Session 12: Breakout sessions

Participants met in small groups to informally discuss the methods presented.

Session 13: Reflections on links between gender research and development of theories of change

Nancy Johnson reflected on discussions during day on the agriculture to nutrition conceptual framework, particularly where agriculture research (aka the “prequel”) fit. She suggested that agriculture research might not fit chronologically in the diagram, but rather might fit in a plane parallel to this framework. In this session’s discussion, Nancy referred to the colored boxes in the conceptual framework as “pre-IDO” type outcomes.

The discussion focused on potential topics of mutual interest in this area.

- Characterizing pathways in different contexts.
- Validating and comparing indicators for gender-related “pre-IDO outcomes” along the pathway
 - What measures of empowerment matter for nutrition and under what circumstances?
 - Exploring measures of time use vs energy expenditure
- Exploring the actual and/or potential impacts of technological or institutional innovations on the “pre-IDO outcomes” (e.g. time use, women’s control of resources, etc.) using impact studies and vignettes. For example, how can vignettes be used to help us understand what could happen if certain changes are introduced into a system?
- Indicators in value chains. Aulo Gelli, from IFPRI, is convening work in this theme emphasizing nutrition, but there could be a lot of overlap with gender-nutrition issues of interest to this group.

The CGIAR Gender and Agriculture Research Network (the “Network”) is convening a workshop on common gender indicators for the IDOs in early-2014. People in the room were encouraged to look for ways to contribute. Contact Jacqueline Ashby from the Consortium Office for more details.

Session 14: Wrap up and next steps

Hazel Malapit lead a discussion on capacity strengthening needs that need to be addressed in order to move forward with our research agenda. The group identified a number of actions on what the group could continue working together on and how this could happen.

The group requested **greater coordination between CRPs** on research in the area of agriculture-gender-nutrition. The CGIAR has a Gender and Agriculture Research Network (“Network”), which is comprised of at least one focal point from each CRP. The group meets at least annually, and maintains a wiki and listserv. The [wiki](#) is publicly

accessible and not limited to the CGIAR. Last year, the Network identified four focus areas – gender-nutrition indicators, gender in value chains, technology adoption, and gender transformative approaches. Each focus area has a lead CRP and A4NH leads the one on gender-nutrition indicators (Theme 4: Implications of gender for nutrition outcomes). Part of the motivation for this workshop came from A4NH's responsibility in this focus area. For more information about this thematic area, see p. 57-58 in the recent CGIAR gender [assessment](#).

Some requested that A4NH develop an **e-network** that could serve as a forum for resources and sharing experiences. Participants noted other such existing initiatives:

- PIM is developing a **value chain clearinghouse** (referenced in Miguel's presentation)
- The Agriculture-Nutrition community of practice ([Ag2Nut](#)) is open to everyone. The community hosts monthly conference calls on different topics and shares resources through its listserv.
- The **CGIAR Gender-Agriculture Research Network** had already been mentioned. The role of the CRP focal points in the Network is very important. These focal points should link their own CRP – the Centers within the CRP – to one another and to other CRPs. One observation was that how the CRPs and Centers connect is very important and it has not been worked out in practice very well, yet.

The group made suggestions for **research** and **ideas for future workshops** in the area of gender and nutrition. As some suggestions could fit into both of these categories, a summary of the discussion is outlined below.

1. Everyone in the group identify how they plan to use specific tools in their projects. One year from now, look back and see how the tools were used, and share results. Therefore, the next workshop would not be a review of the same issues, but a discussion of results.
2. Another idea similar to (1) above is to convene a workshop around a thematic area and discuss how different tools were adopted, used, and the results obtained on this particular issue.
3. The group nominates researchers who are designing studies and ask them to present their ideas to the group for feedback. One observation was that in the CGIAR, there is a lack of strong evidence on nutrition, so this group, with leadership from A4NH, should use their expertise to ensure that CGIAR research adds to this evidence base.
4. Identify research questions, on nutrition, where CRPs could start to work together.
5. Considering that agriculture research is organized in clusters – systems, value chains – which have their own set of issues, we should continue to discuss how CRPs in these similar clusters are working together. It would be advantageous for this group to be able to consult with clusters of CRPs in helping them think about gender-nutrition, instead of having to approach each CRP individually.
6. Once the conceptual framework has been settled, then focus on developing the evidence base on critical linkages in the impact pathways. When questions are raised about whether or not a particular linkage has been validated, researchers can refer to the evidence and avoid having to start from scratch. It was noted that suggestions (1) and (2) above could likely contribute to these areas.
7. Request was made for training on quantitative and qualitative analysis in gender-nutrition.
8. Identify focal people to guide others in their use of methods where they may not have had formal training.
9. Future workshops should focus on co-learning with interactive formats that encourage participation from group members on how research is being planned and the tools and approaches researchers are considering.

In January 2014, the A4NH gender team will send a post-workshop assessment to all participants for feedback on this workshop and to guide development of next year's plans. The A4NH gender team, in consultation with the coordinator of the Network, will coordinate a process for moving forward on proposed next steps. In the meantime, A4NH will share presentations, resources, participant list and bios, and a workshop summary with the workshop participants before the end of 2013. All related materials will be posted on www.a4nh.cgiar.org.



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ANNEX A. WORKSHOP AGENDA

Day 1	Friday, December 6
Session 1 9:00-9:30	Welcome, introductions and workshop overview <i>John McDermott and Hazel Malapit</i>
Session 2 9:30-10:00	Gender and nutrition in the CGIAR results framework <i>Nancy Johnson</i>
10:00-10:30	Coffee Break
Session 3 10:30-11:10	Agriculture-nutrition pathways and the importance of gender: How can better attention to gender improve nutritional outcomes of agricultural research and development? <i>Jody Harris</i>
Session 4 11:10-11:30	Discussion: How do the pathways help to frame research questions in the CRPs? <i>Facilitated by Sue Canney Davison</i>
Session 5 11:30-12:30	Addressing women and children's nutrition: Why do we focus on women and children and how can we measure nutritional status and diet quality? <i>Jody Harris and Gina Kennedy</i>
12:30-1:30	Lunch
Session 6 1:30-2:30	Breakout sessions to discuss measures and determinants of diet quality and their implications for CRP research and monitoring and evaluation. Session will close with a plenary to raise and discuss key issues and questions that emerge from groups. <i>Jody Harris, Gina Kennedy, and Douglas Steinberg</i>
Session 7 2:30-4:00	Tools and methods for integrating gender into nutrition-sensitive agricultural research (Part 1). This session will demonstrate how some specific gender analysis methods and tools can be used to analyze gender issues in different agricultural-nutrition pathways and at different stages of the project cycle (design, implementation, evaluation). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex-disaggregated data collection and selecting samples to facilitate linking qualitative, quantitative, social science, and nutrition data – <i>Agnes Quisumbing</i> • Group interviews and FGDs – <i>Deborah Rubin</i> • Assets and control over income survey modules– <i>Agnes Quisumbing</i> • Vignettes – <i>Ruth Meinzen-Dick</i>
4:00-4:30	Coffee Break
Session 8 4:30 – 5:30	Breakout Sessions on the tools presented and how they could be applied to ongoing or planned work in CRPs
Session 9 5:30 – 5:45	Wrap-up of Day 1 <i>Sue Canney Davison</i>
6:00 – 8:00	Cocktail reception at lobby of Westhouse Hotel
Day 2	Saturday, December 7
Session 10 9:00 – 9:15	Recap of Day 1 and overview of Day 2, <i>Sue Canney Davison</i>
Session 11 9:15 – 10:45	Tools and methods for integrating gender into nutrition-sensitive agricultural research (Part 2). This session will demonstrate how some specific gender analysis methods and tools can be used to analyze gender issues in different gender-agricultural-nutrition pathways and at different stages of the project cycle (design, implementation, evaluation). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEAI time use survey module – <i>Hazel Malapit</i> • Key informant interviews – <i>Deborah Rubin and Ruth Meinzen-Dick</i> • Gender and value-chain quantitative toolkit – <i>Miguel Almanzar</i>
10:45 – 11:15	Coffee Break
Session 12 11:15 – 12:15	Breakout Sessions on the tools presented and how they could be applied to ongoing or planned work in CRPs
Session 13 12:15 – 12:45	Taking stock and looking forward to new proposals for capacity building and for research <i>Nancy Johnson and Hazel Malapit</i>
Session 14 12:45 – 1:00	Wrap up and next steps <i>John McDermott and Hazel Malapit</i>



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ANNEX C. PARTICIPANT BIOS

VICTOR AFARI-SEFA

Victor Afari-Sefa, a citizen of Ghana, is an Agricultural Economist and the Global Theme Leader of Consumption R&D at AVRDC - The World Vegetable Center. He is based at AVRDC's Regional Center for Africa in Arusha, Tanzania. He has extensive experience in performance monitoring and impact assessment of horticultural value chains on smallholder livelihoods. In this present position, Victor leads and coordinates vegetable socioeconomic research in sub-Saharan Africa and globally by: (i) assessing opportunities and challenges in production systems, (ii) analyzing constraints in the value chain, and (iii) analyzing policy in interdisciplinary context. Before joining AVRDC, Victor worked as a Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Specialist at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and Research Economist at the Center for Development Research (ZEF) in Bonn, Germany. He holds a B.Sc. degree in General Agriculture from University of Cape Coast, Ghana, an M.Sc. in Agricultural Socio-economics from Georg-August University, Goettingen, Germany, and a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics from Justus-Liebig University Giessen, Giessen, Germany. His current research interests include monitoring and evaluation, ex-ante and ex-post impact assessment studies of horticultural crops, globalization and its impact on smallholder horticultural value chains, rural farming systems and livelihoods, food security, poverty & analysis, domestic agricultural marketing, agricultural water use and management, agricultural household modeling, cost analysis of postharvest losses, and analysis of vegetables for food security and nutrition. Victor is AVRDC's focal point for the Integrated Agricultural Systems for the Humidtropics Program, a CGIAR research program led by IITA. He is also involved in several nutrition related projects focus on dietary diversity via vegetables being implemented by AVRDC.

Current Nutrition Projects

- Integrated Agricultural Systems for the Humidtropics with IITA as lead institution. The program is part of a family of 15 CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs) designed to address major global development challenges, and aimed at accomplishing the CGIAR system level outcomes namely; reducing rural poverty, increasing food security, improving nutrition and health, and sustainable management of natural resources. Over a 15 year period, Humidtropics will contribute towards these outcomes by increasing staple food yields by 60%, increasing average farm income by 50%, lifting 25% of poor households above the poverty line, reducing the number of malnourished children by 30% and restoring 40% of farms to sustainable resource management.
- Integrating vegetables into maize-based systems for enhanced nutrition and income generation: The project focuses on how vegetables can contribute to dietary diversity within intensified and diversified maize-based farming systems in selected districts of Tanzania under the Africa RISING East and Southern Africa Project.
- Improving Income and Nutrition in Eastern and Southern Africa by Enhancing Vegetable-based Farming and Food Systems in Peri-urban Corridors of Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania, AVRDC with several NARS partners supported by the *Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)* through its Australian International Food Security Centre (AIFSC), aims to develop peri-urban vegetable production in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania. The project seeks to address societal shifts due to rapidly changing demographics, increasing demand from urban consumer markets, and an urgent need for a more nutritious food supply, while at the same time increasing income opportunities.
- Enhancing Productivity, Competitiveness and Marketing of Traditional African Vegetables (TAVs) for Improved Income and Nutrition in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Cameroon. The purpose of this project is to increase production and consumption of TAVs by overcoming constraints (outputs negated) such as low productivity of current cultivars and landraces, lack of good quality seeds, limited knowledge of postharvest and processing options and opportunities, poorly developed value chains and a lack of awareness of nutritional benefits. The activities will identify and promote productive and nutritious cultivars of key TAVs, and simultaneously boost their profitability and consumption for food and nutritional security.

MARY AMUYUNZU-NYAMONGO

Mary Amuyunzu-Nyamongo is the Executive Director and a Founder Member of the African Institute for Health &

Development (AIHD). She has over 23 years of work experience on health and development issues in the Africa region. Mary holds a PhD (Social Anthropology) from the University of Cambridge, UK (1994). Her current nutrition activities include coordination of a Program for Child Nutrition (PCN) to be implemented in Ghana, Kenya and Zambia with the funding support of the International Development Research Center of Canada. She is also a Senior Researcher on a program funded by the ESRC/DFID on Nutritional Improvement for children in urban Chile and Kenya (NICK). The Kenyan component is being implemented in Mombasa County. She is currently serving as an Independent Advisory Board Member of the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Improved Nutrition and Health (2012 – 2014). This programme is supported by the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

JOHANNA BERGMAN LODIN

Johanna Bergman-Lodin is a postdoctoral fellow at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. I received my doctoral degree in social and economic geography from Lund University, Sweden in 2012. My research interest includes studying agricultural intensification and commercialization trajectories in Sub-Saharan Africa from a gender perspective, particularly regarding the interface of new agricultural technology, gender-and-generational relations and smallholder wellbeing. My PhD project focused on how the introduction of the high-value NERICA upland rice has impacted smallholder women's and men's, girls' and boys' wellbeing in Hoima District, Uganda, by examining intra- and extrahousehold production and distribution relations. Earlier on I have researched the cassava and groundnut value chains in Nigeria and Sierra Leone and their intersection with smallholder wellbeing, as well as smallholder food security in Uganda. In my Post Doc project, funded by IFPRI and carried out in collaboration with A4NH, I will consider gendered production and distribution dynamics in transforming cassava value chains in Tanzania to identify how old and new benefits and burdens of cassava production, processing and marketing are shared and related nutritional and health outcomes.

Current Nutrition Projects

- **Evolving gender relations in transforming cassava value chains and implications for intrahousehold nutrition and health. The case of Tanzania. (Post Doc project)**
I will explore and explain how the interaction of gender norms, agency and innovation in cassava production, processing and marketing shapes development outcomes related to intrahousehold nutrition and health in contexts characterized by widespread malnutrition. The project will focus on evolving gender relations in households, communities and cassava value chains in light of the rapid commercialization and increasing higher value added processing of the crop in Tanzania, and generate strategies and options for improving outcomes.
- **CATISA (Cassava Transformation in Southern Africa) (2006–)**
CATISA engages an interdisciplinary, international team of scholars and practitioners, incl. entrepreneurs in the private sector/food industry, focusing on the commercialization of cassava production in Southern Africa. See <http://www.catisa.org>

BERTHA MUSONDA BWALYA

Bertha Musonda Bwalya has a Bachelor Degree in Social Sciences, Majored in Gender and Sociology. I am currently working in Zambia as the Gender officer at Concern Worldwide.

Current Nutrition Projects

- **RAIN Project in Zambia (Realigning Agriculture to Improve Nutrition).** The project objective is to develop a sustainable model that integrates and realigns agricultural and nutrition/health interventions to effectively prevent child and maternal under nutrition among poor rural communities.

LINLEY CHIWONA-KARLTUN

Linley Chiwona-Karlton holds a BSc in Food Nutrition and Institutional Management, an MSc in Nutrition and a PhD in International Health. She is a lecturer and research fellow at The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) in Sweden. A proponent of higher education capacity building, she particularly advocates the strengthening

of women's capabilities through training in analytical critical argument and communication skills. She has published works focusing on food safety and food nutrition security, rural development and natural resource management, and public health. In 2002 she co-founded the Chinangwa ndi Mbatata Roots and Tubers Enterprise (CMRTE) in Malawi that has membership of over 3000 farmers and more than 80% are women. CMRTE empowers its members with skills and information to manage and produce cassava, process, develop nutritious products and to commercialise their products. CMRTE has received several awards in recognition of their commitment to cassava agro-processing and entrepreneurial achievements. Linley Chiwona-Karltun is also a founding member of the Network of African-European Women Scientists (NAWES). She is currently the co-principal investigator of two regional research projects a) increasing awareness and utilization of morama beans in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa and b) cassava transformation in Southeastern Africa through food safety, food technology and product development c) Programme Manager for the Nordic activities of the CGIAR research programme on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) and d) the coordinator for the Food and Nutrition Security theme of the European Forum on Agriculture for Development (EFARD). She also serves on several boards

SONII DAVID

Sonii David, a sociologist with over 20 years' experience working in the CGIAR system, is currently employed as the Gender and Advocacy Adviser with Helen Keller International (HKI). She is seconded to the International Potato Center (CIP) in Nairobi, Kenya where she works with two projects on orange-fleshed sweetpotato: Reaching Agents of Change (RAC) Project and the Sweetpotato Action for Security and Health in Africa (SASHA).

Current Nutrition Projects

- **SASHA:** The Sweetpotato Action for Security and Health in Africa (SASHA) is a 5-year initiative designed to improve the food security and livelihoods of poor families in Sub-Saharan Africa by exploiting the untapped potential of sweetpotato. Sub-components of this project focus on seed systems, value chain development and delivery of orange-fleshed sweetpotato to pregnant women through the health care system.
- **Reaching Agents of Change (RAC):** The RAC Project advocates for increased investment and policy change in support of orange-fleshed sweetpotato to combat Vitamin A deficiency among young children and women of reproductive age. RAC also builds institutional capacity to ensure wide access and utilization of OFSP in selected African countries.

PAULA DOMINGUEZ-SALAS

Paula Dominguez-Salas is a postdoctoral scientist of the Royal Veterinary College in London, UK (joint appointment with ILRI). My background is in veterinary and food technology, and later I moved into public health nutrition with an MSc and a PhD from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), where I worked for the last 5 years. I specialized in maternal and child nutrition and I used to coordinate the module of Maternal and Child nutrition of the Nutrition for Global Health MSc at the LSHTM. I have worked in nutrition in rural areas of Mauritania and The Gambia, and in the refugee camps of Algeria. My current research is in livestock value chains and maternal and child nutrition in the slums in Nairobi, Kenya.

Current Nutrition Projects

- I am conducting an A4NH funded pilot (Seed) project in the slums of Nairobi, setting the methodology to investigate the association of the use of and access to livestock value chains with maternal and child nutrition (growth, anaemia and dietary intake). This study will also determine how animal source foods can help ensure dietary adequacy. The project is aiming at gathering preliminary data to inform a larger proposal.

CYNTHIA DONOVAN

Cynthia Donovan is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics, Michigan State University and Deputy Director of the feed the Future Legume Innovation Lab. Since 1981, Cynthia Donovan has been involved with research, training and outreach related to food security in developing countries.



She is currently Deputy Director of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab on Collaborative Research for Grain Legumes (Legume Innovation Lab), as well as an Assistant Professor in International Development in the Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics (AFRE). With the Legume Innovation Lab Director, she currently manages a \$24.5 million multidisciplinary research portfolio across 20 countries in Latin America and Africa. The portfolio includes plant breeding, pest management, value chain and nutrition research. Her recent research and policy advocacy focus on key issues in development including agriculture and nutrition linkages, and market development for smallholder participation. Recent impact assessment research seeks to look at gender and impacts of policies, programs, and shocks on households in sub-Saharan Africa, especially Mozambique and Angola. Current research under the Mozambique Policy Analysis and Planning Capacity for Improved Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes (MOZCAPAN) involves assessing provision of macronutrients through own production, food security, and resource allocation to ensure integration of nutrition into agricultural sector programming. With the Legume Innovation Lab, she is working with the Director to fund a new research program on the role of legumes in the human biome, especially for women and infants, as well as contributing to the development of a new program for technology outreach on agriculture and nutrition in Guatemala.

ALESSANDRA GALIÈ

Alessandra Gailè works as a Social Scientist: Gender at the International Livestock Institute (ILRI) in Nairobi. Her work focuses on gender issues in the livestock value chain in Tanzania. Alessandra obtained an MA in social anthropology of development at the University of London, UK, and a PhD in social sciences applied to agricultural research for development at Wageningen University, NL. Before joining ILRI she worked at the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) on gender research in empowerment, seed governance, participatory plant breeding, food security and gender equity in the Middle East. She applies her commitment to a sustainable rural development also through her involvement in the small-organic farm that belongs to her family in Italy.

Current Nutrition Projects

- The Livestock and Fish CRP gender strategy includes nutrition as one of its outputs. However, up until now, our work on nutrition has been limited. We are currently developing ILRI's capacity and collaboration opportunities to expand this work also by submitting project proposals on the topic. I am the ILRI Principal Investigator for the project 'Dairy goats and root crops' in Tanzania that includes a research component on gender and nutrition mostly undertaken by our partners: Sokoine University and University of Alberta.

JODY HARRIS

Jody Harris is a Senior Research Analyst in the Poverty, Health and Nutrition Division of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Her interest is primarily around the theory and practice of linking the agriculture and health sectors for nutrition outcomes, including the study of inter-sectoral coordination in government and NGO systems. Her work at IFPRI includes evaluation of integrated programs for nutrition, and synthesis of research and policy on undernutrition. Experience covers academic and development work in various contexts in South Asia and East Africa, particularly Zambia. Jody received her MSc in Public Health Nutrition from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 2008, and is currently studying for her PhD in Nutrition Policy and Governance with the Leverhulme Centre for Integrative Research on Agriculture and Health (LCIRAH) at the University of London.

NANCY JOHNSON

Nancy Johnson is an agricultural economist who studies the economic, poverty and gender impacts of agricultural and natural resource management research and development. Working with partners, she has analyzed the impacts of crop and livestock improvement; land and water management; and institutional innovation in Latin America, Eastern and Southern Africa, and South and SE Asia. She is a Senior Research Fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington DC where she leads evaluation and impact assessment for the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture, Nutrition and Health (A4NH). Prior to joining IFPRI she was a senior



researcher in the Poverty and Gender program of the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Nairobi, Kenya (2008-2012) and the Impact and Policy program at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Cali, Colombia (1997-2008). Nancy received her Ph.D. and MSc. degrees from the University of Minnesota and is currently an adjunct assistant professor in the Department of Applied Economics where she teaches undergraduate microeconomics. She has a B.A degree in English from Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota.

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R Padmaja is a Sociologist and currently working as a Scientist-Gender Research in the Research Program on Markets, Institutions and Policy of ICRISAT. She has over 15 years of experience in interdisciplinary quantitative and qualitative research on issues related gender, social capital and empowerment, nutrition, social networks, project management and training experience; both at field and program level. Her research interests include empowerment of women; nutrition, social networks and social capital, gender-related research in agriculture, multidimensional analysis of poverty, social impact assessments of agricultural research, climate variability and vulnerability – sociological perspectives, social impacts of HIV/AIDS, technology diffusion, policy analysis. She has contributed to development of several research papers and journal articles and has more than 20 publications as a co-author including impact series, policy briefs, conference papers, edited books, research bulletins and papers in edited books. Education: Ph.D in Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology –Bombay, India.

Current Nutrition Projects:

- The ICRISAT Village Level Studies (VLS) now called the Village Dynamics Studies in South Asia, offer a unique opportunity to examine the gender implications of changes in production systems over time, especially focusing on nutrition. The existing panel data for six villages in SAT India, from 1975-84 and 2001 onwards, captures and documents the changes in the farming systems and rural households. Building on this dataset, new panel data is being generated to examine change over time on key gender-related and health, nutrition and institutional issues. Ultimately, empowerment of women will be measured using new data and strategies to reduce the gender parity gap. This research covers eight villages of SAT India from 1975 to the present, and therefore has a spatial and temporal dimension. The enhanced data will include data on gender-related issues, nutrition-health-sanitation and institutions, along with economic, household expenditure, and farming related data (different production environments/systems) from the same households.
- Women's empowerment in rural South Asia: micro-level evidences on labor participation, institutions, and food security

KAVITHA KASALA

K Kavitha has training in Foods and Nutrition and is currently working as a Scientific Officer in the Research Program on Markets, Institutions and Policy of ICRISAT. She has over 7 years of experience in interdisciplinary quantitative and qualitative research on issues related human nutrition and gender, project management and training experience; both at field and program level. She is currently handling the data collection and analysis for the research activity on "Women's empowerment in south Asia: Micro-level evidences on labor participation, institutions and food security." **Education:** Masters in Foods and Nutrition, College of Home-Science, Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad, India.

Current Nutrition Projects:

- The ICRISAT Village Level Studies (VLS) now called the Village Dynamics Studies in South Asia, offer a unique opportunity to examine the gender implications of changes in production systems over time, especially focusing on nutrition. The existing panel data for six villages in SAT India, from 1975-84 and 2001 onwards, captures and documents the changes in the farming systems and rural households. Building on this dataset, new panel data is being generated to examine change over time on key gender-related and health, nutrition and institutional issues. Ultimately, empowerment of women will be measured using new data and strategies to reduce the gender parity gap. This research covers eight villages of SAT India from 1975 to the present, and therefore has a spatial and temporal dimension. The

enhanced data will include data on gender-related issues, nutrition-health-sanitation and institutions, along with economic, household expenditure, and farming related data (different production environments/systems) from the same households.

- Women's empowerment in rural South Asia: micro-level evidences on labor participation, institutions, and food security

ENID KATUNGI

Dr. Enid Katungi is a female Ugandan agricultural economist with the international center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) based in Kampala, Uganda. She joined CIAT in 2008 after having worked in NARO for 7 years as a research assistant and PhD student. She supports socioeconomics research in CIAT with specific focus on Eastern and Southern Africa region. In the last two years, Enid has increasingly participated and support gender mainstreaming in bean research and development activities of CIAT in Africa. Activities include capacity building among the NARS for gender research, mainstreaming gender in planned activities and evaluation of interventions on the gender asset gaps. She holds a PhD in Agriculture economics from the University of Pretoria, South Africa, an MSc. agriculture economics and BSc agriculture from Makerere University Uganda. She has conducted research and published in the area of market access, Impact assessment, technology adoption, crop diversity, social capital and gender.

Current Nutrition Projects

- Currently, Enid is designing a study on the consumption demand of beans and its contribution to the nutrition and food security of the rural and urban poor households in Uganda and Tanzania. This workshop will help improve her conceptualization and integration of gender into the study.

GUDRUN B. KEDING

Gudrun Keding studied agricultural sciences at Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany and University of Reading, UK. In 2002 she carried out field work in Namibia for her BSc on intercropping and further fieldwork in 2003 for her MSc on production and consumption of traditional vegetables within a project led by the World Vegetable Center (AVRDC) in Arusha, Tanzania. From April 2005 to March 2009 she worked as a research fellow at the Institute of Nutritional Sciences – International Nutrition, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Germany. In 2006/2007 she did further field work, again within an AVRDC project which resulted in a thesis on “Linking nutrition security and agrobiodiversity: the importance of traditional vegetables for nutritional health of women in rural Tanzania”, for which she received her PhD. She is currently a postdoctoral research fellow with Bioversity International in Nairobi, Kenya working in the Nutrition and Marketing of Diversity Programme i.a. on “Improving nutrition of women and young children through increased utilisation of local agrobiodiversity in Kenya”.

Current Nutrition Projects

- The 2 years project on “**Improving Nutrition through Local Agrobiodiversity (INULA)**” in Western Kenya funded by GIZ (Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Germany) aims to improve the nutritional health of women and children under two years through increased utilization of local agricultural biodiversity. Research is being undertaken in close collaboration with different universities and should contribute to a better understanding of the role that agricultural biodiversity plays for dietary diversity and quality as well as nutrition and health in general. A nutrition survey was conducted in different agro-ecological zones of Western Kenya with 400 mother-child pairs two times before and once after a nutrition education intervention while in addition 60 of these households participated twice in an agricultural survey.
- The 1 year project on “**Leveraging fruit value chains for sustainable and healthier diets in Kenya and Peru**” funded by A4NH and carried out as a joint ICRAF-Bioversity project identifies key trends in gender-disaggregated preferences, attitudes and decision-making processes of rural households for fruit consumption, fruit production, income generated from this activity and expenditure on food and non-food purchases. The diversity and seasonal availability of fruit trees on farms is documented, and it will be

assessed how this contributes to household fruit consumption and income generation both through individual interviews with 30 farmers and focus group discussion as well as market surveys. Food consumption surveys are undertaken with 300 households in Western Kenya to identify nutritional gaps and the contribution of fruits to the overall diet.

KATJA KEHLENBECK

Katja Kehlenbeck is an Associate Scientist at the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) in the department 'Tree Diversity, Domestication and Delivery'. Her research interests are mainly in fruit tree diversity for improved nutrition and health, nursery systems, diversification of farming systems and homegardens. She performed and supervised research in Indonesia, Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan, Malawi and Nepal. Before joining ICRAF, she worked as a research assistant at the Institute of Crop and Animal Production in the Tropics at University of Goettingen (Germany). She earned her PhD in International Agriculture in 2007 from University of Goettingen in the subject of Agrobiodiversity/Agronomy. She holds an MSc in Tropical Agriculture from University of Goettingen and an MSc in Biology from University of Hamburg (Germany).

Current Nutrition Projects:

- **A4NH Seed Grant Project:** 'Leveraging fruit value chains for sustainable and healthier diets in Kenya and Peru. The main objective of this project is to assess gender-disaggregated preference, attitudes and decision making at the household level for fruit production, consumption, income generated and access to markets. The project is assessing the diversity and seasonal availability of fruits, the role of fruits in the diet of households and characterizing the performance of informal and formal fruit value chains from a rural to urban continuum. Based on the fieldwork and initial results, an outcome of the project is to establish a network and partnerships for leveraging fruit value chains for improved nutrition and design interventions to address bottlenecks in this area. This project is being undertaken in collaboration with Bioversity, Nairobi, Kenya.
- **Fruiting Africa Project.** The objective of this project is to promote improved health and wealth of smallholder farmers through enhanced cultivation, marketing and consumption of fruits in Kenya. The specific components of the project include; assessing the fruit sector in Kenya, enhancing input supply systems for quality fruit seedling stock, disseminating knowledge of on-farm tree management techniques, building capacity for fruit post-harvest technologies, value adding, marketing and business skills and creating awareness of the nutrition and health benefits of regular fruit consumption, in rural and urban households. ICRAF are partnering with World Vision Kenya for this project.

GINA KENNEDY

Gina Kennedy is a Scientist with the Nutrition and Marketing Diversity Programme of Bioversity international and the Bioversity focal point for Agriculture for Nutrition and Health CRP. Her research interests include measurement of dietary diversity and diet quality and assessment of nutritional problems in developing countries. For the past ten years she has worked on nutrition assessment in developing countries, including assessing the contribution of agricultural biodiversity on nutrient intake. Prior to joining Bioversity she worked for the Nutrition Division of FAO on food-based indicators for use in food and nutrition security programs, nutrition assessment and nutrient requirements. She also managed a research project studying the impact of food security interventions combined with nutrition education on use of locally available foods to improve nutrient intakes, micronutrient status and growth of young children. Prior to working for FAO, she worked for GIZ in Guinea, West Africa and the public health system in the Republic of Kiribati. She received her PhD in public health nutrition from Wageningen University and her Master of Public Health from University of Alabama, Birmingham. Her PhD research topic was evaluation of dietary diversity scores for assessment of micronutrient intake and food security in developing countries.

MERCY LUNG' AHO

Mercy Lung'aho is a nutritionist with the CIAT Bean program and works under the Pan Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA) based in Uganda. Her major roles in PABRA include conducting research studies in the areas of



food science and human nutrition; facilitating the integration of agricultural technologies into community based nutrition value chains; providing technical support to partners; and enhancing partnerships that further the PABRA nutrition agenda. Recently Dr. Lung'aho successfully coordinated the Rwanda biofortified bean study that aimed to assess the efficacy of iron biofortified beans in improving the iron status of Rwandan women of reproductive age. Dr. Lung'aho is currently involved in the Rwanda Nutrition, Markets and Gender Survey that aims to explore the inter-linkages between malnutrition, markets, and gender in bean growing households in Rwanda. The goal of the survey is to determine an integrated approach toward alleviating malnutrition among vulnerable populations in Rwanda. Outputs from the survey will impact the 1000 days nutrition program and facilitate policy formulation for food and nutrition security, and nutrition sensitive social protection programs in Rwanda.

HAZEL MALAPIT

Hazel Malapit is a Research Coordinator at the Poverty, Health and Nutrition Division at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). She coordinates research, training and technical assistance on the implementation of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), coordinates the integration of gender into the research of A4NH, and conducts research on gender, women's empowerment, and nutrition. Before joining IFPRI, she was a researcher at the World Bank's Gender and Development unit, working on gender, labor market, and data issues. She received her MA in Economics from the University of the Philippines, and her PhD in Economics from American University. She held the Herman Postdoctoral Fellowship in Gender and Economics at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor in 2009-2010.

MALIKA ABDELALI-MARTINI

Malika Abdelali-Martini is a Socio-Economist, Rural Development and Gender Research Specialist in the Social, Economic and Policy Research Program at the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) based in Amman, Jordan.

Current Nutrition Projects

- In CRP 1.1 nutrition research is in progress in Meknes Saiss area of Morocco. This will be extended to other sites. It consists of conducting a gender diagnosis study with two distinct components in Meknes rural areas of Morocco: i) Status of women and children's nutrition aspects and access to different food sources, to markets and their impact on rural livelihoods and ii) Women's and other marginalized groups' access and control over assets, decision-making and benefits. The research includes the following: assess the constraints and opportunities facing nutrition in Meknes area; assess the existing locally produced type of food, and produce a yearly calendar of food availability and access; set the stage for a value chain analysis through the identification of the main actors involved in the production, processing, consumption and marketing of food products; assess women market access and climate change effects on nutrition; use of qualitative tools (Problem tree Analysis, Social mapping, stakeholder meetings, focus group discussions, etc... to collect information and quantify results during participatory group discussions; and link nutrition to overall livelihoods of rural households and farming systems.

JOHN MCDERMOTT

John McDermott joined IFPRI in 2011 to lead the new CGIAR research program on agriculture for nutrition and health. Previously he was Deputy Director General and Director of Research at ILRI in Nairobi (2003-11). John has lived and worked in Africa for 25 years. As a researcher, John's research career has focused on public health, animal health and livestock research in developing countries, primarily Africa. He has led projects on zoonotic and emerging diseases in Asia and Africa. John has a strong background in quantitative methods (modeling, study design, statistics). He has a PhD in quantitative epidemiology from the University of Guelph, a Masters Degree in Preventive Veterinary Medicine from the University of California – Davis and a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from the University of Guelph. During his research career, John is the author or co-author of 200 peer-reviewed publications, book chapters and conference papers and has advised over 30 post-graduate students, including 20 PhD graduates. He was a visiting Lecturer at the University of Nairobi and a Professor at the University of Guelph.



He has also served as an advisor to FAO, WHO, OIE and other international agencies, a non-executive Director of the Global Alliance for Livestock Vaccines and Medicine (GALVmed) and as a member of the advisory committee of Veterinarians with Borders (Canada).

STEPHA MCMULLIN

Stepha McMullin is a Social Scientist working with the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) based in Nairobi Kenya. Stepha has an MSc in Development Studies and a PhD in Rural Development from the College of Agriculture and Food Science, University College Dublin, Ireland. The main projects she is engaged with currently have strong nutrition components; she is particularly interested in understanding the patterns of consumption of foods, specifically fruits and the socio-cultural and socio-economic dimensions which influence preference, attitudes and decisions-made at the household level with regards dietary diversity and nutrition outcomes.

Current Nutrition Projects:

- **A4NH Seed Grant Project:** 'Leveraging fruit value chains for sustainable and healthier diets in Kenya and Peru. The main objective of this project is to assess gender-disaggregated preference, attitudes and decision making at the household level for fruit production, consumption, income generated and access to markets. The project is assessing the diversity and seasonal availability of fruits, the role of fruits in the diet of households and characterizing the performance of informal and formal fruit value chains from a rural to urban continuum. Based on the fieldwork and initial results, an outcome of the project is to establish a network and partnerships for leveraging fruit value chains for improved nutrition and design interventions to address bottlenecks in this area. This project is being undertaken in collaboration with Bioversity, Nairobi, Kenya.
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RUTH MEINZEN-DICK

Ruth Meinzen-Dick is a Senior Research Fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), based in Washington DC. She is Coordinator of the CGIAR Program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI), and leader of the IFPRI Gender Task Force. She received her MSc and PhD degrees in Development Sociology from Cornell University. Much of her work has been interdisciplinary research on local organizations, property rights, gender analysis, water policy, and the impact of agricultural research on poverty. She was a co-developer of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index. She has conducted field work in Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Uganda, and India, where she was born and raised. She has over 100 peer reviewed publications, including *Collective Action and Property Rights for Poverty Reduction: Insights from Africa and Asia* and *Agricultural research, livelihoods, and poverty: Studies of economic and social impacts in six countries*.

Current Nutrition Projects: I'm not really involved in any nutrition projects

MIRANDA MORGAN

Miranda Morgan is a Post-Doctoral Fellow (Gender Specialist) at WorldFish, working primarily on the CRP-AAS (Aquatic Agricultural Systems) program. She obtained her PhD in Human Geography from the University of Manchester (UK), where her research was funded by the Brooks World Poverty Institute and the Overseas Research Student Awards Scheme. She holds a MSc in Nature, Society and Environmental Policy (University of Oxford, UK) and a BA Honours in Political Studies and Development Studies (Queen's University, Canada). Her professional experiences include the Overseas Development Institute (UK), LEAD International (UK) and the Democratic Dialogue Project (UNDP Guatemala).



Current Nutrition Projects

- Bangladesh: Leading an AAS/CCAFS study on the gender dimensions of smallholder aquaculture targeted at women, which includes understanding the role of small fish in contributing to household nutrition.
- Solomon Islands: Led a small study on a range of potential outcomes from delivering household garden training, including changes in nutrition behavior and practices. Also supporting a local gender research analyst in her contributions to baseline study on the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to nutrition.

MARY A. OYUNGA

Mary Oyunga is a Nutritionist with exceptional skills in community nutrition. Ms. Oyunga has over 15 years' experience in nutrition research, extension services and technology transfer with farmers and NGOs. She holds a Master of Public Health and Epidemiology from Kenyatta University, Nairobi, and a Diploma in Food Science & Technology, Egerton University, Njoro, Kenya. Additionally, Ms. Oyunga holds Certificates in maternal and child nutrition, current issues in nutrition, adequate food and nutrition as a human right, monitoring and evaluation of food and nutrition security policy impacts, food and nutrition security in the context of HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS and ARVs-Emerging challenges for nutrition security in sub-Saharan Africa from Wageningen, Netherlands. Mary Oyunga currently works on a project that is integrating agriculture and health approach into an existing health project (APHIA II) in Western Kenya to improve the well-being of vulnerable target groups; pregnant/lactating mothers and children below 2 years old. This approach has been designed to deliver technologies (health and agricultural technologies), while encouraging healthy behavior through the delivery of nutrition and health communication messages through various community channels, such as local agricultural extension services, local NGOs, and primary health centers. It will be the first intervention study that explicitly links orange fleshed sweetpotato distribution to an existing public health service. Oyunga has completed a 2 – year Post-Masters Fellowship under the African Women in Agriculture Research and Development (AWARD) CGIAR Gender and Diversity programme, an opportunity she used to further achieve career goals. She is a member of several professional bodies; African Potato Association (APA), International Society for Tropical Root Crops -Africa and Mother branches, Inter-Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee on Nutrition, Kenya, U.K- based Nutrition Society for both Human and Animal Nutritionists, National Codex Committee and National Codex Contact Point, Kenya. Ms. Oyunga has authored and co-authored over 20 publications including peer-reviewed journal publications and conference proceedings. Mary is well versed with scientific writing skills for policy development in Agricultural research and has represented KARI at several national and International fora where she has won awards for best scientific presentations.

AGNES QUISUMBING

Agnes Quisumbing, PhD, is a senior research fellow in the Poverty, Health, and Nutrition Division of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington, DC. An economist, she co-leads a research program focusing on how strengthening women's control of assets can lead to better development outcomes, involving both analytical research and impact evaluation of agricultural development projects. She previously led a multi-country research program that examined how differences in bargaining power within households affect individual and household well-being, and has completed a research program on factors related to economic and social mobility over the long-term. She has worked on gender and intrahousehold issues in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico, and her native Philippines.

Current nutrition projects:

- Senior Gender Advisor to A4NH
- Bangladesh: Working on papers examining how women's empowerment in agriculture affects various outcomes (including household and individual indicators of food and nutrition security); how experience of food price shocks affects coping behavior and diet diversity



AMY SALTZMAN

Amy Saltzman is a communications specialist based at HarvestPlus in DC and is a member of the strategic gender assessment team. She primarily works on donor relations, knowledge management, and translating research findings into delivery planning for HarvestPlus. Prior to joining to HarvestPlus, she received a BA from Cornell University, was a Fulbright fellow in Malawi, and worked at the US State Department.

DOUGLAS STEINBERG

Douglas Steinberg is Regional Director for West Africa with Helen Keller International (HKI), which he joined in December 2009. He recently crossed a career milestone, celebrating 30 years since he first stepped foot in Africa – in Niger in July 1983 as a Peace Corps trainee. In the years since, Doug has accumulated experience in Africa and Asia. After serving as a Peace Corps volunteer in northern Cameroon, he worked with international NGOs in program and management positions in Niger, Mali, Bangladesh and Angola. Doug’s professional experience has spanned program areas including disaster and emergency response, natural resources management, food security, health and HIV/AIDS, women’s savings and credit, appropriate technology, governance, policy analysis and advocacy. He holds a bachelors degree in political science from the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor) and an MS in natural resources policy analysis from the University of Washington (Seattle). In 2002, Doug was honored by the Republic of Niger with the Order of Merit “*Chevalier*” for work to promote gender equity in Niger. In HKI, Doug’s supervises programs in Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone. In each of these countries, HKI’s programs focus on reducing the effects of malnutrition, ranging from micronutrient supplementation, treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition, and behavior change for essential nutrition actions (ENA) and infant and young child feeding (using community-based and health service strengthening approaches). HKI is implementing “Enhanced Homestead Food Production” activities in several African countries: this intervention specifically targets women with children in the 1000-day window, and combines training and production in horticulture and small livestock, with behavior change in ENA.

CÉLINE TERMOTE

Céline Termote, a Belgian citizen, joined Bioversity International in January 2013 as Research Support Officer at the Nutrition and Marketing Diversity Programme. After obtaining her Master’s degree in Applied Biological Sciences, she started her career as development worker for a Belgian NGO. Based in Kabinda, Kasai-Oriental, DR Congo, she worked with two local partner organizations on food security, sustainable agricultural practices, capacity building and organization strengthening. In late 2005, she rejoined Ghent University as an assistant at the Laboratory of Tropical and Subtropical Agronomy and Ethnobotany and started her PhD project on the use of wild edible plants in Tshopo District (Kisangani region), DR Congo. This multidisciplinary work comprised a documentation of wild edible plants within different ethnic groups through ethnobotanical surveys, actual and future market potential of wild edible plants and an evaluation of the contribution of local biodiversity to the diets of rural and urban women. Through joining Bioversity International, she hopes to share and broaden her experiences within the fields of food and nutrition security, sustainable diets, nutrition-sensitive value chains, agroecology and ethnobotany.

Current Nutrition Projects:

- **FOODAFRICA:** Improving Food Security in West and East Africa through Capacity Building in Research and Information Dissemination: WP4: Investigating the current and potential role of local biodiversity in meeting nutritional requirements for complementary foods of infants and young children. Project consists of a thorough ethnobiological survey (FGD) and a household diagnostic study on the determinants and practices of infant and young child malnutrition in southern Benin. In a second phase linear programming will be used to model nutritious diets at lowest cost and in a third phase the results of both (diagnostic study and linear programming) will be discussed with the communities to see how infant and young child recipes and/or dietary guidelines can be improved.
- **Cost of Diet:** Bioversity International is developing an innovative approach that begins with an inventory and contextual analysis of how foods within ecosystems can contribute to the reduction of the cost and improvement of nutrient content of culturally acceptable diets for women, infants and children aged 6 to 24 months. The approach combines food biodiversity assessments with diet and nutrition surveys, food



composition analysis as well as linear programming to model optimal diets at lowest cost. The next step is to investigate the usefulness of the tool for developing nutrition education messages and/or dietary guidelines.

- **CRP1.1 Dryland systems:** Agrobiodiversity Assessments and dietary diversity assessments as parts of the situational analysis in action sites within the dryland system priority action areas (India, Mali, Ghana, Eastern Africa). Alignment of tools and methodologies also with work to be carried out in CRP1.2 HumidTropics and CRP1.3 Aquatic Agricultural Systems. The next steps in the systems research SRT2s will be to find entry points for nutrition sensitive interventions.
- **CRP4: A4NH:** Development of the flagship project on nutrition sensitive landscapes with colleagues from Bioversity, ICRAF, WorldFish, CIFOR and ILRI

AMANDA WYATT

Amanda Wyatt is a Research Analyst for Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), based at IFPRI in Washington, DC. Amanda joined IFPRI in 2012 and provides research support in the areas of evaluation across the A4NH portfolio, agriculture-associated diseases, and gender. While completing her graduate studies in public health, Amanda conducted a mixed methods study with ILRI on the effect of dairy intensification on household and young child nutrition in Kenya. Prior to joining the CGIAR, she assisted with the coordination of a randomized controlled trial testing the effects of a health coaching intervention on lifestyle and diet, worked for a health policy think tank, and lived among resettled refugees as a community development worker.

Current Nutrition Projects: Not directly involved in any specific projects at this time.