Gender perspectives on food safety and nutrition in informal small ruminant value chains in Ethiopia

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## Acronyms

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<th>Full Form</th>
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<td>ASF</td>
<td>Animal source foods</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRP</td>
<td>CGIAR Research Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus group discussion</td>
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<td>GTP</td>
<td>Growth and Transformation Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEP</td>
<td>Health Extension Program</td>
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<td>HEWs</td>
<td>Health Extension Workers</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICARDA</td>
<td>International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILRI</td>
<td>International Livestock Research Institute</td>
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<td>IPMS</td>
<td>Improving Productivity and Market Success of Ethiopian farmers project</td>
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<td>MoH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>RIA</td>
<td>Rapid Integrated Assessment</td>
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<td>SFFF</td>
<td>Safe Food Fair Food</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNNPRS</td>
<td>Southern Nation, Nationality and People Regional State</td>
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Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Getachew Legese, Solomon Gizaw and Samuel Aytenfsu for providing information regarding consumption, food safety and animal health issues that were identified as gender evidence gaps in the small ruminant rapid assessment study.

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Executive summary

Are food safety, nutrition and market access dynamics in small ruminant value chains gender related? This study attempts to answer this question by presenting and analysing literature and zooming in on a study entitled ‘Safe Food, Fair Food rapid integrated assessment of nutrition and health risks in informal small ruminant value chains in Ethiopia’ conducted by ILRI in 2013.\(^1\)

This assessment found that the results of the integrated assessment of food safety and nutrition’ were mixed with some reports identifying gender shortcomings and others failing to establish any gender differences. More specifically, the study overlooked gender gaps in the external accessibility of animal source foods (ASF) as its analysis focused on gender gaps in relation to the availability and accessibility aspects of ASF in homes. According to information from interviews, men have alternative modes of access to and consumption of small ruminant meat products, e.g. in hotels and restaurants of nearby towns. From both desk review and interviews, it was found that well-established information was not collected on gender gaps in relation to aspects of access to and consumption of ASF by household types, gender of children, family size and in situations of general food shortage or shortages of milk production/availability.

We found that clear-cut comparative data concerning the extent to which smallholder farmers and pastoralists slaughter sick or potentially sick animals for consumption is not available. In addition, the SFFF draft report did not analyse gender aspects of results in relation to wider sectoral and development policy issues.

In general, the assessment (both from desk review and face to face interviews) shows that the current gender evidence base is inadequate in the SFFF study. Data on gender variations within SFFF aspects of value chain intervention areas and outcomes are needed to inform the design of gender-sensitive interventions, policy and research.

To close gender information gaps and to improve assessments and research on gender gaps in ASF external accessibility, ASF accessibility by household types, family size, and gender of children and situations of general food shortage or shortages of milk production/availability were identified as future research priorities. Moreover, perceptions of both men and women on gender norms and cultural factors that restrict their consumption of whole milk need to be addressed as a social issue at community levels.

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Introduction

Much literature asserts that the positive contributing linkage of animal source foods (ASF) to food security depends on its availability, affordability, accessibility and nutrition security. In this respect, ASF aspects of Safe Food Fair Food contribute to food security not only through a matter of food quantity but rather through accessibility (including access to and consumption of ASF by children and women) and ensuring food quality. In developing countries like Ethiopia, SFFF in livestock value chain is a gender issue, which requires that agricultural interventions and research investigate livestock value chains from gender perspectives.

In 1996, the world food conference defined food security as a situation when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their daily needs and preferences for healthy and active life (Smith et al. 2013). This definition emphasises not only food quantity but also food quality where the terms ‘nutrition security’ and ‘healthy and active life’ encapsulate the quality dimension of food security. In other words, it is not enough for food to be available in the community. It must also be affordable, accessible and acceptable to the people who need it and can benefit from its nutrients.

At least two billion cases of diarrhoea per year (up to 90% is attributed to food) and about 1.5 million children under 5 years die from diarrhoeal diseases (80% in Southeast Asia and Africa), with ASF being the main sources of foodborne diseases (UNICEF/WHO 2009). Nearly one billion of the world’s population rely on livestock for their livelihoods. ASF are nutritionally dense sources of energy, protein and various essential micronutrients (Smith et al. 2013). However, livestock can also affect food security by transmitting diseases to people via vectors such as biting and through contaminated ASF in that these diseases limit productivity of people by reducing their ability to produce food themselves or to work to earn income to purchase food (Smith et al. 2013). In line with this, the report indicated that about 13 zoonotic diseases cause deaths on 2.2 million people a year globally, mostly among poor and middle-income populations (ibid). All these have indicated a significant implication on food safety where it involves reducing health risks associated with food.

Currently, there is an international agenda for interventions and research on SFFF in livestock on a global scale.

The goals of the Safe Food Fair Food (SFFF) in small ruminant animals’ project are: (1) safe food aiming at reducing health risks associated with food and (2) fair food which aims at improving nutrition and market participation for the poor. In this respect, SFFF assessments involve understanding the consumption patterns to maximize the benefits and minimize risks of ASF. SFFF assessments emphasize investigation of different factors that influence the nutritional benefits and health risks of meat, milk, eggs and fish.

In developing countries, SFFF is a gender issue because the decision-making pattern, access and distribution of benefits varies between men and women. There is a significant variation in the quality of animal products consumed at household level (Smith et al. 2013). For instance, it is reported that in Nigeria and Somalia women tend to consume more low-value offal while men tend to consume more expensive meat, which has gender disadvantage implications with respect to access to and consumption of ASF at household level (Smith et al. 2013).

Under such circumstances, this assessment was intended to focus on establishing any gender information gaps by reviewing the report on ‘Safe Food, Fair Food rapid integrated assessment of nutrition and health risks in informal small ruminant value chains in Ethiopia.’ The study was conducted to assess food safety, zoonosis and nutrition in informal animal source food (ASF) value chains. The review aimed to identify the gender information gaps in reference to intra-household consumptions of ASF, food safety and animal health from gender perspectives and fill the gaps. This
also guided the design of the tool that was used to capture gender-missing data that is needed to implement the livestock and fish research program gender strategy.

Objectives
The overall objective of this assessment was to review the SFFF assessment report from a gender perspective and identify gender gaps. Specific objectives of the study were:

- Review the SFFF assessment report from a gender perspective, document household food security and nutritional status.
- Identify gender aspects analysed in SFFF assessment results and missing information.
- Identify existing opportunities that have the potential to change gender norms and culture that inhibit women’s consumption of meat and milk.
- Assess and collect the missing data in SFFF assessment results.
- Recommend interventions for increasing women’s access to and consumption of safe livestock products.

Rationale
This assessment will contribute to the design and practices of gender-sensitive food safety interventions and research by highlighting the achievements and information shortfalls in light of gender perspectives. The results will provide information that can be utilized in integrated value chain assessments from gender perspectives to help achieve gender related goals of the program in the value chain intervention areas in Ethiopia.

Additionally, the assessment findings can be utilized to improve the design and implementation of current and future food safety related interventions and research in Ethiopia. The review will provide information about the issues of SFFF from gender perspectives and serve as a benchmark upon which various studies on SFFF and gender issues can be conducted.

Challenges
Initially, it was stipulated to review the original notes taken during data collection of the SFFF assessment. Unfortunately, these were not available so data collection relied on asking data collectors what they could remember. As a result, the responses may lead to conclusions that are inadequately verified.
Methodology
This assessment focuses on reviewing the SFFF assessment results from a gender perspective. In line with this, gender gaps assessment frameworks were established as per the gender information dimensions earmarked to be the focus of the assessment in the terms of reference (ToR) and gender-based perspectives. These gender gaps assessment frameworks were also consulted with reference to gender component of research tool called ‘Guidelines for integrated rapid assessment of nutrition and health risks in informal livestock and fish value chains’ hereafter referred to as the RIA tool. Therefore, data collection and reporting of this study focused on the following dimensions:

- The extent to which gender affects intra-household access to and consumption of milk and meat products (articulated in the SFFF assessment report).
- How gender roles, food safety and animal health affect exposures to health risks.
- The extent to which gender norms and cultural factors affect women’s consumption of milk and meat products (addressed in the SFFF assessment report).

Data collection
Data was collected by review of documents (including reports from other livestock and fish project sites) and conducting face to face interviews with individuals who collected data from the small ruminant value chain sites in Ethiopia.

Document analysis
The report ‘Safe Food, Fair Food rapid integrated assessment of nutrition and health risks in informal small ruminant value chains in Ethiopia’ was the main document reviewed from a gender perspective. In this document, sections that were related to the issues stipulated in the terms of reference were particularly analysed in detail. The main issues analysed focused on the aspects of gender difference in access to and consumption of healthy livestock products and nutrition and animal health issues. Also reviewed were reports from the seven value chain action sites including:

- Assessment of Abergelle goat value chain in northern Ethiopia: The case of Wag-Abergelle
- Assessment of sheep value chain in Doyogena district of SNNPR, Ethiopia
- Sheep value chain analysis in Horro district of Oromia Region, Ethiopia
- Sheep value chains in Menz Gera district, North Shewa zone, Ethiopia
- Small ruminant value chain analysis in Shinille district of Somali region
- Value chain analysis of Abergelle goat in Tanqua Abergelle district, Central zone of Tigray region, Ethiopia
- Analysis of goats value chain in Yabello district of Borana zone, Southern Oromia, Ethiopia

The Livestock and Fish CRP gender strategy and other literature were also reviewed. To address the main issues in the document review, the following were the key guiding points:

1. What gender aspects were addressed in the SFFF report document, in general? That is, what overall gender issues could be identified in the SFFF report?
2. What gender aspects were addressed in relation to access to and consumption of ASF, food safety and animal health issues in the SFFF report document?
3. What gender gaps could be identified in the SFFF report document as per the objectives of the assessment?

Interviews
Face to face interviews were conducted with three persons who collected the data on SFFF assessment. Semi structured checklists were used to guide the interviews.
Results: Gender information gaps

The extent that gender affects intra-household access to and consumption of ASF

Some key aspects of gender decision-making patterns about consumption, sales of own-produced ASF and purchases of ASF were addressed well in the SFFF assessment report. In line with this, gender decision-making patterns to slaughter live animals, buy an animal in the market, buy meat from butchers within and outside the community and gender decision-making pattern regarding small ruminant milk, and selection of milk to buy were specific gender aspects analysed in the report.

In relation to household consumption of meat products, the integrated rapid assessment report did not provide information on gender differences in consumption of small ruminant meat products outside home. That is, the data available in the report indicates that consumption of sheep and goat meat was at home alone. This is partly due to the overall value chain assessment being designed to work with small ruminant PRODUCERS mostly. However, even non-producers seemed to have purchased the meat and milk in the market and prepared it at home for consumption. However, information available in the report (page 43) is not gender-disaggregated whatsoever.

To understand food security and nutritional status at household level, gender gaps in relation to access to and consumption of ASF by household types, gender of children, family size are crucial issues to be considered. Poor people survive largely on diets based on starchy foods that fail to meet their nutritional needs (Smith et al. 2013). The same report indicated that there is a positive relationship between the wealth status, income earning capacity and the consumption of ASF. In other words, the more people earn the more consumption of nutrient-rich ASF. In this aspect, in rural Ethiopia, female-headed households are typically found among poorer households.

In the SFFF report, it is indicated that wealth levels play a vital role in the availability and accessibility of ASF for household consumption. These have clear and significant implications on differences in household types with regard to access to and consumption of ASF and the status of food security. However, well-established gender based information are not available on these issues in the SFFF report as it was mainly concentrated on general information regarding gender decision-making patterns about consumption, sales of own-produced ASF and purchases of ASF. Access to and consumption of ASF by household types needs to be stipulated to understand food security and nutritional status at household level from gender perspectives. Similarly, gender gaps in relation to access to and consumption of ASF and the resulting status of food security at household level is likely to be affected by other factors including family size, wealth and income levels. This information is lacking in the SFFF report.

Moreover, issues of gender differences in access to and consumption of livestock products during periods of food shortage or shortages of milk production/availability were not addressed well at household level. Furthermore, the SFFF report indicated consumption of ASF as highly restricted to festive periods. In such situations where there are long fasting periods especially for Orthodox Christians, looking at access to and consumption of alternative sources of protein during fasting periods seems appropriate when assessing overall nutritional status at household level. This information is lacking in the SFFF report. Nonetheless, at the time of the review a more detailed quantitative study was on-going in which more demographic household dynamics were being explored.
The extent that gender norms and cultural factors affect women’s consumption of ASF

In the SFFF report, cultural taboos against women’s access to and consumption of whole milk were identified in Abergelle. The data analysed in the report provides information on the cultural perception of restricting women’s access to and consumption of whole milk at community level. However, the variation in the perceptions of men and women on such restriction was not addressed. In this aspect, how women perceive such gender norms and cultural factors is a crucial issue to be investigated as it helps to inform gender-sensitive interventions. Additionally, the report indicates that men were preferentially given high-quality cuts in Abergelle Amhara and Abergelle Tigray) but the report did not look at the differences in perceptions among men and women.

The extent that gender roles, food safety and animal health issues affect exposure to health risks

Gender role difference in the preparation of food at household level was reported as a possible cause of health risks to women as they are responsible for indoor cooking. However, gender role difference and exposure to health risks associated with slaughtering potentially sick or sick animals, washing the meat, chopping, smoking and storing it could also be clearly assessed as gender role differences and the exposures to possible health risks might not be limited to indoor cooking activities. In the SFFF report it was observed that women are mostly responsible for washing the meat, chopping, smoking and storing ASF after slaughtering. Here, the extent to which women are likely to be exposed to health risks, in reference to these gender roles, would be an ideal area of investigation. Moreover, food safety and nutrition issues indicated in the report did not look well at variation in perceptions of food safety and nutrition amongst men and women.

Other important issues

In principle, development research and rapid integrated assessments are expected to look at the position of overall sectoral policy issues in relation to the aspects they intend to address. In this regard, with respect to addressing food and nutritional issues, the role of multisectoral approach on agriculture and food with complementarities of interventions in public health and education has been underlined as essential input. Governments, international organizations, private sectors and civil society can contribute to more sustainable use of resources by providing clear, accurate information and ensuring access to diverse and nutritious foods (FAO 2013). However, the SFFF report did not provide information on these overall and sectoral policy support issues. However, a food safety policy review was done under the SFFF project in 2008. However, this information was not utilized to assess the policy contribution to food safety and nutrition.

For instance, nutritional disorders (protein-energy malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies) are recognized as major causes of morbidity and mortality in Ethiopian health sector development. To address these nutritional disorders, the health sector initiated enhancement of good nutritional practice through health education and treatment of severely malnourished children and prevention of nutritional health problems through provision of micronutrients to the vulnerable groups of the population (mothers and children). Further, the national Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) of Ethiopia addresses the prevention of animal diseases through implementation of strategies such as providing extensive vaccination services before the prevalence of disease, building additional capacity for vaccine storage, training of adequate animal health specialists, and expanding the institutions (including mobile service provision). Support will also be rendered for private investors to invest in slaughterhouses in pastoral areas, as well as the government to build quarantine stations that meet the required standards. This has an implication on the prospects of animal health and food safety from the angles of policy support. This information is also lacking in the SFFF report.

Under such principle, it would have also been significantly meaningful if SFFF assessment had considered gender aspects of livestock, agriculture, environment, food security, nutrition, health
policy and strategies of the GTP for smallholder farmers and pastoralists at household and community levels. However, in the SFFF draft report, it is possible to conclude that there is no synthesised analysis of gender aspects of SFFF assessment results in relation to sectoral and general development policy issues.

The SFFF assessment conducted FGDs with groups of rural producers and consumers in value chain intervention sites in agricultural and pastoralist regions. However, the methodology does not highlight the number of FGDs conducted, and how many women and men participated in the FGD and whether the groups were mixed or disaggregated by gender. Finally, further gender-related research areas to address gender gaps were not identified adequately in the SFFF assessment report.
**Interview results**

Face to face interviews were conducted with individuals who collected data for the rapid SFFF assessment. The findings were systematically organized, checked and analysed as follows.

The extent that gender affects intra-household access to and consumption of ASF

By desk review, it was identified that the SFFF report addressed gender difference in ASF from angles of availability and accessibility at home alone. The interviews explained that smallholder farmers also consume meat products outside home in the hotels/restaurants of nearby towns and other places where men have better access to and consumption of meat products outside home. As explained by the individuals who collected the SFFF assessment data, aspects of gender difference in access to and consumption of meat products do not seem to be restricted to consumption at home.

They added that there are also gender difference in small ruminant meat consumption outside the home because of gender difference in access to and control over income from selling of live animals and other agricultural products. According to the information from the interview, an exception exists in Yabello where women, like men, consume meat products in restaurants or hotels of nearby towns. This was attributed to the fact that there are no perceptions or gender norms that restrict women from consuming meat products in restaurants or hotels. Even when they are not with their husbands or other accompanying men, women consume local alcoholic drinks in groceries as men do, without any restrictions. In relation to access to and consumption of ASF by household types, gender of children and family size, all interview respondents expressed that there was no such disaggregation of data collection and they confirmed the inadequate assessment of such information from gender perspectives during implementation of data collection tasks. Here also, there is still information lacking. Thus, research is required to further explore this gender differences.

With respect to the question raised on the issues of gender differences in access to and consumption of ASF during general food shortage or shortages of milk production/availability, the respondents interviewed expressed that general information was collected on the issues of access to and consumption during general food shortage or shortages of milk production/availability. Data collection was not directed towards gender aspects as an integral part of the assessment. A question was raised on access to and consumption of alternative sources of protein during fasting periods. In line with this, it was asserted that communities do not consume other food types from the viewpoint of replacing proteins during fasting periods rather they consume the usual types of food that are eaten during most of the periods of the year.

The extent that gender norms and cultural factors affect women’s consumption of ASF

According to the findings from the desk review, there was gender information gap on how people perceived gender norms and cultural factors that are affecting women’s access to and consumption of whole milk at community level, as the case in both Amhara and Tigray Abergelles. Here, the information available overlooked how women perceived this gender norm relative to men. In such situations, it would have been more informative if the report had analysed the perceptions of both men and women at community level. In this aspect, the interviewed respondents asserted that such gender details were not addressed during the SFFF assessment data collection. Hence research needs to be conducted to further explore these gender dimensions. There is need to collect information on how women negotiate these restrictive norms.
The extent that gender roles, food safety and animal health issues affect exposure to health risks

In the SFFF report, it was observed that there was gender information gap on variation in perceptions of food safety and nutrition amongst men and women. Interviewed respondents replied that both men and women understand some basic issues associated with food safety and nutritional aspects of ASF where both smallholder farmers and pastoralists mostly consume ASF after cooking. Here, though two respondents confirmed that both men and women do not culturally eat sick or dead animals in all value chain sites. On the other hand, the other respondent explained that there is a situation where communities will slaughter sick animals for household consumption rather than taking them to the market for sale.
Conclusions and recommendations

ASF aspects of SFFF contribute to food security not only through food quantity. Accessibility (including access to and consumption of ASF by children and women) and food quality are also important. In developing countries like Ethiopia, SFFF in livestock value chains is a gender issue, which requires that agricultural interventions and research integrate and investigate livestock value chains from gender perspectives.

Under such circumstances, this study examined the SFFF assessment report from a gender perspective and identified gender gaps. Despite general and some specific evidence of gender differences on SFFF and gender related aspects and existence of clear analysis of this evidence in the SFFF assessment report, this review demonstrate that SFFF report is still lacking gender considerations in key areas regarding consumption and access to ASF products and health risks associated with gender roles and consumption of ASF.

Aspects of intra-household decisions on consumption, sale of own-produced ASF and purchase of ASF have been addressed well in the SFFF assessment report. However, the report overlooks issues of gender gaps in ASF accessibility outside the home. Information from interviews indicates that aspects of gender difference in access to and consumption of meat products does not seem to be restricted to consumption at home. According to the information from all respondents, men have other alternative modes of access to and consumption of small ruminant meat products, e.g. in hotels and restaurants in nearby towns.

With regard to gender norms and cultural factors, it was observed that gender norms restrict women’s access to and consumption of whole milk in Amhara and Tigray Abergelle. In such situations, it would have been more informative to deal with the situation as a social problem if the report had analysed the perceptions of both men and women at community level. Moreover, the report has shown differential circumstances to health risks among males and females because of gender role difference.

Unfortunately, no definite conclusions can be drawn regarding information from two respondents, that smallholder farmers and pastoralists do not culturally slaughter sick or potentially sick animals for household consumption. Moreover, from the interviews, it is possible to say that the awareness level of both smallholder farmers and pastoralists on animal health and food safety is not sufficient to enable them to ensure consumption of safe food and milk. There is a vulnerability exposure to animal-borne diseases as their perceptions and decisions on consuming safe meat and milk products is subject to their perceptions of animal health based on external signs of sickness. In other words, it implies that they might slaughter sick animals for consumption in situations where there are animal diseases beyond their levels of understanding.

The SFFF draft report did not analyse gender aspects of results with the contextual lens of sectoral and development policy issues. In general, the SFFF assessment results were mixed with some identifying gender disadvantage, while others failed to establish gender differences.

In this respect, this review shows that the current gender evidence base of SFFF assessment report is inadequate. Data on gender variation within SFFF aspects of value chain intervention areas and outcomes are needed to inform the design of gender-sensitive interventions, policy and research.
Recommendations
The following are suggested to deal with the gender information gaps and to enhance access to and consumption of safe food amongst men, women and children.

1. To understand the food security and nutritional status from gender perspectives within the value chain intervention areas, it is also important to look at aspects of gender differences in access to ASF by the category of households, gender of children, family size, the distributions of meat among family members and the consumption of meat products outside home. Such information can be captured through household survey analysis.

2. To understand how gender norms and cultural factors affect women’s consumption of milk and meat products, the variations in the perceptions of men and women on any restriction on women’s access to and consumption of ASF need to be explored.

3. Clear-cut comparative data on the awareness/knowledge level of smallholder farmers and pastoralists on the implications of their exposure to animal-borne diseases was found to be significant. Variations in perceptions of food safety and nutrition amongst men and women should get a focus.

4. With respect to the preferential feeding of liver and red meat by pregnant women in Doyogena, Borana and Horro, women’s perceptions on the nutritional value of consumption should be assessed in comparison to potential associated health risks. Because this is a social problem, the perceptions of women and cultural values (if any) are critical. Possible interventions could be developed to fill awareness gaps.

5. As one of the data collection techniques of this assessment was asking what those who collected data on SFFF assessment could remember, which may lead to conclusions that are difficult to verify, further research is needed on the issues identified as missing data. A rapid appraisal in those sites should be conducted and analysed using a checklist of missing data of the SFFF report. If it is not possible to conduct this additional assessment, the missing data should be integrated in future SFFF assessments.

6. To enhance awareness levels regarding the implications of nutrition, food safety and animal health at community level, health extension workers, farmers, pastoralists and community leaders should be trained in these areas.

7. Finally, to engender planning and implementation practices at the program level and also to inform the design of gender-sensitive interventions, policy, research and practices, the researcher recommends the fundamentality of the learning process of future SFFF assessments from gender perspectives among researchers and implementers. This could be achieved when researchers and implementers team up to first agree on relevant hypothesis and research questions in light of gender perspectives. They should then jointly design, implement, monitor, analyse and document SFFF pilot activities to systematically generate knowledge on relevant issues that could facilitate learning and improvement in addressing gender-sensitive issues in line with SFFF interventions and research.

8. This study is partly based on qualitative evidence. What is required is comprehensive empirical evidence that provides data on:

- The extent that gender relations affect ASF external accessibility.
- The extent that smallholder farmers and pastoralists slaughter sick or potentially sick animals for household consumption.
- The extent that gender differences in access to and consumption of ASF are affected by household types, gender of children and family size at household level?
- Variations in perceptions of food safety and nutrition between men and women farmers and pastoralists.
References


ILRI. 2013. Guidelines for integrated rapid assessment of nutrition and health risks in informal livestock and fish value chains (with additional tools for the assessment of animal/fish health). Nairobi, Kenya: ILRI.


Annex 1. Safe Food Fair Food gender analysis checklists

The following were identified as missing data from the SFFF assessment report and thereby should be used to capture missing data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. ASF produced and consumed among family members at household level, on average, given a certain period</th>
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<tr>
<td>▶ Who consumes milk among family members, on average, given a certain period of time?</td>
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<tr>
<th>1. Other consumption system to milk and meat products</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ The extent the family members at household level consume ASF in hotels or restaurants of nearby towns. And who consumes?</td>
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<tr>
<th>2. Differences among males and females in access to and consumptions of different livestock products</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ What livestock products consumed preferentially among males and females at household level? What nutritional value it represents vs. any possible outweighing health risks from preferential feeding?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ How is consumption of different products of animal meat consumed among males and females not only preferentially but also traditionally? And what nutritional value does such consumption represent vs. any possible resulting health risks from feeding by tradition?</td>
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<tr>
<th>3. Differences among males and females in preparation of food and possible resulting health risks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ Who prepares food?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Is there any possible resulting health risks associated with food preparation?</td>
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<th>4. Other gender-related issues</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ To what extent do gender differences in access to and consumption of ASF are affected by household types, in terms of female and male or child headed households?</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ To what extent information/knowledge levels of family members, in general, and women, in particular, on nutritional and health risks associated with ASF preparation, handling and consumption at household level are affected by the outweighing influence of gender norms and cultural issues?</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ How is women’s access to and consumption of livestock products affected by family size at household level?</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ How is the consumption of livestock products affected by gender of children, boys and girls, at household level?</td>
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<tr>
<td>▶ Do household members consume alternative sources of protein during fasting periods? And, is there gender difference in consumption of alternative sources of protein during fasting periods?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Is there fasting age difference between men and women, boys or girls? Is the reason religious or mixed with other reasons?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ What is the variation level in perceptions of food safety and nutrition amongst men and women?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ What is the status of marginalized groups (children and women) to claim the right on intra-household access to and consumption of livestock products at household level?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ How is the gender difference in access to and consumption of ASF affected by ASF market functioning issues including distance, affordability, and income levels at household level?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ What is the position of any government policies, strategies or programs at different levels/legal and institutional factors supporting the consumption and accessibility of livestock products for the marginalized groups (children and women), for the smallholder farmers and pastoralists? And what is its implementation status currently?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ What is the position of government policies, strategies or programs at different levels/legal and institutional factors supporting the food safety issues or limiting risks to food safety (children and women), in particular, for the smallholder farmers and pastoralists? And, what is its implementation status currently?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2. Supplemental summary data on gender-based review findings

1. Study
Safe Food, Fair Food rapid integrated assessment of nutrition and health risks in informal small ruminant value chains in Ethiopia

2. Study area
Seven livestock value chain sites (Horro district of Oromia region, Abergelle of Amhara region, Abergelle of Tigray region, Doyogena district of SNNPR, Menz Gera district of North Shewa zone, Amhara region, Shinille district of Somali region and Yabello district of Borena zone, southern Oromia)

3. Study sample
Five smallholder mixed livestock/crop production sites (Abergelle, Atsbi, Doyogena, Horro, Menz), and two pastoralist/agropastoralist sites (Borana, Shinille).

4. Time period
2013

5. Identified gender-based information in the SFFF assessment report
Access to and consumption of milk and meat products
- Gender decision-making pattern to slaughter live animals
- Gender decision-making pattern to buy an animal in the market
- Gender role difference in the preparation of food at household level
- Gender decision-making pattern for buying meat from butchers outside the community
- Gender decision-making pattern regarding small ruminant milk and selection of milk to buy
- Gender role difference in food preparation and handling and its respective influence on health and nutrition status
- Preferential consumption of small ruminant milk products
- Preferential consumption of small ruminant meat products by women and its influence on health
- Cultural taboos against women’s access to the consumption of drinking whole milk (the case of Abergelle in Amhara and Abergelle in Tigray regions)

6. Gender information gaps
Access to and consumption of meat, milk and milk by-products
- Gender difference in consumption of small ruminant meat products outside home in hotels or restaurants of nearby towns, at household level
- Gender differences in access to and consumption of meat products by household types
- Gender differences in access to and consumption of ASF by gender of children, boys or girls
- Gender differences in access to and consumption of ASF by family size at household level
- Gender differences in access to and consumption of ASF during the period of general food shortage or shortages of milk production and availability
- The variation in the perceptions of men and women on restriction of women’s access to consumption of drinking whole milk (the case of Abergelle in Amhara and Abergelle in Tigray)
- The variation in perceptions of food safety and nutrition amongst men and women

Methodological and other important identified gaps
- Disaggregation of how many women and men participated in the FGD and whether the groups were mixed or disaggregated by gender
- Assessment of further and future gender-related research areas/issues to address gender gaps
- Assessment of position of an overall, sectoral contextual policy issues in relation to the aspects they intended to address.