

May 4, 2022

WOMEN IN LIVESTOCK

BREAKING GENDER BIASES, SHIFTING NORMS

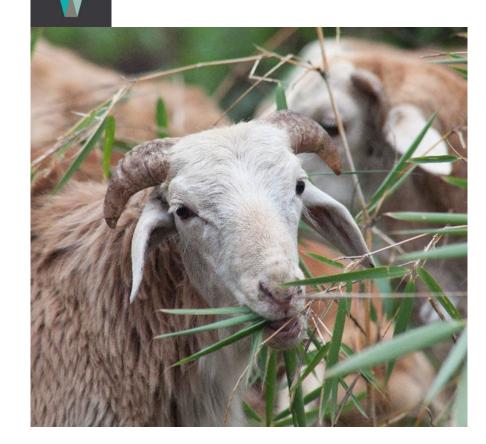
> ILRI International

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE CGIAR

VENTURE 37

Tech Tips

- Add your full name and organization in the "Participants" section by hovering over your name → click "More" → "Rename"
- Microphone off when not speaking, please
- If you are having trouble hearing or seeing the presentation: close and restart Zoom
- Use the chat to post comments or questions
- The session is being recorded audio, video and chat - and any private chats are also visible to the organizers.





- 1. Opening Remarks: Jemimah Njuki
- 2. Case study: A Female Al Technician's Experience in Ethiopia
- 3. Case Study: Transforming the Vaccine Delivery System for Chickens & Goats in Ghana
- 4. Policy Panel Discussion
- 5. Closing Remarks

Agenda

Moderator



Esther Njuguna-Mungai

Senior Scientist, Gender International Livestock Research Institute

Speakers



Jemimah Njuki

Chief, Economic Empowerment, UN Women



Consolata Kavishe

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Manager, Bill & Melinda Gates PAID Program; Land O'Lakes Venture37



Agnes Loriba

Project Manager, CARE Ghana



Vicki Wilde

Senior Program Officer, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Opening Remarks



Jemimah Njuki

Chief, Economic Empowerment, UN Women

CASE STUDIES



Consolata Kavishe

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Manager



Public-Private Partnerships For Artificial Insemination Delivery (PAID): A Female AI Technician's Experience In Ethiopia

VENTURE 37

BACKGROUND

- Inefficient artificial insemination (AI) service delivery, hampering the productivity of the Ethiopian dairy industry
- Limited role played by private sector in dairy genetic gains in Ethiopia
- Al service delivery is currently dominated by men with very limited engagement of women
- Learning from successful countries, effective private sector engagement is a key element for efficient dairy genetic gain efforts
- Market opportunity for youth and women

Program Goal and Objectives

Goal: Establish financially sustainable private and more efficient and effective public channels for delivery of improved local and imported genetics in Tanzania (ended Oct 2020) and Ethiopia (through November 2022)

Objectives:



Component 2



Increase farmers demand for AI service





Enable NAGII to ramp up its production and distribution of quality frozen semen and LN2

Women Contributing to Dairy Genetic Gain PAID Ethiopia Program

Before PAID

- Nationally, less than 20 Women AI Techs (AITs) out of 1,000 AITs; approximately 2%
- Target of 30%: 150 Women AITs of 500 total AITs trained & equipped
- Barriers: cultural, mobility, social, stigma

Results After 30 Months

- Over 118 women AITs trained, equipped, and engaged (79% of target)
- Over 55 women AITs operating sustainably ^{275%}
- Retention rate for women: ~50%, vs. 80% for men (unexpected)
- Average Als/month: 55 women 26 for 230 men– 42 top women AIT – 125/month
- Over 12,500 improved calves born from women AITs to date

Demekech's Story



- 19-year old high school graduate
- Ambitious
- Grew up in male dominated society
- Applied for AI tech trainee position
- 956 applicants





- Runner up was male
 - He filed a complaint "That's a man's job."



- She called the bureau (final selection)
- Supportive officer;
 her application was
 considered

How Demekech overcame barriers

- Established trust with farmers, who became her ambassadors
- Performed over 4,110 Als in 4 yrs; over 1000 calves born;
- Training from PAID: built her confidence and skills in approaching & working with farmers
- Women farmers were more comfortable with women AI techs
- She championed farmer training session using short video targeting women farmers



Demekech's Message to other Female Al Technicians

"Do not be ashamed of being an AI Tech. Do your job diligently and strictly follow the procedures you have been taught about semen management, the insemination technique and then follow up afterwards. Educate the farmers you are serving on how they should manage their calves."

"It makes me happy to work with female farmers. [I tell them] 'You are the ones who tend the cows and take care of them like your children. So, you should inform other female farmers and your husbands about AI.'"

Key Lessons

- Programs should understand gender barriers during program design
- Interventions should focus on addressing barriers to women's participation in program activities
- Women play a key role in livestock development through participation in management and uptake of technologies
- Women are resilient and strive for results-based performance



Agnes Loriba

Project Manager, CARE Ghana

WOMEN IN LIVESTOCK: Breaking Gender Biases, Shifting Norms

TRANSFORMING THE VACCINE DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR CHICKENS AND GOATS IN GHANA: WHAT APPROACHES AND WHAT BENEFITS FOR WOMEN?

Researching to understand what it takes to develop a gender responsive vaccine delivery system that benefits female livestock keepers and female animal health service providers. Bawku West and Pusiga Districts Upper East Region

March 2019 – March 2023

🔀 IDRC | CRDI

Canada





One of three project objectives

 To identify women capabilities needing support and gender norms that need addressing for all animal health service providers and women farmers to benefit from an improved vaccine delivery system.

Three key norms

- Hiring of female veterinary technicians
- Norms related to female vet's ability to interact with farmers
- Female livestock keepers restricted from livestock markets

How are we addressing the norms?

- Recruited 2 female vet technicians through private company and using lessons to inform engagement with government.
- Social Analysis and Action/dialogue sessions with men and women, questioning norms, reflection on actions to be taken. Building on experience from other locations and examples within e.g women selling pigs.
- Dialogues with male and female vets.





Sherifatu Tijani

Veterinary Technician







Vicki Wilde

Senior Program Officer, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

SNAPSHOT: Pashu Sakhis

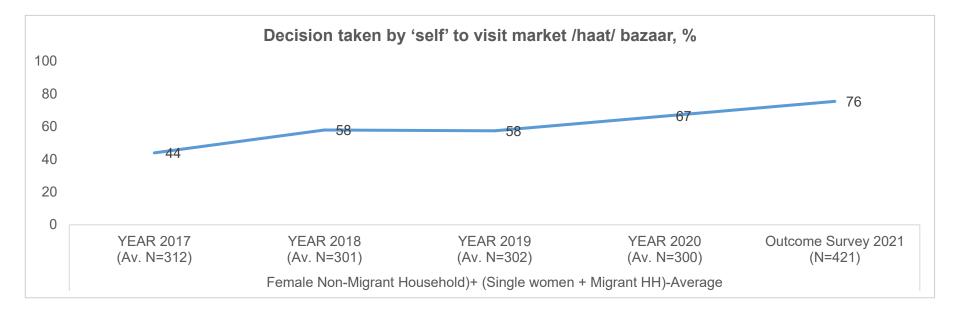




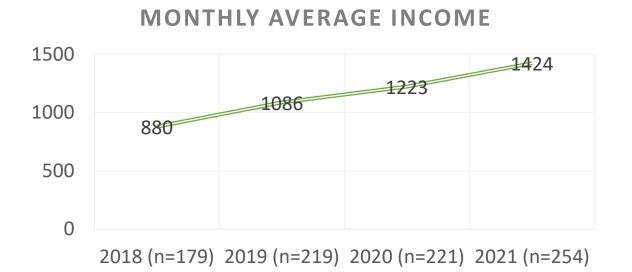
Project Mesha, Bihar, India

- Implemented by Aga Khan Foundation and Jeevika
 - 2,944 pashu sakhis
 - 248,311 goat rearers
- Galvmed for curriculum development
- 35 vaccine centers -- Hester and Brilliant Bio Pharma for the vaccine value chains
- Nimbkar Agriculture Research Institute and AbacusVio for introducing improved bucks
- Growing market demand for Black Bengal goat meat; next step is establishing a women-run goat meat company
- High demand by government to scale the Mesha model to more districts and other states

Strengthen women's mobility?



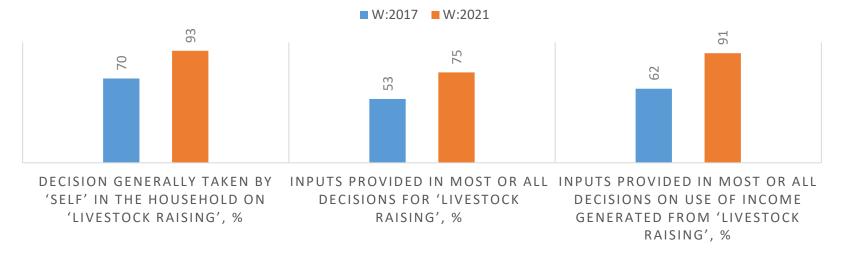
Pashu Sakhi Monthly Average Income (2018-2021)



Based on 2021 income data, 21% pashu sakhis are earning over INR 3000

Strengthen women's decision-making?

WOMEN'S ROLE IN HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING AROUND PRODUCTION & INCOME GENERATION



For Policy Makers and Investors

- Recognize women's priorities as market opportunities, and vice versa
- Solve for women's equitable participation and their equitable <u>value capture</u>
- Livestock value chains offer women some of their best options for income, diversification/resilience, and nutrition
- Bundle the technical, financial, markets and social norms work
- Invest in innovative partnerships, i.e., business + NGO
- Document by sex, age, income and other intersectionality
- In the drive for scale, start with women's groups and platforms, partner with private sector and/or govt
- · Be patient, and set realistic timelines





Jemimah Njuki

Chief, Economic Empowerment, UN Women

Closing Remarks



Alessandra Galiè

Team Leader, Gender International Livestock Research Institute



THANK YOU

www.ILRI.org www.landolakesventure37.org





