



# Zambia Updates October 2016

## About

The Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services (INGENAES) project is a Feed the Future initiative funded by USAID. The project supports improvements in extension and advisory services to reduce gender gaps in agricultural extension services, empower women farmers, and improve gender and nutrition integration.

INGENAES works with policy makers, development organizations, civil society, universities, and farmer organization in Feed the Future countries. Activities include workshops, action-oriented research, technical assistance, case studies, assessments, learning exchanges, and mentoring to promote gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive agricultural extension practices.

The project is led by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, in partnership with the University of California Davis, the University of Florida, and Cultural Practice LLC.

## Preliminary Research regarding best practices for promoting food safety in Chipata District

One objective of the INGENAES project is to understand how men and women farmers learn about and apply new technologies that can help with production, consumption and nutrition, including food safety. During the months of July and August, UF graduate students Joshua Crosby and David Dillon conducted interviews with Chipata District [PROFIT+](#) Community Agro Dealers (CADs) and Demo Host Farmers (DHF) about food safety practices. Ms. Monica Banda, a local resident who has worked with PROFIT+, helped the team translate and understand the cultural context.

Individual farmers and groups were asked about how they can best minimize aflatoxins in their crops and reduce post harvest losses, as well as ensure safe pesticide use. The team wanted to better understand where farmers and CADs were getting their information on food safety practices, how they used the information, and what factors prevented them from sharing or using knowledge about best practices.

Preliminary research reveals that farmers and CADs get their information from many sources including public and private extension networks, radio messages and field demonstrations. All of the CADs and DHFs had at least a basic understanding of best practices; both men and women identified that field demonstrations provided the most useful information about best practices. Farmers wanted to reduce aflatoxins because buyers will not purchase low quality or contaminated groundnuts. Both men and women knew about safe pesticide use but were concerned about lack of availability, mixed messages regarding proper pesticide use, and limited availability of personal protective equipment (PPE).

The team wishes to give special thanks to the PROFIT+ team in Chipata and Lusaka for their significant logistical support. For more information about this research, please contact Alyson Young [alys.yng@ufl.edu](mailto:alys.yng@ufl.edu)

## INGENAES Global Symposium is coming to Zambia

The INGENAES Global Symposium and learning exchange will be held in Lusaka January 23 – 25, 2017. The event convenes partners from across the globe and will offer opportunities to share tools, methods, approaches, perspectives, experiences, lessons learned about what to do and what to avoid when trying provide more equitable support to both men and women farmers and contribute to improved nutrition.

Space is limited at this event; for more information, visit the [event page](#).

A separate country-specific forum is scheduled for Lusaka in June 2017; details will follow in a subsequent newsletter.

### IAPRI - INGENAES Partner Project - fieldwork

The Indaba Agricultural Research Institute (IAPRI) is partnering with INGENAES to assess the local suitability of measurement tools that evaluate the impact of agricultural interventions on gender and nutrition. In September, IAPRI collected data required for commonly used nutrition and gender indicators; fieldwork was conducted in collaboration with the Programme Against Malnutrition (PAM), in the context of their project “Empowering Women in Senanga and Gwembe Districts through Agricultural Support”. Nine individuals were trained to collect data, and by splitting into teams carried out 150 interviews.

Findings will be shared in a forthcoming technical note. This effort built the capacity of both IAPRI and PAM staff to collect data for calculating Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women, Children’s Dietary Diversity Score, and other measures of dietary quality that are responsive to agricultural interventions. The exercise also tests several measurements of women’s empowerment.

The results support improved understanding of how to apply these indicators in Zambia and hopefully will promote greater application to benefit other projects.



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### Why is Gender Equity Important in Extension and Advisory Services ?

Addressing gender inequity in extension and advisory services (EAS) is critical for the effectiveness of services aimed at improving food security and reducing poverty. Overcoming gender constraints in EAS is crucial within both a development and a business context.

#### ***Development Context: Improve household nutrition, health, and education***

Women’s agricultural contributions are significant to household food security and nutrition, both through direct consumption and through the sale of plant- and animal-based products when women are allowed to at least partially control how that income is used. There is a strong correlation between women’s control over income and greater investments in children’s health and education.

#### ***Business Context: Creating new business opportunities***

As buyers and suppliers of agricultural products, women are often unnoticed or underserved. Women may be sidelined as value chains formalize or are prevented from participating in developed value chains controlled by men. EAS facilitates women’s participation in value chains as suppliers of inputs or services, producers of new products, or processors.

Understanding the development and business case for addressing gender inequity is important to create gender inclusive EAS approaches that improve the efficiency of service delivery and positively impact farmers.

For more information on Gender Equity in EAS, read [“Why is Gender Equity Important in Extension and Advisory Services?”](#)

For more tip sheets involving gender, nutrition, agriculture, please visit:

<http://ingenaes.illinois.edu/library/>





Photo above: Sign at a Profit+ demonstration site © J Crosby 2016

## INGENAES announces new Zambia project partner: Emily Burrows

We are pleased to announce that Emily Burrows has joined INGENAES to work on targeted initiatives in Zambia. Ms. Burrows is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin with more than 15 years of experience working in the development field. Most recently, she served as the Chief of Party for the Feed the Future Zambia MAWA Project.

*From Emily: "I look forward to working with INGENAES to document nutrition-sensitive extension approaches that engage men and women in Zambia."*

Emily will develop training content to build organizational capacity to integrate nutrition within agricultural extension services and case studies that highlight best practices.

## IAPRI Hires Gender Officer

IAPRI, who is partnering with INGENAES to assess local suitability of evaluation tools (see story, previous page) has a new gender officer, Mr. Henry Machina. With a degree in gender studies, Henry comes to IAPRI with over ten years of experience working among civil society organizations, particularly in land policy and gender mainstreaming which he hopes to apply to the institute's diverse array of projects.

*From Henry: "Working in the area of advocacy taught me about the importance of using evidence to influence meaningful change for the ordinary person. Joining IAPRI as a Research Associate – Gender and Youth, gives me an opportunity to work with a diverse team and generate the much needed empirical evidence which will be shared with front line advocacy actors to shape national policies to be gender sensitive."*

(continued in next column)

IAPRI is a robust local organization that carries out agricultural policy research and outreach, serving the agricultural sector in Zambia in sustainable pro-poor and gender-sensitive agricultural development.

*From Henry: "I am particularly glad to be a part of this work (to) enhance gender sensitivity in the institute's outputs and attract more civil society organizations, particularly the women's movement to work with IAPRI in promoting equity in the agriculture sector."*

[Gender Officers can provide great tools for organizations](#) and often help in navigating and adapting program offerings to promote equity, awareness and inclusion for all stakeholders. IAPRI recognizes that gender officers aren't the only tool towards achieving better outcomes, but are valuable parts of healthy organizations and will contribute to enhancing IAPRI's policy research on gender and agriculture.

Photo below: A farmer shares training materials she received from Profit+ © J Crosby 2016





*Photo above: SHARE Africa Zambia workers processing peanuts © J Crosby 2016*

## INGENAES [Gender Glossary](#) available online

The INGENAES website hosts a [library](#) of resources available to people wanting to learn more about addressing nutrition and integrating more gender inclusive approaches to agricultural extension projects. Below are a few key terms from the Gender Glossary.

**Constructive men's engagement:** An approach to achieving gender equality that consciously and constructively includes men as clients, participants, supportive partners, and agents of change.

**Gender-accommodating:** When project design, implementation, and evaluation approaches adjust to or compensate for gender differences, norms, and inequities by being sensitive to the different roles and identities of men and women, but in ways which do not change the status quo.

**Gender aware:** The recognition that gender identities and roles influence the opportunities of men and women in society.

**Gender-transformative:** Where both men and women are helped as more gender-equitable relationships are promoted. A transformative approach identifies ways of engaging men and women to examine, question, and change institutions and norms that perpetuate inequalities.



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For more entries from the INGENAES gender glossary, please visit:  
<https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/83940782/INGENAES/Glossaries/INGENAES%20Gender%20Glossary.pdf>

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*Photo below: Carqill Zambia store listing crops and prices © J Crosby 2009*

