

UGANDA

Training Report on Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services in Uganda

Gender and Nutrition Responsive Agro- Enterprise Development Training at MUZARDI, Uganda

7-9 December 2016



Organized by The Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (UFAAS) in partnership with University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign (UIUC)

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**African Forum for Agricultural
Advisory Services**

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Acronyms

AFAAS	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
ASSP	Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan
AUPWAE	Association of Uganda Professional Women In Agriculture And Environment
CBO	Community Based Organization
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
GAD	Gender And Development
INGENAES	Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services
KACAFA	Kamuli Coffee Agribusiness Farmers Association
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MUZARDI	Mukono Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute
NAADs	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NAP	National Agriculture Policy
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
UFAAS	Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
UIUC	University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign
USAID	United States of America International Development
UVA	Uganda Veterinary Association
VC	Value Chain
WID	Women In Development

1.0 Introduction

The training on integrating gender within agricultural value chain and agro-enterprise initiatives was held on 7 – 9 December, 2016 at Mukono Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MUZARDI) in Mukono – Uganda. The workshop was jointly organized by UFAAS and the University of Illinois. The workshop consisted of 45 (16 Females & 29 Males) participants representing the farmer leaders, extension workers, the NGO Field support staff and the INGENAES fellows / students supported by the project as represented in Annex 1. The participants were drawn from the North, East, West and Central parts of Uganda, while the fellows from the universities represented Kyambogo, Gulu and Makerere.

The goal of the workshop was to build capacity and provide critical technical assistance to Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) to purposely integrate gender and nutrition concerns within their existing and planned agro-enterprise initiatives.

The Training Workshop covered the topics including: Integrating gender and nutrition within the agricultural value chain and agro-enterprise initiatives; nutrition responsive agro enterprise development; sharing of experiences and case stories on gender and nutrition integration and developing a gender and nutrition responsive agro-enterprise project idea note (GENU-AGENT –PIN) as in the attached program in Annex 2. These were delivered through power point presentations; self-reflections; group discussions and presentations; panel discussions and team tasks. Through a mix of delivery methods, the participants were able to share experiences and lessons from which they further gained understanding and practical integration of gender and nutrition in their work.

At the end of the workshop each participant developed a post-workshop plan for implementation to be followed up with the support of UFAAS and the University of Illinois using the student fellows. Daily workshop evaluations were made using a simple “mood meter” and coloured cards where participants recorded what worked well, the learnings of the day and what could have been done better as represented in Annex 3.

The training was officially opened by Dr. David Kiryabwire, the Mukono District Veterinary Officer on behalf of the District Production Coordinator, Dr. Fred Mukulu. The workshop closure included the giving out of certificates to the participants and was officially closed by Prof. Paul McNamara, the Project Coordinator of INGENAES. This report follows the program of the Workshop in **Annex 2**.

2.0 Introduction of Participants and Expectations

Participants were guided through the introductions in which they presented their expectations which were categorized into 6 groups, which included:- Networking, Welfare, Gender, Nutrition, Research and UFAAS / AFAAS. Beatrice informed the participants that all their expectations were in line with the workshop objectives and that the knowledge acquired would provide useful information to better their research.



List of participants' expectations

3.0 Overview of AFAAS and UFAAS

Ms Beatrice N. Luzobe, the UFAAS National Focal Point and one of the key resource persons, gave an overview of AFAAS as the umbrella organization for UFAAS at the regional level. She mentioned that there were other country chapters that were part of AFAAS of which UFAAS is the one for Uganda. She informed the participants that UFAAS membership comprised of a wide range of actors / members including the academia (Agricultural Universities and Institutions); Public sector (Ministry MAAIF/NAADS/NARO); Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); Professional Bodies (AUPWAE, UVA); Private Sector Companies; Farmer Organizations (FOs) and Media (Print and electronic). The UFAAS 5 key thematic areas were outlined as Institutional Strengthening; Networking and professional interaction; Capacity Building (on emerging issues); Professionalization of AAS and Lobbying and Advocacy. Beatrice gave a brief background of the project on Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services (INGENAES) in Uganda and its implementation partners UFAAS and the University of Illinois. She urged participants to join the membership of UFAAS and learn more about the benefits of being a member.

4.0 Workshop Objectives and Outcomes

Ms. Beatrice Luzobe, who facilitated the session informed the participants that the farmer organizations and associations offered great opportunities for reaching smallholder farmers especially women farmers. She however, mentioned that these organizations are often not gender aware and nutrition sensitive when adopting a business enterprise model. One of the reasons she mentioned could be due to lack of capacity of the organizations to identify and develop nutrition value chains for improved nutrition outcomes while maintaining profits. The lack of clarity on the understanding between the empowerment of women farmers and improved nutrition outcomes was also highlighted as a major obstacle that hinders increased productivity along the value chains.

Beatrice outlined the workshop objectives as:

- a) To build the skills of the participants in agro-enterprise development
- b) To improve gender relations for improved nutrition outcomes; and how to develop agro-enterprises that are gender and nutrition responsive.
- c) To identify gender and nutrition post-training activities that FBOs will engage in after the training

The expected outcomes of the training were also shared as:-

- a) Identified ways of integrating gender and nutrition into their agricultural value chain (VC) activities



Ms. Beatrice Luzobe,
UFAAS National Focal Point

- b) Gained knowledge on how to integrate gender and nutrition into their agricultural VC activities
- c) Gained understanding on how to design a gender and nutrition sensitive enterprise post-training activities for implementation after the training.
- d) Developed and submitted a work plan for implementation of the proposed post-workshop activity and GENU-AGENT-PIN (an enterprise idea note)

The workshop approach was to be more participatory – taking into consideration adult learning. The approach for the workshop would employ the use of power point presentations, plenary sessions, panel and group discussions.

5.0 Opening Session

The training was officially opened by the District Veterinary Officer, Dr. David Kiryabwire on behalf of the District Production Coordinator, Dr. Fred Mukulu. In his speech, Dr. Kiryabwire extended his gratitude to UFAAS and the University of Illinois, through its project INGENAES geared towards integrating Gender and Nutrition within Extension Services in Uganda. He recognized the importance of gender and nutrition integration. David provided a brief overview of the current state of food security in Uganda with the rising number of food insecure households, which he cited as an indicator for increasing nutritional deficiency and relegation of roles and responsibilities due to failure of appreciating the role of gender in food security within the agricultural system. Dr. Kiryabwire emphasized the need to integrate gender and nutrition in agricultural value chains, so that there are gains not only within the households but to the entire value chain beneficiaries and the nation at large. He then declared the training workshop officially opened.

6.0 The Management of the Workshop

To ensure that the energy levels and environment is best for learning, the overall workshop facilitator, Ms. Adeline Muheebwa led the participants into forming teams in order to provide leadership support for the entire duration of the training workshop. The course leader was nominated as Mr. Dhizaala John, from Kamuli Coffee Agribusiness Farmers Association (KACAFA) Ltd with the overall coordination of the management team. The management team for the day comprised of:- Time Manager to ensure that the workshop follows the set program, Secretary or note takers to provide recaps for the following day, Entertainment / welfare to ensure that the participants are alert and active and Evaluation team to provide a daily participatory feedback based on the mood meter scores and

Management of the Workshop!	
Activity	Day 1
Course leader: STEPHEN	
Time Manager	Catherine Kyokumire
Secretary (Note Taker)	Muhangi Connie Bright
Entertainment / Welfare	Derick Milly
Evaluation Teams	Moses (w) Enayee Dool

Activity	Day 2
	Helen Aperege
	Jonah Kasuli Joseph Okony
	Richard Mande Aida Nbia
	Fred Mukula Rosemiria Bimangi

Group formation for daily management of the workshop



Guest of honor, Dr. David Kiryabwire, Mukono District addressing the participants

comments. Recaps were done at the start of the day for the participants to recall the previous day's learnings.

Alongside the group formation, participants agreed to observe the workshop norms and values which included: - mobile phones in silent mode, vibration/switched off, active participation by all participants, being audible and speaking freely, respect for one another's views and opinions, avoiding unnecessary movements, not to interrupt others, not to dominate discussions, not to hold side meetings and to conduct daily workshop evaluations.

7.0 Integrating gender and nutrition into agricultural development and agro-enterprises in Uganda

Mr. Stephen Alex Biribonwa, from Nutrition & Home Economics, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) made a presentation on how to integrate gender and nutrition into agricultural development and agro enterprises in Uganda. He reminded participants of the principles of extension, one of which is “doing what they are doing better”. He mentioned that often, extension workers are engaged with nutrition as a way of curing a disease and have left the prevention of disease to the health sector. He urged participants to embrace a shift in approach so that extension does not wait for health sector but instead fronts the nutrition and gender agenda so that there is production of healthy nutritive foods and that all the processes along the value chain are made gender and nutrition sensitive.

7.1 Integrating gender and nutrition into agricultural development and agro-enterprises in Uganda

Among the key highlights made are:

- The government of Uganda is putting emphasis on the role of extension system in the agriculture sector and that a single spine extension system has been adopted.
- The agricultural extension policy and strategic plan have been launched.
- Emphasis on the two pathways of how to integrate nutrition. These are the direct feeding of nutritious foods and the indirect feeding through the feeding of animals to get the nutrients. Hence the need to have the animals feeding on nutritious foods if they are to be the source of nutrients for the humans.
- The need to innovatively reduce women's workload so that they can have time to produce, prepare and feed their homes with nutritious foods.
- The effect of gender on the impact of nutrition especially in access to nutritive foods and decision making on the foods to grow, consume and their utilization which has an impact on the nutrition status of the households.



- The cultural norms and beliefs regarding the foods grown, how they are processed and utilized have an influence on the nutrition status of the communities.
- With the current crisis especially with the climate change effects, there are high rates of chronic malnutrition and micro nutrient deficiencies especially Vitamin A, Iron and Zinc, hence increased forms of malnutrition, levels of stuntedness, low weight and wasting especially for the under-fives and high incidences of anaemia.

He therefore urged participants to reflect on their role in reducing stuntedness and devise ways of integrating gender and nutrition.

7.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, Alex mentioned that one of the ways of making nutrients available is through various ways of processing and preservation technologies for example fermentation. He also urged the participants to ensure that the marketing and product distributional channels are gender responsive and benefit the women for example the marketing of tomatoes and loading of Irish potatoes on a lorry.

Alex emphasized government's commitment towards gender friendly enabling environment with regard to Gender & Nutrition through the following policy frameworks:-

- Constitution Article 32
- NAP 2013(National Agriculture Policy)
- Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan(ASSP 2015/16-2019/20)
- National agriculture extension policy MAAIF
- Guidelines on soft copy
- Food & nutrition handbook for extension workers
- Ministry has put in place a structure on food & nutrition security division with staff specialized in nutrition

8.0 Integrating Gender within agricultural value chain and agro-enterprise initiatives

Participants were given opportunity to score their understanding on Gender, Nutrition and Agricultural Value Chains. All participants had an understanding on the concepts with varying knowledge levels. It was therefore agreed that the training would be a reflection on what they knew as well as sharing of experiences.

The session was facilitated by Ms. Beatrice Luzobe, who started by taking the participants through the story of the “The Lie of the Land”. Gender stereotypes were identified and these included some of the experiences that most researchers face implying that “Women do not work, yet they are doing everything with no time to rest”.

“Gender is a social & cultural context about men & women while Sex is the biological make up of a man or a woman” – Shamim Student Fellow



Participants were then requested to share their definitions of gender and sex. It was emphasized that gender changed with geographical context, culture, time while sex remained the same with either male or female.

Beatrice also shared the Women In Development (WID) approach and the Gender And Development (GAD) approach. It was noted that the GAD empowers both men and women, while WID focuses on women and is likely to increase the women’s triple role when implemented in isolation of the GAD.



The main difference between the WID approach and the GAD approach is that the WID includes more women while the GAD considers both men and women – Harriet Bugiri.

Participants were then introduced to the gender roles and sex roles. Examples of the sex roles were shared as the giving of birth and breast feeding of children and gender roles as assigned by society like in Busoga the women do the weeding and the men do the

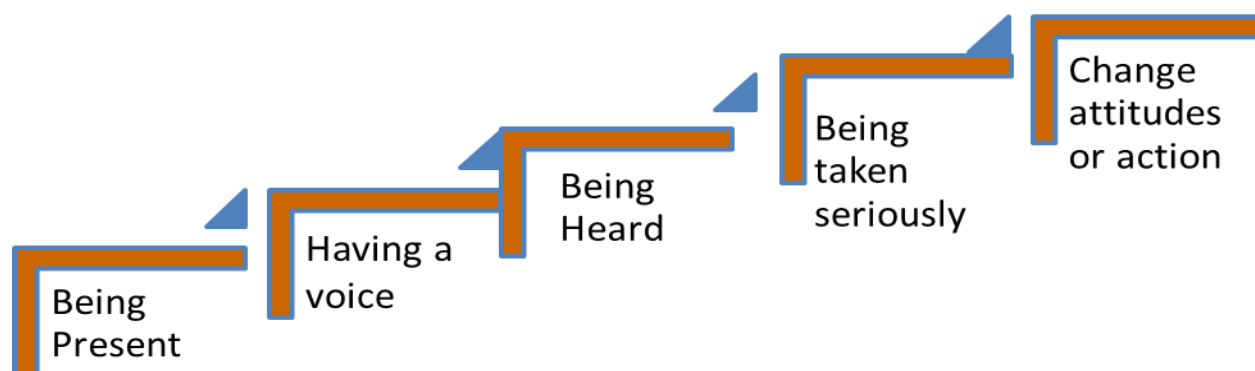
first ploughing. Participants were also taken through the difference between the practical gender needs and the strategic needs, stating that the practical gender needs are immediate and short-term responses to daily needs, they are unique to particular men and women and are “a response to a problem arising from a person’s condition, for example for a malnourished child you start a feeding programme while the strategic gender needs tend to be long –term, common to almost all men and women and relate to the disadvantaged position. It was stated that the strategic needs can be addressed by consciousness raising, increasing self-confidence, education, and strengthening women’s organizations.

Beatrice shared an experience of the nutrition feeding programme in which the ladies would come with the children & take the food, and never give the children the food because they would delegate the neighbours who would end up taking the food as payment for their taking the children for the program. It was therefore concluded that for effective and sustainable impact, strategic actions that provide long term solutions are better than practical short term solutions.

9.0 Group Exercises on Gender Integration

9.1 The Women's participation and empowerment ladder in agricultural value chain enterprises



Participants were introduced to the five steps towards women's empowerment using the participation and empowerment ladder as below:-



From the definition of Gender integration, which is referred to as the process of using evidence to make informed decisions on how to address gender equality and female empowerment systematically. Participants were asked to reflect back in their agricultural value chains between the participation and engagement of men and women across the 5 steps towards empowerment. The participants were then asked to score with the coloured stickers where the men and women were more involved and had an influence across the value chains of coffee, beans and maize. The yellow and light green stickers represented women, while the orange and red stickers represented men. The findings were presented as below:-

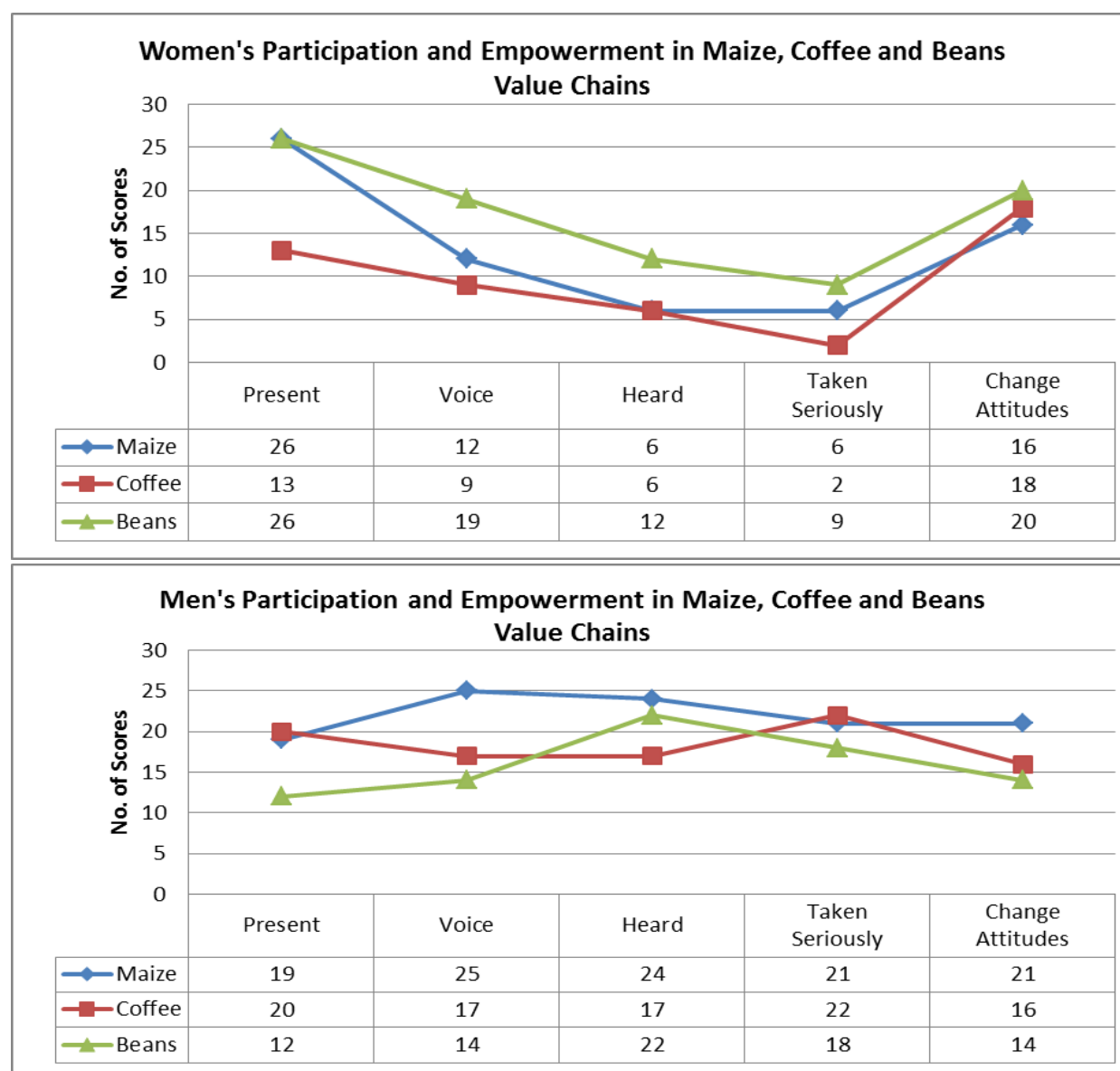
Table 1: Women's and Men's Participation and Empowerment in Maize, Coffee and Beans Value chains

Participation and Empowerment in Maize Enterprise	Scores of Men and Women
	Being Present 26 Women 19 Men
	Having a voice 12 Women 25 Men
	Being Heard 6 Women 24 Men
	Being taken Seriously 6 Women 21 Men
	Change attitudes or action 16 Women 21 Men
Participation and Empowerment in Coffee Enterprise	Scores of Men and Women

 <p>EXERCISE 2: Participation and empowerment in our Coffee enterprises Write W(women) and M(men) where applicable</p> <table><tr><th>Being Present</th><th>Having a Voice</th><th>Being Heard</th><th>Being taken Seriously</th><th>Change attitudes or action</th></tr><tr><td>13W 20M</td><td>9W 17M</td><td>6W 17M</td><td>2W 22M</td><td>18W 16M</td></tr></table>	Being Present	Having a Voice	Being Heard	Being taken Seriously	Change attitudes or action	13W 20M	9W 17M	6W 17M	2W 22M	18W 16M	<p>Being Present 13W 20 Men</p> <p>Having a voice 9 Women 17 Men</p> <p>Being Heard 6 Women 17 Men</p> <p>Being taken Seriously 2 Women 22 Men</p> <p>Change attitudes or action 18 Women 16 Men</p>
Being Present	Having a Voice	Being Heard	Being taken Seriously	Change attitudes or action							
13W 20M	9W 17M	6W 17M	2W 22M	18W 16M							
Participation and Empowerment in Bean Enterprise	Scores of Men and Women										
 <p>EXERCISE 2: Participation and empowerment in our Beans enterprises Write W(women) and M(men) where applicable</p> <table><tr><th>Being Present</th><th>Having a Voice</th><th>Being Heard</th><th>Being taken Seriously</th><th>Change attitude or action</th></tr><tr><td>26W 12M</td><td>19W 14M</td><td>12W 22M</td><td>9W 18M</td><td>20W 14M</td></tr></table>	Being Present	Having a Voice	Being Heard	Being taken Seriously	Change attitude or action	26W 12M	19W 14M	12W 22M	9W 18M	20W 14M	<p>Being Present 26W 12 Men</p> <p>Having a voice 19 Women 14 Men</p> <p>Being Heard 12 Women 22 Men</p> <p>Being taken Seriously 9 Women 18 Men</p> <p>Change attitudes or action 20 Women 14 Men</p>
Being Present	Having a Voice	Being Heard	Being taken Seriously	Change attitude or action							
26W 12M	19W 14M	12W 22M	9W 18M	20W 14M							

Participants scored women's participation and empowerment high for being present in the maize and beans value chain activities with Maize (26 Women and 19 Men) and beans (26 Women and 12 Men) which they said that the women contribute heavily in the labour for farm operations of these two crops, which are both food and cash crops. They are also annual crops which makes it easy for the women to grow them. Women's participation and empowerment is low (13 Women 20 Men) at all stages of the coffee crop (see figure 1 below), this is partly explained by the nature of the crop because it is purely a cash crop and perennial hence women were never allowed to plant crops that take long in the ground like trees due to lack of land ownership. The results further revealed that coffee is more of a man's crop and beans more of a woman's crop. The women's participation and empowerment ladder gradually moves to the bottom (being taken seriously) and sharply moves to the top in the changing of attitudes because it is said that women are very influential in changing of attitudes not only of fellow women but also of the men, hence the scores increase towards the changing of attitudes as presented in figure 1, below. The men on the contrary have more of a balanced score across the ladder.

Figure 1: Graphs showing women's and men's participation in the value chains



Participants mentioned that the women scored very low in having a voice, being heard and being taken seriously, because of the cultural influences and beliefs for example “women should be seen and not heard” and “what my husband says is also what I say” still limit women’s participation and self-esteem hence not able to actively participate and express their views. Participants mentioned that some of the women’s limitations are due to lack of ownership of productive resources such as land, which is largely owned by men due to the patriarchal nature. From the scores, women’s participation is highest in the bean crop due to its annual crop nature and more of a food crop than a cash crop. The women’s lowest participation is with the coffee, which is a perennial crop and ranks high as a cash crop hence dominated by men. The coffee crop is also said to be symbolic for friendship or brotherhood.

Participants also mentioned that despite the limitations hindering women's participation, they have been able to participate due to the social capital obtained through group participation, use of the collective voice and trainings conducted which are mainly attended by the men. Groups such as farmers' groups, VSLA, club meetings and social events are said to have played a critical role in women's empowerment and their participation in the agricultural value chains.

Key Message: Women's low economic capacity with limited ownership of productive resources, the patriarchal dominance in the households and the strong held cultural and religious beliefs hinder women's participation, their expression of their views and ideas as well as exerting their control on the benefits accruing from their labour. Testimonies from cooperatives were that social capital, access to productive resources through savings plays and increased sensitization and trainings facilitate women's participation and empowerment with significant changes up the women's ladder of empowerment.

9.2 Gender Analysis framework

Beatrice led the participants through the gender analysis framework. She informed the participants that there are a range of different gender analysis frameworks and that they specifically focus on the following questions: - who does what? When? Where? who has what?, who decides and how? And who gains? Who loses?

Having gained an understanding of the gender concepts and gender issues in the context of agricultural value chains, Beatrice, guided the participants to form working groups that would identify issues in each group's commodity in relation to gender. Four working groups were formed (two handled the Harvard Analytical Framework of the roles, access and control of resources and the other two groups handled the gender analysis of the agricultural value chain).

Group Discussions on Gender in Maize, Coffee and Beans Value Chains



Group 1 members



Group 2 members



Group 3 members



Group 4 members

Figure 2: Group One Harvard Framework on Maize Value Chain

Members : Oboth Silive, Kabejja Milly, Hellen Epurege, Nyeko George, Quinto Ojok, Kabaizi Goretti and Mayambala Siraj.

Key: 1-very low, 2-low, 3-average, 4-high, 5-very high

Activity	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Comments
Production activity					
a) Agriculture	5	4	3	2	Women are more involved
b) Income generation activity	4	3	5	1	Men prefer where there is money
c) Employment	4	2	5	3	Men are head of families
Reproductive activities					
a) Water	5	4	1	3	Women leads household cores
b) Fuel	5	4	2	3	Do
c) Food	5	3	4	2	Do
d) Child care	5	4	3	2	Mothers care for children more
e) Health	5	3	4	1	Mothers are more caring
f) Cleaning and repair	5	3	1	4	Mothers do more cleaning
g) Market	4	2	5	3	Men are more powerful

Key: 1-very low, 2-low, 3-average, 4-high, 5-very high

Activity		Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Comments
Resources						
a) Land, Equipment	Access	5	4	3	1	Culture
	Control	3	1	5	2	
b) Labour, Cash	Access	4	2	5	3	Power / control
	Control	3	2	5	4	
c) Education, Training,	Access	3	2	5	4	Power / control
	Control	4	1	5	2	
Benefits						
a) Income, ownership	Access	4	2	5	3	Power / control
	Control	4	1	5	3	
b) Basic Needs, Education	Access	1	4	2	5	culture
	Control	1	4	2	5	
c) Political Power, Prestige	Access	3	1	5	4	
	Control	4	2	3	3	

Figure 3: Group Two Harvard Framework on Beans Value Chain

Group Members : Naweya Derrick, Hussein Sempala, Mutaka Fred, Okony Joseph, Namwanja Denis, Alowo Dorcus, Kasula Jonah and Ochieng Emma.

Key: 1-very low, 2-low, 3-average, 4-high, 5-very high

Activity	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Comments
Production activities					
a) Agriculture	4	2	1	2	Beans are majorly grown for home consumption which is majorly woman's concern
b) Income generation	2	n/a	5		Men have control over resources and are main decision makers.
c) employment	4	0	3	0	Production majorly done by women
d) others	2	3	1	3	Children dominate the minor activities
Reproductive activities					
a) Water	5	4	1	4	It's a domestic activity
b) Fuel(fire wood)	5	3	1	2	Most of the fuel is a locally resources
c) Food	5	n/a	4	n/a	Food sourcing is done by women as well as men come in to buy.
d) Child care	5	2	2	n/a	Up bring is left for women
e) Health	4	n/a	4	n/a	Mothers care for the patient as well as the men foot the bills.
f) Cleaning and repair	3	2	1	4	Boys are energetic
g) market	2	n/a	4	n/a	Men have more access to market information

Key: 1-very low, 2-low, 3-average, 4-high, 5-very high

Activity		Women	Girls	Men	Boys	Comments
Resources						
a) Land, equipment	Access	1	1	5	3	Men own and boys inherit land
	Control	4	4	4	3	
b) Labour, cash	Access	3	2	4	2	Labour is provided by the women and men provide cash
	Control	3	0	5	0	
c) Education, training,	Access	4	2	5	2	Men tend to be busy
	Control	2	2	5	4	
Benefits						
a) Income, ownership	Access	1	1	5	3	Social and cultural structure that men own resources
	Control	1	1	5	1	
b) Basic Needs, Education	Access	3	5	4	4	Girls have higher demands than boys naturally
	Control	4	4	5	3	
c) Political Power, Prestige	Access	1	1	5	3	Society looks at men as leaders
	Control	4	1	5	2	



Presentations by Group I



Presentations by Group I

Summary from Group I and Group 2

The groups identified the factors that determine the gender differentiations as:-

- Culture and religion; men are heads of families, opinion leaders, decision makers and in both maize and beans value chains they control resources and have differentiated roles.
- Location / locality of the farm determines who is mostly engaged with the agricultural work for example the beans are grown near the homesteads where the women are often found while the maize fields are often grown far away from the homes on big plots of land and men find it easier to move long distances for gardening.
- Exposure through training influences the way society perceives roles as well as ownership of resources and sharing of opportunities such as the produce from the farm.
- There are also gender preferences in the types of crops grown, for example food crops like beans are mainly women's responsibilities and cash crops like maize are majorly men's responsibilities.

Figure 4: Group Three: Gender Value Chain Analysis of the Maize value chain

Members: Apolot Mary Gorret, Namusoke Susan, Waswa John Bright, Christine Twinomujuni, Hellen Itata Epurege, Dizaala John Stephen

Key: 1-very low, 2-low, 3-average, 4-high, 5-very high

Activity		Inputs	Production	PPH	Processing	Marketing	Utilization	Comments
Main actors	M	4	3	2	4	4	3	Value chain has brought economic family imbalance
	W	1	2	3	1	1	2	
Who does what	M	4-buying garden implements	4-1nd opening -site selection -ploughing -spraying	2-transporting	4-shelling	4-market research and bargaining	2-buying basic needs -investments	
	W	1-storage of implements	1-planting -gap filling -thinning -weeding -harvesting	3-storage and cleaning	4-threshing and winnowing	1-record keeping	4-home consumption	Lack of land ownership for women
Who has access to what resource	M	4	4	2	3	4	4	
	W	1	1	3	2	1	1	
Who has control over what resource	M	4	3	2	4	4	5	
	W	1	2	3	1	1	2	
Who benefits from what	M	1	2	3	4	4	3	
	W	4	3	2	1	1	2	
Who is constrained by what	M	4	1	1	1	4	1	
	W	1	4	4	4	1	4	

Figure 5: Group Four: Gender Value Chain Analysis of the Coffee Value Chain

Members: Mande Richard, Katande, Rosemirta Birungi, Ojok Denis, Kasemire Shamim, Baguma Noel, Jonalhan Waibi, Micheal Ouma, Angwec Conny.

Key: 1-very low, 2-low, 3-average, 4-high, 5-very high

		Inputs	Production	PPH	Processing	Marketing	Utilization	Comments
Main actor (Rank 1-5)	M	4	2	1	4	5	3	Control over land
	W	1	3	4	1	0	2	Lack control over land
Who does what?	M	Land, seedlings, Research	Digging holes, clearing land, spraying, fertilizer application	Transporting from the garden				
	W	Accepts the idea	Planting, weeding, watering	Picking, sorting, drying, harvest				
Who has access to the resources?	M	4	3	3	4	5	4	Man control all the resources
	W	1	2	2	1	0	1	No control
Who has control to what resource?	M	Land, seedlings, new technologies	Buying equipment and tools	Tarplines, bags, buckets	2	5	4	
	W	Labour management	Labour management	Tarplines	3	0	1	
Who benefits from what?	M	4	2	2	4	5		
	W	1	3	3	1	0		

Who is constrained by what?	M	I	I	3		5		Men have more time to engage in network activity
	W	4	4	2		0		Women are always left out Women lack knowledge in marketing

Summary from Group 3 and Group 4

The groups identified the main issues hindering women's participation in the value chain as:-

- Lack of ownership to productive resources such as land
- Limited access to information especially market information
- Limited access to credit facilities and loans
- Poor storage facilities
- Price fluctuations on crops grown and difficult to determine projections

Some of the recommendations by the group were that:-

- Land use and ownership policy should be implemented for equitable access and ownership of land.
- Communities need to be sensitized towards gender equity and equality in access and control of resources, benefits and opportunities as well as equitable sharing of roles.
- Women need to be empowered towards increased decision making on resources and benefits.
- Women should be encouraged to form cooperatives to benefit from collective marketing like bulking, access to training opportunities and as well as access to market information.
- There is need to facilitate women's access to collateral free credit facilities and reduced interest rates.

10.0 End of Day One

Dr. Joyous Tata from the University of Illinois, welcomed the participants to the workshop. She informed the organization representatives that the training was in line with the INGENAES project which complements the USAID Feed the Future initiative. She encouraged the participants to share their experiences and actively participate during the training.

11.0 Day Two

The day started with a recap by the Day One Management Team. Dr. Paul McNamara, Professor of Illinois University was introduced as one of the resource persons on the team. In his remarks, Paul applauded all the members for actively participating in the training and encouraged them to share their experiences and learnings. He was also grateful to the resource persons for their willingness to share knowledge. He urged all participants to effectively use the training as a learning opportunity and for networking with one another.



Dr. Paul McNamara, UIUC

12.0 Integrating Nutrition within value chain.



Dr. Dorothy Nakimbugwe
Makerere University

Dr. Dorothy Nakimbugwe, the session resource person, started by highlighting the aim and objectives of the session. She noted that, the aim of the presentation was to increase participants' understanding of the links between agriculture, nutrition and health outcomes, among the participants, in addition to integration of gender.

The objectives of the session were to;

- Explain the role of agriculture in nutrition and health
- Identify ways of integrating nutrition into their agricultural VC activities
- Design an intervention for integrating nutrition into their agricultural VC activities

Dorothy began by defining a food value chain as “a series of processes and actors that take a food from its production to consumption and disposal as waste”. Her definition focussed on the 4 aspects which were:- the processes, actors, production and consumption.

Dorothy also defined “Nutrition” based on the WHO definition as the “intake of food, considered in relation to the body’s dietary needs”. She noted that good nutrition means having adequate, well balanced diet combined with regular physical activity which is a cornerstone of good health. She noted that poor nutrition leads to:- reduced immunity, increased susceptibility to disease, impaired physical and mental development, reduced productivity and may also lead to death.

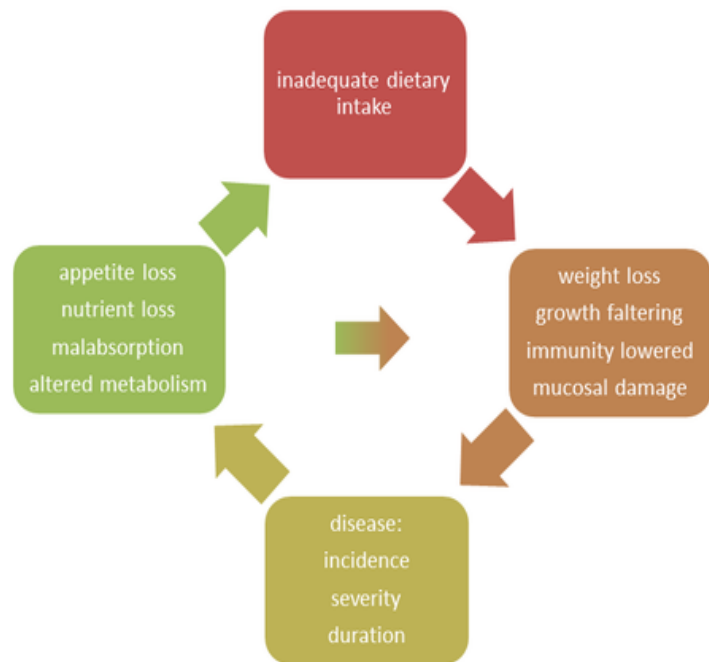


Dr. Joyous Tata, UIUC

Figure 6: Relationship between Nutrition and Health

Dorothy illustrated the relationship between nutrition and health as shown in figure 6. It was clear that inadequate dietary intake leads to a chain multitude of challenges including; weight loss, diseases, loss of appetite among others which as the cycle continues and the end result is death. She stressed that poor nutrition reduces ability to work and that “Input into the body highly determines the output”.

Dorothy added that good nutrition improves productivity of an organization and comes with associated benefits including; increased incomes, increased time in production among others. She stressed that increased production of crops rich in nutrients will contribute to reduction in malnutrition in Uganda.



Source: Power point presentation

The difference between nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programs was highlighted as nutrition-specific programming focuses on interventions that address the immediate causes of malnutrition e.g. promoting exclusive breastfeeding, providing vitamin A supplements for young children and providing dietary supplements for pregnant women; while nutrition-sensitive programming includes interventions that support the underlying determinants of nutritional status such as; improving household food security and providing a safe and hygienic environment. Participants were urged to identify business opportunities while integrating nutrition in their work in order to lead to a win-win result for the vulnerable including pregnant women and babies. Examples of businesses integrating nutrition activities were mentioned as “Promoting nutrient-rich” crops like Orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and use of Grain amaranth among others.

Traditional ways of identifying malnourished children in the community

1. Children wearing the beads from early childhood around their waists, wrists and ankles to check the growth rate.
2. The structure of the baby, big pot belly and light brown hair and weak legs.
3. Frequent illnesses with low body immunity and loss of appetite.

13.0 Group Discussions on the state of Nutrition in Central, Eastern, Western and Northern Regions of Uganda

Following the group discussions, participants presented their discussions from all the four regions of Uganda – Northern, Eastern, Western and Central. It was evident that certain geographical areas were more affected by malnutrition than others.

In the Northern region, participants mentioned that due to the climatic changes the areas of Otuke, Alebtong, Kitgum and Karamoja were most affected, while in the Eastern region the areas most affected were listed as:- Namutumba, Luuka, Mayuge, Buyende, Tororo, Bugiri and Bukedeya due to poor land use, labour misuse and limited extension services. In Western region, the areas listed as most affected were:- Isingiro, Kasese and Bushenyi due to the prolonged drought and in the Central, the semi-arid areas were said to be the most affected, namely: - Sembabule, Bugerere, Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Kiboga.



Group Members - Eastern Region

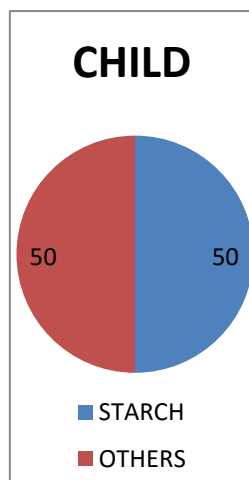
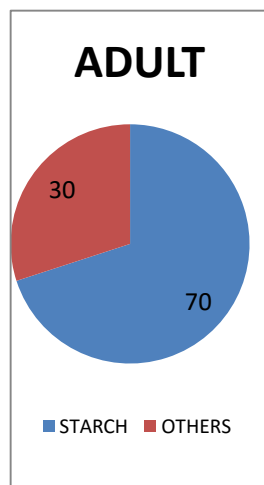


Group Members - Northern Region

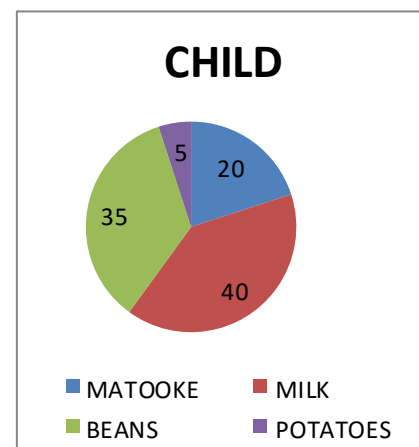
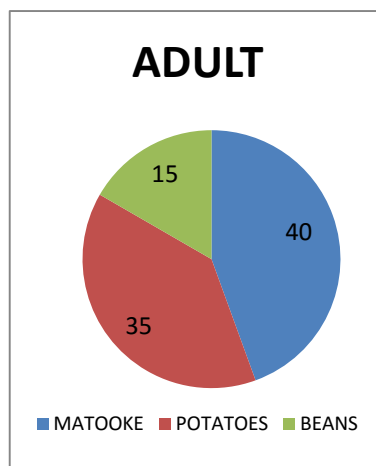
The most commonly eaten foods in the local diets were similar to all the regions listing their common food comprising of Cassava, Maize and Vegetables / Greens; followed by beans in all regions except the eastern and matooke in all regions except northern region. Millet in all regions except central, and sweet potatoes mainly eaten in the central and eastern region. The local diets in the Northern region were said to include the Black Beans which is a good source of copper, manganese, vitamin B1, phosphorus, protein, magnesium and iron, as well as Pigeon Peas which is an excellent source of fiber, protein and sodium. Below are the examples of typical local food plates for the adults and children from the northern, western and central regions:-

Figure 7: Examples of Typical Local Food Plates for Adults and Children in Uganda

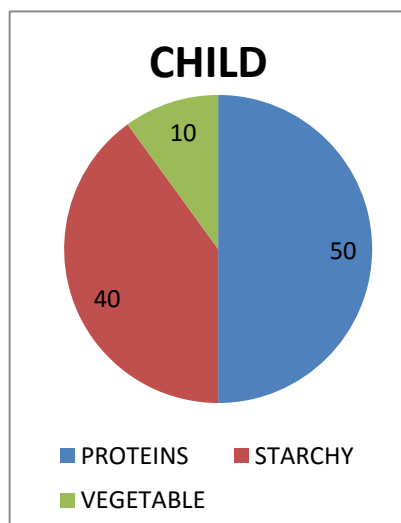
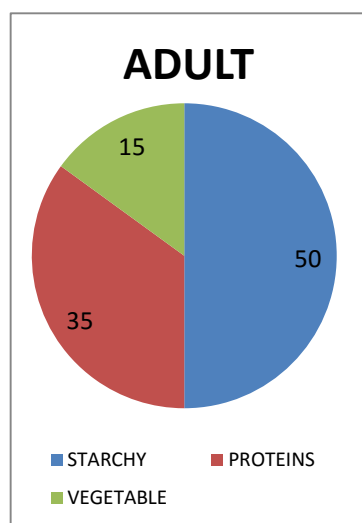
Northern Region



Western Region



Central Region



The typical plates of foods from the different regions revealed differences in the foods eaten and the nutritional values consumed across the regions but also between the adults and the children. The adult plate from central looks more nutritionally balanced compared to the other adult plates of other regions. Similarly, the western region plate of a child looks more nutritionally balanced compared to the other children plates from the other regions.

It was noted that there are disparities across the regions in meeting the nutritional demands of the adults and children. The participants all noted that the children and women were the most vulnerable people who are not able to meet the required dietary needs. Amongst the women it was mentioned that the most vulnerable are the expecting and lactating mothers. From the discussions, all regions highlighted that among the factors that limit consumption of certain foods by particular groups of individuals are the cultural practices and food taboos for example traditionally, women and children

were discouraged from eating the chicken and eggs and in the eastern region, culture was said to restrain women from eating the mud fish, while in the western region the Bahima do not eat fish and grasshoppers, because there is a belief that it makes the cows fail to produce milk (Okuhwisa). However it was noted that the food consumption patterns are changing, due to urbanization, improved crops replacing the traditional crops, commercialization of nutritious foods and due to low nutritional knowledge more people are increasingly opting to eat the cheap and less nutritious foods while selling off the nutritional foods. It was noted that there are the cultural beliefs and traditions are diminishing hence the women can now eat the eggs and chicken.

Discussions from the western region highlighted some of the constraints faced by the women in securing adequate food for their families as low income, lack of decision making and too much work load. Some of the opportunities for improving the quality of nutrition were sighted as availability of labour to do the farm work, available markets with diverse food stuffs and farmers organized in groups hence ease of training and demonstrating on benefits of nutrition. However, it was noted that some of the opportunities are not utilised due to poor quality agricultural inputs like the coffee seedlings, poor farming practices, adverse and unpredictable climate, high interest rates on loans which limits the farmers' investment in farming as a business, the products on the market do not meet the quality of standards and even when produced there is no sustainable production to meet the demand.

Dorothy concluded by sharing some of the opportunities for improving nutrition along the food value chain, which include:- bio-fortification, crop diversification, nutrition sensitive food packaging and promoting importance of good nutrition. She gave some recommendations for improving nutrition through agriculture, including among others; women's empowerment, coordination with other stakeholders, improved processing and storage.

14.0 Experience sharing on maize, beans and coffee value chains

Participants were grouped according the agricultural value chains in which they were engaged comprising of maize, beans and coffee. Each group had a student fellow who summarized the group messages as below:-

14.1 Key Messages from the Maize group - Shamim and Catherine

1. Better yields arise from collective planning and production of all household members.
2. Women should be empowered to take charge of the household in the past and the present.
3. Women's self-help initiatives and contributions on food and nutrition is recognized and appreciated because it transforms the nutritional status of the community.
4. High level involvement in decision making brings better nutritional results for the households and better health.
5. Due to limited resources, women can now access nutritious foods in exchange for their labour.

14.2 Key Messages from the Beans group - Dorcus Alowo

1. "Women are left at home and men go fishing for a year without any support left behind. Women depend on beans for food and income. Their yields have been heavily affected by weather variations". Participant from Buikwe.

Message: Beans are an alternative source of livelihood for the women especially when there is no support provided by the household head.

2. “Money from the sale of beans is carelessly spent by the men on their own selfish desires for example eating in hotels and restaurants and do not leave any money at home for family use. On returning home they expect the home to have the basic needs and these arguments result in domestic violence at home”. Participant from Buikwe.

Message: Unequal sharing of benefits obtained from the enterprise increases the risk of malnutrition among the women and children who stay at home with no food and no money to buy the food. Unequal sharing of benefits also reduces food availability and accessibility in the household resulting in low body immunity.

3. “Beans are considered a woman’s crop in Busoga, because the women can easily sell the produce and buy the home necessities. However, last season, there was a serious loss in yield due to bad weather forcing the women to look for alternative sauce for eating since food security is part of the woman’s responsibility”.

Message: Culture has organized society to have clearly defined roles and responsibilities for specific tasks such as availability of household food especially the “sauce” is a woman’s role. With the increasing climate change the women are increasingly finding it difficult to meet the dietary needs of the families. Beans has been referred to as a woman’s crop because of its short term maturity period, low investments in terms of agricultural inputs, post-harvest handling and its dual usability as a food and cash crop.

14.3 Key Messages from the Coffee group - Rosemirta Birungi

The group shared some of the factors that hinder the communities from increasing acreage and adoption of coffee as a cash crop. It was noted that traditionally coffee was known as a man’s crop and that the women and children were more of service providers in the coffee garden offering their labour for planting, weeding, pruning, harvesting and sun drying. Expanding coffee growing is difficult in regions that traditionally do not grow coffee. Local people generally have a negative, sometimes low attitude towards the viability of growing coffee, the benefits and associated and the fluctuating prices of the dried coffee beans. Women and children are motivated by the money they receive from the coffee sales which makes them work harder in the next season”.

14.4 Panel Discussion on Integrating Gender and Nutrition in Maize, Beans and Coffee value chains



The panellists presenting to the participants

Day two was concluded with a panel discussion after a group discussion of sharing of experiences of maize, beans and coffee value chains. Each group nominated a representative, the maize value chain by Mr. Dizaala John Stephen, for the beans value chain by Ms. Clare Kabakyenga and coffee value chain by Mr Peter Balinaine. The panel was moderated by Mr. Aggrey Siya. The theme of the panel discussion was “Experience sharing of Integrating Gender and Nutrition in Agricultural Value chains of Maize, Coffee and Beans.

Notes from the Panel discussion and Experience sharing

1. Changing weather patterns due to climate change affects the yields of coffee, maize and beans, which in turn affects the relations between men and women across the value chains.
2. For increased coffee, maize and beans productivity, there is need to promote joint household planning, sharing of roles at all stages of the value chain as well as sharing of benefits and revenue from the sale of the commodities.
3. There has been increased acreage under coffee, on average from 0.65 acres per household to currently 0.80 acres. There are more farmers joining the coffee value chain as narrated by Mr. Muhangi a quote “In Mitooma district, western Uganda, coffee is wealth and many households are increasingly joining the coffee value chain”.
4. Farming should be promoted as a “Family Business” since all the households are engaged at all stages of the value chain. In Busoga, the proverb “A woman who digs with a husband will never be lazy” is symbolic of working together as a family.
5. Increasingly there is a shift in the farming sector with many women joining in the decision making and men are changing their attitudes towards appreciating the value the women bring in the homes for example in Busoga there is a saying “Without a woman there is no home.”
6. There is need to sensitize and train the other community members in gender and nutrition integration in agro-entrepreneurship.
7. There is need to emphasize the quality aspects on beans, coffee and maize especially the post-harvest handling on food safety for example the moulds – aflatoxin to achieve “Quality Safe Business”.
8. There are high levels of illiteracy levels amongst the communities and low self-esteem especially amongst the women who require additional support to make own decisions in their enterprises and leadership positions in their groups.

15.0 Day Three

16.0 Agribusiness- developing a gender & nutrition responsive agro-enterprise project idea note (GENU-AGENT-PIN)

Professor McNamara started the session by requesting participants to share their experiences of businesses that are related to nutrition. Some of the experiences shared were on promotion of soya bean and iron rich beans. Richard shared that “promotion of soya bean growing for commercial oil extraction could also provide a rich source of protein to the farmers as well”. Clare mentioned that though they have been promoting the growing of iron rich beans for sale to refugees and TASO, they have not been encouraging the farmers to eat the beans as their focus has been to market them. She confessed that the training was an eye opener for doing things differently so that the farming households can also get the nutritional benefits as well as the income.



Professor McNamara emphasized that farmer based organizations are unique and play an important role in providing support to the communities through a variety of services such as market linkages; supplying the needed and desired food products into the markets; provision of extension services to reach members and supporting them to utilise available opportunities. Paul shared some success stories on the use of dietary diversity towards promoting nutrition and emphasised the need to clearly define the waste disposal pathways for example food stuffs, crop residues, animal waste among others.

Paul mentioned the three nutrition sensitive pathways as agriculture production, agriculture income and women’s empowerment. He noted that agriculture affected women in terms of time, social status, health, nutrition and therefore there is need to focus on them. During this session, participants shared their experiences in ensuring gender and nutrition integration in agro-enterprises. Some of those mentioned were:

Mr. Ejabu shared his views on integrating paw paws, avocado, onions within the school programmes; he also encouraged members to observe good nutrition at early childhood by preparing food values development, child care, appropriate weaning foods or supplementary.



Milly shared her experience on aquaculture. She noted that in the value chain of silver fish, men are engaged basically in building fish drying/preservation sites while women are more involved in selling the product.



In addition, one of the participants by the names of Richard mentioned that “Poultry keeping at household level encourages household income generation which in most cases benefits women. This would also lead to availability of eggs and meat that would be used as food at the household enhancing the nutrition status at family level”.

Participants later formed teams and had a hands-on exercise on budgeting and gross margin analysis in order to get skills in assessing the performance of their businesses and determining the rate of return or profitability. Clare shared an experience where she used the budgets in developing a business plan for a maize mill business. The business plan was then used for sourcing for funds.

Paul noted that many people are involved in getting agricultural products from the producer to the consumer. He added that besides men and women farmers, there are various actors like the traders and processors, as well as various business services and institutions that support the process. “They are all part of what is called a value chain that links farmers to consumers” he explained.

The session was concluded with possible actions that can be implemented after conducting a Market Scan or Rapid Market Assessment (RMA), which include: investments in agribusiness opportunities, use of technology options to increase productivity, organizational changes to improve performance, like economies of scale and alternative options to support systematic marketing gains. Participants were given time to develop their action plans as attached **Annex 4**.



Mr. Dhizaala J. Stephen giving a vote of thanks on day 3

17.0 Closing Ceremony

This session was presided over by Prof. Paul McNamara who also represented the INGENAES project and the Illinois University. The session was also coated with the awarding of certificates to all the workshop participants.

A participant’s representative, Mr. Dhizaala John Stephen, the course leader, gave a vote of thanks on behalf of the participants. In his remarks, he was grateful to the workshop organizers for the knowledge and skills imparted to them towards understanding the integration of Gender and Nutrition

within the agricultural value chains. He specifically enjoyed the quality of presentations and the methods employed in relaying the information. He also appreciated his fellow participants for their commitment and active participation especially sharing their own experiences which made the learning not only interesting but also very relevant to their own circumstances. In his closing remarks, he appealed to all participants to be committed towards implementing their action plans and sharing the knowledge acquired so as to benefit their farmer groups and communities.

Beatrice Luzobe, the UFAAS National Focal Person, gave the closing remarks on behalf of Dr. Slim Nahdy, the AFAAS Executive Director, Dr. Samson Eshetu and the UFAAS Chairperson, Mr. Henry Nsereko. In her remarks, she conveyed apologies from the AFAAS Executive Director and the UFAAS National Chairperson who were not able to attend the closing ceremony due to heavy commitments. She informed the participants that the two institutions have played a significant role in the establishment and operationalization of INGENAES project activities in Uganda. She reminded the participants that INGENAES project is a partnership project and was very grateful to all the partners for the efforts and commitment to the project. She especially acknowledged the support of the University of Illinois team, for their guidance and coordination of the project most specifically Prof. Paul McNamara and Dr. Joyous Tata among others. She gave a vote thanks to the workshop facilitators, Ms. Adeline Muheebwa and Mr. Aggrey Siya for their support and commitment to the workshop.

Beatrice concluded by appreciating the farmer organization representatives, the INGENAES fellows and all other people for their commitment and active participation which greatly contributed towards the success of the workshop. She urged the participants to become members of UFAAS so as to realize more benefits for the success of their organizations. Beatrice then invited Dr. Joyous Tata who would then invite Dr. Paul McNamara, the guest of honor for the closing remarks.

Dr. Joyous thanked all participants for putting off time to attend the workshop amidst the festive engagements. She was very grateful to the INGENAES project team especially Ms. Beatrice Luzobe, Mr. Aggrey Siya and Mr. Max Olupot for all the workshop arrangements and commitment to the INGENAES project. Joyous extended a vote of thanks to the hosts at MUZARDI for their courteous services and USAID for their generous financial support to the INGENAES project. She was grateful to the workshop resource persons for their well thought out presentations most especially Dr. Dorothy Nakibugwe from Makerere University, Ms. Beatrice Luzobe from UFAAS and Prof. Paul McNamara. She urged the workshop participants to start implementing their project work plans and utilize all opportunity to integrate gender and nutrition in their work. She then invited the Guest of Honor for his closing remarks.



Mrs. Beatrice Luzobe represented AFAAS/ UFAAS



Dr. Joyous Tata, UIUC

Prof. Paul McNamara, the Guest of Honor, extended his gratitude to all the participants and organizers of the workshop. He thanked the members for actively participating during the workshop and urged them to streamline their enterprises towards addressing the gender and nutrition gaps. He also informed the participants about the various opportunities of generating income in their farmers' organization while integrating gender and nutrition. He then officially declared the workshop closed after awarding of the certificates.



Certificate awarding ceremony

ANNEX

Annex I Participants' attendance list

	NAMES	F/M	District	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	PHONE	EMAIL
1	Aggrey Siya	M	Kampala	UFAAS	Project Assistant-INGENAES	0784435801	siyaggrey@gmail.com
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3	Alowo Dorcus	F	Gulu	Gulu University	Fellow	0702143127	dorcusalooby2017@gmail.com
4	Angweconny	F	Kole	Bala Coffee Growers Cooperative Society	Documentation officer	0771375397	balacoffeegrowers@gmail.com
5	Apolot Mary Gorret	F	Kampala	Makerere University	InGENAES Fellow	0777190191	epidomary@yahoo.com
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9	Christine Twinomujuni	F	Isingiro	Ruhiira Twinukye coop	Trader	0750086002	ruhiirasacco2016@gmail.com
10	Clare Kabakyenga	F	Isingiro	Manyakabi Area Cooperative Enterprises		0772675624	clarekabakyenga@gmail.com
11	Dhizala John Stephen	M	Kamuli	KACAFA	C/man	0772576654	dhijhons@gmail.com
12	Dorothy Nakimbugwe	F	Kampala	Makerere University	Consultant	0704246089	dnakimbugwe@gmail.com
13	Dr. David Kiryabwire	M	Mukono	Mukono DLG-production officer	senior veterinary officer	0702944890	dvomukono@gmail.com

14	Dr. Tata Joyous	F	U.S.A	UIUC	Researcher	N/A	sjtata@illinois.edu
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17	Goretti Kabaizi	F	Kabale	Bukinda Bean growers Co. Ltd	Trader	0701211661	
18	Hellen Epurege	F	Tororo	TMATA	Member	078483094	
19	Hussein Ssempala	M	Iganga	Fellowship	Fellow	0772869671	hssempala2014@gmail.com
20	Kabejja Milly	F	Buikwe	BAMTA	Coordinator	0782083590	kabejjamilly@gmail.com
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22	Kasula Jonah	M	Luwero	Luwero DFA	Field Advisor	0704935175	ikasula@gmail.com
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26	Makaka Moses	M	Bugiri	BAIDA	C.Manager	0773378270	mosesmakaka@gmail.com
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	Denis			Coop Society			
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36	Nsemex John .B.	M	Kamwenge	Mahyoro ACE	LUA	0784824840	njohnbright@gmail.com
37	Nyeko George	M	Gulu	Chwero Farmers Coop Society	Executive member	0785549165	nyekogeorge@gmail.com
38	Oboth Silive	M	Bugiri	Ndifakulya kapyanga Farmers Coop Society	Chairperson	0784036417	obothsilive@gmail.com
39	Ojok Denis	M	Gulu	Gulu DFA	Programme Coordinator	0775039949	jkdenis3@gmail.com
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Annex 2 Workshop Programme

OVERALL WORKSHOP FACILITATOR-MS. ADELINE MUHEEBWA

DAY 1: Wednesday 7 December	DAY 2: Thursday 8 December 2016	DAY 3: Friday 9 December 2016
<p>08:30am-9.30 <u>REGISTRATION</u></p> <p>09:30-10.30 <u>OPENING SESSION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome address – INGENAES working for development in Uganda (10 minutes)-C/person-UFAAS) Workshop objectives and logistics (15 minutes) J. Tata and B. Luzobe) Presentation: Integrating gender and nutrition into agricultural development and agro-enterprises in Uganda (20 minutes) Alex Biribona (Ministry rep) Official Opening of the Workshop (10 minutes) (The District Production Coordinator- Mukono) 	<p>08:30 – 09:30 <u>REVIEW OF DAY 1</u></p> <p>09:30-10.30 <u>SESSION 3</u></p> <p>Integrating Nutrition within value chain. Nutrition responsive agro-enterprise development</p> <p style="text-align: right;">D. Nakimbugwe</p>	<p>08:30 – 09:30am <u>REVIEW OF DAY 2</u></p> <p>09:30-10.30am <u>SESSION 6</u></p> <p>Agribusiness – developing a gender & nutrition responsive agro-enterprise project idea note (GENU-AGENT-PIN)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P. McNamara</p>
10:30-11:00 Photo and Tea Break	10:30-11:00 Break	10:30-11:00 Break
<p>11:00 – 12:30 <u>SESSION 1</u></p> <p>Results and lessons learnt from baseline survey of gender and nutrition in agro-enterprise projects in Uganda (including a Q&A session) -J. Tata</p>	<p>11am –12:30pm <u>SESSION 3...</u></p> <p>Second Group exercise for FBOs-6 groups of 5 within selected value chains: Maize, Beans, Coffee, Fruit</p> <p style="text-align: right;">D. Nakimbugwe</p>	<p>11am –12:00pm <u>SESSION 5....)</u></p> <p>Developing the GENU-AGENT-PIN</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P. McNamara</p>

12:30 – 13.30 Lunch	12:30 – 13.30 Lunch	12.00 - 13.00 Lunch
13:30 – 15:00 <u>SESSION 2</u> Integrating gender within agricultural value chain and agro-enterprise initiatives B. Luzobe	13:30 – 15:00pm <u>SESSION 4</u> Group exercise presentation and feedback –Nutrition Integration	13:00 – 14:00pm <u>SESSION 7</u> Presentation and feedback on GENU-AGENT-PIN
15:00-15:30 Break	15:00-15:30 Break	14.00-14.30 Break
15:30 – 16:30 <u>SESSION 2 (CONT.)</u> Group exercise presentation and feedback –Gender Integration B. Luzobe and J. Tata	15:30 – 16:30pm <u>SESSION 5</u> Capturing the experiences and case stories on Gender and Nutrition integration Aggrey Siya Meeting the INGENAES Students P. McNamara and J. Tata	14:30 – 15:30 <u>CLOSING SESSION</u> Post workshop plans and evaluation (B. Luzobe and J. Tata) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awarding of and certificates Official Closing Executive Director-AFAAS
16:30 – 17:00 Q&A Presenters of the day 20:00 – 17:00am : Video on Gender issues on Coffee farming- Aggrey Siya	16:30 – 17:00pm Panel discussion of the case studies Aggrey Siya	15:30 pm <u>DEPARTURE</u> Departure of Central Region participants. Others leave next day

Annex 3 Workshop Daily Evaluation Results

1. What went well during the workshop presentations?



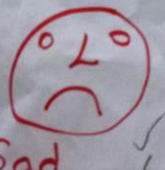
- Workshop presentations (*23)
- Active participation (*7)
- Good meals (*6)
- Time keeping (*1)
- Gender & nutrition (*2)
- Gender & Value Chain (*3)

2. Learnings from the workshop

- Gender & Value Chain (*6)
- Gender inclusion in value chain development (*4)
- Definition of gender(*4)
- Gender & nutrition(*4)
- Gender (*2)
- Value Chain (*1)
- Value Chain & Nutrition (*1)
- Importance of nutrition (*1)

3. Issues that could have been done better for the success of the workshop

- Handouts should have been given prior to the workshop (*9)
- Time management (*13)
- Detailed information (*5)
- Presentations should have been made slowly (*3)
- Logistics (*1)

MOOD METER READINGS	
Scores	Comments
<p>Red - Women</p> <p>Black - Men</p>  <p>Very happy</p>	<p>Points were well explained</p> <p>Services okay</p> <p>Now understands Gender in VC</p> <p>Add value to the farmers</p> <p>Nutrition mainstreaming</p>
 <p>Indifferent</p>	<p>Did not pick things well</p> <p>Tight Schedules</p> <p>Were too fast</p> <p>Poor time mgt</p>
 <p>Sad</p>	<p>Poor T/mgt</p> <p>Not aware of ^{AL} getting allowance</p>

Annex 4 Participants' Action Points

No	Action point	Responsible person / Organization
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall convene a members' meeting to share the knowledge acquired. • During the meeting a strategic plan of action on gender and nutrition will be developed. 	Dhizala John Stephen KACAFA – Kamuli
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus will be on awareness creation and sensitisation using local community plat forms like radio talk shows, posters, group discussion, demonstrations, churches, and burial ceremonies. • The messages will emphasise gender and nutrition most especially the promotion of equal rights and sharing of roles by men and women in the agriculture value chain processes. 	Waibi Jonathan – Jlinja District Farm Association
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote integrating nutrition into organisational activities by training of staff, board and group leaders. • Mobilise community members and train them in gender for equal responsibilities and opportunities within their households. • Promotion of vegetable and fruit growing among households. 	Katende Tebuseeke – Kiboga District Farmers' Association
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition which is very common in the area yet there are many solutions available to address its cause. • Communities will be sensitised through meetings and burial places. 	Mugenzi Godfrey- Kiryandongo District
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide TOT to the staff and board members to appreciate the integration of gender and nutrition within the coffee value chain. • Develop training manuals (Gender and Nutrition) to be used during training. • Equip 80 change agents with information on nutrition to continue at household trainings. 	James Muhangi Rubanga Cooperative Society Limited

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the farmer members about aspects of gender and nutrition along the value chain. • Mobilize and train the farmer members who have not received training on gender and nutrition. 	
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training on backyard gardening and balanced diet 	Angwec Conny Bala Women and Youth – Kole District
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct mobilization and training on nutrition at village level 	Goretti Kabaizi Bukinda Bean Growers Cooperative Society Limited – Kabale District
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train member farmers on nutrition sensitive activities and gross margin analysis for every household. 	Okony Joseph Yelekeni RPO – Kiryadongo District
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full involvement of family members in agricultural activities through training the community and farmers' groups to do farming as a family business. • The target will be all the farmer groups. 	Nsemex - Kamwenge District
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training farmers on nutrition in maize and beans value chain for improved livelihood at house hold level. 	Makaka Moses BAIDA –Bugiri District
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the integration of gender and nutrition as far as coffee growing is concerned. • Training farmers on coffee agronomic practices more especially post- harvest handling and processing. 	Namuwana Denis – Rakai District
12	<p>Sensitising my community on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dietary needs in my group(training) • gender roles 	Mutaka Fred Butagaya Farmers' Association – Jinja
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the mainstreaming of nutrition in organisation activities beginning with sensitizing the board and members. 	Kipura Zalot – Kasese

14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training to farmers on nutrition sensitive programmes to cater for dietary requirements of children and women. • Provide advice to the association to integrate gender responsive actions in their plan. 	Kasula Jonah - Luwero
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct sensitization to co-operative members so that they can have good health. • Mobilise and train group members to have them sensitized in gender and health. 	Goretti Kabaizi – Kabale District
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train members in nutrition and gender along the agricultural value chain. 	Kabejja Milly- Buikwe District
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community sensitizations on gender and nutrition • Mobilise and train community members through village groups. 	Christine Twinomujuni - Ruhira Twinukye coop Isingiro District
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness to farmers to plant iron rich beans for home consumption and other beans varieties for market • Train 85 change agents on how they integrate gender and nutrition in their daily/ monthly activities • Create awareness on how to prepare sweet potatoes. 	Clare Kabakyenga Manyakabi Area Cooperative Enterprises – Isingiro District
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share the knowledge to the community and farmer groups on gender and nutrition. • Train importance of gender and nutrition in agriculture at the family level. 	Hellen Itata Epurege Tororo District
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise the community and train them • Mobilise the households and train them through group members • Building the capacity of the board members 	Okony Joseph YELEKENI R.P.O - Kiryandongo District

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moves in schools to disseminate nutrition information 	
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitise pregnant mothers, care takers of children under 5 on nutrition and health. Conduct a dietary campaign on production and increased consumption of amaranthus, vitamin A potatoes, iron beans, vegetables and kitchen gardening. Training on food production, food safety, food processing, preservation, eating behaviour, hygiene and sanitation, toilet, dustbin, water and personal hygiene, energy saving stoves, environmental issues, G.B.V, FAL and saving. Lobby local leaders to make ordinances on gender, food safety and school feeding programs. 	<p>Balinaine Peter</p> <p>Kamuli District Farmers' Association</p>

Resource Persons and Facilitators of the Training





INGENAES Project Facilitators and Student Fellows