This **GENDER ANALYSIS AND GUIDANCE TO GENDER-RESPONSIVE PROGRAMMING** is based on the feedback from a gender analysis workshop with FS&L partners in Juba in November 2011. It addresses the gender dimensions in a variety of activities carried out within the livestock and fisheries sector.

Summary of comments related to livestock and fisheries from participants of the gender analysis workshop (November 2011)*:

- Men manage large livestock (i.e. cattle); women and girls participate in milking cows and cleaning corrals; women may also be responsible for collecting the building materials for corrals; boys graze the cattle; men build the corrals, ensure the veterinary care of the herd, manage their sale and the income from sales.
- Women manage poultry and small ruminants (i.e. goats and sheep).
- Men and boys participate in fishing activities; women are responsible for fish processing.

* A review of projects in CAP 2012 suggests that; many of these gendered roles were ignored or not articulated in the development of projects; or there are regional variations that differ from the generic analysis above; or that the gendered roles have changed since this analysis was carried out. It is clear that ongoing, site-specific gender analysis is necessary.

**GENDER ANALYSIS IN THE NEEDS SECTION**

The needs section should include an analysis of who – women, girls, boys and men - does what in the household in terms of livestock and fisheries activities. This requires a description of the different roles in livestock and fisheries that women and men play and the different productive resources, technical support and training women and/or men require that reflects their distinct roles and responsibilities.

The gender analysis in the needs section should answer the question; In the target area, what are the daily and seasonal activities of women, girls, boys and men in livestock – considering cattle, small ruminants and poultry separately, as well as processing livestock products - and fisheries including fishing and fish processing? If the information is not available, then its absence should be acknowledged in the needs section and an assessment to gather the information is included as a priority activity. Identifying women and men's different roles and targeting appropriate support to each improves the effectiveness and efficiency of the response.

**LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES AND THEIR GENDER DIMENSIONS**

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<th>CROPS/AGRICULTURE ACTIVITY</th>
<th>GENDER DIMENSION AND ISSUES TO CONSIDER</th>
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| ASSESSING NEEDS            | - Where the information is not already available (and articulated in the needs section), a gender analysis in the needs assessment must be a priority activity to determine the daily and seasonal activities of women, girls, boys and men in the pre-production, production and post-production cycle of each of the main crops in the target area.  
- Where the assessment is at the household level, male heads of household may describe their needs in terms of the activities in which they participate and women may not have the opportunity to describe their needs and priorities. Separate consultations with women within households must be conducted.  
- The sub-cluster puts a focus on female-headed households as especially vulnerable. This is important but also consider the particular roles in, contributions of, and needs of women within households including polygamous households. |
| MONITORING & EVALUATION (M&E) – including establishing the baseline | - In order to assess the outcomes and impacts of the project, it is necessary to carry out M&E activities. This will require the establishment of a baseline. The baseline must include vulnerability and gender analyses. When measured at the household level, consider the composition of the household, including polygamous households, as well as intra-household gender and age dynamics and resource redistribution. |
| TRAININGS on animal health, poultry management; trainings for paravets; training of Community Animal Health Workers on animal health management, feeding, | - Livestock and fisheries sector partners conduct a broad range of training activities. To optimise effectiveness and efficiency, trainings should target women and/or men as relevant to their gender roles. An analysis of the different roles and responsibilities that women and men play in crops and agriculture will determine who needs to receive what training. Special measures (e.g. time, venue, duration of the training, same-sex trainers, child-care arrangements at the venue) may be required to facilitate women and men’s appropriate and equitable participation. |
watering, housing, environmental protection (e.g. safe disposal of animal carcasses).  
- In designing a project, justify the percentage of women and men to be included in the trainings with reference to their gender role and responsibility.
- Ensure that participation records, disaggregated by sex and age, are kept in order to ensure the appropriate targeting of the training.

**DISTRIBUTION of broiler chicks, feeds and housing, small ruminants,**  
- In consultation with women and men, agree the beneficiary selection criteria
- Communicate the rationale for the selection criteria as well as entitlements with the entire community ahead of distribution in order to mitigate against misunderstandings, corruption and abuse.
- Be clear about the livestock (large and/or small) and/or poultry included in the project and women, girls, boys and men’s roles and responsibilities in the management of each. In distributions, target the group with control over certain livestock and poultry is critical for the effectiveness and efficiency of the project. Be explicit in the proposal about the target group(s) for distributions.

**LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL**, including vaccination and de-worming campaigns  
- In consultation with women and men livestock owners, agree the beneficiary selection criteria
- Consult with women and men involved in the management of small ruminants and poultry and cattle respectively to determine their livestock care and livestock health training needs.
- Communicate the rationale for the selection criteria as well as entitlements with the entire community ahead of disease control/vaccination campaign in order to mitigate against misunderstandings, corruption and abuse.
- Be explicit in the proposal about the types of livestock to be targeted with any disease control measures.

**LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES GROUPS**  
- Ensure that women and men have equal access to participate in livestock and fisheries groups.
- If culturally and socially appropriate, establish separate groups for both women and men, as this will give them more time to discuss issues that are relevant to their gendered roles in agriculture. *If women and men are together in one farmers’ group, some facilitation mechanism may be required to ensure that men do not dominate the discussion and the decision-making.*

**FISHERIES** – fishing household-level processing, construction of and training in the use of sun-drying and fish smoking facilities  
- Analysis in a number of CAP 2012 project sheets suggest that it is mainly men and boys that engage in fishing while women and girls are involved in fish processing activities. This analysis should be confirmed through consultations with men and women from the community. Thereafter, relevant activities within the fisheries sector need to be targeted to the right group of people – be it women, girls, boys and/or men.

**MEAT PRODUCTS** (including milk) processing – slaughtering and butchery, hygienic handling and processing, storage  
- Women and men undertake different roles in the slaughter and butchering of animals and in the processing of meat products and fish. In order to be effective and efficient, it is important that the analysis in the needs describes who does what. In the absence of such information, acknowledge that it is not clear and includes a gender analysis of the activities in the target area in the project’s activities. Thereafter, any training, technical support or distributions related to these activities can be more accurately targeted.