



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

#RuralWomen

MEETING OUR GOALS

FAO's programme
for gender equality
in agriculture and
rural development



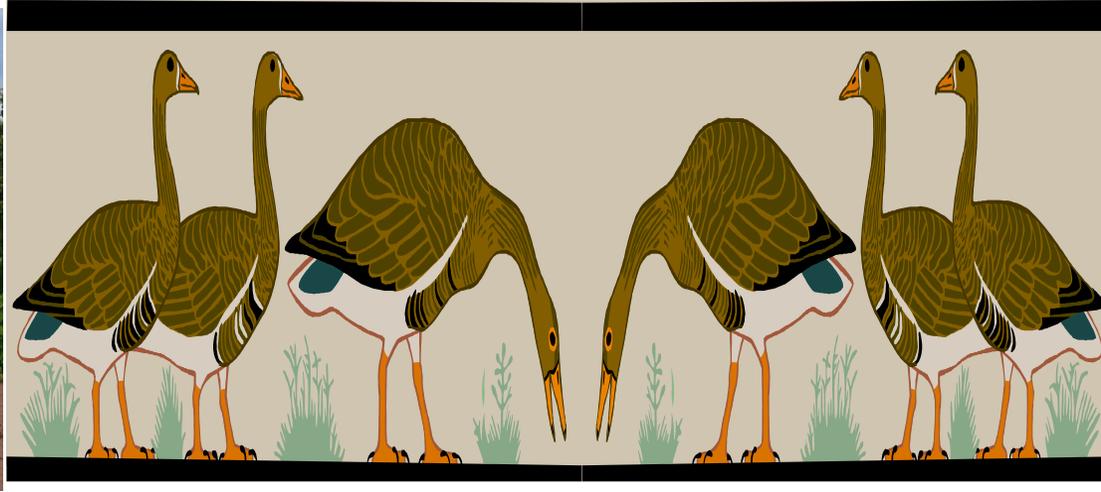


**FAO Programme for gender
equality in agriculture and
rural development**

Gender and livestock in GASL

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AGA Gender focal Point (GFP)





Outline

- Guiding frameworks
- FAO's Policy on Gender Equality
- Gender in FAO's Strategic Framework
- Capacity development programme
- Gender in FAO livestock projects
- Outcome of survey on gender and livestock
- How can we improve through GASL?

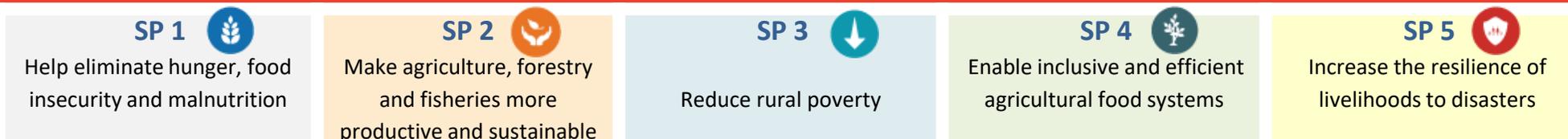




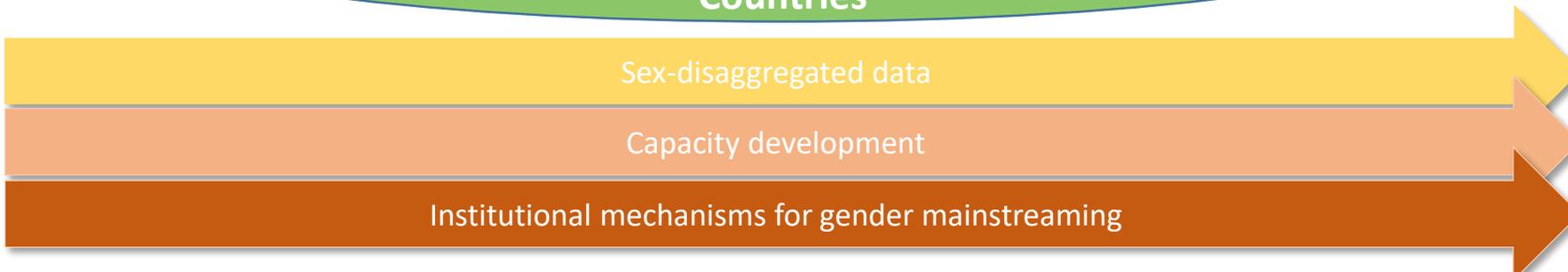
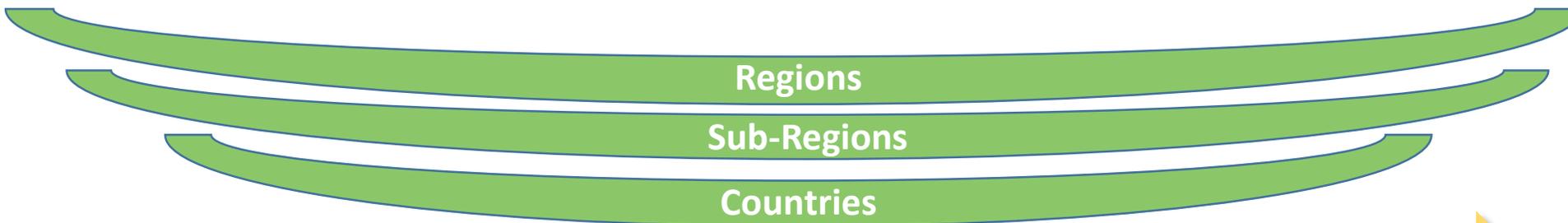
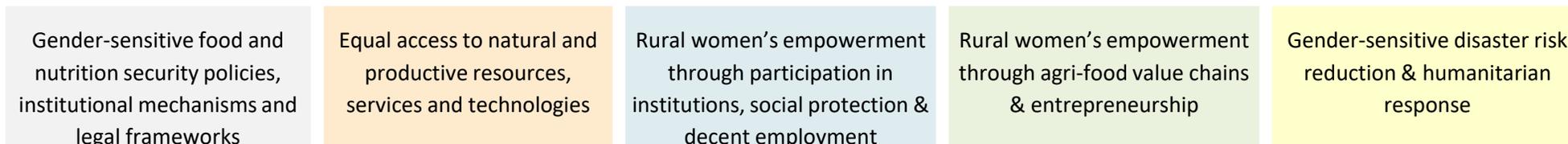
FAO Policy on Gender Equality provides clear objectives to guide the Organization's work on gender

1. Women participate equally with men as decision-makers in rural institutions and in shaping laws, policies and programs
2. Women and men have equal access to and control over decent employment and income, land and other productive resources
3. Women and men have equal access to goods and services for agricultural development and to markets
4. Women's work burden is reduced by 20% through improved technologies, services and infrastructure





Cross – cutting Theme on Gender
Consistent and coordinated delivery of gender related work



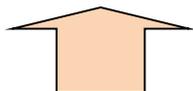
Objective 6



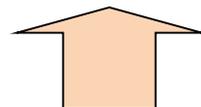


Capacity Development Programme

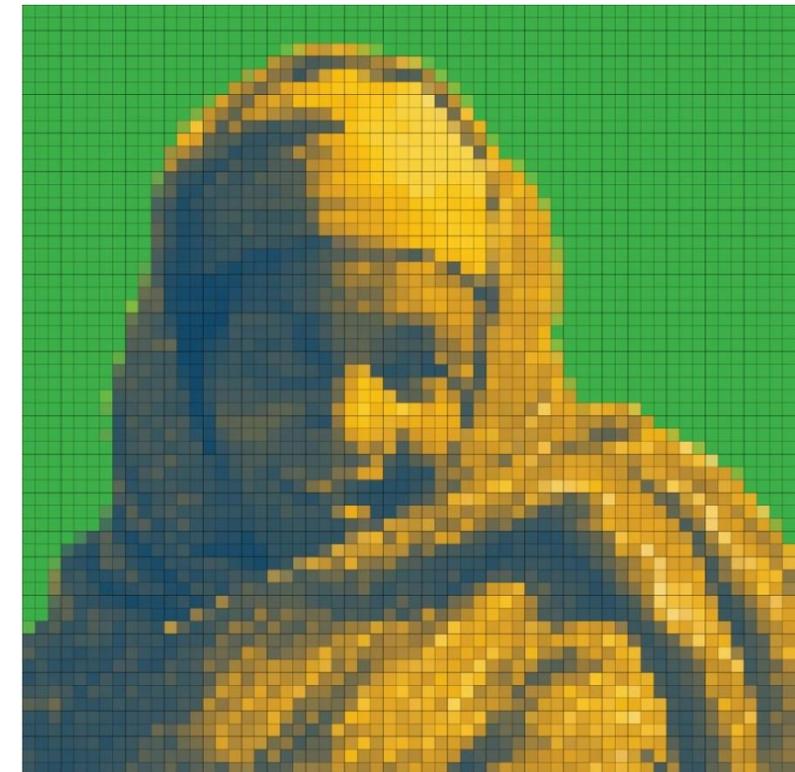
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in
Agriculture and Food Security



**FAO POLICY ON GENDER
EQUALITY**



**CORPORATE STRATEGY
ON CAPACITY
DEVELOPMENT**





FAO Online courses

- Gender equality in food and nutrition security
- Ensuring quality projects: UN Common Country Programming principles
- Governing land for women and men
- Gender in Climate-smart agriculture





Gender in livestock projects

- ❑ Link between humans, animals and environment closer in developing regions.
- ❑ Women represent 2/3 of poor livestock keepers.
- ❑ Due to the heavy reliance on animals, zoonotic and non-zoonotic animal diseases can have even wider devastating impacts on rural populations, greatly disrupting their livelihoods. Zoonotic diseases on the rise.
- ❑ The role that women have within farming communities, exposes them to high risk of contracting Tick-borne Diseases. They are also heavily affected by livestock losses caused by high-impact animal diseases (foot-and-mouth disease, PPR, African swine fevers, and others).
- ❑ FAO supports capacity development and technology transfer to reduce the impact of TADs, zoonotic and non-zoonotic diseases.





Gender in livestock projects

- Study found that women and men held different traditional knowledge about animal diseases management.
- Integrating gender approaches into assessments of local knowledge of **ethno-veterinary remedies** in rural areas is therefore considered instrumental in understanding how this knowledge could be better utilized or supported in addressing animal health problems.
- Ensuring that both women and men livestock keepers are **reached by extension services** is equally important.
- In **vaccination campaign and surveillance** against Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) or FMD, women are involved in sensitization, animal gathering/handling and vaccination.





Gender in livestock projects

- During the rinderpest eradication phase FAO carried out Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) trainings for women, and thanks to the skills gained those women were able to diagnose the signs of the disease when milking or caring about the animals.
- This was because they or their children were in direct contact with the animal when milking animal, a role that men never played.
- As a matter of fact, during the last phase of the rinderpest eradication, CAHWs training was more focused on women rather than men particularly in Ethiopia, Kenya, Pakistan, Somalia and Sudan.
- Those same trained women played an important role even during the HPAI crisis for disease reporting and animal vaccination. They are currently used for brucellosis, PPR, Rift Valley Fever and other TADs.





Gender in FAO livestock projects

- Women's role in food preparation makes them **key risk managers for the household**: milk pasteurization prevents the transmission of zoonotic agents such as brucellosis, tuberculosis among other,
- **Milk transformation** is traditionally done by women and youth in **Lebanon**. They generate significant household cash income through sales of dairy products. Given their importance in the sector, women were carefully selected and included among the beneficiaries. In addition, traditional Lebanese dairy products (cheese, aricha, laben, labneh) are major contributors to protein and micronutrients intake and therefore key to improving nutritional status, particularly for children, women and the elderly.
- During the **recovery and rehabilitation** of the dairy sector project in Lebanon, women were **capacitated for prompting sustainable milk production** and improving the food safety standards (quality and hygienic standards) of the dairy industry to safeguard consumers and improve milk prices.





Gender in FAO livestock projects

Peste des petits ruminants

- ❑ Women's livelihoods particularly threatened as they make up the majority of those caring for and raising small ruminants. They rely on small ruminants for food and nutrition security, livelihoods and source of ready cash.
- ❑ PPR virus does not infect humans, but it's a major concern for poor rural households, where goats and sheep serve as critical assets.
- ❑ By killing livestock, PPR pushes millions of rural women deeper into poverty – increasing malnutrition, hunger and food insecurity.
- ❑ What is FAO doing: (i) communication and awareness-raising on the disease and on animal health; (ii) gender-sensitive approach to implementation of control programmes, including the delivery of the vaccine itself.
- ❑ What next: -Research on gender and PPR planned in East Africa SADC countries;
-Community-based animal health delivery systems: to provide rural women and men with opportunities to access animal health care at affordable prices, within easy reach of their homes and villages. Particularly relevant for women, whose household responsibilities and workload often prevent them from traveling as far as men to get the inputs, training, and health services.



Capacity Survey for AGA Staff:

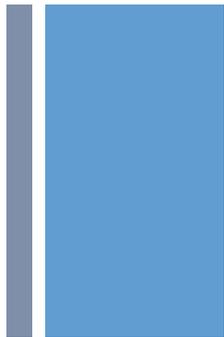
- 27 FAO employees (10 F 17 M) for 14/15 biennium
- 77 FAO employees (33 F 44 M) for 16/17 biennium

Questions	Year	not at all	Very little	Mostly	Completely	Not relevant
Able to conduct a simple gender analysis within a project in their technical area?	2014/15	18%	22%	40%	7%	13%
	2016/17	7%	26%	37%	18%	12%
Are you able to identify and prioritize relevant gender equality concerns in livestock programme/projects development?	2014/15	14%	19%	41%	19%	7%
	2016/17	10%	33%	36%	12%	9%
To what extent you are able to identify if gender inequalities are adequately addressed in the design and review of statistical information?	2014/15	12%	19%	31%	11%	27%
	2016/17	9%	39%	30%	15%	7%

Do you have the skills to formulate specific programme/projects results with the purpose of reducing gender equality?	2014/15	15%	34%	30%	8%	13%
	2016/17	9%	42%	25%	17%	7%
Can you ensure the inclusion of gender equality concerns during programme implementation?	2014/15	7%	18%	52%	12%	11%
	2016/17	7%	23%	34%	25%	7%
Are you able to formulate and use gender-sensitive indicators to monitor and track changes in programme and projects (indicators that show results disaggregated by sex)?	2014/15	11%	22%	44%	8%	15%
	2016/17	11%	42%	23%	15%	9%
Do you have the capacity to raise gender awareness among partners and FAO colleagues in meetings and exchanges of experiences?	2014/15	15%	15%	48%	18%	4%
	2016/17	8%	25%	37%	28%	2%
Are you able to discuss and promote relevant gender equality issues in conferences, workshop, press conferences, media events and official functions?	2014/15	7%	33%	33%	16%	11%
	2016/17	12%	37%	28%	18%	5%
Are you familiar with FAO Policy on Gender Equality?	2014/15	8%	40%	38%	11%	3%
	2016/17	17%	39%	29%	15%	0%



Results and analysis



- Gender mainstreaming is **not a prioritised area** in the work of AGA
- **Lacking in training** on gender sensitization and how to incorporate gender equality into their work
- **Gender integration** in projects and programme not been recognized as important in daily work
- **No gender analysis** even in those projects clearly referring to women as householders
- Lack of **sex and age disaggregated data** records

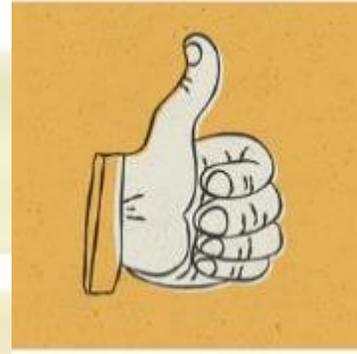


- **Consultation of the GFP** appears to be good practice more frequently put in place in **Country Offices** (basing our consideration on examples given in our survey)
- **Aiming at the 30% minimum target**
- Gender **training** organized for **FAO Staff** need to be continued and expanded (workshop/seminar/e-learning)





How can we improve through GASL?



- ✓ **Dissemination** of information and **knowledge sharing**
- ✓ **Collaboration** with other divisions and stakeholder on livestock and gender related issues.
- ✓ **Improve gender mainstreaming skills** through capacities building on gender and livestock,
- ✓ **Budget allocation** or **specific time** (in ToRs) dedicated for meeting gender targets
- ✓ Play a positive role in the **enabling environment** by **mainstreaming gender equality** and operating at different levels.
- ✓ Make **gender component compulsory** in all human related activities carried out by AGA
- ✓ Include a **social scientist** (e.g. a gender specialist) in AGA/GASL activities
- ✓ **Conduct studies** (e.g sex disaggregated beneficiaries/households, economic impact of women on livestock value chain, appropriate measures to prevent sexual exploitation in livestock development...
- ✓ **Design projects and programme** that address these challenges in the way they can control and manage small livestock and gender.



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Thank you