A gender assessment of SEACFMD 2020: A roadmap to prevent, control and eradicate Foot and Mouth Disease (by 2020) in South East Asia and China

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The front cover photo is provided from the collection of the late Ms Cecilia Dy.
### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AusAID</td>
<td>Australian Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>FMD</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross domestic product</td>
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<td>GRAS</td>
<td>Gender Role Attitudes Scale</td>
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<td>IFPRI</td>
<td>International Food Policy Research Institute</td>
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<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
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<td>OIE</td>
<td>World Organisation for Animal Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>OIE SRR-SEA</td>
<td>OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Southeast Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>PVS</td>
<td>Performance of Veterinary Services</td>
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<td>SEA</td>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
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<td>SEACFMD</td>
<td>Southeast Asia and China Food and Mouth Disease</td>
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<td>SEAFMD</td>
<td>Southeast Asia and Food and Mouth Disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>STANDZ</td>
<td>Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>The World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Contents

**Abbreviations** ......................................................... iv

**Contents** .............................................................. vi

**Introduction** .......................................................... 1
   Definition of terms .................................................. 2
   Gender Assessment Objectives ..................................... 2

**Methodology** .......................................................... 4

**Results** ................................................................. 5

**Discussion of gender intersection** ................................ 7
   Livestock sector production and marketing ..................... 7
   Stakeholder engagement and support .............................. 7
   Outbreak investigation and management .......................... 7
   Research and development .......................................... 7
   Economic growth, poverty alleviation and food security and gender issues ................................................. 7
   Poverty alleviation and gender issues ............................ 8
   Food security and gender issues .................................... 8
   Gender entry points: tools and key activities to support strategies .......................................................... 8
   Risk analysis ............................................................. 8
   Surveillance and epidemiology network ........................... 8
   Zoning ..................................................................... 8
   Outbreak investigation and management .......................... 9
   Diagnosis and laboratory network ................................... 9
   Vaccination .................................................................. 9
   Animal movement management ...................................... 9
   Biosecurity ............................................................... 9
   Emergency preparedness and response planning ................. 9
   Research and development .......................................... 9
   Public awareness and communications ............................ 9
   Training ................................................................... 9
A gender assessment of SEACFMD 2020: A roadmap to prevent, control and eradicate Foot and Mouth Disease (by 2020) in South East Asia and China

Contents

Recommendations for strategic review of SEACFMD 2020

Overall policy level
Technical level strategies – vaccinations and rapid response
Rapid identification of foci of infection-improved surveillance
Livestock production and marketing
Stakeholder engagement and support
Outbreak investigation and management
Research and development
Legislation and expertise
PVS Pathway and gender inclusion

References
A gendered perspective also entails understanding the significant roles that women as well as men play in all aspects of the livestock sector. As the Roadmap states, the socio-economic impacts of FMD will be felt disproportionately on the poorest, and the results of how the costs are borne at the household level will not necessarily be the same for women and men due to their different status within various Southeast Asian socio-cultural traditions.

The Roadmap makes a good case for why the livestock sector, and the impacts of an FMD outbreak on it are not gender neutral (26-27).

The distribution of FMD outbreak costs and FMD prevention benefits is not gender neutral and will vary across men, women, boys, girls, elder men and elder women. The distribution of costs and benefits will depend on a person’s specific household roles in animal production and disease control. For instance, as a household as a unit suffers, an FMD outbreak will impose additional work on household members responsible for livestock rearing. If women and girls assume these roles in the community, FMD will have adverse effects on the time devoted to the rearing of a child, to a girls’ education, or other productive endeavours. A deeper awareness of these micro-level issues such as who does what, who controls what, who is affected by what, will allow veterinary officials to design more effective and sustainable interventions in preventing, diagnosing and treating FMD at community levels.

An FMD outbreak will also result in decisions about where scarce family resources will be cut or how assets will be made up; these can have gendered dimensions due to the growing body of evidence indicating ‘not only do women typically have fewer assets than men, but they also use the ones they have differently. Increasing women’s control over assets, mainly land, physical, and financial assets, has been shown to have positive effects on a number of important development outcomes for the household, including food security, child nutrition, and education, as well as women’s own well-being (2012: IFPRI and ILRI, 2012: 8).

Girls and/or boys could be withdrawn from schools in order to labour for cash to hire replacement livestock or to pay for veterinary costs. It could also be the case that the cost is borne principally by boys and men in some respects and by girls and women in others, depending upon the gendered social constructions of household roles, patterns of food distribution and consumption among males and females for example, asset accumulation and use, and gendered expectations of sacrifice during family economic emergencies.

So, understanding women’s and men’s asset control and how this manifested during an FMD outbreak could lead to significant understanding about ameliorating deleterious
impacts upon family members, especially among children and women who are often most vulnerable to hardship and loss with lasting impacts on their human development.

Beyond the household, it is important to look at the gendered dimensions of community response to economic hardships that FMD outbreaks yield in the form of farmer’s groups, women’s savings groups, moneylenders, livestock agents and marketers, and also local government and animal health service provision. Are there best practice examples where community responses to helping families suffering from high costs borne by FMD outbreaks include the coming together of women and men? Are there ways that predominantly male government and animal health care workers could reach out to women farmers and to female-headed households to ensure that they are provided with knowledge and information to contain the worst effects of FMD, or to ensure that they avail themselves of prevention programs to plan against future attacks?

Beyond the community level, it is vital that gender perspectives are understood and incorporated into larger stakeholder and policy platforms at national, regional and international levels. Ministries, donors, educators, non-governmental organizations, scientists, and policy makers that are engaged in combating FMD in agricultural development and animal health programs can be alert to women’s needs, voices, and perspectives. Inclusion and consultation of gender perspectives in the current and future phases of the roadmap will enhance outcomes and also provide a gender responsive model for other world regions to adapt in combating FMD.

**Definition of terms**

**Gender**

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles and relationships between women and men. This means that gender refers to masculine and feminine characteristics that society attributes to women and men.

**Gender and sex**

Gender contrasts with sex, which describes a set of biological differences between men and women.

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**Gender roles and relations**

Gender roles refer to learned and expected behaviour and characteristics of males and females. Gender roles are learned within family, educational, religious and wider social structures. While gender is not static, however, but change over time with social movements and changes in economic and political structures. Gender relations refer to relations of power and dominance that structure the life opportunities of women and men. Gender roles and relationships are also culturally distinct and are affected by social, religious, historical and economic factors.

**Gender division of labour**

Men and women have different and sometimes multiple work roles. These include: production, reproduction, essential household and community services, and community management and political activities. Women have the burden of a triple labour load: productive and paid work outside the home; household work such as cleaning, cooking; and reproductive work that refers to care of children. Due to the long hours spent each day on these three forms of labour, women are often not able to participate fully in community and public affairs.

**Gender equality**

Women and men enjoy equal rights, opportunities and entitlements in civil and political life and they are free to develop their abilities and make choices without limitations of gender roles and prejudices. It does not mean women and men have to be the same, but that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities are not dependent upon being born male or female.

**Gender equity**

Gender equity refers to equity of treatment in rights, benefits, opportunities and responsibilities for women and men, according to their respective needs. This may include equal treatment or treatment that is different but which is considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities.

**Gender assessment objectives**

There are two main objectives of this assessment. The first is to assess the extent to which gender is broadly considered in the conceptualization and the explanation of strategic areas of the roadmap.

The second objective is to identify and recommend potential entry points for including gendered perspectives during the
next strategic review to ensure a greater degree of gender responsiveness, and so with it, effectiveness of the strategy.

The assessment is not meant to be prescriptive but rather a means to opening up dialogue and discussion within OIE SRR-SEA and its partners and other stakeholders as to what aspects or entry points raised here could be meaningfully taken forward. This assessment is therefore a beginning of a discussion on how gender issues can be integrated into the FMD roadmap.

At the very least, it is important to look at how women in rural Southeast Asia farming economies are involved in the care of animals susceptible to FMD, with respect to arrangement of feeding, medical care, and marketing of animal products. And at the political level, and in institutional arrangements, it is important to ensure that women’s perspectives and knowledge is invited and considered in all relevant stages of FMD roadmap strategies and tools.
Methodology

The methodology for this assessment consists at the first level of reviewing and assessing the connections between the strategic platforms and gender issues, and secondly, identifying particular entry points where gender perspectives and gender considerations can be inserted with practical and effective results.

It should be noted that this assessment is not comprehensive due to time and other limitations of the nature of the strategy itself and what is realistically possible to amend in future orientations as the strategy evolves and moves through its timed stages.

This assessment starts by introducing a gendered lens of disease management within an ‘eco-social context’ (Roadmap: 30) with reference to economic growth, poverty alleviation and improved food security, the triangle of benefits from eradication of FMD.

The assessment then addresses relevant subjects within Roadmap sections 2, 3, and 4 covering strategies, tools and key activities, as these are more directly engaged with some element of human interaction. These include vaccination, outbreak investigation and management, emergency preparedness and response planning, investment in maintaining freedom, stakeholder engagement, legislation and expertise, and research and development.

In addition, overall guidance of assessment of the strategy was based on the definitions from the Gender Responsive Assessment Scale (GRAS), a tool developed by the World Health Organization, with five levels of gender responsiveness starting from none to little to fairly developed to highly developed.

This tool is useful for guidance in understanding international level definitions of gender responsiveness terms as applied to policies and strategies. There is yet to be an equivalent for assessment of health strategies and policies that are designed for the interface of human bio-security and food security in relation to animal health and welfare. As such, this tool is a useful starting point but other tools need to be designed to fit more accurately the needs of the profession of scientists and social scientists working in the animal health and welfare field.

Table 1. WHO Gender-Responsive Assessment Scale Guiding Questions (WHO, 2011, ‘Gender Mainstreaming for Health Managers: A Practical Approach’, pp. 54-56)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1: Gender-unequal</td>
<td>Perpetuates gender inequality by reinforcing unbalanced norms, roles and relations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level 2: Gender-blind</td>
<td>Ignores gender norms, roles and relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3: Gender-sensitive</td>
<td>Considers gender norms, roles and relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 4: Gender Responsive</td>
<td>Considers gender norms, roles and relations for women and men and how they affect access to and control over resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 5: Gender-transformative</td>
<td>Considers gender norms, roles and relations for women and men and how they affect access to and control over resources</td>
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This approach suggests ways to transform gender-based health inequities and includes ways to foster progressive changes in power relationships between women and men.
The SEACFMD2020 Roadmap can be assessed as being Level 3 Gender Sensitive as defined under the terms of the GRAS scale overall due to the fact that there are four sections that briefly specify gender aspects in the SEACFMD2020 Roadmap under the following headings:

(1) Development impacts of foot and mouth disease control and eradication where the micro level impacts of FMD outbreaks within the household level are raised for their possible gendered dimensions (Roadmap: 26-27)

(2) Research and development section emphasizes the need to understand important elements of social and economic bio-security ‘areas such as the role of gender and cultural characteristics, to support the transfer knowledge on disease management, effect behavioural change and improve communication approaches.’ (Roadmap: 32)

(3) Training addresses competencies of the frontline stakeholders in the SEACFMD campaign that the RCU plans and organizes and specifies that ‘Specific training modules for farmers and communities will be developed in areas such as disease recognition and emergency management in cooperation with experts in this field taking into account matters such as gender and the outcomes of research’ (Roadmap: 54).

(4) Private Sector and Communities briefly notes that in the context of the industry-chaired role of the Private Sector Consultative Committee (PSCC) to provide advice on regional FMD control mechanisms, there is an anticipated role for communities to support and advise the PSCC. ‘Of importance will be consideration and implementation of contemporary gender practices.’

As evidenced by the above sections, the SEACFMD2020 does at a minimum level demonstrate the need to be aware and examine of gender roles and relations in discussion of FMD impacts on human development, poverty reduction, and to an extent in the technical, advisory and coordination strategic areas to respond to FMD.

While these are important additions to the current version of the Roadmap and firmly establish progress when compared to the earlier version of the Roadmap in conceptualizing the need to import gender perspectives into particular sections, there is still room to embrace a more comprehensive scope into the broader strategic areas of the roadmap for foot and mouth disease freedom by 2020 in Southeast Asia and China. At present, the expression of gender issues is at the level of still unknown but important to explore status. This is a good beginning.

The next steps in the years ahead to 2020 involve moving the Roadmap's gendered dimensions forward by building on the evidence base of the four areas identified above and explicitly identifying and meeting specific and different needs of women and men in the frontline of FMD prevention, control and eradication not only as farmers and community members, but also as scientific staff and educational professionals and policy and decision-makers within mainly male dominated ministries of agriculture and animal health. These are further elaborated under recommendations.

However, in more general terms, to move the Roadmap from Level 3 Gender Aware to Level 4 Gender Responsive will require the following steps and responses to be incorporated into the OIE SRR-SEA’s program of work and into the SEACFMD Sub-commission over the next several years:

Political commitment from the highest levels of the SEACFMD Sub-Commission and Steering Committee members and coordinated advocacy with SEACFMD professional members at senior levels in order to act upon the evidence and learning from monitoring and evaluation of the four specified gender sections enumerated above; Recognition that women are not fairly represented in the policy and political environments and that there needs to be actions to ensure inclusion of women at all levels of policy and program development.

The need to understand differences in opportunities and resource allocation for women and men is particularly apt in the larger context of understanding how women and men in rural areas have differential abilities to access information about FMD vaccinations, surveillance, reporting mechanisms, and being aware of their differential inclusion rates either as villagers on the front line of surveillance, reporting, or control, or as policy makers, ministry animal health specialists, and educators working on prevention and control of FMD outbreaks.

The analysis and use of evidence from OIE SRR-SEA commissioned research studies on the gendered dimensions of socio-economic impact of FMD in Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, experience learned integrating gendered components of training manuals, and lessons learned from women’s involvement in community liaison with the Private Sector Consultative Committee. Rigorous social science research is required to test gender related hypotheses, as the OIE SRR-SEA is aware.

The OIE SRR-SEA professional staff will require further gender training to delve into the complexity of
Results

A gender assessment of SEACFMD 2020: A roadmap to prevent, control and eradicate Foot and Mouth Disease (by 2020) in South East Asia and China

Gender norms, roles and relations that construct barriers preventing more women in Southeast Asian countries and China in participating at senior technical, scientific, ministerial, and plenary decision making bodies that meet to discuss the Roadmap and influence its future directions and perspectives.

There needs to be a regional workshop to raise consciousness and foster robust discussion of gender norms, roles, relations in relation to the policy formation generally and in the conception of combating FMD and then more specifically in each of the main strategic platforms. For example, there can be statements of recognition of differences between men and women’s roles in agriculture, and in particular, in the livestock production and care and also their often differential and unequal access to resources, including knowledge systems and government programs, credit, education and overall participation in wider society. Programs and strategies that are aware of gender roles, norms and relations can build these factors into strategic planning for a more effective and efficient and socially just outcome of investment.

Future research endeavours should elaborate on the rationale for inclusion of gender issues could elaborate on how inequality between men and women generated by unequal norms, roles and relations does hypothetically impact on their access to resources and control over resources at household, community and national levels. If the impact of FMD on rural communities is different for women and men, and boys and girls, then the measures of surveillance, treatment, and control should therefore also entertain gendered aspects so that interventions are effective and efficient.

In the section on training, disease recognition and emergency management could elaborate specific items concerning gender such as targeted trainings to female livestock farmers, and indicators of measurement to ensure women’s inclusion in emergency management programs so that it can guide those in the field of education and set some minimum requirements for how this issue will be incorporated within curricula itself, but also in the sex ratios of participants, ensuring that women are provided with opportunities equal to men as much as is realistically possible.

In private sector and communities, the phrase of contemporary gender practices needs elaboration and will likely require culturally contextual references that are also grounded in political realities. The civil societies and women’s NGOs, for example, in Cambodia may be more robust where decentralization and a long period of semi-democratization contrasts with the emerging change witnessed in Myanmar, and more government controlled societies of Vietnam and Lao PDR.
Discussion of gender intersections

As general background, it is first important to note that gender issues cut across all of the main socio-economic factors that impact on disease management systems.

These include:

- Livestock production and marketing
- Stakeholder engagement and support
- Outbreak investigation and management
- Research and development

Livestock sector production and marketing

While it is often thought that men are cattle traders, there are often women investors and buyers and sellers involved as well, although they may be less visible to technical staff engaged in implementing the FMD Roadmap in the member countries. Marketers, trading associations, meat sellers, include a fair share of women whose knowledge and information networks within villages and wider communities appear to be an untapped potential source of stakeholder involvement in the prevention, control and eradication of FMD.

Stakeholder engagement and support

Stakeholders need to include not only a good percentage of women but also women’s organizations and government departments and agencies that understand the gendered dimensions of outreach to female farmers, marketers, scientists, technicians, researchers and all other interested parties that unite to combat FMD. It is not enough to have head counts of female participants, but create conditions where women feel genuinely welcomed and worthy of participation in often male-dominated meetings.

Outbreak investigation and management

Sex-disaggregated data can be integrated into the farmer knowledge database to build up multi-country panel data on how rural women and men of different socio-economic backgrounds are included in FMD programs both in outbreak investigation and management and how the impact of the disease affects them differently.

Research and development

Future research into FMD impacts can integrate a gender focus on inclusiveness with respect to female farmers and outreach services; differences in economic impacts of FMD on internal household expenditures affecting girls/boys’ education, health outlays, and distributive costs of lost income among male and female household members, for example. While men and women and boys and girls are involved in livestock, they do not equally benefit from it, and an FMD outbreak can have gendered repercussions on household economies and distribution of resources.

Economic growth, poverty alleviation and food security and gender issues

Economic growth, poverty alleviation and food security are important gains as a result of FMD eradication. Each also has implicit gender issues that are important to consider for the Roadmap.

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<th>Economic growth-equitable for women and men?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty alleviation benefits spread fairly to women and men</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food security – improved for all, boys and girls and men and women?</td>
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FMD outbreaks tend to have disproportionate impact on poor households due to their restricted coping mechanisms and access to capital and credit. This can have particular impacts on women’s economic status too, because labour migration has resulted in female-headed households for one thing in several countries in the region, creating shortages of male family members and necessitating the hiring of male workers to till land and to tend to livestock. Also, women’s access to household assets is not the same as men’s due to legal, cultural and other aspects of intra-household resource allocation. Also, women feature predominantly in the wet-markets and small stallholders in rural markers as meat sellers, so loss of income from an FMD outbreak could disproportionately affect their livelihoods. These issues and hypotheses of course need to be tested through rigorous research and social science studies.

Poverty alleviation and gender issues

Poverty alleviation is gendered in nature because livestock rearing and farm use of animals in agricultural production...
impacts males and females within families differently. Women and men in the agriculture sector generally carry out different tasks and have different roles within the family, and larger community and village life. This also means that men and women have differential access to livestock resources and animal health experts and resource personnel who often seek out male household heads or village chiefs who are also predominantly male, leaving women livestock farmers excluded from knowledge sharing.

Food security and gender issues

In relation to food security, FMD impact can affect food distribution within the household as women prepare the family food and in some Southeast Asian countries or subcultures, the male household heads are provided with more nutritious food, especially protein, and greater amounts. If families are dependent upon cattle for livelihoods suffering from FMD, then the family budget reallocations may affect one sex more than another depending on their status and gender relations of power.

Gender entry points: tools and key activities to support strategies

The FMD 2020 roadmap has a plethora of tools and key activities to support its main strategies. The following section provides some observations on areas that gender can be incorporated.

Throughout the stages from risk analysis, early detection and surveillance, reporting mechanisms, outbreak investigation and management and through to vaccination, animal movement management and emergency preparedness and so forth, it is possible to include women as farmers, as veterinarians, as local government officers, as marketers, as data collectors and enumerators.

Since the tools and key activities to support the Roadmap strategies are farmer and community based in many areas, there are good opportunities to ensure that women and men, boys and girls are considered and included for their different but equally important roles in livestock health care, including prevention, reporting outbreaks and learning coping strategies.

Risk analysis

Risk analysis is more scientific in scope, but as far as it engages the public in providing survey information to annually or periodically reassess risk factors or geographic areas, there should be inclusion of women in farmer consultations.

Surveillance and epidemiology network

Public awareness programs need to include targets for women and girls and boys so that the information is not only directed at male farmers.

Zoning

Zoning issues will necessarily involve decentralized or local level authorities to enforce under the overall control of national and regional bodies. In countries where there are civic groups engaged in town hall type meetings, the zoning information should be shared and ensure that women’s farmer’s groups and local women’s NGOs are included in zoning information sessions.

Outbreak investigation and management

Women livestock farmers, female headed households, girls and boys should be provided with clear instructions on early detection methods. Animal health care workers in the village should be trained to include women in all of their home/farm visits.
Outbreak investigation trainings should include fair numbers of female participants and have some female trainers if possible and curricula should include gender roles and relations in livestock sector.

**Diagnosis and Laboratory Network**

Training technicians and expanding laboratory networks can include language on the need for countries to have female professional staff trained in diagnosis and working in laboratories in order for a critical mass of trained female technicians to increase overall ratios of women in this field.

**Vaccination**

The monitoring component of vaccination activities if it involves farmer field schools and community level veterinarians should also create opportunities for female farmers to be involved and trained in basic vaccination information.

**Animal movement management**

Animal movement patterns and the range of marketers, traders and farmers engaged in the transportation of pigs and cattle across borders requires knowledge of the supply and demand of markets generally. Since women are main traders and also buy and sell cattle and pigs, they need to be included in any information gathering to study the fluid and complexity of animal movement within and across borders. Engaging women in defining risks and opportunities for a safer system may yield effective solutions.

**Biosecurity**

Sanitary practices need to be widely shared among men and women both at field level, with farmer field schools and also among technical staff that should include women.

**Emergency preparedness and response planning**

Rapid detection and reporting will benefit by inclusion of women in all field schools and trainings of farmers engaged in livestock use in agriculture. Again, the awareness of women and girls’ distinct roles in the feed, health care, and other aspects of animal raising in Southeast Asia and China will ensure that they are also included as important front-line identifiers of possible FMD outbreaks and will know how to respond appropriately.

**Research and development**

Sex-disaggregated data demonstrates whether both rural women and men of different socio-economic, ethnic and other classifiers are included in any FMD programs measuring their knowledge of the disease and their responses to it and how the economic costs are managed at the level of household and larger community levels. Sex-disaggregated data can also be used to map male and female participation/knowledge awareness of FMD among different stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries of FMD project interventions at local to national levels.

**Public awareness and communications**

Different literacy attainment, educational levels, household division of labour, and civic roles and public participation rates between men and women affect efficacy of media campaigns and other forms or communications whether on radio, television or print media. Use of images involving girls and women in posters helps to foster awareness of the need for their inclusion in all public awareness on FMD prevention, control and eradication efforts. In some countries, the ministries of women’s affairs could be consulted for advice on best practice.

**Training**

As far as possible, training modules should incorporate gender awareness issues, the message that inclusion of women in FMD control, eradication and all stages are essential to a successful outcome. The SEACFMD Sub-Committee can advocate for member countries to have quotas of female participants in all trainings even though agricultural sciences are still a largely male dominant field.
Recommendations for strategic review of SEACFMD 2020: A roadmap to prevent, control and eradicate foot and mouth disease (by 2020) in South East Asia and China

Overall policy level

1. A ‘Gender Advisory Sub-Committee’ of the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap group of stakeholders should be established with members from the participating countries, and chaired by the OIE SRR-SEA Gender Focal Group to read this assessment and to review the recommendations and decide on priority actions for their implementation. This would ensure that the gender perspective is widely shared, discussed, and supported by the OIE SRR-SEA gender focal group in the coming years to the deadline of 2020.

2. Integrate a gender perspective into the SEACFMD 2020 objectives by inserting phrasing such as ‘Gender issues cut across all of the main socio-economic factors that impact on disease management systems and therefore their importance should be mainstreamed into all the practical and policy orientations of the Roadmap’.

3. Integrate recognition of gender awareness by inserting phrasing such as acknowledgement of ‘the importance of women’s roles in livestock as farmers, marketers, members of village and larger community networks whose voices need to be heard, and whose specific needs should be identified in response mechanisms’.

Technical level strategies – vaccinations and rapid response

1. Vaccination Programs should ensure involvement by males and females and encourage female veterinarians in field work.

2. Specific actions and indicators for components ensuring information programs and outreach on FMD vaccinations include women farmers and female livestock producers and marketers (e.g. sharing vaccination posters, and other information forms with local women’s groups; women’s NGOs based in rural areas, and women’s ministries at local levels).

3. Public awareness activities should ensure media targets not only male farmers but also female farmers and marketers, girls and boys who also look after cattle.

Rapid identification of foci of infection-improved surveillance

1. Risk analysis tools that support disease control and surveillance should be reviewed for gender inclusiveness noting the different roles of women and men livestock care.

2. Recognition and reporting on animal illnesses includes measuring awareness levels by farmers should be reported via sex disaggregated data as awareness levels and depth of understanding can be different for male and female farmers.

3. How FMD is perceived by farmers can be made gender sensitive by noting the potential distinction of perceptions by male and female farmers and this information can be critical in attending to response strategies.

4. Economic incentives for reporting on FMD such as compensation should note inclusion of women so that benefits are known and female-headed households are not missed out.

Livestock production and marketing

1. Women’s roles in the production of livestock and in particular the marketing of livestock in Southeast Asia needs acknowledgement so that research, surveillance, and response mechanisms are inclusive of women and benefit from their knowledge.

2. Women manage meat markets in Southeast Asia and women are predominant sellers in the wet markets in villages and large urban centers. They should be consulted on knowledge of how FMD cattle are bought, sold, traded and otherwise used during and after outbreaks.
Stakeholder engagement and support

(1) Risk analysis tools to support disease control and surveillance need to be reviewed for gender inclusion and technical support for gender inclusion provided.

(2) Stakeholder engagement must ensure inclusion of women at all phases and in all meetings.

(3) Stakeholder-support should ensure that women farmers are provided with support as necessary.

(4) Policy or programme development should consult stakeholders with gender expertise as partners, such as gender focal points in the Ministries of Agriculture.

(5) Ministries of agriculture, animal health departments and veterinary schools should be encouraged to be inclusive of female members in policy making meetings and in design of outreach programs and gender mainstreaming in school curriculum.

Research and development

(1) Ensure that all research studies on FMD include gender perspectives in conceptualization, methodology, data analysis and final written analysis so that the impact of FMD is assessed for how it affects women and men differently and how the cost is born differently within the household level and at larger community and community levels.

(2) Ensure at a minimum that data sets are sex disaggregated and that women as well as men are interviewed for their different views, experiences, needs, and perspectives.

(3) FMD surveillance research should ensure sex disaggregated data and all panel data is gender responsive allowing for analysis on how best to reach male and female farmers engaged in all manner of livestock production responses.

(4) Research on FMD impacts should include female and male marketers, village community groups and female and male veterinarians and animal health workers at all levels from village to national levels.

Outbreak investigation and management

(1) Outbreak investigation trainings need to include a gender component on livestock and gender issues detailing the different ways in which males and females, adult and children interact with and care for cattle and animals affected by FMD so that teams become aware of these aspects and be inclusive in their data collection and sharing of information.

(2) Local veterinary and animal health care government offices need to provide a welcoming environment to female farmers who wish to report health issues about livestock.

(3) Trainees should include a minimum of 30 per cent women if possible and trainings should be provided during times when women are not burdened by childcare and household tasks.

(4) Farmer’s organizations and government surveillance teams should be composed of males and female members so that women are more visible in technical fields and this will also diminish the stereotypes of gendered professions in animal health and science.

Legislation and expertise

(1) State the need for gender inclusiveness in the development and improvement of professional and para-professional services.

(2) Veterinary curriculum should contain special units on gender responsiveness indicating the different but equally important roles that men and women, boys and girls play in livestock and in animal health.

(3) Special initiatives for encouraging female veterinarians in livestock and FMD interventions as appropriate should be encouraged to break down the stereotype that women cannot handle large animals or that this field is suitable for males only.

(4) There should be acknowledgement that women and girls can benefit from inclusion in extension services that bring knowledge and tools to use for disease management.

PVS Pathway and gender inclusion

(1) Explore potential to include gender awareness paradigms in the PVS Pathway through data baseline measurements
on male/female ratios of veterinarians (PVS Evaluation Tool may be appropriate here).

(2) PVS Evaluation Tool could be adapted to identify gender components in the constraints and weaknesses or strengths within veterinary services generally.

(3) PVS Gap Analysis can adapt gender awareness and gender sensitive questions by assessing male/female ratios of professional staff, enrolment percentages of males and females in veterinary schools and areas of concentration (females tend to focus on domestic animals rather than farm animals); measurement of gender sensitivity of male veterinarians and professors to provide encouraging environment to female students.
References


Frieson, Kate Grace, *Integrating a Gender Lens into Research on the Socio-Economic Impacts of FMD in Southeast Asia: Why, What and How*. Concept Note for OIE SRR-SEA FMD Socio-economic Impact Research planning meeting, 17-19 June 2013, Bangkok, Thailand


A gender assessment of SEACFMD 2020:
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