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1. Background

Southeast Asia is one of the fastest economically growing regions in the world. The region includes Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Burma, Timor Leste, and the Philippines.

Livestock is one of the most common assets of rural households in Southeast Asia, with 80-90 percent of rural households rearing livestock, mainly pigs, poultry and cattle. There are about 167 million livestock in Southeast Asia, (and 2.28 trillion poultry), that provide livelihoods to 100 million people. The contribution of livestock to agricultural GDP varies from around 11 percent in Indonesia to almost 40 percent in Cambodia (FAO, 2007). Along with the regional growth in income and employment, the livestock sector is expected to grow further. Increased demand for livestock products is projected to grow at 3.5-4 percent by 2020 (FAO, 2006). Informal data suggest that the contribution of livestock to rural livelihoods varies from 10-40 percent depending on the economic status and resources of rural households. Livestock also plays an important role in accumulating capital, creating assets, maintaining household food security, mitigating risk, and meeting social-cultural obligations of households.

It is estimated that approximately 50-85 percent of total livestock production in Southeast Asia can be attributed to smallholders. The percentage varies among and between countries depending on several factors. At the smallholder level, the production system is mainly subsistence or small market oriented enterprises, which largely depends on household feed resources and labour. The systems often have poor production. Women play an important role in feeding, cleaning and management of livestock, especially pigs, backyard poultry and small ruminants, apart from undertaking other routine day-to-day activities related to their reproductive role in the household. Unlike many other regions, women in Southeast Asia are also involved in retailing of livestock products, especially fresh meat. Men are mainly involved in buying farm inputs, selling of livestock and livestock products, and managing larger animals like cattle and buffalo. The involvement of men increases with the increasing agricultural intensification and herd size.

Gender issues related to livestock throughout Southeast Asia are largely similar, with some variation depending on culture and tradition. The main constraints that women face in the livestock production and marketing system include, but are not limited to:

a. Limited access to extension services, credit, technologies, trainings and information
b. Lack of control in decision making at the household, community, and local institutions levels
c. Limited control over income and asset and frequent loss of majority of the income to men, who do not reinvest in the household
d. Poor access to, control and ownership over natural resources, particularly land
e. Poor access to market
f. Higher risk to food-borne and zoonotic disease because they are the primary handlers of raw animal products.

While women are involved in care of livestock, men are the ones generally invited to attend trainings, talk with extension workers/decision makers etc. In the process, men have access to knowledge and skills related to livestock that are usually not shared with the women, resulting in poor transfer of knowledge and technologies. Low representation of women in local social institutions and service delivery mechanisms of government and non-governmental agencies also makes access to knowledge and services for rural women difficult. Because of little or no ownership of land among women, it is difficult for them to access credit, resulting in limited scope for scaling up and scaling out their activities. It appears that women in Southeast Asia have more varied bargaining capacity in the market depending on location, tradition and culture. However, in the case of market access, rural women face a number of constraints due to their lower literacy level and marketing skills, as well as limitations to move outside the
house premises (customary practices that prevent them to leave the house, poor driving skills). This needs to be addressed to enhance their access as well as their bargaining power in the marketplace.

Men have greater control over the income and assets deriving from livestock than women, resulting in reduced opportunities for women to gain economic independence within the family. On some occasions, income received from livestock are misused by men, and do not benefit the family. There is also a need to increase the involvement of women in decision making, not only at the household but also at the community level. Enhanced decision making choices would encourage the formation of a more conducive environment for women to have equal choices to that of men. With the emergence/re-emergence of zoonotic diseases, women are more at risk to diseases (e.g. brucellosis, tuberculosis) because of closer association with livestock that are managed under poor bio-secure environments and the handling/preparation of raw livestock products.

In light of the above challenges, it is important for development and government agencies to understand and analyze gender constraints and opportunities in livestock value chains. Determining and setting corrective measures that address gender issues in the whole value chain from the beginning of a project or programme will increase the chances of long term sustainability and success!

2. Rationale for the activity

In 2010, a thorough gender stock taking exercise was carried out in the FAO’s Animal Production and Health Division (AGA). The purpose of the exercise was to understand the strengths, challenges, lessons learned and weaknesses in AGA's existing capacities for gender mainstreaming in the divisional livestock programme and development work. The exercise also allowed to find possible ways to better integrate gender/social issues in the divisional work and projects to improve their effectiveness and sustainability. As part of the exercise, AGA officers in the field as well as at HQ were interviewed and provided feedback as regards needs and constraints of the Division while trying to understand and address gender in their work. From the survey, a series of recommendations were formulated. Recommendation 3, in particular, urges for an upgrade of the gender analysis skills of AGA staff and livestock focal points in field offices through gender sensitization and specific trainings to enhance and strengthen capacity of staff to include gender in their work. The stocktaking also pointed out the need for a more active collaboration between AGA and the Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division (ESW).

In order to address these important issues, starting from mid 2011, ESW and AGA strengthened and highly intensified their collaboration. The first output of this enhanced collaboration was a training workshop on Gender and Livestock, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from the 22nd to the 25th November 2011. The workshop was designed for FAO livestock officers working on the field and livestock experts representing the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock. The activity resulted to be very successful: it raised awareness, built knowledge and provided important tools to participants, enabling them to effectively put into practice what learned in their every day work. The main output of this first training was a booklet that condensed knowledge and good practices, as well as tools, tips and suggestions for a comprehensive gender mainstreaming in livestock interventions - Understanding and Integrating Gender Issues into Livestock Projects and Programmes: A checklist for Practitioners.

With the forward looking goal of enhancing the capacity of additional FAO’s livestock experts in FAO field offices as well as FAO’s counterparts in Ministries of Livestock (or equivalent), AGA and ESW Divisions planned a second workshop to be carried out in Bangkok, Thailand, from the 4th to the 6th June 2013. The Southeast Asia region was identified as a number of livestock programmes and projects are currently starting and/or are ongoing.
3. Purpose of the Activity

The main goals of the training workshop were to:

1. Build knowledge and understanding of FAO staff as well as representative from Ministries of Livestock or equivalent on the specific gender issues emerging in livestock farming in the region, and to be able to appreciate that social inclusion is required to enhance the quality of project design, implementation, monitoring and impact, thus benefitting the entire rural society (including both rural women and men);

2. Build capacity to integrate gender issues in livestock programmes and projects, making use of existing FAO’s material as well as the booklet developed following the Ethiopian training workshop in 2011. The training workshop will enable participants to identify the main constraints faced by women and men in accessing, controlling and managing livestock farming in the region and to integrate these specific social components in livestock projects and programmes.

It is expected that at the end of the workshop participants will (i) have increased their general understanding on gender issues as well as their capacity to address more specific gender issues related to livestock projects and programmes, (ii) be able to carry out gender analysis to effectively and efficiently work with rural men and women to respond to their different needs, priorities and constraints at the community/household level. This enhanced gender analysis capacity will benefit future planning, implementation and monitoring of livestock projects and programmes, both in FAO and in national entities.

4. Methodology

The workshop was conducted over a three day period with 23 enrolled participants from a nine Southeast Asian and South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Laos, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam). During Day Two, ranks of participants swelled to 28, as additional FAO staff were interested in attending the workshop. Prior to the workshop, all enrolled participants were sent via email a Pre-Evaluation form to assess their knowledge of gender issues and analysis in their work. At the end of the workshop, a Post-Evaluation form was distributed to participants to assess the change in their knowledge following the workshop.

Day One of the workshop was designed to introduce the participants to the general concepts around gender and sex, provide a background on both livestock and livelihoods in SE Asia, as well as gender issues in this region. It was emphasized that little data are available specifically related to gender and livestock in SE Asia, and that much future research on this topic needs to be conducted.

Day Two of the workshop focused on engaging participants in learning about the importance of gender analysis, why and how it can be done, and providing tools to use in doing simple gender analysis. Participants learned methods of analysis through specific livestock case studies focused on SE Asia, how to integrate gender issues into project design and evaluation, as well as participatory strategies for more effectively engaging women farmers in extension and programme activities.

Day Three included an extensive exercise on analyzing each of the previous livestock value chains for gender constraints and opportunities, building on information presented in previous sessions. Participants were encouraged to think of how each of the workshop sessions could be applied to their work and how best to share the workshop information with colleagues. The final session engaged participants in reviewing the new FAO’s publication Understanding and Integrating Gender Issues into Livestock Projects and Programmes: A checklist for Practitioners, and drafting suggestions for a new version of it to be created for Southeast Asian region, integrating the specifics and peculiarities of livestock farming in the region.
5. Logistical aspects and relevant contributions

The training workshop was held at the InterContinental Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand, from the 4th to the 6th June 2013.

Raffaele Mattioli, Senior officer from AGA and departmental Gender Focal Point, and Francesca Distefano, Gender and Development Specialist from ESW provided consistent and relevant technical support in the formulation, designing and organization of the activity. ESW and AGA were the driving forces for the realization of this activity.

Kathleen Colverson, Team Leader for Poverty, Gender and Innovations, and Rameswar Deka, Scientist Livestock and Livelihood, both from the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), acted as expert trainers for the workshop, providing guidance, material and knowledge.

Carolyn Benigno, Animal Health Officer, and Chanrit Uawongkun, from the FAO Regional Office form Asia and the Pacific (RAP), provided consistent and logistical support from the region and acted as counterpart from the region.

Special thanks go to the Environmental Animal Health Management Initiative (EAHMI) project for the secretariat support (Imelda Santos and Reildrin Morales) and the financial contribution provided to the workshop.

6. Sessions

6.1 Day 1

The training workshop was opened by Villi Fuavao, Deputy Representative of FAO RAP, who welcomed participants to the workshop and acknowledged the AGA and ESW team, and the EAHMI Project for organizing and funding the workshop, as well as the ILRI team for providing the training expertise. He also expressed appreciation for the participation of the FAO country teams, the representatives from the governments of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and staff from OIE and GALVmed.

The important roles that women play in agriculture in the region was highlighted: agriculture growth, a key means of eradication of extreme hunger and poverty, heavily relies on improving the production and productivity of women farmers. In Southeast Asia, more than half of the population, 51.8 percent, resides in rural areas. 46.8 percent of the economically active rural population engages in agriculture for living. Rural women represent 42.5 percent of them, contributing significantly to livestock farming, therefore advancing and empowering rural women directly contributes to increase household productivity, improve rural livelihoods and leads to a wider economic growth and poverty reduction.

Francesca Distefano opened the workshop administrating a quiz which served both as ice breaker as well as to pre-assess the knowledge of participants on gender, livestock and livelihood in Southeast Asia. The exercise highlighted that participants’ understanding and knowledge as regards the conditions of women’s livestock farmers within the region were limited.

Session 1 of the workshop, led by Kathleen Colverson, focused on providing participants with a sound understanding on basic gender terms and concepts (i.e. difference between gender and sex; definition of gender mainstreaming, gender roles in agriculture, etc).

Gender constraints significantly reduce productivity in the agricultural sector, having a detrimental impact on overall national economy. Some “gender constraints” being faced by women include, but are not limited to:
1. Less access and control over natural resources and land, creating as a consequence increased use of borrowed or illegal land;
2. Limited access to financial services and markets;
3. Limited access to extension services;
4. Lower participation on decision-making processes;
5. Higher exposure to various health risks;
6. Fewer head of livestock than male-headed households;
7. Higher number of orphans living in female-headed households than male-headed;
8. Fewer agricultural inputs, such as improved seed and fertilizer, used by female-headed households.

Using data extracted mainly from the FAO’s State of Food and Agriculture 2010/2011 (SOFA) and the FAO’s info graphic “The female face of Farming”, Kathleen Colverson explained the potential gains from closing the gender gap in agriculture: as highlighted by the SOFA report 2011, if women would have equal access to natural resources, yields on farms could increase by 20 – 30 percent which could raise total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5 – 4 percent which could ultimately reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 12 – 17 percent (around 100-150 million).

Kathleen Colverson particularly focused on women limited access to extension services and improved technologies. On one hand, extension services are often not made available to women; on the other hand, even when extension services are available, women do not access them equally. There are in fact a number of assumptions that contribute to this phenomenon:

• **Economically inactive**: Women are typically characterized as “economically inactive” in statistical surveys of agriculture;
• **Extension services outreach**: Agricultural extension services have not attached much importance to reaching women farmers or women on the farm;
• **Gender roles**: Policy makers and administrators typically assume that men are the farmers and women play only a supportive role as farmers’ wives;
• **Extension services staffing**: In many countries, women cannot speak with men they are not related to, and yet extension services are staffed predominantly by men;
• **Childcare**: Women have primary responsibility for children yet extension meetings are often held without childcare in inaccessible locations.

Session 2 was led by Rameswar Deka, who designed a participatory and interactive exercise with the aim of better understanding and capturing the different peculiarities of diverse livestock systems.

The discussion focused on a number of different key questions:
1. What are the three livestock species most important in terms of reducing extreme poverty and being kept by the majority of rural household?
2. What percentage of rural household keeps livestock?
3. What are the average herd sizes of these livestock species?
4. What are the predominant systems of rearing?
5. What types of breeds are preferred/kept the most?
6. What’s the average rate of productivity?
7. Is there any access to extension services?
8. What the division of labour among household members?
9. What the average contribution of livestock to the livelihood of small holder farmers?

At the end of the exercise, different findings were highlighted:
1. The three most important livestock species identified by participants in terms of reducing poverty and being kept by majority of rural households in the region are **chicken, pig and cattle**;
2. **80-90 percent of rural household in the region keep livestock.** Philippines and Indonesia account for 60-80 percent while Thailand accounts for more than 20-40 percent;

3. Participants reported that on average about **10 pigs, 2-3 cattle** (with the exception of Myanmar) and **15 chickens** are kept by livestock keepers in the region;

4. Among the rural households the main livestock system is classified as **semi-intensive**;

5. The types of breeds include indigenous, cross breeds, and exotic, with a slight preference for **cross breeds** throughout the different countries in the region. The high level of diversity in preference highlighted the need to design country-specific or community-specific livestock breeding programmes;

6. As regards **productivity levels**, it **varies enormously from one country to the other**, highlighting the need for a more in-depth analysis and research as regards productivity scale for every livestock subsector in every Southeast Asian country;

7. Concerning access to **extension services**, it emerged that, as regards access to health care services, the situation vary between countries but Philippines and Thailand seem to be ahead, with an average of about 50-75 percent of smallholder farmers accessing extension services as provided by both national and local government veterinary services;

8. In relation to the **gender division of labour**, the general tendency emerged clearly: once again women tend to own and manage smaller livestock (e.g. poultry, pigs and small ruminants) and to be very much engaged in the dairy sector; men, on the other hand, tend to manage bigger livestock, such as buffalo and cattle;

9. Finally as regards **average contribution (percent) of livestock to smallholders’ livelihood**, it emerged that between **30 and 45 percent** of the livelihood of smallholder farmers derives by management of livestock assets.

It is clear that, among countries in the Southeast Asian region, the diversity of livestock keeping in the different countries is quite wide. This exercise provided participants with a clear understanding of the importance of systematically **carrying out an in-depth context analysis as well as gender assessment before planning or designing any livestock based intervention** which aims at reducing extreme poverty or increase livelihood sources.

Rameswar Deka also led **session 3**, which focused on understanding the extent of the importance of livestock as a mean of livelihood. Livelihood interventions go beyond generating income, as livelihood can be defined as a set of economic activities, which is **usually carried out repeatedly and that ideally keeps a person meaningfully occupied, in a sustainable manner with dignity.** Livelihood activity is **carried out by using one’s endowments** (human and material) in order to generate adequate resources for meeting household’s members needs.

Livestock is globally considered as an important livelihood activity and a pathway out of poverty for the rural poor. Rameswar Deka therefore highlighted that the promotion of livelihood through livestock development is essential as about **21 percent** of population in SE Asia lives below poverty line (<USD1.25/day), many of whom rear livestock. Increased income and living conditions are likely to increase asset ownership, social participation and self esteem that may ultimately ensure social, economical and political stability in the region.

Some key underlying principles should be followed in planning livelihood project, such as **using local resource** to meet local needs, **building upon the prevailing knowledge** and skill of the community people, ensuring money **circulate within the local community** and enhancing the control of the community on local resources. Livelihood activities should also **be diversified** so as to reduce risks. Finally efforts should be made to **improve the efficiency and productivity of existing activities** without putting extra burden on resources and labour (especially women), avoiding to try improving livelihood with a completely new set of activities.
Livestock based livelihood intervention should ideally be **affordable, accessible and acceptable** for the community, they should be **locally relevant and financially viable**, they should not be designed nor implemented at the cost of prevailing other livelihood options. Finally the intervention should be **identified and designed in a way to allow the community to lead and own the initiative**, providing support to the community in moving forward and eventually scaling up or replicate the initiatives in different sites.

In order to identify sustainable livestock based livelihood intervention different stages should be followed so as to allow a clear understanding of the peculiarities of the local context. Specifically, **stage-I** should be focused on understanding the local community and economy; **stage-II** should concentrate on understanding the livestock system in the area, and **stage-III** should focus on providing a clear understanding of the market, institution and policy environment. A final phase, **stage IV**, the triangulation, should ultimately focus on putting together all the information on people, livestock system, market and institution (eg. access to veterinary service, extension, farm input, credit and other services) , short listing the identified activities and interventions, including consultation processes with the targeted community, and considering their suggestions to frame the future intervention.

Some tools useful to assessing livelihood options were also provided. Among them it is worth mentioning some tools that appear to be also quite useful for gender analysis. Making use of these tools in an harmonic and gender-sensitive way allows to identify, understand and address the specific constraints face by women and men livestock keepers.

**Tools useful to assess livelihood options:**

1. Village map (location of the village, road, transport etc.);
2. Social map (household, social/economic group, religion, education, health);
3. Resource map (i.e. land, water, forest etc.);
4. Seasonality diagram (rain, labour, food availability, festival etc.);
5. Chapati diagram (to identify the distance from village to key organizations and institutions);
6. Village transit walk;
7. Wealth ranking;
8. Matrix ranking;

The workshop continued then with **session 4**, which had a more specific focus on key gender and livelihood issues in livestock production, management and marketing, led by Kathleen Colverson. Under this session many points were raised, including the importance of livestock as productive and social assets for rural women, the gender roles in livestock farming and the main constraints faced by rural women within the sector as regards access to market, access to income, nutrition issues and health risks.

**Men and women’s have different roles in livestock farming** and important issues derive from this division of labor according to sexes: depending on the livestock value chain, different tasks and responsibilities are assigned to women or men or both. A good example can be provided from the management of dairy cattle: in this specific livestock activity, women’s tasks are mainly related to feeding, cleaning and milking of dairy cows; men tend to buy farm inputs, sell milk, slaughter animals and build shed for the animals. They also keep the formal ownership. Who is doing what and who should be trained on specific technical and managerial subjects, needs to be determined and assessed in every project, programme or policy related to livestock farming and production in rural areas.
As regards access to markets and financial services for livestock sector, women generally tend to have less access to financial services than men frequently because of their lack of ownership over land or other assets to be offered as a collateral. Even when women do access financial services, such as credit schemes, they may end up not benefitting from them. For example in Bangladesh, almost 50 percent of the loans given to women were used for men’s activities. As specifically regards access to markets, women are more likely than men to sell in informal, local markets, which reflect in less profit for the sold of livestock or livestock products. The different participation of women and men in livestock markets represent a constraint for women’s full economic empowerment. Women’s marketing costs are likely to be higher than men’s ones as very often they have to pay male intermediaries to sell or carry their products. Women are generally less trained (or receive less training) than men and their limited/reduced access to markets due to illiteracy or lack of knowledge about prices and skills in trading prevents them to have full control over the income generated from the selling of the animals or their products.

In relation to gender issues in livestock farming concerning access and control over income derived, women usually control a smaller share of the income. In addition, women’s control over income derived from the livestock activities they manage (sales of small animals and their products) decreases as soon as the income becomes substantial as men tend to take over. Also, in times of crises and to cope with households’ needs, such as illness of family members, school fees, and environmental, natural or civil emergencies (drought, war, floods, etc), women’s assets are more likely to be used than men’s ones. This is one of the reasons why increasing women’s control over livestock, livestock products and other assets has positive effects on increased food security, child nutrition and education as well as women’s own well being and overall household growth, livelihood improvement and stronger social stability.

Considering nutrition, women play a key role in household choices about food consumption, dietary quality, and intra-household allocation. Their role as housekeepers makes them the key link as regards the level of food security and nutritional standards of the household. Despite women’s role as regards intra-household food allocation, women generally suffer more than men from malnutrition because of allocation of good food for men and children.

Women are frequently the ones who handle raw animal products (food processing, preparation) such as meat and milk, which may carry germs. This may cause health risk, exposing them to food-borne and zoonotic disease risk. Rural women are also frequently the ones taking physical care of sick livestock, which exposes them to additional health risks, including salmonellosis and zoonotic diseases such as brucellosis, Q fever, leptospirosis and tuberculosis. Training them on both veterinary and health procedures as well as food safety measures is fundamental to prevent disease outbreaks.

Finally women have difficult/limited access to information, technologies and knowledge. Due to the fact that women have a limited or difficult access to many opportunities, they often are marginalized in many decision-making processes at village or even household level and have lower participation in farmers’ organizations and groups. This is also a consequence of traditional and customary rules that prevent women from leaving the house premises. Besides, women’s always have busy daily work schedule (eg. cooking, taking care of children, elderly people, livestock, tasks related to agriculture, etc.) which prevent them to attend training/extension classes that are organized at the convenience of men frequently distant from rural community sites. As a result, women encounter a number of constraints when trying to attend extension meeting or training opportunities. They end up having a weaker “voice” within their community, less negotiation power when applying for loans, low/poor access to business and production training and finally less access to new technologies, which confines them to the use of obsolete technologies.

Participants were then exposed to two videos (Women Paying the Price: The Impact of Global Economic Crisis on SE Asia Women and Women Feed the World: Asia) aimed at explaining in more details the
constraints, roles and responsibilities of rural women in the region. Participants were then asked to express their opinions channeling them through key questions:

- What issues did you see in the videos related to gender and agricultural production?
- What could be done to address the gender issues in the videos?
- How does your work relate to the issues you saw in the videos?

Even if most of the participants were never been exposed to the subject or had little knowledge about it, it is worth noticing that they were able to make very specific observations related to gender issues and identify interesting solutions, covering all levels from field practices to policy formulation processes. They highlighted a number of possible ways to address the identified gender-based constraints and difficulties through actions to be taken by governments and law/policy makers, as well as community members and extension services.

They highlighted that international organizations should become highly gender sensitive and include gender equality among their goals. They should also provide specific funds dedicated to bridging the gender gap in agriculture as well as designing appropriate institutional mechanisms to encourage gender sensitive process, such as the inclusion of mandatory gender analysis in project/programme planning phases, so as to design and implement gender-sensitive interventions.

Participants highlighted that, prior to indentifying possible solutions, it is necessary to carry out a context-specific analysis on the root causes for gender inequalities in the targeted sites. They identified as one of their possible actions when back on duty stations to engage with governments and non government agencies to build awareness on the role and potential of women in agricultural and rural development, including livestock sector activities. Particularly important in the Southeast Asian region would be to advocate at the government level for the increase of equal access to education and the formulation and enforcement of laws and policies that aim at ensuring equal access and control over natural resources and faire inheritance mechanisms. The involvement of women in governments and non government institutions should also be suggested as women professionals could very effectively promote women’s needs and rights, ensuring that policies and laws are developed and then enforced in a gender sensitive way.

Some good practices were also identified within participants’ duty stations as regards gender-sensitive implementation of programmes and projects. An example is the harmonized inclusion of men in gender programmes so as to “empower” them through increased awareness about and clear understanding of the key constrains faced and role played by their mothers, wives, daughters in agricultural (including livestock) and rural development, and encouraging a more equal division of labour and responsibilities within the household.

The establishment/strengthening of women’s groups, associations and cooperatives was also identified as a good practice, especially as regards rural women economic empowerment. This groups may in fact contribute to increasing rural women knowledge as regards markets and information about prices, and to boost their bargaining and negotiation skills. Facilitating not only the establishment/strengthening but also and foremost the access and participation of rural women to these groups is key to make their voices heard. At the field level, this could be facilitated through the establishment of women’s groups, organization of extension meetings and delivery of capacity development activities nearby communities’ sites. Key would also be to increase the number of female extension workers.

Providing childcare facilities would facilitate women’s participation in trainings and extension meetings. Establishing these services throughout the year on a regular basis, could help women to dedicate more time to their productive role in agriculture, decreasing their double work burden, making them more
efficient in agriculture and therefore increasing their economic power. Ultimately, this would highly contribute to increased household food security and overall economical growth in the agricultural sector.

Focused research aimed at addressing gender issues at grassroots level is also essential. It is also key to ensure consultation with and among stakeholders and involvement of women’ farmer groups in the planning and implementation process of projects and programmes. Identification of bottom up strategies, promotion of gender balance in extension teams, value chain analysis and consequent involvement of rural women throughout and increased focus on the development of women-friendly technology and practices in agricultural and livestock farming ultimately increases the effects and positive impact of development projects and programmes.

Before moving to the next session, a number of gender and livestock related resources available were flagged:

- **The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-11** - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2011;
- **Gender and Agriculture Sourcebook** - World Bank (WB); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2009;
- **Rural households and resources - A pocket guide for extension workers** (SEAGA – FAO 2004);
- **The female face of farming, info graphic** – (FAO 2012)
- **Gender, Livestock and Livelihood Indicators**; International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) 2011;
- **Invisible Guardians - Women manage livestock diversity** - (FAO 2011)
- **Notes on livestock, food security and gender equality** - (FAO 2011)
- **The gender and Social Dimension to Livestock Keeping in South Asia: Implications for Animal Health Interventions** - Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines (GALVmed) 2011.

Finally, the day closed with session 5, which consisted in an interactive, fun exercise aimed at facilitating the identification of inner ideas associated with genders. At a very fast pace, participants were actually asked to attribute adjectives to males and females. It emerged that some of the adjectives attributed to men and women tend to contribute and feed gender stereotypes that are being perpetuated. Participants had a biased attitude specifically towards men, generally attributing to women more positive and gentle adjectives while men were often assigned with harsh adjectives, with a very negative connotation.

### 6.2 Day 2

After a review of the previous day’s sessions, facilitated by Rameswar Deka, the second day of the workshop started with session 6 of day 2, led by Kathleen Colverson and aimed at building an understanding of the definition and elements of gender analysis.

Gender analysis was defined as those processes that make visible the varied roles women, men, girls and boys play in a given context, with the family and community, and in economic, legal and political structures. Gender analysis looks at how power relations within the household inter-relate with those at community, market, national or international level.

Questions in gender analysis include:
- Who does what? When? Where?
- Who has what?
- Who decides and how?
- Who gains? Who loses?

An overview of the main gender analysis framework developed was provided, specifically:
1. The Harvard Analytical Framework, also called Gender Roles framework, used to collect information from the community and from households, describes who does each activity, who has access and control of resources and the influences on gender roles. Following the Women in Development (WiD) approach, the analysis is articulated through two main tools:
   a. The Activity Profile: answers the questions “Who does what, when, where and for how long?” for all relevant productive and reproductive tasks.
   b. The Access and Control Profile: answers the questions “Who has access to resources (land, equipment, capital etc.)?” “Who has access to benefits (education, health services, political power, etc.)?”, Who has control over resources and benefits? Essentially the tools identify the resources used in the tasks identified in the Activity Profile, defining who has access to these resources and who controls their use. It also identifies the benefits that are realized from each activity, and who has access to and control over these benefits.

2. The Moser Gender Planning Framework, also called triple roles framework, designed by Caroline Moser, follows instead the Gender and Development (GAD) approach, emphasizing on the importance of the relations and dynamics between genders. Further to the collection of quantitative data, this framework focuses on gender roles identification, gender needs assessment, disaggregating control of resources and decision making within the household.
   It uses two main tools:
   a. Gender roles identification: Women’s triple role – productive (involves production of goods and services for consumption and trade); reproductive (childbearing, childrearing, housework and housekeeping); community (collective organization of social events and services, such as community improvement activities, participation in groups and organizations, local political activities).
   b. Gender needs assessment: practical gender needs (if met, help women in current activities) and strategic gender needs (if met, transform the balance of power between men and women).

3. Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) developed by FAO, analyses socio-economic patterns and uses participatory identification of women’s and men’s priorities. The objective of the SEAGA approach is to close the gaps between what people need and what development delivers, helping to take a realistic look at the development challenge identifying the different socio-economic patterns that can play a role in different fields (political, economic, environmental, institutional, demographic and socio-cultural) and at different levels (macro, intermediate and field levels). By putting socio-economic analysis and gender analysis together, SEAGA helps us to learn about context-specific community dynamics that influence different development challenges.

4. Gender Mainstreaming: “It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality.”

   Session 6 also included a group exercise. Participants were divided in groups and went through the first application of a gender analysis tools on a specific case study (annex X Country Case Study: The Republic of Kashaba). After analyzing the case study provided, groups were asked to choose a gender analysis tool to apply to the case study in order to identify gender issues. Gender analysis tools provided included: Activity profile; 24-Hour Day Activity; Access and Control Profile; and Seasonal Calendar Activity.

   Feedback as regards use of identified gender analysis tools was quite positive. Participants reported that more or less all the tools were simple and relatively easy to use, able to provide a clear understanding of tasks, responsibilities and time use within households. Participants also highlighted that when embarking in such exercises it is important to collect baseline information/data so as to be able to repeat the exercise after same time and measure impact and results of the intervention.
The focus was then given, during session 7, to participatory practices and strategies for gender-responsive programming. As regards participatory good practices, some of them were highlighted:

- Learning from the people, recognizing the value of traditional knowledge and people’s ability to solve their problems;
- Involving all within the community, facilitating a process that includes all community members;
- Discussing and sharing experiences and knowledge between outsiders and insiders, analyzing problems from different perspectives;
- As outsiders, behaving as facilitators, without top-down attitude, creating a “learning environment”;
- Having a practical orientation, investigating problems together with stakeholders and identifying solutions that are practical;
- Triangulating information, analyzing them from various sources and using various methods.

Participants were encouraged to make a number of considerations when working with women farmers:

- Timing of meetings? Consider women’s triple roles
- Messaging – literacy? Numeracy? Education level?
- Childcare – needs to be provided
- Location of meetings-accessible, safe travel
- Need for male approval to attend meetings? – to avoid backlash or violence
- “Opportunity Cost” – is the information relevant enough to offset other responsibilities?
- Single gender or mixed gender groups? - Consult women and men separately in sex-segregated communities to ensure that women’s priorities, needs, and motivations, as well as men’s, are reflected in the project design and implementation
- Consider establishing separate women farmer’s groups to encourage participation and empowerment
- Include female extension workers
- Ensure that gendered division of labour will not adversely affect women with project introduction.

During session 8 the focus was on the projects cycle: the aim of the session was to explain how to integrate gender into the project cycle as regards livestock-based interventions. In order to provide participant with an existing, comprehensive new tool that could facilitate this exercise, the recent FAO’s publication Understanding and Integrating Gender Issues into Livestock Projects and Programmes: A checklist for Practitioners, developed by Francesca Distefano, was presented. Ultimately, this booklet is designed to facilitate gender analysis in projects and programmes in the livestock sector. It identifies the main challenges faced by smallholder farmers, especially women, in small livestock management (particularly poultry and small ruminants) and in dairy farming. These specific livestock subsectors, including all activities related to dairy farming, have been specifically selected for this study because of women’s significant contribution and involvement.

Throughout the project cycle and thanks to the use of a simple checklist, this booklet guides livestock experts and professionals involved in field projects and interventions to:

1. Identify the main constraints faced by women and men in accessing, controlling and managing small livestock and dairy farming;
2. Design projects and programmes that address the challenges faced by women and men in access to, control over and management of small livestock and dairy farming.

Session 8 also included a group exercise focusing on gender and agricultural value chains. Building on the livestock value chains identified during the first day (pigs, poultry, dairy farming), participants were given case studies related to these three specific farming activity/system and asked to group themselves according to the livestock activity more relevant for their work. The aim of this exercise was to allow participants to apply another gender analysis tool to a very specific case study, relevant to their daily work.
Participants were also asked to provide answers to the below questions:

1. What additional information would you need to plan a gender equitable project?
2. What questions would you need to ask and answer to ensure both men and women benefit from the project objectives?
3. What recommendations would you make to the organization to improve gender equity in this project?

The specific and detailed information emerged during this exercise, highlighting needs and constraints as regards livestock farming in the participating countries, will be captured in a future FAO publication to be released in 2014.

Day 2 was closed by session 9, which consisted in a role play exercise: participants had to break into 2 large groups and within each group roles were assigned (1) male farmers; 2) female farmers; 3) female and male children; 4) livestock officers, both male and female). The scene to play was the introduction of a new technology within a community. Both groups decided to introduce artificial insemination technology (for pigs and for dairy cattle). Also both groups used role reversals to highlight the gender, hence women would play men roles and vice versa.

After the group exercise, the two groups were asked to comment on each other play first and then the floor was opened for discussion. Best practices and effective strategies to ensure participatory approach and formulation of gender-sensitive interventions were highlighted. Among many:

- Single-sex group sessions for extension meeting and trainings may be appropriate and more effective in some cases;
- Identify female leader with knowledge and experience within communities to assist peers/female farmers to increase the capacity, including literacy skills;
- Train male extension workers on how to engage with female farmers;
- Form or strengthen self-help groups for female farmers;
- Assign tasks to village members, having them organizing their own;
- Create audiovisual materials using local language to discuss sensitive issues, such as gender, and engage children through the use of cartoons;
- Implement pilot programmes to try the technology so that farmers can see the benefits and engage village leaders to be model farmers, in order to facilitate the community shift from old to new technologies;
- Develop new technologies and share information with students in schools, incorporating the technology’s information in the students’ school curriculum; at the field level, provide technical training for all when introducing a new technology;
- Use radio clubs and mobile phones to share information;
- Train locals and provide incentives to community members to stimulate active participation;
- Seek longer engagement of governments;
- Alternative approach to sustainability is to share lessons learned: document both successes and failures.

6.3 Day 3

Day 3 of the workshop started with a brief overview of the sessions of the previous day, facilitated by Raffaele Mattioli. After this brief review exercise, session 10 began, led by Kathleen Colverson. The expected learning outcome was to define the key elements of an agricultural value chain using a gender sensitive approach, analyzing the different steps and stages of value chains and always trying to linking poor farmers and livestock keepers to markets, paying particular attention to the different experiences, challenges and constraints that both women and men live through and face on a daily basis.
Making reference to the USAID publication “A Guide to Integrating Gender into Agricultural Value Chains”, 2010, Kathleen Colverson highlighted few fundamental steps to successfully understand and integrate gender issues along the entire value chain:

1. **Map gender relations and roles along the value chain** by identifying who does what and who benefits from income and resources;
2. **Identify gender based constraints** by identifying the root factors that cause gender disparity;
3. **Assess consequences** of constraints and prioritize actions to address these constraints;
4. **Act on prioritized constraints** – address the simplest first;
5. **Monitor and evaluate** success of actions – do it frequently like two times a year.

Analyzing more in details the identified value chains (pigs, poultry and dairy farming systems) particularly relevant for the Southeast Asia region, participants were then encouraged to reflect on the following questions:

What is one area that I can focus to bring change?
Will it be easy to bring change?

These reflections were structured through a group exercise. This exercise allowed participants to study in details the above mentioned value chains and identify along them the areas in which gender issues were present, describing briefly the reasons that caused the constraints in the first place. At the same time, participants had to come up with possible solutions to address these identified gender issues in order to increase overall gender equality, through the identification of simple and realistic actions that they could carry out within their area of expertise and influence in their respective organizations and institutions.

As regards the dairy groups, it was very interesting to notice that the group was particularly able to analyze the value chain linking it with the economic and social aspects of the representing countries. In particular
governmental economic choices in specific countries within the Southeast Asia region (e.g. Philippines) have restrained the full development of this specific farming system, thus diminishing the possible positive outcome of any efforts to empower dairy businesses as well as influencing patterns related to use and consumption of milk and dairy products. One identified solution to address this issue was to engage governments and present a cost-benefit analysis, in order to show possible positive outcomes deriving for an expanded and improved dairy enterprise, in which both women and men enjoy equal share of income and products.

The poultry group identified poor access to farm inputs as one of the main causes for failure to scale up women’s poultry farming. Among the missing inputs, extension services focusing on vaccination and marketing skills were highlighted as the most pressing ones: women cannot expand their business and manage more than 50 heads if they are not empowered and trained. The identified solution was to increase availability and access to these services, designing extension teams that are gender balanced, so as to provide female farmers with the possibility to discuss and highlight problems comfortably with female extension workers.

Finally the swine group highlighted that women are seldom trained on food safety practices as well as breeding procedure. While food safety would allow preventing or mitigating outbreaks of food borne and zoonotic diseases that are transmitted through physical contact, training women in breeding procedures would enable them to have a say in breeding choices and preferences, allowing them to physically carry out these procedures within the house premises, without having to rely on any external assistance.

More detailed information emerged during this exercise (needs, constraints, possible solutions and actions to be taken as regards the identified livestock value chains/farming systems within the participating countries) will be captured in a future FAO publication to be released in 2014.

After the groups presentation, the workshop moved to the final session 11. This session focused on providing final suggestion for a smart use of the knowledge acquired. The session also aimed at compiling material to be used for the development of a new FAO publication/checklist meant to integrate gender throughout the identified value chains within the Southeast Asian context. This session was led and facilitated by Francesca Distefano. The session started with an interactive discussion structured around one main question:

What do you need in order to apply what you learned in your daily work?

Suggestion provided in the discussion included:
• an increase in the availability of thematic, focus and specific trainings on gender within technical area of work, such as this current specific training workshop;
• stronger institutional support and funding towards gender-related activities;
• increased attention to research and collection of evidence and sex-disaggregated data;
• e-learning courses or training opportunity on gender in technical areas of work within the livestock sector (production, health issues, breeding systems, food safety procedures).

Participants clearly understood that social changes take time to happen and that engagement from different parties as well as involvement of all level of stakeholders is necessary to strengthen and speed the process. Participants agreed to act as “agents of changes” when back to their duty stations, engaging with colleagues and sharing the experience and knowledge that they acquire during the training.

Francesca Distefano provided an overview of the FAO Policy on Gender Equality, flagging it as the FAO’s framework for the gender equality work. The FAO’s Policy on Gender Equality goal is to achieve equality
between women and men in sustainable agricultural production and rural development for the elimination of hunger and poverty. The policy sets 5 Gender equality objectives for FAO, namely:

1. Women participate equally with men as decision-makers in rural institutions and in shaping laws, policies and programmes.
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 percent through improved technologies, services and infrastructure.
5. The share of total agricultural aid committed to projects related to women and gender equality is increased to 30 percent.

Everybody within FAO has a role to play in the implementation of the policy and everybody can bring a valuable contribution towards the achievement of the objectives set by the policy.

Francesca Distefano also flagged the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the only convention covering and protecting women’s rights at the global level. She highlighted that art. 14 of the CEDAW convention specifically focus on rural women’s rights. Art. 14 calls States Parties of the Convention to “take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families...”. States Parties are called to take all the necessary measures to ensure that discrimination against rural women is eliminated, ensuring their full participation in and benefit from rural development. The article draws particular attention to health care facilities, social security programmes, training and education, organization of self-help groups and co-operatives, participation at community level, access to financial services and overall enjoyment of adequate living conditions (particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications). FAO has recently released the publication - A tool for gender-sensitive agriculture and rural development policy and programme formulation. This publication provides specific guidelines meant to facilitate Ministries of Agriculture in the reporting procedures to the CEDAW Committee as regards national implementation of this article. The publication also highlights roles and responsibilities of FAO’s offices worldwide in supporting Ministries of Agriculture in the development of this implementation reports.

After this participatory discussion, session 11 moved to the group work aimed at developing a checklist meant to guide livestock experts in the Southeast Asia region to integrate gender issues throughout the pig, poultry and dairy farming systems, taking into account regional peculiarities and issues.

As highlighted previously, the booklet Understanding and Integrating Gender Issues into Livestock Projects and Programmes: A checklist for Practitioners is designed to facilitate gender analysis in projects and programmes in the livestock sector with particular reference to poultry, small ruminants (sheep and goats) and dairy farming. The publication first identifies the main challenges faced by smallholder farmers, especially women, in the above mentioned farming systems. It then provides a checklist and a set of tips and gender analysis tools to facilitate gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle. This booklet has been developed based on the outcomes from a regional training workshop held in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, November 2011, to which participated FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines (GALVmed) and ILRI together with representatives of ministries of livestock, agriculture and fisheries from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

The purpose of the group work during session 11 was to replicate the process and the outcome of the Addis experience, focusing on capturing the specific aspects and dynamics, challenges and issues of the Southeast Asia region as regards gender and livestock farming.
Participants divided once again in groups according to the three farming systems previously identified (poultry, pigs and dairy farming). The groups used the above mentioned booklet as a starting point, but since some of the farming systems relevant for the Southeast Asia region were already extensively analyzed in the publication, the groups followed different approaches.

The poultry and dairy group reviewed the publication and suggested what needed to be kept and what needed to be added to reflect the specifics of livestock farming in the region. The group on pig farming, instead, started from scratch, identifying first the topics to be covered and then highlighting the questions to be integrated in the checklist so as to cover the specific gender constraints identified within this farming systems in the region.

The results of this exercise have been captured and will be compiled in a new FAO publication, to be released in 2014.

Finally, the learning outcome on the workshop was captured through an evaluation (see section below). Raffaele Mattioli and Francesca Distefano awarded participants with FAO’s official Certificate of Attendance. Training and learning material was distributed to participants.

The workshop was closed by facilitators, trainers and organizers, who all thanked for the efforts and contributions of the participants. On the other hand participants took the opportunity to express their vote of thanks and of appreciation of the workshop, highlighting that it had been an intense learning and highly positive experience.

7. Main Outcomes

The FAO-ILRI training workshop brought together multiple international organizations (ILRI, FAO, GALVmed, OIE), and various country Ministries of Livestock and Agriculture. Participants came from nine different countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Laos, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam).

As a result of this workshop, participants interacted across cultures and countries, and increased their knowledge of gender issues in agriculture and gender issues specifically related to livestock farming in their region. They learned more about designing, implementing and monitoring of livestock projects from a gender perspective, as well as the selection and use of gender analysis tools in different value chains.

All workshop participants gained significant knowledge and skills related to understanding gender issues in livestock projects, as well as how to use simple gender analysis tools in their work. This was measured through a pre and post assessment form. A few days before the workshop, a pre-assessment form was sent out to participants in order to evaluate and rate their knowledge related to gender issues in agriculture and livestock farming prior to the exposure to the workshop’s learning session. They were asked to rate themselves on a scale from 0 to 3 as regards a number of activities and definitions. The results of the exercise had shown that very few participants knew the definition and significance of gender related terms and concepts, such as gender analysis and gender mainstreaming. Even less were able to use gender analysis tools and to identify which phases of the project cycle or stages of the value chains are prone to an easier mainstreaming of gender. At the end of the workshop a post-evaluation form was distributes. The form included the same questions of the pre-assessment form and in addition featured few additional questions aimed at capturing the part of the workshop that had been more/less appreciated, suggestions for future similar activities as well as the identification of few actions to which participants were able to commit as a follow-up to the experience in Thailand. The results of this exercise were quite remarkable: on average participants scored 18 additional points if compared to the pre-assessment results on all the activities included in the form, from definitions to
application of gender analysis tools and participatory approaches. This shows that the team managed to effectively increase knowledge at all level, both theoretical and practical.

The main outcome emerging from the training workshop will be a booklet on “Gender and Livestock in SE Asia”. It will include key issues on gender and livestock for SE Asia, as well as a checklist to assess gender issues in livestock project design, implementation and evaluation. Participants’ regional experiences will contribute to the checklists with their comments and inputs coming from personal experiences, backgrounds and constraints faced while trying to understand and address gender in their work. This publication is planned to be released in 2014.

8. Recommendations

A number of important points and key recommendations emerged as a result of the current training workshop. The formulated recommendations are listed below. The recommendations are meant to inform future policies, programmes, projects and capacity development activities to be carry out by governments and governmental institutions, international development organizations and civil society. The implementation of these recommendations can significantly increase gender equality in this region, ultimately improving the livelihood and living conditions of poor livestock keepers in the Southeast Asia region, especially women.

Recommendations

1. Knowledge generation and research: Preparations for this workshop indicated a scarcity of data on gender issues related to livestock in Southeast Asia. It is recommended to increase data collection and dissemination in the region as regards specific constraints faced by women in access, controlling and scaling up livestock businesses. Of particular importance is the collection of gender and age disaggregated data, in order to inform any future development action livestock-based in the region. Further research is also needed as regards the root causes of the lack of equitable access to animal source protein in the Southeast Asia region. Moreover, further research is necessary in relation to gender aspects related to the transmission of zoonotic diseases in Southeast Asia and their impact on the household wellbeing.

2. Capacity development: Further workshops and trainings should be delivered at all levels.
   a. At the governmental level, policy makers within key institutions (such as ministries) should be targeted for awareness raising session as they should be aware of the gender constraints in the region. This would enable them to design those governmental mechanisms, laws and policies that enable a more equitable availability and access to services as well as access and control over natural resources in the Southeast Asia region.
   c. At the institutional level, livestock experts within international organizations should be trained on gender mainstreaming and be given the knowledge to successfully understand and integrate gender issues in programmes and projects in the region. These capacity development activities should include a field trip in order to increase their exposure to these issues and also to provide them with opportunities to try gender approaches in real world settings. Particular attention should be given to build capacity as regards gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation, facilitating the development of gender indicators for measurement of impact and results within livestock-based interventions. Participants should be also provided with learning material in advance as well as being encouraged to bring material from their offices so as to facilitate the process of relating the acquired knowledge to their own daily work.
   b. At the field level, workshops and trainings should be delivered in order to increase women’s ability to maintain and scale up any livestock business (literacy and marketing skills, food safety measures,
veterinary practices and breeding procedures). These capacity development activities should use gender-sensitive and participatory approaches.

Above all, follow up of capacity development activities should be ensured at all levels.

3. Information management: More specific and focused tools should be developed to facilitate experts in gender mainstreaming. Communication tools, such as videos, are very effective and are quite useful to disseminate knowledge at all levels, including government staff, civil servants and farmers. Also it should be encouraged the development and dissemination of case studies to demonstrating the negative impact on rural economies of gender inequalities.

4. Good practices management: Capturing good practices and documenting “what works” in a specific region is extremely important. Successful strategies, approaches and practices should be systematically collected and widely disseminated in order to facilitate replication.

9. Follow up actions

A questionnaire will be sent out in September 2013 to all participants, in order to collect their feedback as regards constraints, challenges and successes while applying to their daily work on what was learned within the workshop. The September questionnaire will also aim at recording if and how participants carried out the follow up actions to which they committed at the end of the workshop.

Moreover participants will be engaged throughout the year in the formulation and finalization of the FAO publication Gender and Livestock in Southeast Asia, to be released in 2014.

FAO, GALVmed and ILRI also agreed to revitalize the gender and livestock task force established in 2012. The purpose of the task force was to pursue a longer term cooperation to further promote the role of gender in the livestock sector as a key component to address rural poverty and increase incomes of rural communities.

The workshop has also been officially inserted within the Learning platform of FAO: FAO’s participants have been registered and will be reached in the near future by the CSH office in FAO HQ to monitor results and impact of their increased knowledge.

Finally, it is foreseeable that AGA Work Plan 2014/2015, will increase its allocation of financial resources for gender related activities. The funds will be used to:

a. Organize a similar workshop in West Africa or South Asia;

b. Develop the new FAO gender and livestock publication specific to the Southeast Asian region (designing, printing, wide dissemination).
Annex A: Agenda

Day 1

8:00 – 8:30 Registration

8:30 – 9:00
- Welcome and opening address
- Introduction of Participants and logistics
- Overview and objectives of the training and participants expectations
- Group photo

9:00 – 9:30 What do we already know?

9:30 – 10:30 Session #1:
What is “Gender?” Why is it important?

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

11:00 – 12:00 Session #2:
“Setting the Context”- Livestock in Southeast Asia

12:00 – 13:30 Lunch

13:30 – 15:00 Session #3:
“Livestock and Livelihoods in Southeast Asia”

Session #4:
“Livestock and Gender in Southeast Asia”

15:00 – 15:30 Coffee break

15:30 – 16:00 Plenary discussion on session # 3 and 4

16:00 – 17:00 Session #5:
“Gender Energizers”

Daily Wrap-Up
Day 2

8:30 – 9:00  Summary of Day #1
9:00 – 10:30  **Session #6:**
“Gender Analysis and Tools”
10:30 – 11:00  **Coffee break**
11:00 – 12:00  **Session #7:**
“Participatory Strategies for Gendered Responsive Programming”
12:00 – 13:30  **Lunch**
13:30 – 15:00  **Session #8:**
“Gender Analysis Application and Tools” – Case Studies from Southeast Asia
15:00 – 15:30  **Coffee break**
15:30 – 17:00  **Session #9:**
“Applying a Participatory Gendered Approach to Your Work”

Daily Wrap-Up

Day 3

8:30 – 9:00  Summary of Day #2
9:00 – 10:30  **Session #10:**
“Gender and Livestock Value Chains in Southeast Asia”
10:30 – 11:00  **Coffee break**
11:00 – 12:00  **Session #10:** continued
12:00 – 13:30  **Lunch**
13:30 – 15:00  **Session #11:**
Small Groups exercise: “Develop checklist for integrating gender into livestock programmes within the Southeast Asia context”
15:00 – 15:30  **Coffee break**
15:30 – 16:30  **Session #11:** continued

Plenary discussion on outcome of Small Groups exercise

16:30 – 17:00  
- Workshop Evaluation
- Closing remarks
- Certificates
Annex B: List of Participant

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Report on Training Workshop
“Gender, Livestock and Livelihood in Southeast Asia”
Francesca Distefano (FAO), Kathleen Colverson (ILRI), Rameswar Deka(ILRI)
Annex C: Workshop pictures
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