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منظمة  
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# COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

## SUB-COMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK

### Second Session

16 - 18 July 2024

### **Mainstreaming gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations into the livestock sector**

#### **Executive Summary**

Rural women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations play a pivotal role in the livestock sector. Yet they still face structural constraints in accessing resources, extension and financial services, credit, knowledge and markets, due to discrimination and under-representation in decision-making processes. Mainstreaming marginalized people into the rapidly expanding livestock sector will require targeted interventions with a set time frame and adequate budget to address social norms and practices underlying discrimination to ensure inclusive transformation of the livestock sector.

This document describes the situation and main challenges for mainstreaming gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations in livestock policies and projects. It presents practical examples of how to integrate them when designing and implementing policies and projects and elements for addressing the structural barriers they face.

### Suggested action by the Sub-Committee

The Sub-Committee is invited to recommend COAG to:

- recommend FAO continue to mainstream gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations to ensure their systematic consideration in livestock technical and policy programmes, allocating adequate resources for implementation and to strengthen staff capacity;
- call on Members to ensure that systematic consideration is given to gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations in their livestock sector development; and
- call on Members to document good case studies and proven approaches of inclusion of gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations in the livestock sector.

Queries on the substantive content of the document may be addressed to:

Secretariat of the COAG Sub-Committee on Livestock

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## I. Introduction

1. Members and national institutions support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through the transformation towards MORE efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems, including the livestock sector, for *better production, better nutrition, a better environment* and a *better life*, leaving no one behind. Yet women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations often suffer from unequal access to resources, services, employment opportunities and decision-making.<sup>1</sup>

2. FAO assists countries to consider the diversity of livestock production systems and address the specific needs of people by transforming livestock systems to contribute to food security, nutrition and inclusive economic growth. Priority is given to small-scale livestock producers and entrepreneurs, including pastoralists, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations, to improve their livelihoods and resilience.<sup>2</sup>

3. The livestock sector is one of the fastest-growing agricultural sectors, as rising populations and incomes increase both livestock production and consumption, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.<sup>3</sup> The world population is projected to reach 9.8 billion in 2050, increasing the demand for animal

<sup>1</sup> FAO. 2023. *The State of Food and Agriculture 2023 – Revealing the true cost of food to transform agrifood systems*. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cc7724en>

<sup>2</sup> FAO. 2023. *Sustainable livestock transformation: A vision for FAO's work on animal production and health*. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cc7474en>

<sup>3</sup> Komarek, A., Dunston S., Enahoro, D., Godfray, H.C.J., Herrero, M., Mason-D'Croz, D., Rich, K.M. *et al.* 2021. Income, consumer preferences, and the future of livestock-derived food demand. *Global Environmental Change*, 70. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2021.102343>

products, as they are rich in protein and micronutrients.<sup>4</sup> In developing countries, the sector accounts for 40 percent of value added in agriculture and was estimated at USD 1.8 trillion in 2022.<sup>5</sup>

4. Current systems and processes in the livestock sector still limit the engagement of many people, due to structural barriers, such as discriminatory social norms, policies and institutions, resulting in insufficient access to, and control over, land, credit, markets, technologies and information.<sup>6</sup> Many marginalized or vulnerable people are “hard to count” due to location, stigma or distrust, resulting in skewed demographic estimates, under-representation within government and insufficient allocation of public and private resources needed to support equitable livestock value chains.<sup>7</sup>

5. Implementing the commitments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 requires understanding the drivers of discrimination in the livestock sector, such as gender, ethnicity, class, illness, disability and migration status. In addition to the financial, technological and logistical challenges to provide inputs and information to small-scale producers, overcoming these social obstacles is just as essential for equitable development.<sup>8</sup> Social and behavioural change interventions complement and enhance livestock vaccinations, training, credit and markets, and ensure that the most vulnerable people can participate in, and benefit from, livestock value chains.<sup>9</sup>

6. About half of the 659 million people living on less than USD 2.15 per day depend directly on livestock for their livelihoods.<sup>10</sup> The equitable growth of the livestock sector will require an integrated and people-centred approach that builds upon local priorities.<sup>11</sup> Livestock are highly valued by marginalized people, because they are more accessible and mobile than land and represent an important source of income, food, transportation, environmental services and social status. They are a pathway for accumulating financial assets through reproduction, supporting household food security and mitigating risk, while increasing social capital through traditional livestock exchange and gifts.

## A. Gender

7. The FAO Policy on Gender Equality (2020-2030) states its commitment to gender equality and recognizes that discriminatory practices are rooted in social norms, attitudes and beliefs, which must be understood and addressed.<sup>12</sup> FAO’s Animal Production and Health Division has carried out stocktaking exercises on gender mainstreaming every five years since 2010, with the last one in 2022, and has

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<sup>4</sup> FAO. 2023. *Sustainable livestock transformation: A vision for FAO’s work on animal production and health*. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cc7474en>

<sup>5</sup> Ederer, P., Baltenweck, I., Blignaut, J.N., Moretti, C. & Tarawali, S. 2023. Affordability of meat for global consumers and the need to sustain investment capacity for livestock farmers. *Animal Frontiers*, 13(2): 45–60. <https://doi.org/10.1093/af/vfad004>

<sup>6</sup> Gadeberg M. & Lecoutere, E. 2023. *The status of women in agriculture and food systems: persistent gaps and promising solutions*. CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform. Nairobi. <https://gender.cgiar.org/news/status-women-agriculture-and-food-systems-persistent-gaps-and-promising-solutions/frescoberg/portrait.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> US Census Bureau. 2019. *Counting the hard to count in a census*. US Department of Commerce. Suitland, MD <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2019/demo/Hard-to-Count-Populations-Brief.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Serra, R., Ludgate, N., Fiorillo Dowhaniuk, K., McKune, S.L. & Russo, S. 2022. Beyond the gender of the livestock holder: Learnings from intersectional analyses of PPR vaccine value chains in Nepal, Senegal, and Uganda. *Animals*, 12(3). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ani12030241>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.usaid.gov/social-and-behavior-change>

<sup>10</sup> FAO. 2023. *Sustainable livestock transformation: A vision for FAO’s work on animal production and health*. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cc7474en>

<sup>11</sup> Pennarz. 2021. *Community-driven development: what next?* IFAD. Rome. <https://ioe.ifad.org/zh/web/ioe/w/community-driven-development-what-next->

<sup>12</sup> FAO. 2020. *FAO Policy on Gender Equality 2020–2030*. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cb1583en>

concluded that staff needed enhanced capacity.<sup>13</sup> One workshop was conducted for staff and partners, and an online Gender and Livestock Checklist was developed,<sup>14</sup> but more efforts are needed. In 2020, the UN System-wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP) reporting entities found that a lack of sufficient human and financial resources is stalling progress to achieve gender equality.<sup>15</sup>

8. Women lag behind men regarding access to land, inputs, assets, services, finance and digital technology across all agrifood systems. Men own more livestock than women, and significant gender gaps remain in decision-making, access to land and pastures, fodder and forages, water, credit, information, veterinary services and inputs.<sup>16</sup> Women face major time constraints due to their heavy domestic workloads, including unpaid and unrecognized daily care for livestock.<sup>17</sup> They often experience sexual harassment or assault during travel, at markets or when they try to enter professions dominated by men, such as animal health services.<sup>18</sup>

9. As commercial orientation of livestock production increases, women tend to lose control over livestock species and products they once enjoyed, such as dairy, poultry and pigs, even as their workload increases.<sup>19</sup> Child nutrition is often assumed to improve with livestock interventions, but this might not always occur. Nutrition training often targets women only, but men may take final decisions on household finances and choose to sell all animal source foods, including milk, if they do not understand child nutrition needs.<sup>20</sup>

## B. Youth

10. By 2030, the number of young people aged 15 to 24 years is projected to reach nearly 1.3 billion, with 90 percent living in developing countries. Most live in rural areas, where access to decent employment is scarce.<sup>21</sup> Many migrate to urban areas, where there are not enough jobs to absorb them, and 60 percent remain unemployed. Therefore, boosting rural employment opportunities is essential.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Njiuki, J. & Distefano, F. 2011. *Report on training workshop "Understanding and integrating gender in livestock projects and programs."* Rome, FAO and Nairobi, ILRI. <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/88a77d5c-96b4-49d3-a2ef-3b08ce093975/content>

<sup>14</sup> Distefano, F. 2013. *Understanding and integrating gender issues into livestock projects: a checklist for practitioners.* Rome, FAO. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/i3216e>

<sup>15</sup> UN Women. 2020. *Gender Architecture. Report from the System-wide Action Plan for Mainstreaming Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.* New York.

<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/How%20We%20Work/UNSystemCoordination/UN-SWAP/UN-SWAP-2-TN-PII1-Gender-architecture-en.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> FAO. 2023. *The status of women in agrifood systems.* Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cc5343en>

<sup>17</sup> Kaluwa, C., Oduma, J., Abdirahman, F.A., Kitoga, B.K., Opondoh, A.A., Muchibi, J., Bagnol, B. *et al.* 2022. Using the women empowerment in livestock index (WELI) to examine linkages between women smallholder livestock farmers' empowerment and access to livestock vaccines in Machakos County of Kenya: Insights and critiques. *Vaccines*, 10(11).

<https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines10111868>

<sup>18</sup> Eckman, A.K., Williamson, J., Cheney, K. & Mesfin, Z. 2022. *Toolkit to address gender-based violence in agriculture and market systems development.* USAID: Washington, DC. <https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/media/file/AWE-CO4-GBV-in-Ag-Toolkit-Final-June-29-2022.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Köhler-Rollefson, I. 2012. *Invisible guardians - Women manage livestock diversity.* FAO Animal Production and Health Paper No. 174. Rome, FAO. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/i3018e>

<sup>20</sup> Farnworth, C.R., Jumba, H., Otieno, P.E., Galiè, A., Ouma, E.A., Flax, V.L., Schreiner, M. & Colverson, K. 2023. Gender roles and masculinities in leveraging milk for household nutrition: Evidence from two districts in Rwanda. *Food Policy*, 118. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2023.102486>

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/youth/>

<sup>22</sup> UNESCO. 2023. Thematic factsheet: Youth and empowerment. Paris. <https://www.unesco.org/en/youth-and-empowerment>

11. Agriculture is the major source of youth employment in low- and middle-income countries.<sup>23</sup> Modern livestock production can attract youth due to the strong market, low barriers to entry, and the potential for technology to reduce drudgery and increase profitability. Young people are better educated than older generations and tend to adopt information and communication technology (ICT) more readily.<sup>24</sup> They are more likely to own a mobile device and use phone apps for improved livestock management.<sup>25</sup>

### C. Indigenous Peoples

12. The 476 million Indigenous Peoples represent 6 percent of the world's population and account for 19 percent of the extreme poor, due to discrimination, inequality, invisibility and lack of recognition.<sup>26</sup> They face more obstacles to access education and political participation, with higher rates of landlessness, malnutrition and internal displacement compared to other groups.<sup>27</sup> The FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples<sup>28</sup> was formulated in 2015 to guide all efforts of FAO to respect, include and promote Indigenous People issues in relevant work.

13. Traditionally, many Indigenous People's economies were based on reciprocity and communal work and ownership, which marginalizes them from national plans for modernization, commercialization and privatization.<sup>29</sup> Private land may block migration routes, pastures and water sources for livestock keepers. Insecure land tenure contributes to their high levels of poverty and low livestock productivity.<sup>30</sup>

14. Indigenous Peoples have extensive knowledge about animal health and management as well as locally adapted species and breeds<sup>31</sup> needed for adaptation to climate change.<sup>32</sup> Livestock professionals require cultural competence when interacting with them, such as use of local languages and understanding the logic of traditional practices. Participatory approaches can improve communication and outcomes.<sup>33</sup>

15. People may face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, intensifying inequality. For example, in Southeast Asia, despite improved gender equality in legal systems and in urban areas, women

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<sup>23</sup> Dasgupta, S. 2022. *Global employment trends for youth 2022: Investing in transforming futures for young people*. Geneva, ILO. <https://doi.org/10.54394/QSMU1809>

<sup>24</sup> World Bank. 2017. *ICT in Agriculture (Updated Edition): Connecting Smallholders to Knowledge, Networks, and Institutions*. Washington, DC. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/27526>

<sup>25</sup> Okello, D.O., Feleke, S., Gathungu, E., Owuor, G., Ayuya, O.I. & Yildiz, F. 2020. *Effect of ICT tools attributes in accessing technical, market and financial information among youth dairy agripreneurs in Tanzania*. *Cogent Food & Agriculture*. 6:1. [doi.org/10.1080/23311932.2020.1817287](https://doi.org/10.1080/23311932.2020.1817287)

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/indigenouspeoples>

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/indigenous-peoples/>

<sup>28</sup> FAO. 2015. *FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples*. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/i4476en>

<sup>29</sup> FAO. 2020. *Covid-19 and Indigenous Peoples*. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ca9106en>

<sup>30</sup> Veit, P. & Reytar, K. 2017. By the numbers: Indigenous and community land rights. *World Resources Institute*. Washington, DC. <https://www.wri.org/insights/numbers-indigenous-and-community-land-rights>

<sup>31</sup> Uprety, Y., Karki, S., Poudel, R.C. & Kunwar, R.M. 2022. Ethnoveterinary use of plants and its implication for sustainable livestock management in Nepal. *Frontiers in Veterinary Science*. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fvets.2022.930533>

<sup>32</sup> Moonga E. & Chitambo, H. 2010. *The role of indigenous knowledge and biodiversity in livestock disease management under climate change*. 2nd International Conference: Climate, Sustainability and Development in Semi-arid Regions. August 16-20, 2010. Fortaleza-Ceará, Brazil.

<sup>33</sup> MacPhillamy, I.B.J., Nunn, M.J., Barnes, T.S., Bush, R. & Toribio, J-A.L.M.L. 2023. Striving for long term sustainability – Is it time we changed our approach to animal health in low- and middle-income countries? *Acta Tropica*, 244. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2023.106946>

in agriculture have little access to finance, modern technologies and training. Indigenous Women are marginalized even more.<sup>34</sup>

## D. People in vulnerable situations

16. People may become vulnerable in many ways. Poverty is both a cause and result of inequalities that women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and other disadvantaged people face. Women and youth often access land and other resources only through an intermediary, with few decision-making rights or control over cash for investments.

17. Displacement of people through conflict or climate extremes exacerbates vulnerability, with frequent loss of livestock and increased poverty. Emergency responses often focus on large animals traditionally owned by men, such as cattle, with scant attention to small ruminants and poultry that women usually manage.<sup>35</sup>

18. Other sources of vulnerability may be illness or disability. In 2022, it was estimated that 39 million people were living with HIV/AIDS, which can limit their ability to work and access animal source foods.<sup>36</sup> Smaller livestock, such as goats, sheep and poultry, provide both high-quality food for sick and vulnerable people and an important source of income, while requiring only modest investments and minimal land.

## II. Evidence-based successful experiences of inclusion of gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations in livestock projects

19. Project Mesha in India trained local women as Pashu Sakhis (small ruminant healthcare providers) or paraprofessionals to treat the goats and chickens of other women, because local animal health services only focused on cattle or buffalo.<sup>37</sup> Despite initial scepticism, the women delivered services so successfully that Bihar State adopted the programme, appointing 5 962 Pashu Sakhis to be trained for each local administrative unit.<sup>38</sup>

20. The Regional Association of Camelid Producers (ARPROCA) project in the Plurinational State of Bolivia created an association of Indigenous llama farmers, providing training on organization, processing and commercialization of products, animal health, credit and an abattoir for camelids.<sup>39</sup> The subsequent PRO-CAMELIDOS project reached more than 18 000 rural households, and in 2022, the new market for dried llama meat was valued at USD 32 million.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Kochkina, O. 2023. *Gender assessment of veterinary services in South-East Asia*. WOA. Paris. <https://rr-asia.woah.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/woah-gender-assessment-report.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> LEGS. 2023. *Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards*, 3rd edition. Rugby, UK: Practical Action Publishing. <https://www.livestock-emergency.net/legs-handbook-third-edition/>

<sup>36</sup> UNAIDS. 2023. World AIDS Day 2023 fact sheet. Geneva. [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/UNAIDS\\_FactSheet\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/UNAIDS_FactSheet_en.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> Barooah, B., Sarkar, R., Dubey, P. & Bagai, A. 2020. *Project Mesha: transforming the lives of rural women through productivity improvements*, 3ie Formative evaluation report. International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie). New Delhi. <https://www.3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2020-05/Project-Mesha-Formative-Research-Report.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mysuru/cm-launches-18-day-training-programme-for-pashu-sakhis/articleshow/103975913.cms>

<sup>39</sup> Geerlings, E. 2010. *People-centred livestock development*. League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development. [https://www.pastoralpeoples.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/pclld\\_geerlings.pdf](https://www.pastoralpeoples.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/pclld_geerlings.pdf)

<sup>40</sup> Anavitarte, D. 17 January 2024. Why camelids are key to a better future in Bolivia and beyond. IFAD. Rome. <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/-/why-camelids-are-key-to-a-better-future-in-bolivia-and-beyond>

21. The Pigs for Peace and Rabbits for Resilience projects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo provided livestock and training in conflict-affected communities. Targeting both parents and adolescents resulted in higher income, assets and improved educational and health outcomes for youth, compared with targeting just one group alone. Older adolescents had greater asset building than those under 14, but all ages showed similar gains in school attendance and food security.<sup>41</sup>

### **III. Elements for building an inclusive interdisciplinary framework for sustainable livestock transformation that addresses the structural barriers faced by women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations**

22. Mainstreaming historically marginalized people into the livestock sector will require targeted interventions, set time frames, disaggregated data, policy reforms, behavioural change methodologies and adequate budget resources.

23. Good data are key to guiding inclusive livestock planning and achieving good outcomes. More accurate information on livestock keepers and value chain actors who face discrimination will be essential for effective targeting.<sup>42</sup> The Framework for Gender-Responsive Livestock Development recognizes that disaggregated data are needed to address and monitor gaps for all socially marginalized people, depending on local conditions, in future projects.<sup>43</sup>

24. Policy frameworks and strategies that address structural constraints through adoption of socially transformative approaches can be efficient in changing discriminatory norms, are cost-effective and produce high returns.<sup>44</sup> They engage not only the most vulnerable people but also the broader society, whose support is essential.

25. Behavioural change methodologies have been applied successfully in livestock vaccination, forage production, breeding, parasite control and training programmes, and should be expanded. They include the Gendered and Intersectional Transformational Approach,<sup>45</sup> the Gender Action Learning System<sup>46</sup> and Community Conversations.<sup>47</sup> Mobilizing marginalized people requires facilitation, budget and technical support by service providers, and longer periods are needed to deliver results.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Glass, N., Remy, M.M., Mayo-Wilson, L.J., Kohli, A., Sommer, M., Turner, R. & Perrin, N. 2020. Comparative effectiveness of an economic empowerment program on adolescent economic assets, education and health in a humanitarian setting. *BMC Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-8219-6>

<sup>42</sup> FAO. 2016. *Synthesis – Livestock and the Sustainable Development Goals, Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock*. [https://www.livestockdialogue.org/fileadmin/templates/res\\_livestock/docs/2016/Panama/FAO-AGAL\\_synthesis\\_Panama\\_Livestock\\_and\\_SDGs.pdf](https://www.livestockdialogue.org/fileadmin/templates/res_livestock/docs/2016/Panama/FAO-AGAL_synthesis_Panama_Livestock_and_SDGs.pdf)

<sup>43</sup> FAO, ILRI, IFAD & World Bank. 2023. *A Framework for Gender-Responsive Livestock Development. Contributing to a world free from hunger, malnutrition, poverty and inequality*. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cc7155en>

<sup>44</sup> FAO. 2020. *FAO Policy on Gender Equality 2020–2030*. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cb1583en>

<sup>45</sup> McKune, S., Serra, R. & Touré, A. 2021. Gender and intersectional analysis of livestock vaccine value chains in Kaffrine, Senegal. *PLoS ONE*. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252045>

<sup>46</sup> Sriram V. 2018. Achieving gender equality and women's empowerment in smallholder adaptation: Lessons from IFAD's adaptation in smallholder agriculture programme. CCAFS Info Note. Wageningen. <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/91537>

<sup>47</sup> Kinati, W., Temple, E.C., Baker, D. & Najjar, D. 2023. *Challenging structures: gender transformative interventions by livestock CRP in Ethiopia*. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*. 7:1151008 <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fsufs.2023.1151008/full>

<sup>48</sup> Pennarz, J. 2021. *Community-driven development: what next?* IFAD. Rome. <https://ioe.ifad.org/zh/web/ioe/w/community-driven-development-what-next->

26. Technical staff require increased awareness, capacity and expanded cultural competencies to recognize and address social constraints for effective mainstreaming.<sup>49</sup> Livestock research, guidelines, tools, advocacy and partnerships must address discriminatory social norms or risk reinforcing them. Resource mobilization, access to credit and budgets must align with commitments made to ensure implementation.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> MacPhillamy, I.B.J., Nunn, M.J., Barnes, T.S., Bush, R. & Toribio, J-A.L.M.L. 2023. Striving for long term sustainability – Is it time we changed our approach to animal health in low- and middle-income countries? *Acta Tropica*, 244. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2023.106946>

<sup>50</sup> Elwell, N., Shrestha, R., Martinez, A., Trivedi, A. & Ding, H. 2023. Why gender-responsive agricultural adaptation is underfunded. Working Paper. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. <https://doi.org/10.46830/wriwp.21.00165>