



Gender in preventing and controlling infectious diseases in chicken production and distribution networks in North Vietnam



Nguyen Thi Dien^{1*}, Nguyen Thi Thu Ha¹, Nguyen Thi Minh Khue¹, Ayako Ebata²

¹ Vietnam National University of Agriculture

² Institute of Development Studies, UK

* namdien@gmail.com



Introduction

- Women working in chicken production and distribution networks (PDNs) in Vietnam practice their activities differently from men. Their activities and behaviors are shaped by gender relations. Zoonotic diseases threatening human health that Vietnam experienced are all linked closely to the gender-based practices and at the same time place the men and women at different levels of health risks and drive them toward the helpful or harmful behaviors. However, gender is often neglected in public health responses and in formulating the policies and interventions for disease prevention and control
- This research analyses gendered practices in chicken PDNs that affect the health risks and suggest the gender - sensitive policy and intervention to mitigate the health risks.

WHY GENDER IS MATTER IN ONE HEALTH?

Gender as social construction of norms, roles and responsibilities associated to men and women that shapes their behaviors, practices and the related health risks.

Most of exposure routes of zoonotic infections are gender-based risks due to the different tasks, priorities and decisions that men and women taken.

Integrating gender in defining the health risks is essential for designing the gender sensitive interventions effectively in One Health approach

Final meeting
and conference
New Delhi, India
7 - 9 February 2024

Methods and results

• Methods

- 6 focus group discussions (27 women and 24 men),
- 30 key informant interviews (11 women and 19 men) and
- A survey of 132 stakeholders (58 women and 74 men) in Northern Vietnam

• Results

- Exist of gender – stereotypes of labor division in which men run the large-scale business with high investment and high risks while women participate greater in the small and medium business with self reliant finance

-In access to the resources, 96.8% men but 79.2% women have the ownership over the land, also 39.3% men but 17.3% women own the car or truck.

- Women showed their strengthen as the owners of the good practices that enhancing biosecurity, using alternatives to antibiotics and ensuring food safety

Ownership/register name of land and shop		Man (n=74)			Woman (n=58)		
		Producer	Distributor	Total	Producer	Distributor	Total
Allocated land or family shop	<i>Yourself</i>	30	5	35	19	6	25
	<i>Other person</i>	1	1	2	4	1	5
	<i>Mix</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1
Rented land/ shop	<i>Yourself</i>	12	14	26	4	16	20
	<i>Other person</i>	5	5	10	3	4	7
	<i>Mix</i>	0	1	1	0	0	0
Purchased land/shop	<i>Yourself</i>	7	9	16	7	1	8
	<i>Other person</i>	0	0	0	4	1	5
	<i>Mix</i>	0	0	0	2	0	2
Access to financial resources							
<i>From relatives and family</i>		2	3	5	2	6	8
<i>From friend</i>		0	1	1	0	2	2
<i>From Private informal bank</i>		0	1	1	1	2	3
<i>Take credit from agents</i>		7	1	8	4	0	4
<i>From formal bank</i>		6	3	9	5	1	6
<i>From other sources</i>		2	0	2	1	0	1
Access to Information sources							
<i>Media</i>		19	6	25	9	5	14
<i>Veterinary/ government</i>		20	2	22	7	0	7
<i>Company, Feed or drug agent</i>		20	1	21	10	2	12
<i>Friend/neighbor</i>		34	10	44	19	16	35
<i>Family</i>		12	8	20	8	16	24
<i>By yourself</i>		39	26	65	24	20	44
<i>Other</i>		1	3	4	2	3	5

Conclusions and recommendations

- *It is necessary to improve law enforcement and administrative procedures on the land entitlement to increase the opportunities to women to access to land and practice their land rights, especially to avoid the risks when marriage breaks down.*
- *The interventions to enhance women status should recognize the reality of gender negotiation within the Vietnamese family.*
- *Supporting the small - scale chicken business to have greater woman participation and to have higher level of using the alternative medicine to antibiotics and drugs, maintain the biosecurity and control the health risks could have the double results in both women empowerment and disease prevention and control.*
- *The better labor protection tools and better hygiene conditions in the live bird markets are essential to prevent the disease and to improve the health status of actors working in that market, also regulating the slaughtering conditions to ensure food safety and avoid the health risks for both men and women are necessary And sub-points*



Acknowledgements

We thank the colleagues from the One Health poultry Hub, the leaders and people from the research sites in Hanoi and Hai Duong for their kindly supports for this research