WEBINAR
Solutions for gender-inclusive livestock vaccine systems
19 September 2023 13:00 – 14:30 GMT +1
Improving the landscape of livestock data

Livestockdata.org provides a curated collection of evidence generated through the Livestock Data for Decisions (LD4D) network, as well as useful content from other expert sources. Our aim is to support decision-makers to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in low- and middle-income countries.

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https://livestockdata.org
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# Agenda

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<td>Salome Bukachi</td>
<td>Gender-Inclusive Vaccine Ecosystem (GIVE) project (Kenya)</td>
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<td>Associate Professor, Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies, University of Nairobi</td>
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<td>Hellen Amuguni</td>
<td>SheVax+ project (Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda)</td>
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<td>Associate Professor, Department of Infectious Disease and Global Health, Tufts University</td>
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Gender Inclusion in the Livestock Vaccine Innovation Fund
The livestock Vaccine Innovation Fund works through partnerships to develop vaccines that are affordable, available and acceptable to livestock smallholders and to facilitate their use at scale, targeting livestock diseases that have the most impact on both women and men livestock smallholders in low and middle income countries.
Gender in the Livestock Vaccine Value Chain

Farmer

Distributor & Service Provider

Manufacturer
LVIF Women’s Empowerment Projects Cohort

**SheVax+:** Action Research to support women’s agency & empowerment in livestock vaccine distribution, delivery and use
- Tufts University & AFROHUN, Makarere University, University of Rwanda, University of Nairobi
- Rwanda, Uganda & Kenya

**Advancing Women’s Participation in Livestock Vaccine Value Chains**
- University of Florida
- Nepal, Senegal and Uganda

**GIVE:** Gender-Inclusive Vaccine Distribution and Delivery Systems for Newcastle Diseases and *Peste des petits ruminants*
- University of Nairobi, Cooperative University of Kenya, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)
- Kenya

**Women Rear:** Transforming the vaccine delivery system for chickens and goats
- CARE Ghana, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Cowtribe
LVIF Women’s Empowerment Projects Cohort

Cohort commonalities:
• Timeframe
• Testing models and interventions that target entry points for women along the LVVC to support women’s empowerment
• Creating knowledge on institutional requirements for gender-responsive livestock vaccine delivery systems
• Working at multiple levels to create enabling environment to support women’s empowerment and uptake of vaccines.

The Cohort Approach
• Encouraging the use of common tools and approaches
• Cross-project collaboration & network building
• Knowledge sharing
• Joint dissemination
• Needs-based targeted support
Empowering Women Through Livestock

Data-Driven Insights from the Women Rear Project
**Project**: Project: Transforming the Vaccine Delivery system of Chicken and Goats (Women Rear)  
**Date**: 2019 to 2023  
**Location**: Pusiga and Bawku West District in Ghana  
**Targets**: 40 Communities, Women Livestock farmers

The Problem: Livestock, Gender, and Diseases in Ghana

- Goats & chickens are important for both men and women farmers’ livelihoods in northern Ghana  
- Women’s access to vaccines is limited by structural inequality esp. gender norms  
- Social restrictions on the interaction with male vets  
- Lack of access and awareness about vaccines  
- Limited mobility to access agro-vet shops  
- Limited control over household assets and finances

Project Objectives

- Test two distinct approaches—gender accommodative and gender transformative—to enhance vaccine delivery for chickens and goats.  
- Generate evidence to understand what institutional mechanisms make vaccine delivery systems more gender-responsive.  
- Identify the key support needed for women farmers and animal health service providers to fully benefit from Livestock Vaccine Value Chains (LVVCs).  
- Determine how the combination of a social approach (gender transformative approach) and technological approach (strengthened vaccine delivery infrastructure) affects women farmers’ access to vaccines at scale.

Implementing Partners:

- CARE International in Ghana  
- International Livestock Research Institute  
- Cowtribe Technology Ltd

Our Partners

![Care International](https://example.com/care.png)  
![ILRI](https://example.com/ilri.png)  
![Cowtribe Technology](https://example.com/cowtribe.png)

![Funded by](https://example.com/funded.png)
Data & Methodology

We compared changes between baseline and endline and between GTA communities and GAA communities Women's Empowerment in Livestock Index (WELI) for quantitative and qualitative assessments. Ad hoc tools including: Rural Household Multi-Indicator Surveys (RHoMIS) for livelihood assessment and Behavioral Change measured through Outcome Mapping.

Baseline on empowerment, norms, livelihoods (incl animal productivity)

Interventions (CARE; Cowtribe)

Endline on empowerment, norms, livelihoods (incl animal productivity)

Data

General Metrics:
- Participation Rates Among Women Farmers
- Vaccine Utilization Metrics
- Animal Mortality Rates
- Customer Satisfaction Scores

WELI-Specific Metrics:
- Women's access to and control over resources
- Decision-making power in household and community
- Time burden and allocation
- Leadership roles and group memberships

Our Partners

Funded by

Revolutionizing animal healthcare in Africa

2020 2021 2022 2023
Interventions

Empowering Women Through Livestock

Comparison of GTA and GAA communities to see what works best

GAA Communities:
Improving access
- Provide women farmers with access to info about vaccines
- Provide digital apps means to access vaccines
- Women vets and AHSPs
- Lead farmers at village level
- Improve vaccine delivery system

GTA Communities:
Addressing discriminating norms
- Community dialogues
- Social media campaigns
- Gender Trainings

Our Partners
Funded by
Key Results & What We Found

Empowering Women Through Livestock

Economic Indicators

- Increased Access: 4,000+ women farmers accessed vaccines through 197 VSLA groups
- High Satisfaction: A significant 91% of women reported an improvement in livestock healthcare services.
- Asset Accumulation: Women increased livestock assets.
- Increased Income: Higher earnings from livestock boosted women's financial independence.
- Market Access: Improved market access led to better sales prices.
- Reduced Costs: Efficient vaccine distribution cut vaccine costs by 40%, raising net income.

Social Indicators

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<tr>
<th>Norms 2019</th>
<th>GTA communities 2023</th>
<th>GAA Communities 2023</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women can't rear livestock</td>
<td>Women increasingly rearing animals</td>
<td>Women starting to rear animals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women vets cannot treat animals</td>
<td>Acceptance of AHSP</td>
<td>Acceptance of AHSP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women farmers cannot interact with male vets</td>
<td>Women farmers regularly interact with women AHSPs</td>
<td>Women farmers regularly interact with women AHSPs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women can't sell animals</td>
<td>Increasingly women are starting to sell their animals</td>
<td>Norms still in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women cannot say they own animals</td>
<td>Women starting to say they own animals</td>
<td>Norms still in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women cannot eat chicken and dog</td>
<td>Women can eat chicken</td>
<td>Norms still in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men only are expected to make decisions</td>
<td>Women increasingly making decisions</td>
<td>Norms still in place</td>
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Next steps: how to use the data

**Project Inception:** Initial consultation with policy makers and farmers: Women farmers can’t interact with male vets: engaged women vets and lead farmers in communities. Gender norms affect work of women vets and women farmers: implemented GT interventions.

**Mid-term Refine Interventions:** Mid term results from outcome mapping also assessed obstacles of change and enabling factors, these informed subsequent design of interventions.

**Project last Phase:** Collaboration with the government on applying the Women Rear approach in their PPR eradication campaign. Approach informs ILRI’s projects on animal health; and GT projects.
Advancing women’s participation in livestock vaccine value chains in Nepal, Senegal and Uganda

Nargiza Ludgate, PhD
University of Florida
Study sites in our chosen countries

- Abim, Amudat, Kotido, & Moroto districts in Uganda
- Chitwan, Dhading, Kaski Nuwakot, Palpa & Tanahun districts in Nepal
- Kaffrine, Kounghel & Malem Hodar departments in Senegal
Our research objectives

**O1:** Designing a gender and intersectional mapping tool for small ruminant and poultry vaccine delivery systems, and testing it in Nepal, Senegal, and Uganda.

**O2:** Evaluating the impacts of gender, intersectionality and other site/country specific characteristics (socio-economic, technical, political) on women’s entry and effective participation in and benefits from the livestock vaccine delivery systems.

**O3:** Removing barriers for women’s entry and participation in the livestock vaccine delivery system by applying a gendered intersectional transformative approach (GITA) through various modes of training and innovative interventions that will lead to their inclusive participation.
Our approach

Gendered intersectional transformative approach (GITA)

GITA is based on the premise that the context in which animal health takes place is as important as animal health factors. Often it is not simply gender that prevents livestock keepers from getting their animals vaccinated but its intersection with other social factors such as class, ethnicity, caste, disability, or age that create barriers for them.
Using social and behavioral change communication strategies in training and sensitization
Key insights from GITA

- 70% of animal health service providers reported integration of gender and intersectional considerations in service delivery

- In Nepal, CAHWs and vaccinators go door-to-door to deliver vaccines to households that are far from roads and animal health posts

- At the community level, women reported entering and engaging in livestock spaces which were banned to them in the past
  - “For those people who trained us, what helped me is that when I see people taking their animals for vaccination, I also rush and take my animals for vaccination as per now I am concerned about my animals so much, thanks for the training” (FGD, women LK, Amudat, UGA)
  - “We sent notice to everyone [vaccinators] so that they could came to Livestock service division office to collect vaccines. There were female vaccinators who came to collect vaccines. I was personally so glad that more female vaccinators were interested to work. I think vaccinating livestock is not an easy job. There were married women also.” (II, man vet, Nuwakot, NEP)

- Both men and women reported challenging gender and social norms
  - “The training has enabled me to let my wife manage everything for me when I'm not around, which I wouldn't have allowed her to do before... Before the training, I always had an attitude in front of my wife, but now I've realized that to keep the atmosphere within the family, I have to take that attitude away and share everything with my wife” (FGD, relais mixed, M, Ida Mouride, SEN).
Insights for GITA consideration

Across countries
- Refresher trainings with soft-skills for animal health service providers
- Infrastructure in communities for improved animal health service delivery
- More diverse representation of animal health service providers

Senegal
- Recognizing and incentivizing auxiliaries/relays to offer animal health and vaccination at the community level

Nepal
- Enacting and operationalizing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) policies in animal health delivery
- Mobilizing goat coops for vaccinations

Uganda
- Supporting the joint work of vets with community development officers to ensure social aspects are integral to technical solutions
- Supporting the full integration of GITA modules in CAHW curriculum
Thank you!

This presentation was made possible for the Livestock Vaccine Innovation Fund. The Livestock Vaccine Innovation Fund is supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), and Canada’s International Development Research Center (IDRC).

The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of IDRC or its Board of Governors.
IMPROVING GENDER EQUALITY THROUGH THE POWER OF COLLECTIVES; THE CASE OF GENDER INCLUSIVE VACCINE ECOSYSTEM (GIVE) PROJECT IN MAKUENI COUNTY, KENYA

Livestock Data for decisions (LD4D) Webinar
20th September 2023

The University of Nairobi
The Cooperative University of Kenya
Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization

Prof. Salome Bukachi, Nyamongo I. & Chemuliti J. et al.
Problem

Despite the important potential role poultry plays in the livelihoods of women and youth, several factors hinder their full exploitation. It has not been used to deliver the economic empowerment that is envisaged. Research shown the following gaps:

1. Low knowledge and awareness on technologies such as vaccines
2. Issues of access (distance) of these technologies-Vaccines
3. Issues of packaging of the vaccines in doses for 100 chicken
4. Socio-cultural issues in relation to livestock ownership, decision making

Key Question: How do we address the gaps to improve women and youths/access and adoption of livestock vaccination technologies for improved agricultural productivity, economic empowerment of women and youth, improved food security?

To address these issues, the Gender Inclusive Vaccine Ecosystem (GiVE) project had the following objectives in a ARID area in Kenya
Objectives

- Assess level of vaccine knowledge among women smallholders & study link to ability to use and benefit from vaccines
- Examine socio-cultural, economic and technical barriers to access to NCD & CCPP vaccines
- Examine norms hindering women’s participation & benefit from LVVC and map actors who influence norms
- Test demand-driven model against community-vaccinator driven model against status quo
Enhancing Gender Equity by placing women in new Solidarity Spaces

Interventions
- Catalyzed collective action for GE
- Ignited the power within
- Training community vaccinators
- Vaccinations
- Community dialogues
- Baseline, FGDs, KII, WELI, Survey, Training

Outcomes
- Empowered women
- Reduced social & cultural barriers
- Improved awareness/knowledge
- Safe handling of vaccines
- Increase in vaccine use
- Improved gender-inclusive vaccine distribution
- Cohesive & networked groups

Threats/barriers to participation
- Vaccine distribution channels
- Cultural barriers
- Social barriers
- Economic barriers
RESULTS

- Vaccinated 257,609 chickens in a year in 3 rounds
  - Increase in ND vaccine use at household level from 15-50%
  - Reduced chicken mortality by 30%
  - Number of Women Vaccinators [0 → 22/39 → 26/39]
  - Facilitated formation & strengthened farmers' cooperatives & groups

- Created opportunities for income for CVs - youth & Women
- Power to and power with: Stronger solidarity spaces taking advantage of power of collectives even to access markets
- Increased participation of women in the vaccine supply chain
- Overall Women’s empowerment [WELI1: 0.9; WELI2: 0.95]
- Power from within: CVs more confident, increased self esteem
Triangulation of methods was useful in providing the full picture of the livestock vaccine situation in the study area.

- The focus was on women empowerment but we involved men from the beginning and throughout
- Gender dialogues helped to facilitate conscientization/mindshifts
- Move women into spaces traditionally male dominated
- Overcome barriers due to middlemen
- Overcome structural barriers
Acknowledgements

This project is supported by the Livestock Vaccine Innovation Fund (LVIF), a partnership of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Global Affairs Canada, and IDRC.
Hearing their voices: Action research to support women’s agency and empowerment in livestock vaccine distribution, delivery and use in Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya

Hellen Amuguni
(On Behalf of the SheVax team)
## Proposal aims

1. **Generate evidence and formulate strategies that help position women to effectively and efficiently contribute to and benefit from livestock vaccines**

2. **Enhance women’s participation in livestock vaccine distribution, delivery and use**

3. **Test gender focused models that target specific entry points for women along the vaccine value chain (VVC)**

4. **Provide data and information that impact programmatic and policy interventions.**
Outcome mapping: map outcomes for critical stakeholders

- A structured participatory tool that uses a bottom-up collaborative process to engage all critical stakeholders in a value chain
- Steer them through an iterative process to recognize their strengths and limitations, their desired change, and how to work collaboratively to bring it about.
- A tool to map and track critical changes in the cultural practices, organizational systems, institutional and governance policies, and the progress of stakeholders toward the goal of women’s empowerment in the LVVC.
Empowered voices

- **Photovoice**: Provide our stakeholders with cameras to capture own stories
- **Vaxxer Calendars**: create calendars with community that can be used to capture data as well as provide information to them
- **VacZine**: Community developed Zine
- **Animated videos**: placed at strategic points
- **Jar voices**
- **Focus meals**
- **Comic books**: among school children
Outputs at End Line

- 1,200 Vaxxer calendars have been disseminated and animated videos
- 29 AHSPs have been trained and equipped to serve 140,000 households
- Over 1,500 people have received animal health training
- $20k worth of poultry & goat vaccines (ND, PPR) availed to women in rural areas
- Over 450 women have been trained in group formation and networking
- 33 solar fridges installed in rural communities for livestock vaccines
76% increase in access to livestock vaccines over last 12 months

80% vaccinated their chickens against ND in last 12 months

53% vaccinated their goats against CPP/PPR

79% had access to training in poultry diseases

74% had access to info about poultry health and vaccination

62% increase in info about goat health and vaccination

72% increase in access to animal health service providers

8 manuscripts published & 4 policy briefs shared
Lessons Learnt

Technical interventions need to be aligned with gender transformative interventions: models that create lasting outcomes have to challenge the social context of gender inequity and enhance resource access and control for women, which in turn will transform structural barriers and constraining norms that underpin gender equality.

Creating allies for women is key to sustainability—among government officials, private sector; Creating a platform that links CDOs/Vets/AHSPS working together, male role models

To answer the whys, the hows, the wheres, and to empower people, you must use data collection tools that also empower them. People tell their own stories better than anyone else, so use tools that allow them to do that.

Building the capacity of our teams; we have to recognize the power of building gender champions—Increase gender training for technical teams. As we impact the community, we also impact our own teams— we have seen changes in our teams as we continuously trained them
Thank you!
Thank you for participating!

Stay in touch:

LD4D website
https://www.livestockdata.org

Gender & Livestock Data Community of Practice hub
https://community.livestockdata.org/

Email
Johanna.T.Wong@ed.ac.uk