**Livestock Vaccine Innovation Fund – Inception Workshop for
Gender Inclusive Vaccine Distribution and Delivery Systems Projects**

A facilitator report. Workshop held in Nairobi, May 2019
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Contents

1. Introduction

Between May 20th and 22nd the program **Livestock Vaccine Innovation Fund** held an inception workshop for the project team members who responded to the call ***Gender Inclusive Vaccine Distribution and Delivery Systems***. The workshop was attended by 28 participants from the four project teams, led by a facilitator team from IDRC Canada and Kenya. (See full list of participants in Section 12).

The workshop objectives were:

- To build a common understanding of what "Gender Inclusive Vaccine Distribution and Delivery Systems" means, and relate this knowledge to practical applications to strengthen each project;
- To discuss and refine theories of change for women's empowerment in the livestock value chain
- To understand IDRC reporting processes and expectations
- To learn from PANVAC about its continental mandate on vaccine quality and their role in the projects
- To identify cross project learning opportunities and research themes of interest to projects and LVIF program
- To learn from the experience of peers and exchange valuable knowledge, recommendations and resources
- To develop basic capabilities to analyse, design and implement the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture/Livestock Index (WEAI[1])/WELI

The workshop process was a combination of presentations, plenary and group discussions over the three days.

Highlights and way forward from each workshop session
The following highlights emerged from each section.

1.1. Set-up of the day and overview of LVIF

- This was a joint presentation by Wendy and Victor Mbao.
- Introduction of the program and objectives by IDRC.
- To provide an overview and joint understanding of the LVIF Gender Call, its objectives and how it fits into LVIF
- To share objectives of the workshop and how this be carried out

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[1] The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector in an effort to identify ways to overcome those obstacles and constraints (IFPRI Website)

2. Presentation of LVIF Projects

(Objective):

To provide an opportunity for projects to share their proposed research with all teams, presenting:

- What is the development problem being addressed?
- What are the research objectives?
- What is new and innovative?
- What are the expected results?

For the project: IDRC project #109061. Amuguni- Tufts-OHCEA

A concern was raising on how the project intends to operate in several countries (or locations), yet integrate and deliver the research as one. The response was that the project team would start with standardized methodologies that would then be customized for reach country and context. Alongside that, there would be deliberate efforts for all to work as one team, sharing data and writing publications in write-shops where they easily discussed findings, and addressed varied views and location differences. Interactions may involve use of social media but efforts will be made to start with or have at strategic points face—to-face interactions (for training, etc.) that brings in other stakeholder at country level.

For the project: IDRC project #109064. CARE/ILRI

Clarification was sought on what was meant by intersectionality in the research process. It was the consideration of gender disparities in the whole process; from data collection to mapping of actors, data analysis to identification and implementation of interventions. Most of the intervention would be training about gender transformative approaches and this would be at all levels of the vaccine value chain, not just the community members but mid-chain entrepreneurship opportunities. Training would consider age, gender, ethnicity to, satisfy all needs through appropriate interventions. The project will apply in the GESI lens (Gender Equality and Social Inclusion[2]) in exploring barriers.

For the project: IDRC project #109063. UoN, CUK, and KALRO

There was discussion on legal status of livestock vaccinators. It was clear that all notifiable diseases, including PPR could only be attended to by veterinarians or under the supervision of a government officer. NCD on the other hand is managed through eye drops and poultry can be treated by other trained personnel.

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[2] From various sources: Gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Social exclusion is the involuntary exclusion of individuals and groups from society's political, economic and societal processes, which prevents their full participation in the society in which they live.

3. Discussion on Project Synergies

Four areas emerged where projects had common activities and approaches. These are areas where there was potential for collaborative planning and sharing of research approach and knowledge generated.

1. **The vaccines being studied**
   - PPR for sheep and goats, and ND for poultry.
   - Systems of procurement, distribution that would be gender inclusive.

2. **Value chain mapping**
   - Actor identification and analysis for gender inclusivity (vaccine, quality, regulation, infrastructure).
   - Mapping of actors in similar countries (Uganda, Kenya, West Africa).

3. **Training and awareness processes**
   - These are the main intervention approaches by the projects as they conduct their action-research to learn from vaccine supply systems that will be gender inclusive.
   - The projects will share and learn from how they package:
     - Training and awareness programs for the farming communities (men and women) and other vaccine VC actors.
     - Livestock and animal health as issues of equity for policymakers
     - Support transformation from gender accommodating to gender transformative
     - Business skills for women farmers and other VC roles that are women-led
     - One Health integrated vaccine delivery system.
   - The projects are working through students

4. **Project management**
   - Use of pro-WEAI/WELI for monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment
   - Use of outcome mapping and harvesting to support and learn from behavioural transformation.

4. Unique Project Offers

Some projects also presented unique approaches in the plan that could be of interest to others.

1. **University of Florida (UF)**
   - They will be using Training of Trainers (ToTs) models for educating selected populations.

- The team also presented the concept of intersectionality for research and intervention design.

2. **UoN/CUK/KALRO Project**
   - Will be working through women cooperatives.

3. **CARE/ILRI Project**
   - The project intends to train communities using of Farmer Field and Business Schools.
   - One of the partners – Cowtribe – is coming in with the use of mobile technology for information sharing.

4. **Tufts/OHCEA Project**
   - The use of innovative methods for information sharing, (i.e. VaxZines community magazine, and PhotVax – the use of disposable cameras for image and video recording).
   - The project team is also working with private sector (AgroVets) to mentor women VC actors. Their gender training is both horizontal (targeting entire research team, farmers) and vertical (targeting high-level decision makers).

5. Overview on Theories of Change

This was a discussion on theories of change leading to impact (and post-project scale), with emphasis on women's empowerment (assumptions, impact pathways, levels of outcomes, evaluation, etc.). The projects were then to explore how to set up projects to result in hard evidence of impact on women's empowerment.

A key discussion was the need for clarity between results described as 'reaching', 'benefitting', or 'empowering' women. This informs the project strategies to be applied.

6. PANVAC Session on Quality Vaccines

Presentation by Nick Nwankpa of PANVAC, to provide projects with information about quality vaccines, importance of adhering to vaccine handling good practices, cold storage chain, and to establish rapport with Nick to support in advising on quality vaccines

7. Communication Strategies and Publication

A presentation by Angela Baiya.

The projects were taken through ways they could develop their own key messages on their projects, developing and implementing a communications plan, using social media, etc. They were also provided with information on IDRC support for publishing, the open access policy.

8. Areas for joint planning, learning and sharing

The projects discussed project implementation areas that presented need for as well as opportunities for joint planning and sharing:

8.1. Training & awareness

<u>Target audiences</u>

- Populations targeted for training include the farming communities, other VC actors, one-health actors, project teams.
- Given the wide range of possible audiences and possibilities of large populations to be covered, training will have to be designed for different VC groups and levels.

<u>Training content</u>

- This would cover gender training (GAA (Gender Accommodative) to GTA (Gender Transformative) approaches. gender and intersectionality, as well as business skills.
- If we are not working in the same countries, projects could consider sharing training materials that can be commonly used among the different projects

<u>Training and awareness models</u>

- The use of Training of Trainers (ToTs) to serve large targeted populations. General community meetings could also be stable for certain countries, e.g. public barazas in Kenya.
- Projects in similar geographical locations should explore opportunities for collaboration for training and information awareness.
- Project students could be encouraged to create networks through which they can work together (for example, conducting desktop reviews). These networks can be sustained with other country stakeholders beyond the research lifetime.
- The Ghana team offered to make available the Cowtribe mobile technology, at little or no extra cost. The Cowtribe platform is linked to selected key performance indices (KPIs) and project data is ready for analysis as through data aggregation. Project teams can monitor their beneficiary for the next 3 years and beyond, based on baseline data. The platform works using a wide range of data devises, including the cheapest phone and can collect data offline.

Follow-up:

1. Peter will create slack channel by May 31st.
2. Agnes will test Google Drive by sharing the CARE documents with the group there on experience in working with groups.
3. Isaac (CUK) and Helen (Tufts) to check with their institutions about hosting the Google Docs on their institutions' Google Drive.
4. Isaac and Helen to confirm with Peter know who will host google doc (CUK or Tufts)

5. Agnes to test Google Drive by sharing document on CARE experience working with group formation.

8.2. Vaccine Value Chain Analysis

All projects are going to identify and analyse vaccine delivery value chains.

Areas with potential cross-learning and sharing in this process include the following:

<u>Terminology</u>

- Agreeing on a common language to explain the studies. For example 'distribution' and 'delivery' system. If "value" chain is being used, teams may have demonstrate what and how value is being added. Maybe "supply" chain where there is no value being added. Many tiles, the delivery system is not quite linear and there was a suggestion of using "networks" instead of value chains, e.g. a distribution network.
- In the process of exploring and analysing the supply chains, teams should remember to identify formal as well as informal actors and systems. Many smallholder farms depend on the informal systems due to factors such as ease of access and cost, although the risk of poor quality is high.

<u>Use of qualitative and quantitative data</u>

- Which VC aspect uses what type of data, and how to combine for analysis and tracking research action-progress>
- How are the groups doing it differently? What can they learn from each other?
- CARE Ghana will use outcome mapping (OM) to monitor qualitative change, documenting transformation at semi-annual intervals (what they expect to see/like/love to see). OM will be complementing the adapted WEAI with more qualitative data.
- Tufts wants to learn from CARE about the use of outcome mapping. Tufts/OHCEA plan to use OM in their gender analysis training. The Kenya team also interested in using OM, and will use case studies to document change.
- Tufts are using Photovax (similar to case studies, where respondents tells their story through images and videos). The clips are recorded every 6 months.
- There was a suggestion for a meta-analysis of the tools (and processes) used by all the projects.

<u>The meaning of 'empowerment'</u>

- There was discussion on what would be meant by 'women's empowerment', since it is a concept that is understood variable and some people may not be comfortable with it. The project teams agreed that there was need to unpack what was implied and "use the language that is suitable.

- The different projects had tools and it will be useful to share such tools and questions and agree on what is common. Using the 12 pro-WEAI indicators to measure 'empowerment' impacts.
- The project teams agreed that they would find out form communities how they view women empowerment, which was a key objective of the research.

<u>Impact on policy</u>
- There was also discussion and need to agree on how projects would influence and measure their 'impact on policy'? How to measure progress on policies, at local and national levels.
- There was need to develop and share qualitative questions that could be used.

8.3.   Joint research activities

This was useful for projects operating in one country, where respective teams could consider ways of engaging common actors - national level and shared stakeholders – for data collection and communication. This would require sharing activity calendars (at the beginning for the first 6 months). They would include same country level meetings

The following meeting schedules were proposed meetings:
  o All countries every 3 months remote
  o Country level meetings every month
  o Species groups (poultry, sheep, goats), for specific information.
  o Student meetings: Developing interactive systems for students to learn from each other.

The project teams also agreed (all projects) to meet together at the 12-month mark (in addition or instead of) meeting at the 18 month timeline as we will all have our value chain analysis nearly done, or completed, so a good time to all come together.

In addition, projects were asked to share activity schedules or calendar for the first 6 months. Attend each other's country level meetings. Use SLACK, ZOOM and face-to-face meetings to share progress.

One other area of possible joint research was developing, using and sharing VC analysis and methodology databases. However, project teams were conscious of data sharing limitations due to agreement with sources and funders. If the projects were to share results it would be important to consider the ARB and MoU terms. It may be easier to share the research results rather than the raw data because of the rule of consent.

9. Planning for the use of the Synergy and Opportunities Funds

There was a presentation (by Wendy) on extra resources that were available from IDRC for the four LVIF projects. This was CAD 25,000 per project (total CAD 100,000) available. There was need for criteria on how this money would be spent. IDRC suggests activities using these funds would need to:

- Be aligned with overall LVIF program's objectives and key priorities around gender and equity considerations
- Show clear potential for outcomes & impact: Is there concrete potential to produce high quality research results, inform/influence decision making/practice, and/or build capacity and leadership? Does the activity include a clear strategy for dissemination and potential use of outputs, including clear identification of target audiences? Does the activity offer a clear potential for innovation in the field of women's empowerment in animal health research and practice?
- Value added: Does the activity build on synergies/complementarities across work projects are already undertaking? Is it clear that activities have not already been fully budgeted within project budgets? Are there opportunities to work with/leverage additional funds from external initiatives working in similar areas?
- Cross project collaboration: Does the work contribute to the goals of more than one project? Are multiple projects actively involved?
- Capacity: Can the work be carried out by the partners identified without having an adverse impact on their pre-existing commitments under LVIF?
- Duration of grant would be to end of project. Ideally projects should be spending their $25K before the last 6 months of the project end dates (so by September 2021).

IDRC would ask projects to submit short write-up of justifications to the group and LVIF. Including: who's involved, justification, proposed activities in relation to LVIF and their projects, objectives, expected outcomes, dissemination plans, use of results, opportunities for linking with others, co-financing, how they will manage the funds between the team budgets, who's doing what.

Ideas for ways that this kind if funding has been used for:
1. Responsive training
2. Cross project that would create cost-saving
3. Forums for knowledge sharing and leadership development
4. Collaborative exchange processes (not already in specific project budgets)
5. Additional (or emergent research)
6. Open data, data sharing, data visualization
7. Development of standards
8. Publications. Bringing people in a write shop

9. Developing new strategic partnerships

The project teams presented the following initial ideas for use of the funds:

- Training on gender at policy level. Could be useful to do it by region. To support women are involved in value chain.
- Write shop, especially for students.
- Forums where mid-level government and policy reps could be invited. The projects could use the resources to support attendance of such representatives to the meeting (piggyback on other other-funded events).
- Outcome mapping training
- Projects could plan to attend one of the meetings coming up and use the resources for a side project-catch-up event.
- Organize a special forum, specifically to present R&D on gender-vaccine.
- A forum to share findings from VC (systems) analysis to share immediate initial findings before further data analysis.
- Nutrition symposium, that brings together participants o share knowledge and experiences.

10. Brainstorming on upcoming events for joint presenting/sharing learnings

Wendy asked the teams to brainstorm on upcoming events where the teams could share and take advantage of such forums:

Beth:

- o Planning to have a roundtable on the **gender issues in the PPR vaccine value chain** at the [International Conference on Goats](#) in **September 2020 in Eger, Hungary**. Project members were to inform Beth if they wanted to get involved.
- o ILRI and IGA were planning to organize an **African Regional Conference on Goats in 2021 or 2022** with a prominent space given to sharing of gender research.
- o **October 20-23, 2019**, 2nd Asian Regional Conference on Goats (ARCG 2019), Chitwan, Nepal. Conference website: www.afu.edu.np/vet/arcg2019
- o **November 8-11, 2019**, 7th International Conference on Sustainable Animal Agriculture for Developing Countries (SAADC 2019), "Eco-friendly Animal Production for Profitable Smallholder Farming". Hotel Pokhara Grade, Pokhara, Nepal website: www.saadc2019.org
- o American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) has conferences each year, provides funds for international travel. https://www.avma.org/Events/Convention/Pages/default.aspx

Brigitte:

- o **World Poultry Congress 16-22th August 2020** in Paris, France. https://www.wpcparis2020.com

Nargiza:

- o Feed the Future has annual meetings (in March) in Florida, that bring together all the labs focusing on all livestock themes, including gender. There was a suggestion the projects attend the **March 2020 meeting**, as well as have their 12-month meeting to compare value chain analysis results.

Isaac:

- o There is an annual meeting of Cooperatives every March at Cooperative University of Kenya (CUK). Could also meet here in Kenya around this time.

The project teams agreed to share these suggestions on the group Slack channel

11. PowerPoint presentations

A total of 11 PowerPoint presentations were used during the workshop. Due to file size these presentations were all shared with the participants directly. They are also on file with IDRC.

12. List of participants

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