

GENDER INCLUSIVE VACCINE ECOSYSTEM: ENHANCING DISTRIBUTION AND DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR NEWCASTLE DISEASE & PPR AMONG SMALLHOLDER FARMERS [The GIVE RESEARCH PROJECT]

The GIVE Project Team

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The GIVE Project

(Overview: Describe, site, beneficiaries; Objectives: Goal & key objectives)

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▶ Project overview

- ▶ A **3-year project** which seeks to enhance vaccine distribution and delivery systems for Newcastle Disease (**ND**) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (**PPR**) among smallholder women farmers in **Makueni County**. The project will involve the administration of ND and PPR vaccines on chickens and sheep/goats respectively.



Development Problem

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- ▶ Livestock is a driving force for food security and sustainable development. It plays key socio-cultural and economic role in many communities as well as a pathway out of poverty for the poor especially women.
- ▶ A key problem in effective realization of these roles are livestock diseases such as ND and PPR which mainly affect poultry and small ruminants respectively, livestock that are important for women's empowerment.
- ▶ Vaccines play an important role in control of such livestock diseases yet their effective use are hampered by low levels of awareness, high acquisition costs, accessibility and unequal gender relations at household level.

GOAL/OVERALL OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Objectives

- ▶ Goal

- ▶ Enhance the distribution and delivery systems for ND and PPR among smallholder farmers

- ▶ Key Objectives

- ▶ Increase women's participation in livestock vaccine distribution chain
 - ▶ Transform gender, social and cultural norms and practices to reduce barriers to women's participation

Specific objectives

- ▶ To establish the vaccine knowledge among women and how it affects their ability to use and benefit from vaccines
- ▶ To explore the socio-cultural, economic and technical barriers in access to ND and PPR vaccines.
- ▶ To examine norms that hinder women from owning and using livestock, participating in and benefiting from the livestock vaccines value chain, and utilizing vaccines to improve the productivity of their livestock.
- ▶ To map actors who influence norms and practices that affect women's engagement.
- ▶ To identify the gender-based factors in adoption of ND and PPR vaccines along the vaccine value chain among female smallholder farmers.

New/Innovative idea

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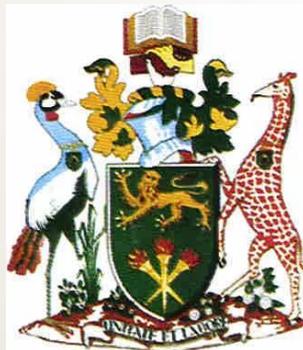
- ▶ **Use of peer educators to provide extension services:** One of the impediments to uptake of technology is lack of consistent extension service. Through this study, we will investigate and establish, whether the provision of extension services through peer-education, improves the uptake and application of knowledge. We will do this by training peer educators from the community, who in turn will provide general information and advice to the farmers within their localities.
- ▶ **Use of village vaccinators:** Train and work through selected members of the community, to act as village vaccinators against ND. We will test this against the existing delivery channels of vaccines to see whether using community vaccinators improves the aspect of access and hence; uptake by the smallholder farmers especially women; whether it opens up an avenue for women to participate in the vaccine delivery value chain as providers of service and not just end users.

Acknowledgement



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THANK YOU