Mapping the Livestock Vaccine Value Chains through a Gender and Intersectionality Lens: A Tool for Understanding and Analysis

Understanding how the livestock vaccine value chains work is key to improve vaccine delivery when it is needed. It is also critically important to analyze how gender intersects with other social markers (e.g., age, caste, ethnicity, livelihood) at each node of the value chain to better understand what barriers affect women's participation. This document showcases four livestock vaccine value chains in Nepal, Senegal and Uganda that were mapped in 2019. We encourage the use of the mapping approach with a Gendered Intersectional Transformative Approach (GITA) and these icons to analyze the vaccine value chains in other contexts.

International Level Actor

District Level Actor

National Level Actor

Community Level Actor

Regional Level Actor

End-User

The dotted line represents the vaccine information flow, the solid arrow is the physical vaccine flow.

GITA Lens

GITA uncovers gender and intersectional barriers at each node of the value chain for women, which would otherwise remain invisible.

Government, Factory, Doctor, Man Praying, Cow, Leadership, Goat, Male, Female, Chicken, icons made by Freepik from www.flaticon.com
Warehouse, Handshake icon made by Pixel Perfect from www.flaticon.com

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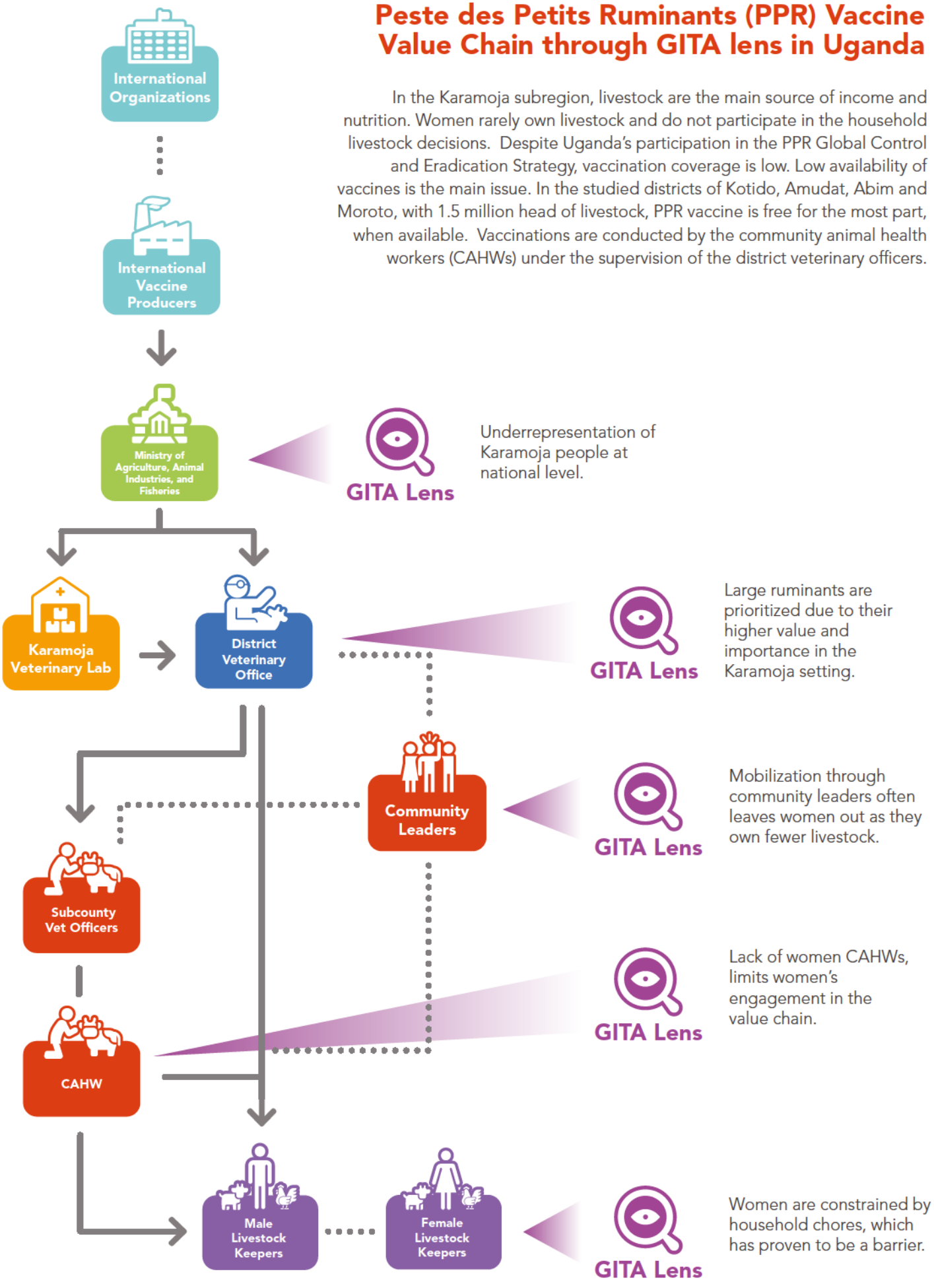
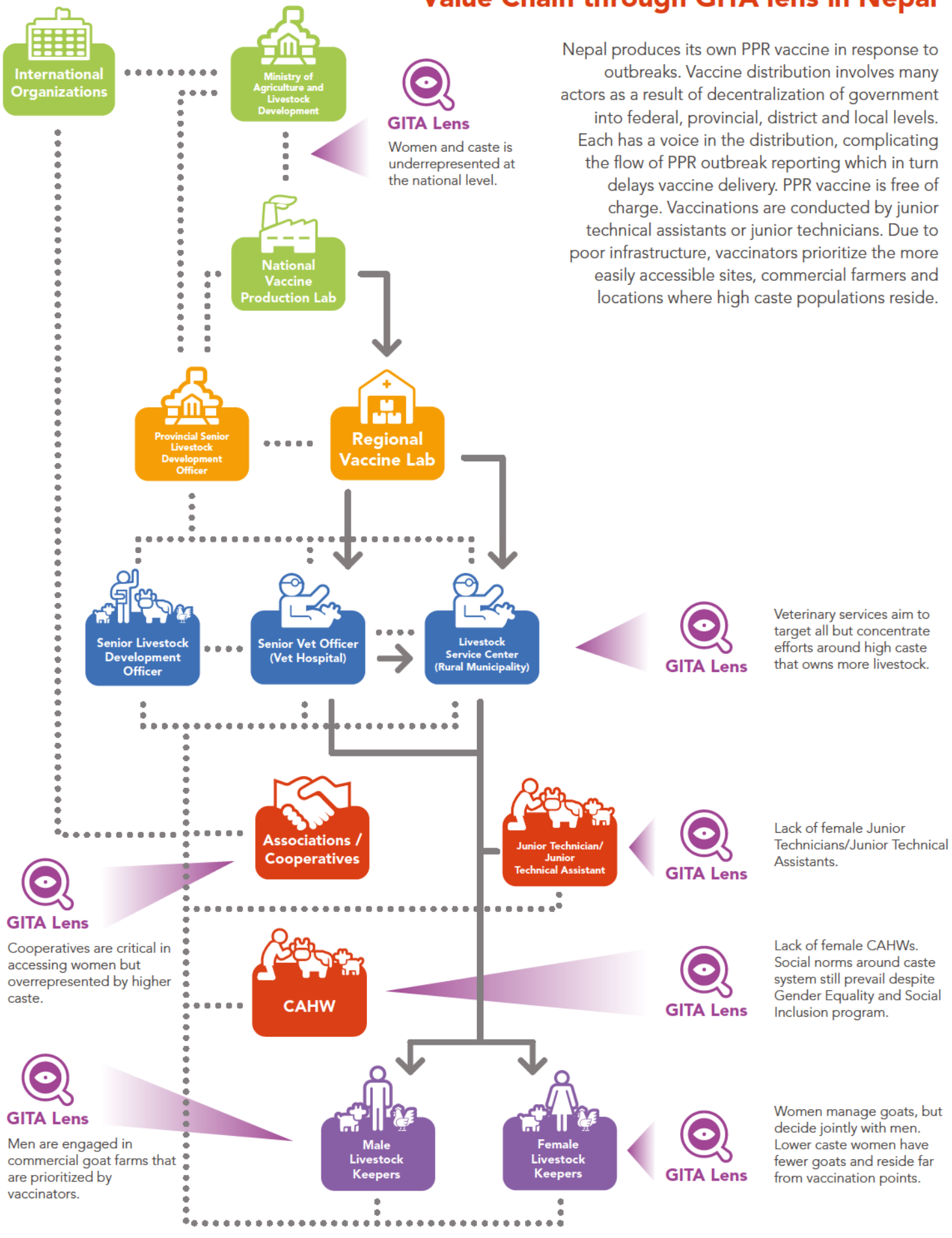
Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Vaccine Value Chain through GITA lens in Uganda

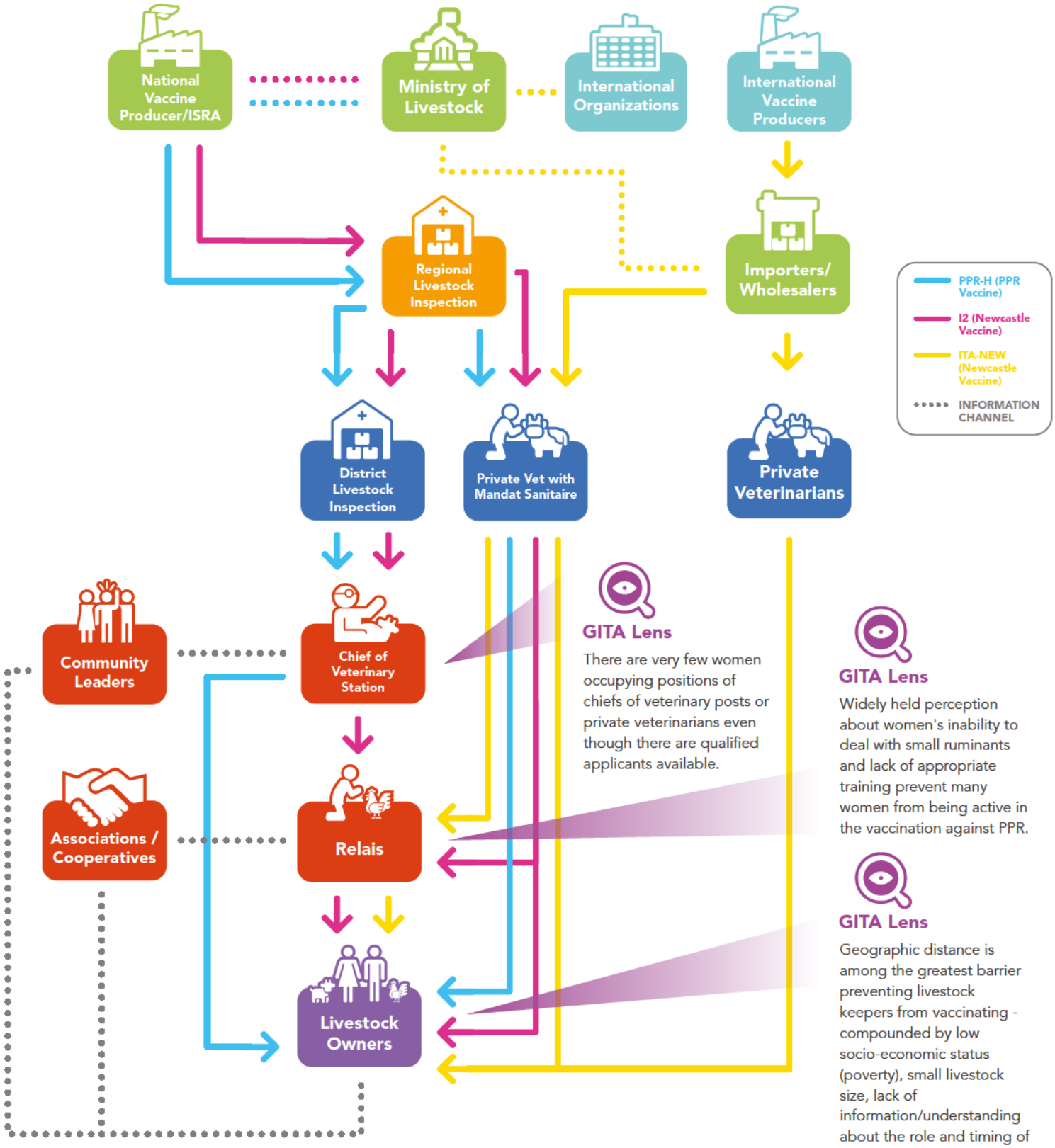
In the Karamoja subregion, livestock are the main source of income and nutrition. Women rarely own livestock and do not participate in the household livestock decisions. Despite Uganda's participation in the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy, vaccination coverage is low. Low availability of vaccines is the main issue. In the studied districts of Kotido, Amudat, Abim and Moroto, with 1.5 million head of livestock, PPR vaccine is free for the most part, when available. Vaccinations are conducted by the community animal health workers (CAHWs) under the supervision of the district veterinary officers.



Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Vaccine Value Chain through GITA lens in Nepal

Nepal produces its own PPR vaccine in response to outbreaks. Vaccine distribution involves many actors as a result of decentralization of government into federal, provincial, district and local levels. Each has a voice in the distribution, complicating the flow of PPR outbreak reporting which in turn delays vaccine delivery. PPR vaccine is free of charge. Vaccinations are conducted by junior technical assistants or junior technicians. Due to poor infrastructure, vaccinators prioritize the more easily accessible sites, commercial farmers and locations where high caste populations reside.





Newcastle and Peste des Petits Ruminants Vaccine Value Chain in Senegal

There are two main livestock vaccine distribution systems in Senegal. The public system is overseen by the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production (Ministère de l'Elevage et des Productions Animales, MEPA). It targets priority animal diseases during the annual vaccination campaigns and distributes mainly vaccines that are produced by the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles, ISRA, a public entity technically under the Ministry of Agriculture). Examples are PPR/H and I2, respectively against PPR and ND. One main difference is that the injection of PPR/H can only be performed by individuals with formal training, while I2 can also be administered by animal health agents with minimum training, such as relais and auxiliaries at the community level. The private distribution system is mainly for vaccines that private domestic companies import from foreign laboratories. One example is ITA-new, the second most widely used vaccine against ND by smallholders in Kaffrine.