

# Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Vaccines Value Chain in Nepal: A Gendered Perspective

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## Introduction

- Livestock** activities: one of **main rural livelihoods options**
- Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)**: widespread for goats, **women's livestock**
- Nepal government's goal: to **eliminate PPR 70-80% by 2030**
- PPR vaccines developed: require **cold temperature**
- Veterinary services: vaccinators; community animal health workers (CAHWs)
- Gender, caste, livestock**: women's high role & little involvement; socio-cultural barriers
- Gender & value chain**: **gender equity & social inclusion (GESI)** framework for alleviating gender discrepancies

## Objectives

To better understand **PPR vaccine value chain in Nepal** to inform the design of a more appropriate and **effective gendered-sensitive intervention**.

Specific objectives:

- Map PPR vaccine value chain from the level of producer to consumer.
- Understand the implementation of vaccination program at the local level.

## Methodology

Six villages of study sites located in:

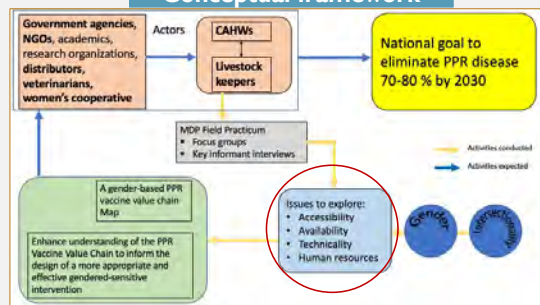
- District Nuwakot (Tupche, Bahundanda, Bhairamkot)
- District Dhading (Dhuniwesi, Goganpani, Nilkantha)

**Data collection**: Focus group discussions (FGDs 12), individual interviews (5), key informant interviews (16)

**Data analysis**: Content analysis

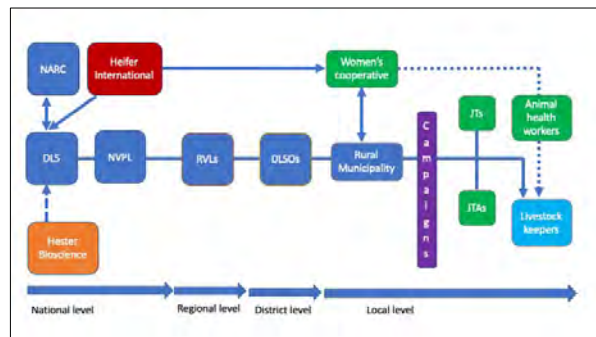


## Conceptual framework



## Results

### Mapping of PPR Vaccine Value Chain



- Department of Livestock Service (DLS) regulates the livestock sector
- PPR vaccine: free of charge but vaccination service fees
- Veterinary services: Junior Technicians (JTs), Junior Technical Assistants (JTAs), V/CAHWs

### PPR Vaccines Dissemination

- National vaccine production lab (NVPL) is the only PPR vaccine producer
- Types of distribution: disease control program, during outbreaks, natural disaster
- Cold chain maintenance system & infrastructure and facilities



### Women's Role: Livestock Caregiver

- Women are acknowledged as main caregiver for goats
- Women may have power to access and control the income from the livestock production, but men are main controllers in household financial management

### Women's Participation in the PPR Vaccine Value Chain

- There is a range of understanding on the function of PPR vaccination
- Awareness through active engagement with women's cooperatives
- Women V/CAHWs: primary contact, mobilization
- Women in disadvantaged: limited access to information due to caste, socio-economic status, age, and/or geographic location

### Farmers' Perspectives on the PPR Vaccine & Vaccination Programs

- Disseminating information through women's cooperatives
- Knowledge sharing to men livestock keepers/husbands
- Limited knowledge: PPR disease (proper symptoms) & vaccine (its functions)
- Hands-on information to women livestock keepers

## Discussion

### PPR Vaccine Value Chain: Constraints and Opportunities

#### Facilities and infrastructure

- Cold chain maintenance system & poor road conditions
- Challenging for women technicians to work in the field

#### Vaccinators

- Lack of vaccinators at the community level: women's mobility
- Increase women technicians, V/CAHWs

#### Administrative procedures

- Government's priority areas: insufficient numbers of vaccines available



### PPR Vaccination Programs: Gender-Based Needs for Farmers

#### Vaccination point

- Campaign system: additional burden for women farmers
- More than one vaccination point

#### Women vaccinators and V/CAHWs

- Women JTs & JTAs: socio-cultural and religion breaker
- Women V/CAHWs: equity for the marginalized groups

#### Awareness raising and vaccination information system

- Mutual relationship: the cooperative and women farmers
- The establishment of a good information system within the cooperative



### Intersectionality Considerations: "Women at the Crossroads"

- Intersectionality lens: to unpack the (in)visible socio-cultural barriers
- Gender approach: to uncover the gap of perspective of men and women
- Women's cooperatives: gate between the farmers and the government
- Women V/CAHWs: increase trust from the marginalized groups to participate in the vaccination programs

## Insights for future discussions

**Policy**: Recognize the cooperatives' crucial role & enhance their institutional capacity

**Facilities and infrastructure**: Improved appropriate infrastructure and facilities

**Skilled labor**: Improved the capacity of women vaccinators and CAHWs

**Communication system**: A participatory information system in the community

**External assistance**: Livestock-related assistance (inputs, training, micro-finance)

**The optimization of GESI framework**: GESI framework application in the value chain

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