

# Newcastle Disease Vaccines Value Chain:

## A situation analysis of gender roles and participation in the Kaffrine Region, Senegal

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

- Poultry is of high economic and social importance to rural women in Senegal.
- Newcastle disease (ND) is one of the biggest threats to poultry production.
- While vaccines are available to prevent ND, awareness, distribution and adoption are patchy and insufficient.
- Understanding constraints in the poultry vaccine value chain (PVVC) for ND is essential to increase vaccination rates and income generating opportunity especially for women.
- Fieldwork was conducted in the Kaffrine region, Senegal during summer 2019.

Dakar

Kaffrine

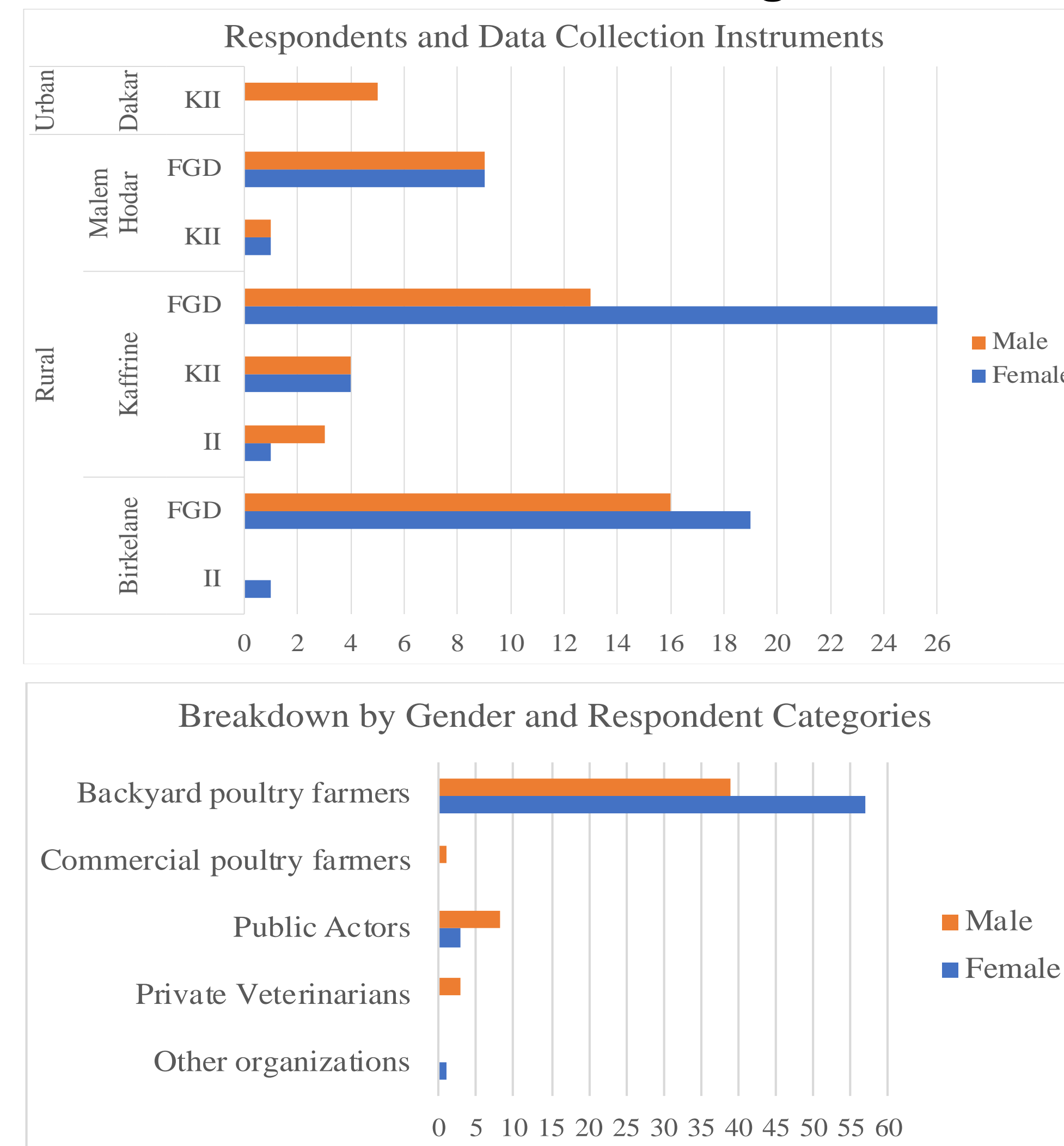
### 2. OBJECTIVES

My summer field practicum had two main objectives:

- Characterize the actors along the poultry vaccine value chain for ND.
- Enhance understanding of gender roles and of barriers for women to participate in the PVVC for ND.

### 3. METHODS & DATA COLLECTION

#### Mixed-methods gender-differentiated quantitative and qualitative data



- **11 Focus Group Discussions (FDG)**  
( 6 to 12 participants in each one)
- **15 Key Informant Interviews (KII)**
- **5 Individual Interviews (II)**



" We make the majority of the decisions concerning the poultry but we must necessarily discuss them with our husbands so that they can tell us whether they agree or not and give us advice" (FDG 1 – Kathiotte (rural)-Female poultry farmers , 16 July 2019)

### 4. RESULTS

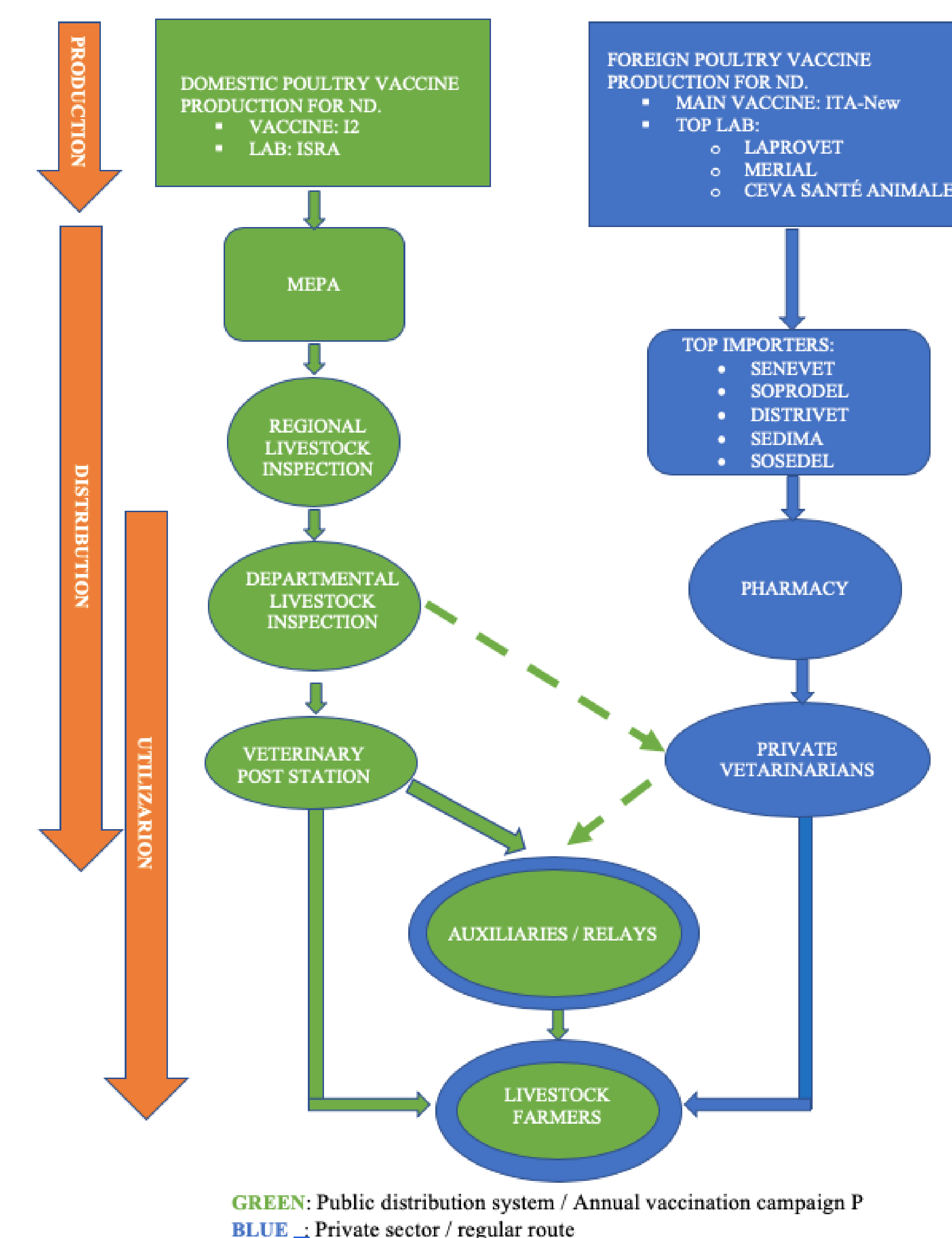
#### Main Constraints & Barriers

- Insufficient domestic vaccine production and disruption in the supply chain.
- Insufficient vets, auxiliaries ("relays") especially in rural and remote areas.
- Limited reach of vaccination campaigns or vaccination services.
- Lack of awareness of the main ND vaccines among poultry farmers and some reluctance to use them.

#### Key Findings on Gender Roles

- Women are predominant in backyard poultry whereas there are more men in commercial poultry.
- Social acceptability of women poultry vaccinators (auxiliaries/relays) is high.
- Complex intra-household dynamics, women have ownership or primary care of animals but most decision-making about vaccination is controlled by men.

#### Poultry Vaccine Value Chain



### 5. CONCLUSIONS

- The top vaccines used against Newcastle Disease in smallholder poultry farms are I2 (produced domestically) and ITA-New (imported).
- Insufficient stock of vaccines, difficulty with conservation of the cold chain, poor distribution logistics are the top obstacles in the poultry vaccine value chain.
- While the constraints in the PVVC for ND affect both men and women, it is more difficult for women to overcome them due to limited mobility and cultural norms.

### 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

To increase vaccination rate:

- More poultry farmers, especially women in remote areas, will need to be trained in ND vaccination techniques to administer both I2 and ITA-New vaccines.
- More awareness among poultry farmers about ND poultry diseases and vaccines for ND.
- Women in veterinary positions and female auxiliaries should have adequate means of transport (car or animal-drawn cart ) as an alternative to motorcycles.

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