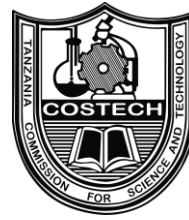




Incorporating use of a mixed-media information tool into the work of actors involved in the development of livestock production in Tanzania; dissemination, user training, monitoring and evaluation, and impact

Jane Frances Asaba (CABI), Gareth Richards (CABI),
Dannie Romney (CABI), Ericah Nkonoki (COSTECH)



Summary

- The problem – limited access to timely, validated information
- Introduction to the Animal Health and Production Compendium
- Trainees and training
- Monitoring and evaluation activities
- Summary of results
- Conclusions / Lessons learned

The problem – limited access to timely, validated information



- Lack of reference materials available to, in particular, extension officers – “Only materials are out of date”
- Individuals may have Internet access, but this, and computers, are expensive
- Dissemination of information is expensive; publishing leaflets, etc.
- In rural extension, information often passed by personal contact based on personal experience or contacts - **farmer is discouraged when information is not consistent or when it is not provided quickly**

Animal Health and Production Compendium



Mixed media knowledgebase on Internet and CD:

- Datasheets; breeds, diseases, pathogens, food products, disease vectors etc.
- Library
- Bibliography
- Glossary
- Pictures
- Maps
- Decision support tools
- Navigation tools

Example: Disease Datasheet Rift Valley Fever

Datasheet on Rift Valley fever

For more information, pictures and maps, select items from the menu (top left)

Overview

A new disease syndrome, named Rift Valley fever (RVF), was first described in 1930 in the Rift Valley of Kenya, although it may have occurred earlier. One of the plagues of Egypt reported in the Bible had features, which suggested that it might have been due to RVF. The first outbreak was identified in sheep, where there were very large numbers of abortions with many deaths in newborn lambs and older animals. Several thousand were affected. These were sheep of a breed imported into Kenya, the indigenous animals kept nearby did not show any disease. People associated with the infected sheep became ill, with a dengue/malarial like disease. The disease was shown to be due to a virus, which was transmitted by mosquitoes. The losses ceased within a few days, when the sheep were moved to a higher altitude above the Rift Valley. Subsequently, the disease occurred irregularly at 3- to 10-year intervals in Kenya. It was then recognised in South Africa in 1950.

Sheep, goats, cattle, camels and throughout the Ethiopian faunal region. An epizootic in 1997 resulted in much cause an acute episode of human total morbidity was thought to be affected areas were severely strained mosquito bites, but many of the human infection appeared to be responsible.

RVF can be considered to be an emerging disease in Africa, especially where these hosts are present.

Copy

Pictures for Rift Valley fever

Select thumbnail then double click or use the Full size & details button.



Full size & details Cancel

Datasheet on Rift Valley fever

For more information, pictures and maps, select items from the menu (top left)



Last modified: 01/05/2007

Scientific Name
Rift Valley fever

Pathogens
[Rift Valley fever virus](#)

Animals affected
[Bos indicus](#)
[Bos taurus](#)
[Camelus dromedarius](#)
[Capra hircus](#)
[Ovis aries](#)


Systems Affected



Links to other datasheets or
datasheet sections

WORLD map for data sheet Rift Valley fever

Use a left mouse button click to see regional map; use right button to see a distribution reference



Map Legend Map Settings Map Types Switch to: Climate Copy

For information on how to find the latest disease distribution data, click here

- Return to Cover Page
- Names
- Pathogens
- Overview**
- Animals Affected
- Epidemiology
- Distribution
- Disease Timeline (WAHID; OIE, 2007)
- Economic Impact
- Systems Affected
- Disease Course
- Pathology
- Clinical Signs
- Diagnosis
- Disease Treatment
- Disease Prevention and Control
- Zoonoses and Food Safety
- Consultant
- References
- Links to Websites
- Related Library Documents

Library – wide range of Library documents...



Tsetse in Sub-Saharan Africa

Potential Range of Forest Tsetse (Glossinidae)

Cattle and Protected Areas

Potential Range of Savanna Tsetse (Glossinidae)

Tsetse in Sub-Saharan Africa

FAO ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH PAPER 119

Manual on meat inspection for developing countries

CONTENTS

by
D. Herenda
in cooperation with
P.G. Chambers
A. Ettriqui
P. Seneviratna
T.J.P. da Silva

Reprinted 2000

designations employed and the presentation of the

veterinary_worker_manual.pdf

Window Help

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VVW Manual

A manual for the Lao Village Veterinary Worker (VVW)

Animal Health and Production Compendium

Routine Procedures for Cattle

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Introduction

Restraint Devices

Body Condition Scoring

- Severe under-conditioning (emaciated) - score 1
- Frame obvious - score 2
- Frame and covering well balanced - score 3
- Frame not as visible as covering - score 4
- Severe over-conditioning (overfat) - score 5

Marking and Identification

Castration

- Surgical castration
- Clamp castration
- Ring castration
- Chemical castration
- Pain relief

Disbudding

- Caustic disbudding
- Cautery disbudding
- Pain relief

Dehorning

- Saws
- Saw, guillotine shears and embryotomy wire
- Pain relief

Postmortem Examination Technique for Cattle

Reproduced in the Animal Health and Production Compendium by kind permission of the Canadian International Development Agency
Demonstrator, JP Orr
Photography, D Manderville
Text, PR Greenough



Training programme in Tanzania



- **First AHPC Training Workshop** (May 2008):
- **Monitoring and evaluation** follow-up visits
- **Second and Third AHPC Training Workshops** (June 2009). including the participation of previous year's trainees
- **Final Monitoring and evaluation workshop** (July 2009).
Collection of Most Significant Change stories (MSCs)

Participants - 50



- livestock field institute-based researchers and scientists
- university-based researchers
- veterinarians (from central diagnostic laboratory, extension, local government and private practice backgrounds)
- public and private sector livestock production/disease oriented extension workers
- farmers' magazine journalist
- farm managers
- private sector farmer information service provider
- veterinary/agricultural-input suppliers
- trainers from agricultural colleges and industrial farms
- rural ICT trainers

AHPC Workshop Format



- Actor Linkage Matrix; participants identify the information flows and constraints in the fields in which they work
- Training in using the Animal Health and Production Compendium; demonstration and hands-on sessions
- Planning sessions; participants set themselves SMART objects and agree on reporting methods

AHPC Training Workshops



Monitoring and evaluation



- Visits
- Telephone and email communication
- 'NING' website; www.ning.com

Final Monitoring and evaluation workshop (July 2009).
Collection of Most Significant Change stories (MSCs):

- impact on livestock development
- dissemination and spreading awareness of the AHPC
- changes in participants' way of working
- unanticipated benefits
- lessons learned

Dissemination of information from the Compendium



- Training materials prepared using the AHPC reached:
 - 7 field level training programmes
 - >3000 farmers/livestock keepers
- Articles for farmers' magazines - tickborne diseases and brucellosis:
 - 10,000 copies
 - 23 of Tanzania's 26 regions)

Other benefits from the Compendium...



- Catalysed plans to equip district council employees with computers and other information resources
- Used to produce training resources at Livestock Training Institutes
- Increasing quality of research proposals and research papers
- Led to better decision making by extension workers

Awareness raising events initiated by participants



- Tanzania Veterinary Association Conference, January 2009, in Arusha
 - 150 veterinary and paraveterinary delegates at pre-conference workshop
 - >420 delegates at the main conference
- At other events the AHPC was introduced to:
 - 200 extension workers
 - 40 farmers
 - 100 researchers and paraveterinarians
 - 8 milk processors and 5 veterinarians
- Nane Nane Agricultural Show in August 2008 and 2009
 - AHPC demonstrated
 - Extension materials disseminated here.
- COSTECH has taken on the role of distributor for the Compendium in Tanzania, allowing the resource to be purchased with local currency.

Most Significant Change Stories



Domain	Title	Why participant considers story a most significant change	Ranking (Points)
3	Lugoba Cattle vaccinated against East Coast Fever (ECF)	Better extension services (advice) were provided using knowledge from the AHPC. This has positively influenced farmers' decision-making.	2.8
3	Poultry keeping set to improve in Rufiji	Awareness creation and extension activities led to improvement in farmers' knowledge and have empowered them to demand more information about poultry keeping	2.3
3	AHPC: Seeing is believing	Successful demonstration of the AHPC as an easy to use and relevant source of information facilitated its use by researchers and trainers	2.2
3	AHPC on the move in Mkuranga	The AHPC is contributing to improve the knowledge of extension staff (livestock/human health)	2
2	AHPC Awareness creation at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)	There has been increased use of the AHPC (0-15 users) over a 2-month period	2
4	Pleasant surprise for researcher as he secures 30 million Tanzania shillings for research on tsetse and trypanosomosis	Throughout his career, the scientist had never won research funds and he attributes this success to the information from the Compendium, which he used to develop his proposal.	2
2	Promoting the AHPC as a reference tool for trainers and students	The Compendium is a reliable source of information and helps to fill the gap in training resources (inadequate resources)	1.8
2	AHPC a resource for developing training materials at the Open University of Tanzania (OUT)	The Compendium provides concise, up-to-date information	1.2

The importance of images



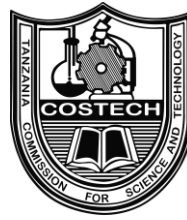
- Use in the field-level extension environment, diagnostic photographs used for conflict resolution as well as confirmation of diagnoses
- Use of illustrations and information to produce extension materials to increase the rate of vaccination against East Coast fever



Conclusions / Lessons learned



- Main uses of AHPC were for reference and production of teaching/demonstration materials
- Compendium catalyzed activities strengthening IT/information capacity
- Impact greater at field – extension – level
- Images proved to be a very useful component
- Assistance of previous participants in later workshops addressed issues of variable language skills and ICT capabilities of participants
- Communication channels for monitoring and mentoring should be simple, affordable and sustainable
- For national ownership of the programme it is important to use local intermediaries and facilitators
- Train influential individuals at policy level



These activities were part of,

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Increasing Access to Knowledge: Participation of
IFAD in the Global Compendium Programme

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KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE