

Field application of biosecurity measures at small scale farmer level

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Outline

Introduction of PEG analysis

Introduction of interventions

> Small farmers

Vet/animal health professionals

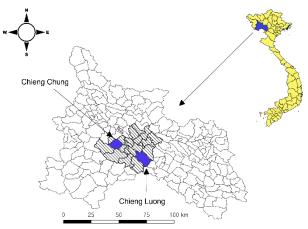
Future plan



PEG analysis

Objectives: To evaluate the major livestock diseases, their economic impacts and gender issues

- Question 1: Important species and their roles for livelihood
- Question 2: Priority diseases (top two priority animals)
- Question 3: Impact of major livestock diseases on households (HHs)
- Question 4: Knowledge of the farmers about transmission of disease/pathways
- Question 5: Use of antibiotics and vaccines











Major findings

- Pig (GIT, respiratory, ASF and FMD)
- Cattle (Parasite, GIT, respiratory and FMD)
- Chicken (GIT, respiratory and Newcastle)
- Financial losses, low productivity and impact on animal/human health, nutrition
 - Older people and women are more vulnerable
- Lack of knowledge on transmission pathways
- Drugs are available for purchase
- Vaccines are not commonly used



Possible interventions

On-farm biosecurity

- Training materials (e.g., hygiene and management)
- Use of drugs and vaccines (when & how to use?)

Strengthening veterinary services

Training materials and protocols (e.g., diagnostics and risk communication)

Vaccine policy

- Pig & Cattle: FMD -> identification of circulating serotype first
- Chicken: Newcastle disease -> Identification of circulating genotype first
- Evaluation of efficacy and quality (e.g., cold china)



Training for farmers

Training contents:

- ✓ Biosecurity on livestock
- ✓ Use of vaccine and antibiotics
- ✓ Farm management

Methodology:

- ✓ Participatory approach and presentations
- ✓ KAP before and after survey (Max. 15 scores)







Training materials for livestock farmers

Vietnamese



Lub tswv yim yug thiab saib

Muaj chaw cais yug, muaj laj

Yuav tsum yug kaw rau hau

nkuaj, tsis txhob yug tsiaj txhu tso tshav

tsiai nim dhuay

yuav tso rau ib gho

Hloov tej kev yug

tsiaj

2. Cheb ntsaig ntub

Muab dej ntxuav

Ua txhua txhua

Yuav tsum huv, tsis tuai

Tswi saib xvuas cov noog gus

 Cuab nas txhob pub lwm Muab tej kab tshem tawm

1. Cheb ntsaig ghuay

Cheb pkupi coni

pwm, tsis tsw txawv

Yuav tsum tsis txhob

Lub tswv yim yug thiab saib xyuas tsiaj txhu yog ib qho uas muaj gab hau thiab tsis txuam rau txoi

xyuas tsiaj txhu

kev tiv thaiv kab mob rau

Nkuaj nyug

dei haus

yam tsiaj los

rau hauv nkuaj





Kháng kháng sinh Nguy cơ gây kháng kháng sinh:

Trộn kháng sinh vào thức ăn để phòng bệnh

 Sử dụng kháng sinh sai nguyên tắc: không đủ liều, dùng kháng sinh trong thời gian quá ngắn hoặc quá dài, điều trị kháng sinh

KHÁNG SINH CẦN PHẢI ĐƯỢC SỬ DỤNG BỞI NGƯỜI ĐÃ ĐƯỢC ĐẢO

TAO, CÓ CHUYÊN MÔN

Tác hai của kháng kháng sinh:

. Nhớn thuốc: mất tác dụng điều trị của kháng sinh

Ånh hưởng sức khỏe con người









Hmong language







- · Siv los kho thaum uas tsiaj txhu muaj mob vim kab mob

Vim li cas thiai ua rau siv cov tshuai tiv thaiv tsis tshua muai gab hau

· Siv tshuaj tsis hum rau cov kab mob

Siv ntau dhau los yog tsawg dhau thiab lub sij hawm siv

Txhai tsis yog cai

Siv nrog lwm yam tshuaj tiv thaiv tsis sib hum

COV TSHUAJ TIV THAIV YUAV TSUM SIV LOS NTAWM COV NEEG UAS TWB TAU KAWM LAWM, MUAJ KEV KAWM

Yam uas ua rau tshuaj tiv thaiv tsis muaj zog:

. Muab cov tshuaj tiv thaiv xyaw tej khoom noj kom tsis txhob muaj

· Siv cov tshuaj tiv thaiv tsis yog cal: Siv tsis txaus, siv cov tshuaj tiv thaiv rau lub sij hawm luv los sis ntev heev, siv cov tshuaj tiv thaiy rau txhua yam mob Yam tsis zoo:

. Kab mob uas ua rau muaj mob hauv lub cev kuj ua rau cov tshuaj

tiv thaiv tsis muaj zog Tsis yoq tias ua rau tsiai txhu tsis zoo xwb tiam sis loi xov

tsis zoo rau tib need huy si



















Training materials for livestock farmers









Some results from KAP survey (max. 15)

	before	After
Ethnic		
Hmong	5.33	6.78
Thai	8.05	8.66
Gender		
Male (mean age: 38.96)	6.36	7.64
Female (mean age: 31.37)	8.76	8.93
Total	7.33	8.16

- Hmong people had a relatively lower score compared to Thai
- Overall, total score slightly had improved from 7.33 to 8.16



Training for Vet/AHW

Training contents:

- ✓ Introduction of animal diseases
- ✓ Biosecurity, vaccines and antibiotics
- ✓ Outbreak investigation and management
- ✓ Risk communication

Methodology:

- ✓ Participatory approach and presentations
- ✓ KAP before and after survey (max. 30 scores)
- Training certificate





Future plan

Demonstration farm

- √ One or two farm(s) / village
- ✓ Teaching/introducing various agriculture techniques
- ✓ Practical farm management

The training for local vet and AHWs

- ✓ Sampling and diagnostic
- ✓ Disease investigation and reporting
- ✓ Disease control and prevention
- ✓ Risk communication







Thank you



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