STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND THEIR ROLES IN LIVESTOCK DISEASE REPORTING AND RESPONSE IN NORTHERN KENYA.

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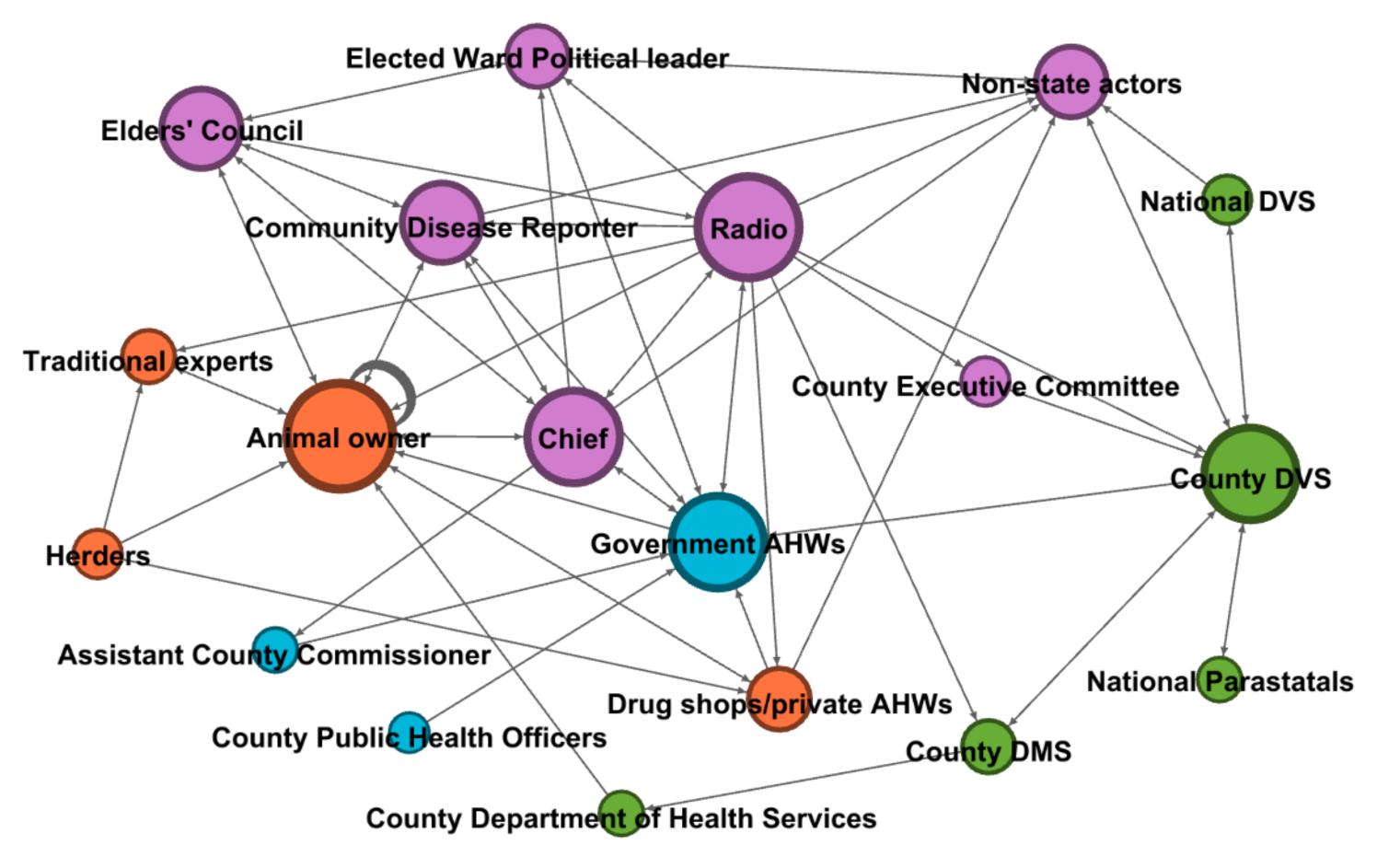
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INTRODUCTION

- Inadequate surveillance compounds constraints from livestock diseases
- Delays in reporting leads to delays in effective and timely response to disease outbreaks
- Improvement of any system requires a thorough understanding of how it operates
- Study was a situational analysis documenting how livestock disease reporting and response happens in a pastoral setting
- Objectives
 - identify stakeholders, their roles and information flow among them
- → Characterize channels of livestock disease reporting and response

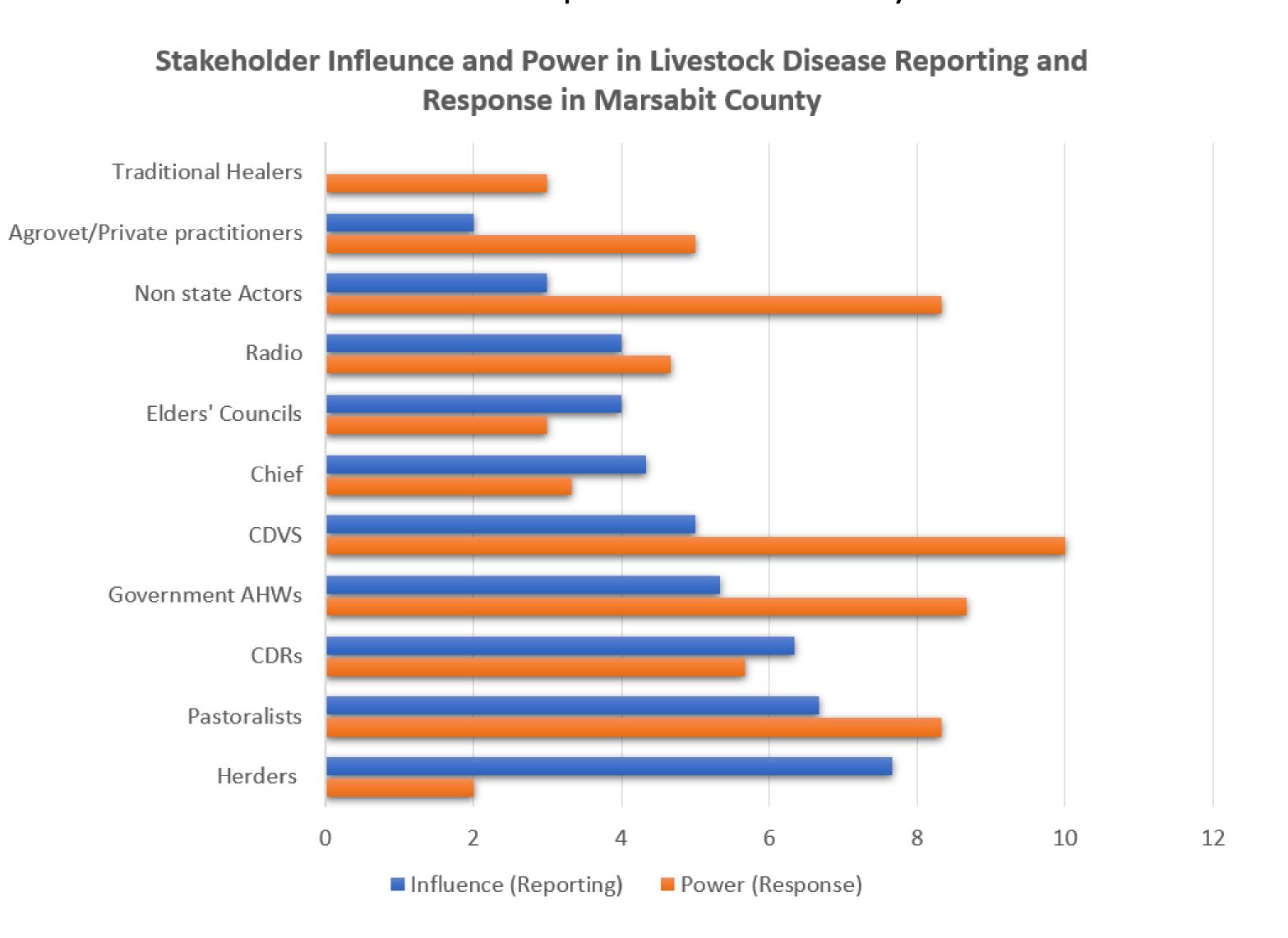
RESULTS

STAKEHOLDER INTERACTION



Legend Orange and purple – Stakeholders at community level Blue and green - Stakeholders at County level and beyond

- Report origin (herder) → owner → traditional experts or drug shop: owner → CDRs/chief → Response (GAHWs).
- Pastoralists (animal Owners), drug shops, private animal health workers, CDRs are central in disease response at community level.



- GAHWs roles
 — mainly mass vaccinations and treatments.
- The County Director of Veterinary Services (CDVS) is central in response as he coordinates pooling resources for mass interventions.
- National Parastatals, NGOs and iNGOs partner and collaborate with the County government to execute mass interventions.

METHODS

- Study area: Kenya, Marsabit County, Laisamis Subcounty, Ngurnt and Laisamis locations
- Study Population: Pastoralists and stakeholders in livestock disease reporting and response
- Data collection



Data Analysis

- Deductive and Inductive coding → Atlas.ti software
- Stakeholder network
 - → Gephi software
- Descriptive statistics and graphs
 - → Microsoft excel

RESULTS

REPORTING DISEASES – METHODS USED



Pastoralists walked, used vehicles, motorbikes, phones and radios



Government Animal Health Workers (GAHWs) used phones, emails and paper based



Community Disease Reporters (CDRs) use Kenya Animal Biosurveillance System (KABS)

RESPONSE TO DISEASES – METHODS USED



CONCLUSIONS

- An effective pastoral disease surveillance system requires all stakeholders
- Community level stakeholders are largely engaged in disease response, their capacity can be developed and resourced more for the benefit of disease response.











