The resources needed to apply this innovation are training and knowledge dissemination on safe milk production and handling practices. While this research was conducted in the Borana region of Ethiopia, the innovation can be adopted by other regions and production systems. An important consideration is the roles women and men play in the production of milk and milk products. In Borana, women were mainly targeted as they manage the production of milk and milk products. Before applying the innovation an in-depth gender analysis is recommended to ensure implementation of the innovation in a gender-sensitive manner.

Milk production in Ethiopia and other East African countries is a large and growing industry due to the nutritional benefits. Pastoral women in Ethiopia are typically in charge of yoghurt production from milk, and they store milk in traditional wooden containers and use smoke to clean them, but little is known about the safety of the yoghurt. Unhygienic milk can harbor a variety of foodborne pathogens and consequently cause diseases in humans pasteurization.

This innovation combines information on ideal milk storage and cleaning practices that minimize foodborne-disease risks while contributing to food security and improved nutrition for livestock keepers and consumers. To develop the innovation effects of smoking method, smoke source (wood type) and container type (traditional versus stainless steel) on coliform bacteria counts significantly in yoghurt were compared. The innovation can be used to improve awareness about the need for hygienic milk and to promote behavior change to improve milk safety.