



The effect of passive surveillance training on animal health parameters in northern Ethiopia

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Principal Investigator

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Collaborating Institutions

- Mekelle University
- Tigray Regional Animal Health Authority
- Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL-VS-APHIS-USDA)

Objective

- 1) Conduct proof-of-concept research on effects of enhancing awareness regarding recognition, reporting and treatment of public and private-good animal diseases.

The Effect of Passive Surveillance Training on Animal Health Parameters

Corrie Brown

Context

- Insufficient reporting from field when animal disease occurs
- Bringing farmers into the reporting system will enhance reporting

Methods

1. 450 farmers and veterinarians in 15 woredas were trained on awareness and reporting,
2. The amount of reporting after training was measured
3. Results were clarified in focus groups

Results

- Learning objectives achieved
- Focus groups indicated significant amount of downstream training

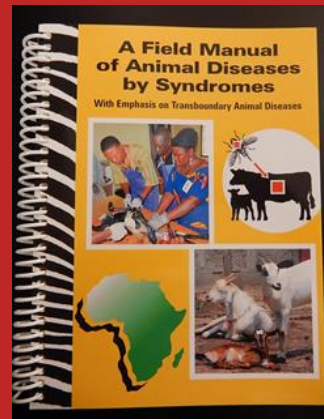
Recommendations

- Peasant Association veterinarians and para veterinarians need to be fully engaged
- Continue training at all levels

Future opportunities

- Ensure complete understanding of all links in reporting chain

Training on animal disease surveillance and reporting resulted in increased knowledge about the importance of reporting transboundary animal diseases, allowing for improved government control.



Sustainability:

UN-FAO Ethiopia translated field manual into all national languages and delivered this training to farmers across the entire country

