

Table 4.2: Improved Livestock Husbandry - Suggested Action Guidelines

	Policy level	Community level
Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review livestock health policies and practices at local and national level • Engage departments of agriculture and/or livestock in identifying nature of the problem and developing appropriate strategies • Support the development of disease surveillance and monitoring systems in livestock and wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using PRA methodology, collaboratively determine appropriate strategies for alleviating the problem, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Improved livestock nutrition (e.g., stall-feeding) ◦ Improved breeds and breeding management ◦ Improved grazing management (e.g., rest-rotation) ◦ Supplying basic vaccination services ◦ Training/capacity building of community veterinary workers ◦ Basic prophylactic measures e.g. vaccination, dusting for internal and external parasites ◦ Training/capacity building of community livestock health and husbandry workers • Develop strategies to benefit wildlife (e.g., grazing land set-asides or avoidance of breeding sites during lambing period) • Determine resources, skills and training required (local and external) • Identify funding sources • Determine or establish community structure for managing the program • Develop funding and business plan

Stakeholders:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government livestock, veterinary and wildlife departments• NGOs• Micro-credit services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Herders/livestock owners• Village association (e.g., women's or herder's group)• Veterinary and animal husbandry workers• NGOs and rural aid agency workers
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