The use of Innovation Platforms to increase vaccination coverage against endemic diseases of livestock in Mali

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Background

Limited participation of farmers and poor monitoring and evaluation of vaccination campaigns; shortage of vaccines in the field; lack of trust in veterinarians by farmers; among other reasons have let to low vaccination coverage for Bovine Contagious Peri-Pneumonia (CBPP), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Bovine/ovine Pastereullosis.

Process of establishment of the IPs

Mapping of the vaccine delivery value chains

Identification of actors and stakeholders involved in the vaccination process of livestock

Objectives

Assess usefulness of engaging actors and stakeholders through Innovation Platforms (IP) on vaccination coverage to identify and address bottlenecks, and assess impact on achieved vaccination coverage.



IP members discussing about action plans in Farakala, Sikasso region

Setting up IPs in 27 project communes



Identification and constraints for implementation of vaccination campaigns by IP members

Producers, traders, transporters, butchers, local promoters of small livestock feed enterprises, milk processors, veterinarians, public and private input and service providers, local NGOs, microfinance institution and local leaders

- Lack of awareness of farmers about vaccination calendars
- Lack of knowledge of farmers about the benefits of vaccination
- Inaccurate census of livestock prior vaccination
- Lack of trust of farmers to the private veterinarians
- Poor coordination and monitoring of vaccination campaigns

Results

- Improved llinkages among livestock vaccine value chain actors
- Improved knowledge of communities about the benefit of vaccination
- Reinforced relations and trust between producers, veterinarians and government authorities.
- Improved accuracy of estimation of animal population to be vaccinated, which allowed better planning and helps avoiding vaccine shortage
- Increased participation of farmers to vaccination, especially women
- Increased vaccination coverage of cattle and small ruminants against CBPP and PPR by of 8% and 10% respectively compared to previous years.



Identification of interventions for tackling constraints

Implementation and

monitoring of

interventions

- Participatory planning and monitoring of vaccination campaigns
- Awareness and sensitization campaigns of farmers about the benefit of vaccination
- Participatory animal population census



Conclusions

IPs proved useful to enhance participation of farmers to vaccination and better coordination among different stakeholders involved in vaccination campaigns. However, efforts need to be sustained to further increase vaccination coverage to achieve levels that are sufficient to control infectious disease.

Vaccination of small ruminants by a private veterinarian in Sikasso region

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The 15th International Symposium of Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics, 12-16th November 2018, Chiang Mai, Thailand.



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