GOOD PRACTICE CASE EXAMPLES –

One Health

NAME OF THE PROJECT	**Joint crop and animal services for smallholder farmers in East Africa**
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Organisation	CABI
Position	Project Manager
Country	Uganda and Kenya
Duration of project	January 2022 – December 2024
Budget/ funding	EUR 89,689 from WTS (The project is also funded by Biovision Foundation and CABI Development Fund)
Short description of organisation	CABI is an international, intergovernmental, not-for-profit organization that improves people's lives worldwide by providing information and applying scientific expertise to solve problems in agriculture and the environment.
Background to the intervention	Crop health and livestock health affect each other, and both impact human health and the environment. However, services for smallholder farmers are often organized according to sectors. This can result in fragmentation of resources. CABI's 'Joint crop and animal services for smallholder farmers in East Africa' project is piloting the delivery of integrated crop and livestock health advisory services in plant health clinics in Uganda and Kenya, with the aim of improving the health and livelihoods of smallholder farming families in East Africa.
Project location (Country, district/state/province)	**Uganda:** Mukono, Buikwe, Kayunga, Luwero, Kagadi and Hoima districts **Kenya:** Trans Nzoia, Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet counties

Objectives	The project's overall goal is to improve the health and livelihoods of East Africans by providing integrated crop and livestock advice services, in a 'One Health' approach. This will enable smallholder farmers in Uganda and Kenya to address major interrelated health and production problems affecting crops, animals, people and the environment. The project targets the following three outcomes: 1. Male and female smallholder farmers access improved crop and animal health advisory services in Uganda and Kenya. 2. Improvement in implementing organisations' knowledge and skills in the principles and approaches of joint crop-animal service delivery. 3. Strengthened multi-stakeholder dialogue on policy, practice and the enabling environment for the joint crop-animal service delivery model and other One Health approaches.
Key activities	• Digitized data collection tools to enable better data capture, analysis and use; provided 12 tablets to clinic staff in Uganda; equipped 49 Ugandan staff (agriculture, veterinary, regulators/ Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries) with skills on data handling and management. • Established a total of 38 joint-crop livestock clinics in Uganda of which 6 clinics are directly supported by the project and 16 supported by the respective districts. • Implemented joint clinics in two counties in Kenya run by individuals from the crop, livestock, veterinary and public health departments. • Trained crop and animal health officers on One Health topics. • Provided information materials for farmers and veterinary staff on One Health topics. • Provided continuous professional development training. Ongoing activities include the following: • Facilitating clinic staff's operation of the crop-livestock clinics, including mobilisation and branding. • Providing tablets for clinic data capture. • Providing kits to veterinary staff in Kenya and Uganda country teams containing items such as thermometers, stethoscopes and weight estimation tapes. • Organising monitoring activities to enable learning for improvement. • Repackaging information materials for farmers and extension staff based on identified topics, and translating them into local languages. • Disseminating materials and creating awareness on specific topics through radio and animal health rallies. • Facilitating animal husbandry and health staff to participate in multi-stakeholder dialogues and advocacy activities, including exploring linkages with public health. • Documenting outcomes and lessons learnt, such as drafting guidelines on the operation of joint clinics for scale-out.

Impact of intervention on animal welfare and livelihoods (including quantitative data where possible)	• In Uganda, setup of 38 joint crop-livestock clinics that have reached 5.532 smallholder farmers (2.153 female, 3.378 male) with advice on both crop and livestock problems, including One Health issues like aflatoxins and misuse of pesticides and drugs. The animal queries received from farmers were 3.267. 44 vaccination sessions were held for 594 dogs and 57 cats against rabies and for 11,000 birds against Newcastle disease. • In Kenya, established 3 clinics that have reached 558 small-holder farmers (184 female, 374 male) who brought 461 animal queries. • Supplied clinic staff with tablets and equipped them with skills in data handling and data management. • Improved farmers' productivity, leading to improved income and food security. • Improved farmers' access to livestock advice services and increased their confidence in veterinary and animal husbandry officers. • Improved farmers' knowledge, skills and management practices for livestock enterprises and pets, in areas such as animal housing, use of laboratory services and infection prevention and control. • Increased farmers' awareness of the harmful impacts on livestock and humans of misusing antibiotics (anti-microbial resistance). • Clinics promoted good animal care practices; enhanced disease surveillance, disease prevention, vaccinations, deworming and safety practices in households and communities; and promoted better implementation of animal welfare initiatives by farmers. • Improved knowledge of One Health issues among extension staff, especially through interdepartmental engagements during clinic sessions. • Promoted mutual learning and collaboration among government and extension staff. • Engaged policymakers and regulators in both countries in Kenya in project activities, promoting sustainability.
Monitoring and evaluation	The project is monitored jointly by CABI, district and ministry partners, through field visits and workshops.
Challenges	• The manual data systems slow down data submission and analysis. There is a need for automated data collection systems that make it faster and easier to analyse data. • There are sometimes insufficient staff at clinic sessions. To more quickly address farmers' queries there should ideally be at least four staff at each clinic session.

Lessons learned	• The joint crop-livestock clinic approach is cost-effective as a disease surveillance tool. • The approach is useful for educating farmers and for disease management. • The approach improves farmers' (especially smaller-scale farmers') access to veterinary services. • The approach can aid in needs assessments relating to livestock health and production, which can improve planning and delivery of services. • The approach promotes information sharing, leading to better understanding of crop, livestock, animal, human and environmental health issues of concern in communities. • Issues that prevent farmers receiving quality extension services include unclear and conflicting sectoral mandates, inadequate human resources, and lack of simple and consolidated One Health messaging. • If institutional structures (e.g. community health volunteers and sectoral extension services) are well coordinated this can help build synergy and a holistic and sustainable consideration of One Health issues.
Source documents and photos (include reports and/or relevant organisational website if possible)	https://www.cabi.org/projects/joint-crop-and-livestock-services-for-smallholder-farmers/

Success Story

The joint crop-livestock services under the banner 'One health project' has introduced a new model to addressing the interconnected issues of crops, animals, public health and the environment with an integrated approach. This holistic one-stop shop for services to communities is a positive approach compared to when the various departments used to address issues, while only focusing on their functions alone.

Farmers are satisfied with the joint services approach, because they can receive advice and information from one desk, without having to move from one office to the next seeking the services.

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Furthermore, the officers report it to function as an 'alert system' of various health issues, thus enabling them to institute measures to address the issues before they cause too much damage and loss. A few months back, this approach highlighted the outbreak of Bluetongue disease in livestock in the Marigat community of Baringo County, Kenya. The county mobilized resources from partners, and instituted measures to successfully address it.

Another success of the project is a joint crop-livestock advisory services manual. The project also trained officers from 3 counties on animal welfare using the WTS Guidelines for Animal Welfare leading to the development of Standard Operating Procedures on animal welfare that will be used for any livestock production related work further on.