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Zoonoses and Food Hygiene News, published four times a year, provides a medium for disseminating technical information on matters related to zoonoses and food hygiene generated in the world, particularly in Nepal. The editors welcome submissions on these topics with appropriate illustrations and references. The views and opinions expressed in the News are those of the authors.

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IMPACT ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF URBAN ECO-SYSTEM HEALTH PROJECT WARDS NO. 19 & 20 OF KMC.

1. Introduction:

Impact Assessment workshop on the achievement of urban ecosystem health project phase - II wards 19 and 20 of Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) was organized from 26-27 December 2004 by National Zoonoses and Food Hygiene Research Centre (NZFHRC) Chagal Kathmandu, Nepal. This workshop was based on participatory impact assessment approach. The concept of Participatory Impact Assessment is not new. Participatory Impact assessment draws from 20 years of participatory research traditions, including Participatory Action Research (PAR), Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) including Participatory Urban Appraisal (PUA) and farming system research (FSR) or Farming Participatory Research (FPR). Some of these initial efforts to experiment with participatory approaches were supported by NGOs/ INGOs.

By the 1980s, concepts of participatory assessment had already entered the policy-making domain of larger donor agencies and development organizations. Outside the field of development, Participatory Assessment can also trace its beginnings in private sector where there has been growing appreciation for individual and organizational learning.

While interest in constructing Participatory Assessment processes is growing, it must be noted that there are still many local forms of participatory assessment that go unrecognized, as they are often regarded as commonplace practice and part of daily activity. Community and CBOs have long been monitoring and evaluating their work, developing their own procedures for recording and analyzing information and using that information for making decisions.

Interest in participatory assessment is also partly a reflection of the international development community's dissatisfaction with conventional approaches to M&E, particularly in the last decade. Arguments against the commonly practiced 'top-down' approaches. While there are many variations of conventional M&E, it has been characterized as oriented solely to the needs of the funding agencies and policy makers. Many argue that conventional approaches attempt to produce information that is 'objective', 'value-free' and 'quantifiable'; hence, outsiders are usually contracted to carry out the evaluation for the sake of maintaining 'objectivity'.

Stakeholders directly involved in, or affected by the very development activities meant to benefit them have little or no input in the evaluation- either in determining questions asked or types of information obtained, or in defining measures of 'success'.

In response to these problems and criticism of conventional M&E, news of monitoring and evaluating development interventions have evolved. These innovative approaches aim to make M&E more participatory and effective by including a wider range of stakeholders at every stage of the process.

Furthermore, participatory assessment can serve as a tool for self-assessment. It strives to be an internal learning process that enables people to reflect on experience, examine present realities, revisit objectives, and define future strategies by recognizing different needs of stakeholders and negotiating their diverse claims and interests. The Participatory Assessment process is also flexible and adaptive to local context and constantly changing circumstances and concerns of stakeholders. By encouraging stakeholder participation beyond data gathering, Participatory monitoring and evaluation is self-reliance in decision-making and problem solving.

2. Objectives:

The overall objective of the workshop was to find the positive impacts, weaknesses and the recommendations for the future of the program launched in the past the specific objectives of the workshop were as follows:

1. To appraise the impact of Policy influence at the Community, Regional or National level.
2. To find out the different activities launched by this project related to development.
3. To find out the program launched related to research and capacity building by the project in the past.

4. To find the benefited target group launched different activities by the project.
5. To find the new innovation and the impact in commercial sector.
6. To find Impacts on individual researcher and outsider researcher due to different activities launched by the project.

3. Methodology:

Altogether, there were 22 participants from different stakeholders representing ward No. 19 & 20 of KMC. They were directly involved in the different activities of the project launched by NZFHRC. The workshop methodology was based on Participatory learning method in the context of urban development. The participants were fully encouraged and stimulated to express their inherent ideas, views and share their experience and to come up with new ideas and visions. The participants took part in the discussion freely, frankly and openly. The following methodologies were used during the training:

- Group work and discussion.
- Brainstorming.
- Experience sharing.
- Presentation of the group work.

4. Results:

The following results have been pointed out at the end of two days workshop by the participants of the workshop on the six different main topics.

4.1 POLICYWISE INFLUENCE AT DIFFERENT LEVEL

4.1.1 Policy influence at the Community, Regional or National level. These impacts have been seen on the following main topics with regarded to:

- Drinking water.
- Garbage Disposal and Management.
- Health.
- Food.
- Street Vendor.
- Squatters.
- Humane Slaughtering.
- City Planning.

4.1.2 Policy Wise Influence On Different Activities Are:

- There is an improvement in throwing garbage in Bishnumati due to policy of KMC.
- There is a policy for dumping the garbage in proper way in Kathmandu Valley.
- There is a change notification in existing in food law.
- An awareness has created to the planners to settle the squatters, street vendors, small tea shop and others and their constitutions were developed.
- An awareness has created to the planners to plan the meat shop for slaughtering and distribution.
- Construction of Garden in the bank of Bishnumati River.
- There is a change in food law and every one has provided training on it.
- Construction of Constitution of Sweeper Association to make them self sustained so that it change the attitude of

general people that this is not only the profession of Sweepers.

- An act has constructed to implement different law regarding food, meat, garbage and others and which is going to be implement very soon.
- Squatters have identified and are recommended to provide the essential documents.
- The Patan Court has ordered to implement the Meat act massively.
- Meat marketing and Slaughter house has build at Kalanki in Kathmandu.
- There is an attitude formation in within KMC to work in a Collaborative way.
- The constitution for different stakeholder such as Street vendor, Squatter and sweeper association has formed to register under local government.

4.1.3 Weaknesses:

The following weaknesses were found on the policywise Influence:

- Polluted water has been distributed by the corporation.
- Implementation strategy for meat test is weak and not enforced yet.
- Although slaughterhouse has built, but still slaughtering practices are seen here and there.
- The implementation part in imposing food law is weak.
- Although there is a constitution for different stakeholders such as street vendors and others has not been register yet.
- Lack of monitoring in selling quality meat.
- Although garbage is being collected but there should be a concrete policy for disposal.
- There is lack of implementing the rule and regulation for conservation of Bishnumati river.
- All the people are not fully aware about the program.
- The lower caste is not fully involved in the program.
- There is lacking in implementing the rule and regulations related to Street vendor, Sweeper Association and hotel management.

4.1.4 Recommendation:

The following recommendations were proposed for future activities on policy wise influence:

All the concern authorities should be serious and have to implement all the rule and regulation made by KMC or Government to fulfill the gap and weaknesses.

- There is an Act related to food law, but there is lacking of implementation and also there should be massive awareness program for this.
- All the Acts should be implemented instantly.
- There is an encouragement for small meat seller to construct small slaughterhouses.
- There should be a good coordination and cooperation among district health offices.
- There is a system for utilizing the resources of KMC and other for environment conservation.
- The Food Act should be implemented effectively.
- There is a need of pressure group to settle squatters.
- There is also need to form a pressure group to manage the street vendors.

(To be continued in next issue)

शहरी वातावरणीय स्वास्थ्य परियोजना लाई अझ प्रभावकारी बनाउन निम्न सल्लाह र सुझावहरू गोष्ठीबाट पारीत भएका थिए ।

- कुचीकारहरूले अहिले जस्तो मद्दत पाइरहेको छ, त्यस्तै पछि सम्म पनि पाइरहोस ।
- जुनोशिसको कार्यक्रमलाई अझ प्रभावकारी रूपमा अगाडि बढाउन कुनै पनि वडाको एकमात्र क्लब वा संघ संस्थालाई पार्टनर बनाएर कार्यक्रम गरेको खण्डमा अझ राम्रो हुनेछ ।
- कार्यक्रमको अलावा अवलोकन भ्रमणको व्यवस्था हुनु पर्ने र राम्रो काम गर्नेलाई पुरस्कृत गर्नुपर्ने ।
- यहाँबाट जे जति पनि कार्यक्रमहरू संचालन गरिएका छन् त्यसलाई (Follow-up) गर्दै जानुपर्ने हुन्छ ।
- वडा १९ र २० मा रहेका अशिक्षित अथवा जनचेतना नभएका व्यक्तिहरूलाई तालिम दिनुपर्ने ।
- यहाँ संस्थामा तालिम लिएका कुराहरूलाई कसरी व्यावहारिक रूपमा लागू गर्न सकिन्छ त्यसबारे पनि तालिम दिए राम्रो हुन्थ्यो।
- क्लबमा भएका व्यक्तिहरूलाई सीपमूलक कार्यको बारेमा तालिम भएमा बढी प्रभावकारी हुने थियो ।
- जुनोशिस बुलेटिन नेपाली भाषामा हुनुपर्ने ।
- स्वास्थ्य क्लिनिकलाई बढीभन्दा बढी परिचालन गर्नुपर्ने र त्यस स्वास्थ्य क्लिनिकमा एक जना दक्ष डाक्टरको व्यवस्था गरिदिनुमा अझ राम्रो हुने थियो ।
- पानी जाँच सम्बन्धी कार्य घरघरमा गएर संकलन गरी जाँच गर्नु पर्ने ।
- स्वास्थ्य शिविर चाडोभन्दा चाँडो हुनुपर्ने ।
- जुनोशिसमा प्रस्तुत भएको सरोकारवालाका कार्यक्रमहरू कहिले कसरी गर्ने हो त्यसको कमिटीलाई नै डाकेर छलफल गर्ने, निर्देशन दिने र तालिम दिने ।
- जुनोशिस द्वारा अनुसन्धान गरी तयार भएको रिपोर्ट आदि स्थानीय पत्रपत्रिकामा लेख सहित प्रकाशित गर्नुपर्ने ।
- शैक्षिक भ्रमण को आयोजना गर्नुपर्दछ ।
- सरोकारवालाको कमिटीमा पनि वडागत संयोजक तोकेर आफ्नो वडागत कार्यक्रम बनाउने । साथै उक्त कार्यक्रमलाई सफल पार्नमा बेला बेलामा बैठक बस्ने ।
- जुनोशिसले क्लिनिक, क्लब आदि संस्थालाई दिएको सामानहरू समुदायको लागि प्रयोग गरिरहेको छ कि छैन भनेर अनुगमन गर्नु पर्ने ।
- यस संस्थाले प्रदान गरेको तालिम र प्रमाणपत्रले तिनको वृत्ति विकासमा मद्दत होस् ।
- यस संस्थाबाट वर्षदिनमा भएका कार्यहरू मनन गरी हेर्दा निकै उपलब्धिमूलक देखियो ।
- हाल संशोधन भै आएको नियमको कार्यान्वयनमा विशेष पहल गर्ने ।
- सरुवा रोगबारे क्लिनिकसँग समन्वय गरेर एक दिने गोष्ठीहरू आयोजना गर्ने ।
- चेतना अभिवृद्धि गर्ने कार्यक्रम गर्न सरोकारवालाहरूलाई अभिप्रेरित गर्ने ।

- समय समयमा रेबिज सुई लगाई भुस्याहा कुकुर नियन्त्रण गर्नु पर्ने ।
- विष्णुमती खोलाका किनारमा रहेको कवाडीहरूलाई फोहर नगर्न दबाव दिनु पर्ने र विष्णुमती खोला (रामघाट) किनारमा पार्क निर्माण गर्नु पर्ने ।
- समय-समयमा सरसफाई कुचीकारहरूको स्वास्थ्य परिक्षण गर्नु पर्ने ।
- बगैचामा भएको फोहरमैलाको समाधान गर्ने तथा स्याहारसंभार गरिनु पर्ने ।
- खोलामा भएको तथा त्यहा फ्यालिएको मल तथा ढलको निकास हुनु पर्ने ।
- खाने पानीको समस्या भएको छ, त्यसको समाधान हुनु पर्ने ।
- सुकुम्बासीहरूलाई अझ थप निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य उपचार गर्नु पर्ने तथा औषधी वितरण गरिनु पर्ने । निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य उपचारमा मुटुको रोगीलाई निःशुल्क विरामी जाँच, दमका विरामीहरूलाई पनि निःशुल्क जाँच तथा औषधी वितरण गर्नु पर्ने ।
- जुनोसिसले हाम्रो २० वडा क्लिनिकलाई छिटो संचालन गर्न सहयोग गर्नुपर्ने ।
- जुनोसिसले १९ र २० वडामा धेरै सहयोग गरिरहेको नै छ र अझ बढी तालिमहरू दिएर सहयोग गर्नु पर्ने ।
- Stakeholders Implementing Co-ordination Committee लाई सक्रिय बनाउनु पर्ने ।
- विष्णुमती बचाउका लागि Advocacy Movement चलाइनु पर्ने ।
- प्रकाशन तथा बुलेटिनहरू नेपाली भाषामा प्रकाशित गरि सबै सरोकारवाला संघ, संस्थाहरूलाई पनि वितरण गरिदिनु भए राम्रो हुने थियो र बुलेटिनहरू टोल टोलमा वितरण भए भावी कार्यक्रम र उपलब्धिहरू सर्वसाधारण समक्ष पुग्ने थियो ।
- नाबालक तथा असहाय, टुहुरा, बालबालिकाहरू र पिछडिएका वा श्रीमानबाट छाडी अलपत्र परेका बेसहराहरूलाई संरक्षण गर्ने तथा शिक्षा दीक्षा, स्वास्थ्य आदि सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमको व्यवस्था लागू गर्नु पर्ने ।
- होटल समूहलाई होटल तालिमको व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्ने साथै होटल समूहको संगठनलाई संगठित बनाएर संगठन दर्ता गरिदिनु पर्ने ।
- स्वस्थकर खाद्यान्न उत्पादन र बिक्रीवितरण र उपभोग गर्न गराउन जन चेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम ल्याउनुपर्छ ।
- यस सेन्टरका विभिन्न सरोकारवाला समूहहरू छन् । यिनीहरूमा सडक पेटी, सुकुम्बासी, कुचीकार सानो संस्था हो जुन दर्ता पनि भएको छैन । यसको विकासका बाटोहरू खोलेको छ र विकासक्रमलाई तपाइको मद्दत चाहिन्छ ।
- Upgrade training दिनुभएको भए हामी आभारी हुने थियौ । जस्तै (Public health सम्बन्धी)
- तपाईंहरूले जुन Lab सम्बन्धी तालिम दिनुभयो त्यो अति नै राम्रो छ तर समय अवधि छोटो भएकाले अलि गाह्रो जस्तो महसुस भयो ।
- १९ वडा क्लिनिकमा भवन निर्माण सम्पन्न भैसकेपछि यस संस्थाबाट केही टेक्नीसियन समेत दिई सहयोग गर्नुपर्ने ।
- NZFHRC बाट हुने हरेक कार्यमा नेपाल मासु व्यवसायी समितिले सहयोग गर्ने वचनबद्धता यहाँसमक्ष गरेको जानकारी गराउन चाहान्छौं

**INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE (IFS)
GRANT PROJECT ON VALIDATION OF DIAGNOSTIC
TECHNIQUES FOR PORCINE CYSTICERCOSIS IN
NEPAL:**

Project Period: September 2004 to August 2005.

Objective:

1. To evaluate and compare four diagnostic methods for porcine cysticercosis in Nepal

Methodology:

Study area: The study will be conducted in outer within 35 wards of Kathmandu city.

Sample size: Seventy pigs between age group 3 months to one year.

Sample size determination: With the acceptance of pig owners, thirty-five will be pigs identified with lingual porcine cysticercosis and the same number of lingual negative pigs will be bought from the owners.

Sampling procedure: Pigs will be examined for Cysticercosis by lingual visualisation and palpation. The pig will be restrained in its lateral recumbence and the head in stabilized by the use of a pig snare. The mouth will be opened by the aid of a wooden rod twisted across the upper and lower jaw and the tongue will be gently pulled out using a piece of gauze/cotton cloth. The surface of the exposed tongue will then be inspected for the presence of *T. solium* cyst, which will be documented by digital camera photography.

Blood collection: Blood will be collected from each of the 70 pigs using vacutainer syringes and blood collection tubes. The sera will be separated and frozen, and tested for antigen and antibody.

Pig slaughtering: After lingual inspection and blood collection, all pigs will be transported to and slaughtered at a slaughterhouse located at different part of Kathmandu particularly ring road side. Post mortem, all relevant organs including the tongue, neck, diaphragm, neck muscles will be

thoroughly examined for *T. solium* cysts and the number of cyst in the organs will be counted by visual inspection. The cysts will be preserved in 70% ethanol and kept at 5°C.

Antigen and antibody testing:

Cyst fluid and pig sera will be tested for antigen and antibody (immunodiagnosis) of porcine cysticercosis. The test will be carried out in collaboration with either Dr. Akira Ito's lab Department of Parasitology, Asahikawa Medical College, Japan or Dr. Anna Oomen, Neurochemistry Laboratory, Department of Neurological Science, Christain Medical Collage, Vellor, India. The result of serology testing will be compared to those of lingual examination and post mortem examination to assess the sensitivity and specificity of the diagnostic test.

**RABIES CONTROL CAMPAIGN IN BUTWAL AND
SIDDHARTHANAGAR MUNICIPALITIES OF RUPANDEHI
DISTRICT LUMBINI ZONE:**

This project is being carried out from February to July 2005. Mass awareness programme has been completed and dog vaccination will be done during the month of April and May 2005. This project was supported by Donative Unit for Rabies Vaccine to Nepal (DURVN) Tokyo, Japan.

NEWS:

1. **Dr. D. D. Joshi and Minu Sharma of this centre will be participating in the "1st International Parasitic Disease Update Conference, In Jakarta Indonesia. Dr. Joshi will present a paper on " Taeniasis and Cysticercosis in Nepal" and Minu Sharma will present a poster paper on "Socio-Demographic Aspect of Pig Farmers which are Proven Positive for Taeniasis/Cysticercosis". April 14-19, 2005.**
2. **K.D.M.A. Research Award for the year 2061 (2005)**

Please kindly submit your research work paper on allergy for trust award consideration by the end of May 2005 to KDMART office Chagal, G.P.O. Box 1885, Kathmandu, Nepal, Phone: 4270667 and Fax 4272694. This award was established by Dr. D.D. Joshi in 2049 B.S. on the memory of his wife, the late Mrs. Kaushilya Devi Joshi. The award includes a grant of NRs. 10,001 with certificate.

**From: Zoonoses & Food Hygiene News, NZFHRC
P.O. Box 1885, Tahachal, Kathmandu, Nepal.**

TO:

Dr/Mr/Ms

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