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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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- ☞ News

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

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4.2 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

4.2.1 Development Impact at the Community, Regional or National level have seen on the following main topic (15,16,17):

- Squatter Settlement.
- Use and distribution of First Aid Box.
- Use and distribution of water storage tank.
- Health checkup and stool, urine tests.
- Awareness raising.
- Identification of water resources and their test and treatment.
- Garbage Disposal and Management.
- Shelter for Buffalo before slaughtering.
- Stakeholder identification & formation of their constitution.
- Institutional Development.
- Sell and distribution of fresh meat.
- Distribution of solar lamp.

4.2.2 The following development impact have seen in the project activities:

- ❖ Distribution of solar light to squatters family who do not have electricity.
- ❖ There is decrease in littering.
- ❖ Rabies vaccination has given to domestic pet dogs and community dogs.
- ❖ Stool test of dog has been tested and treated positive ones.
- ❖ There is fastness in building the slaughterhouse.
- ❖ Distribution of water tank in ward, clubs and school.

- ❖ Provided equipment for water test to community urban health clinic ward 19 & 20 of KMC.
- ❖ Laboratory materials have been provided to ward clinics.
- ❖ There is water test time to time.
- ❖ There is construction of garden in the bank of Bishnumati River.
- ❖ Meat sellers have settle and managed somehow.
- ❖ Emphasis has given to manage the street vendor and small tea shops and quality of food has increased.
- ❖ Awareness raised related to health.
- ❖ Distribution of safe and clean meat.
- ❖ Use of safe slaughtering house.
- ❖ Special attention to Squatters and sweepers are given.
- ❖ Awareness has increased in using safe and clean drinking water.
- ❖ Work has been going on in an easy way due to different skillful and awareness training.
- ❖ NZFHRC has coordinated to build the park at ward 19 & 20.
- ❖ NZFHRC has coordinated to build the road from Paropkar to Kankeshwori at ward 19 & 20.
- ❖ NZFHRC has coordinated to build the Gravel road from Paropkar to Teku.
- ❖ NZFHRC has recommended to cover the open sewerage through workshop.
- ❖ NZFHRC has recommended to build a compost plant during the humane slaughtering training.
- ❖ NZFHRC has coordinated to develop Kumari vegetable market at ward 20.
- ❖ Displaced the open slaughter into servicing center.
- ❖ NZFHRC has coordinated to build the health center at ward 19.
- ❖ Use and distribution of first Aid box.
- ❖ NZFHRC has coordinated to build public toilets.
- ❖ Participated, launched and financially supported to the different programs such as blood donation, vaccination, eye camp, water test.

4.2.3 Weakness:

The following weaknesses have seen in development impact:

- Lack of material in managing the garbage.
- Lack of commitment in the local government.
- Street dogs are not vaccinated and control.
- There is not arrangement of mobile group for water testing.
- There is not any arrangement for protecting the garden.
- Number of stakeholder is limited.
- All the caste and ethnic groups are not involved.
- Monitoring process is slow.
- The information about program is sometime not suitable.

4.2.4 Recommendations:

The following recommendations have been proposed:

- There should be fencing surrounding the Ramghat area to protect the garden.
- A bridge should be constructed at Ramghat.

- No one stop to throw the garbage in the river from slaughtering house.
- The project on Bishnumati link road should be completed.
- The ward clinic of 19 should be constructed immediately.
- More programs related to environment and sanitation should be launched & compost plant should be constructed.
- More small and medium slaughterhouses should be constructed.

4.3 RESEARCH AND CAPACITY BUILDING:

4.3.1 Research Capacity Building at the Individual, Institutional or National level have been seen on the following topics:

- Project designing.
- Institutional development of Clubs (Technical and financial).
- Training on awareness raising.
- Research on the status of water resources.
- SAS Training and training on Food.
- Training on meat processing and distribution.
- Training on humane slaughtering.
- PUA/PLA and Gender training.
- Training on laboratory for stool, Blood, Urine & water test.
- Institutional building of Clinics.

4.3.2 Research and capacity building activities are:

- Research on Zoonotic diseases like Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis, Brucellosis other parasitic, gastro intestinal diseases.
- Research on Rabies.
- Research on different food items – milk, meat.
- Training on water test all sources used by the community.
- Training on Gender.
- Training on Participatory Urban Appraisal (PUA).
- Training on Social System Analysis (SAS).
- Training on to identify the urban poor.
- Data collection on the use of pure drinking water.
- Research on environmental aspects of Bishnumati River.
- Training on Humane Animal Slaughtering and Meat Marketing Management.
- Research on Social aspects of life such as population, education employment etc.
- Research on different sources of water and waterborne diseases.
- Research on different food items.
- Training on to identify the urban poor.
- Research on the status of different caste and ethnic groups.
- Status different NGOs and INGOs in ward no 19 & 20.
- Training on water test and basic training on laboratory.
- First annual workshop.
- School health survey has been completed.
- Project planning and need identification training to the teachers of different school of ward 19 & 20.

4.3.3 Weakness:

The following weaknesses have been seen in research and capacity building:

- Although there has been research on zoonotic diseases, but it has not reached yet to the target community overall.
- Although there has been research on waterborne diseases, but it has not reached yet to the target community
- The time for Rabies vaccination program is not enough
- There is no mechanism to mobilize the trained manpower, specially in the case of water

- Gender training is provided to only limited persons
- The trained manpower on PUA has not been mobilized properly
- SAS training is limited to only few persons
- Although, urban poor has been identified, yet there is not any concrete program for them
- Although the water spring has identified, yet it has not treated
- Although a lot of research has been done but not even a single concrete action has implemented in regards to Bishnumati River protection from pollution
- Although a lot of research has been done on humane slaughtering, but not any modern slaughter house has been build so far in the ward 19 & 20
- Training on humane slaughtering is not sufficient
- Lack of feedback (Local Community)
- The information regarding different ethnics group is not concrete
- The rule and regulation regarding food act is not implemented properly
- Lack of follow-up of different trainings
- Follow –up of different ongoing activities
- The information flow is not sufficient
- Follow-up training regarding humane slaughtering (only 4 days)
- ELISA test is going on but it is not sufficient

4.3.4 Recommendations:

The following recommendations have been seen in research and capacity building:

- Duration of the trainings should be increased (Laboratory)
- Duration of Rabies vaccination should be increased
- Need to do follow-up of different trainings
- Need to conduct upgrade trainings specially to clinic personnel
- Preference should be given to the available time of the stakeholders
- There must be involvement of real policy makers
- There is a need for regular monitoring of the program
- There should be some kind of financial support to the needy program
- Different rule and regulation regarding health service should be provided
- There is need of conducting the different health checkup camp
- There is need of conduction of different trainings to the volunteers of clinic
- Duration of the trainings should be increased (Humane Slaughtering) and it should be more practical
- The involvement of meat seller should be in such training
- The knowledge and skill gained during PUA training should be utilized properly
- Basic laboratory training should be provided to all the stakeholders
- The act related to safe drinking water should be implemented
- The act related to food and meat should be implemented
- There is a follow-up of gender training
- The report of baseline survey should be published instantly
- The problems of school should be addressed properly
- The program left during the first annual workshop should be implemented

4.4 REACH ON RESEARCH:

4.4.1 Reach on Research Activities have seen on the following main topics (18):

- People at the community - who has been reached in the project activities? How many people and how they got information?
- Gender, caste and ethnic groups.
- Change in their attitude and behavior of the people.
- Relevant potential influence towards development goals.

To know about above-mentioned topics the following questions were asked to the different stakeholders:

- Who are the beneficiaries?
- How Access in the program?
- How did you get the information regarding access
- What were the major changes (Attitude, food habit, dealing.....)?
- All the caste and ethnic groups same or different?
- Innovation and Commercialization of research at the Community, regional or national level

4.4.2 Who were the beneficiaries?

- Meat entrepreneurs (Few)
- Local clubs (Maruhiti, Nhupucha, Youngstar)
- Ward office (19 & 20) and Urban clinics (19 & 20)
- Squatters society (Ramghat, Dokhaya and Kohiti)
- Street vendor and Sweepers Association
- Small tea shop and hotel
- Local schools and Local residents
- Policy makers (Ministry of Health, KMC & Ministry of Law etc.) and Religious people
- Mostly youth (25-50 Years of age)

4.4.3 How Access in the program?

- Through Nepal Khadgi Sewa Samittee and Nepal Masu Byabasaya Samittee Meat entrepreneurs
- Through ward offices, NZFHRC
- Through beneficiaries and different media
- Through different trainings and different activities of test

4.4.4 How did you get the information regarding access?

- Through NZFHRC, ward offices and different stakeholders
- Through different media
- Through clinic and ward
- Through different organizations

4.4.5 What were the major changes (Attitude, food habit, dealing.....)?

- Raised awareness for having rabies vaccination to their pet animals
- Raised awareness regarding different test before selling the meat and it should be clean and safe
- Raised awareness regarding to have a safe humane slaughtering
- Have tried to drink safe and pure drinking water
- Using clean dress and proper hygiene
- Less discrimination among different caste and groups
- Personality development and Know each other closely
- Have build capacity to identify their needs and problems
- Knew the techniques to prioritize
- Change in attitude and behavior
- Developed their coordination capacity

4.5 INNOVATIONS AND COMMERCIALIZATION OF RESEARCH:

4.5.1 Innovation and Commercialization of research at the Community, regional or national level have been seen on the following main topics:

- Meat processing and meat marketing plants with cold storage.
- Construction of Slaughterhouses (Small, Medium and big size within Kathmandu Valley and in the project area).
- Compost plant proposed and searching for donor agencies.
- Handicrafts from animal bones.
- Bone mill construction and plant establishment.
- Hide and skin plant submission.

4.5.2 Innovation and commercialization of research at the community, regional or national level activities are:

- More proposals on construction of Slaughterhouses are being developed by different entrepreneurs and looking for fund.
- More proposals on preparation of compost plants are under construction & looking for fund.
- Handicrafts from bone are a new concept and two such factories are already in operation making button etc.
- Business started on garbage like recycling of plastic, broken grasses and paper.

4.6 IMPACTS ON INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHER:

4.6.1 Number of following questions on impacts on individual researcher were raised and answered:

- Did they approach research problems differently as a result of this collaboration?
 - Yes NZFHRC staffs have approached research problems and try to solve like diagnosis and control of different Zoonotic diseases and public health and environment problems.
- Did they design the research methodology differently as a result of this collaboration?
 - Yes NZFHRC staffs have designed the research methodology with participatory action research approach with the different stakeholders collaboration which was very effective.
- What is their perspective on the benefits of collaborative research for development?
 - It was highly perspective on the benefits of collaborative research for ecosystem health development.
- Dissemination of research: were their publications or co-publication, participation in international conference as a result of this project.
 - Project outcomes reports have been published in book form with ISBN number given. These books have been distributed to several related needy institutions and university libraries.
 - Several research papers have been developed and presented to different national and international conferences, seminar, workshop and training programmes. Some of the papers were published in reputed international journals like Acta Tropica, Asian Tropical Medical Journal etc.
- Did the initial research project led to additional research funding?

- Yes we received following additional research funding for other activities proposed from this urban ecosystem project:
 - i. Water quality testing and management of the community supported by Ford Foundation, Win Rock International and IDRC, Canada-a joint project.
 - ii. Rabies control programme supported by Donative Unit for Rabies Vaccine to Nepal Tokyo, Japan.
 - iii. Humane Slaughtering and Meat Marketing Management Training project. Supported by Humane Society International Washington DC USA.
 - iv. Food Safety Research Programme. Supported by USAID Washington DC and Tufts University USA.
 - v. Research Study on Porcine Cysticercosis in Nepal. Supported by International Foundation for Science (IFS) Sweden.
 - vi. Welfare Assessment of Wildlife Animals and Birds in Zoo of Kathmandu Nepal. Supported by World Society for Protection of Animals (WSPA), London, UK

trained by the project and need further upgrade training in clinical aspects.

IV. Reach on Research:

Only selected stakeholders are involved all the time in the project activities, hence there is need of involvements of other community people too to expand the research activities. In this regards there is need to develop further mechanism to involve marginalized and those people who are out of development. The communication and information flow are in a regular basis through the simplest media. The news bulletin should be in either local language or Nepali language so that the participation of community people can be raised.

V. Innovation and Commercialization of research at the Community, regional or national level:

A compost plant and slaughterhouse is under construction in this regard, but there are a lot of possibilities, since there are a lot of meat entrepreneurs in the project are and they are producing a lot of bones. These bones can be used in different handicrafts industries at local level. Hence it will be a great and very contributing idea to establish such craft industries at local level by the initiation of local residents.

VI. Impacts on individual researcher:

In this regards in the beginning the nature of the project was some how more technical. Later on while working with the community, there is a felt need to implement the activities in a participatory way and hence the previous working style was modified and changed into new concept that is in a participatory way. Also there is a program steering community formed by community itself to run the project smoothly, but there is need to work and mobilize effectively to success the project activities.

NEWS:

1. 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 September 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.

CONCLUSIONS:

I. Policy wise Influence:

There is certainly change in the policy of different items such as food act, garbage disposal, slaughtering, processing of mean and it products. Hence to make change in such situation, all the planners of KMC and concerned authority have to take part in the different activities so that the implementation part is stronger than current situation. Hence the resident of this location have access in safe and hygiene products, and can prevent from most health problems. In conclusion the implementation part must be stronger.

II. Development Impact:

Overall the development impacts on the residents of those wards are very positive, should try to involve those people who are marginalized and deprived in the community. In this regards it will be great if there is some short of financial support in constructing small and medium level slaughterhouse in respective wards.

III. Research and Capacity Building:

What have been doing by the project in these regards is very effective and helpful for the people of this area. But what have been providing is not sufficient and also there is a need of such mechanism to follow -up on regular basis of the implemented activities. There is also a felt need to mobilize the manpower

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TO:

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