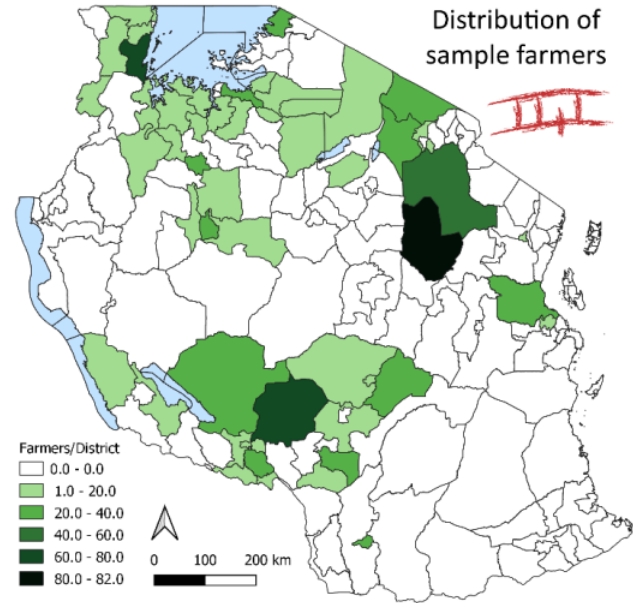


Context

- The ITM vaccine has been shown to effectively establish immunity against East-Coast-fever
- Little is known about how ITM changes farm performance and impacts livelihoods
- Data collected by cross-sectional survey of 1000 cattle keepers in Tanzania (2017).



Our innovative approach

- Comparison of cattle keepers with contrasting ITM vaccination status: **several years** of vaccination experience, **just started** with vaccination, **not vaccinating** (matched with “just-started”)
- Regression models assess influence of ITM



Ear-tags as evidence for life-long immunity against ECF after ITM vaccination



POVERTY REDUCTION, LIVELIHOODS & JOBS

Providing evidence for the impact of the ITM vaccine

- ITM is a major ILRI contribution to animal health in Africa
- Evidence of the impact of livestock innovations is scarce

Results

Vaccination increases

- Share of calves in herds & milk yields
 - Revenue per animal & household income
- But, this study cannot show improvements in
- whole farm productivity & diet diversity

Future steps

- Provide information to Tanzanian authorities for strengthening ITM distribution
- Engage with local authorities in Tanzania for greater support of ITM provision
- Implement similar study in Kenya



Partners

GALVmed

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries,
Government of the United Republic of Tanzania



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Livestock

LLAFS

Nils Teufel, Luke Korir, Henry Kiara
Jim Hammond, Mark van Wijk
n.teufel@cgiar.org



INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE



The CGIAR Research Program on Livestock thanks all donors & organizations which globally support its work through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund. cgiar.org/funders



This document is licensed for use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence. June 2020