

COMMUNITY ANIMAL HEALTH WORKERS AS AGENTS OF POSITIVE CHANGE IN AFRICAN RURAL LIVESTOCK COMMUNITIES: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Community-Based Animal Health Workers (CBAHW) are persons who perform a limited range veterinary tasks as defined by the statutory body in a given country. This paper is a review of history of the place of Community Animal Health Workers as agents of positive change in provision of relevant veterinary service to African Rural Livestock Communities. BE independence, many Veterinary services in Nigeria, Uganda, Sudan, Botswana, Tanzania northern Somalia used trained livestock herders as vaccinators, or reporters of dis outbreaks. Following Independence in Africa, there was a lull in the use of primary level workers for over 10 years as new African Governments formally trained their own Veterinary and other types of workers From 1976, the use of primary Veterinary workers in Africa resume in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia, The common feature of these projects was greater use of people to identify key problems, select people for training as animal health workers and SUI these workers via schemes. Hence communities began to participate more fully in the design delivery of services. Using the principle of community based approaches developed by NI the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) began to use CBAHW to vaccinate cattle in the region of Ethiopia and southern Sudan in the nineties since 1993 In 2003, the African Union/InterAfrican .Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) formally promulgate international policy on Community Based Animal Health Workers {CBAHW}. In Nigeria by 20