2021-2022 CALENDAR
KENYA
### Vaccination Program for Backyard Poultry

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<td>WK 16-18</td>
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**NCD vaccine every 3 months**
WOMEN PERFORM A LOT OF WORK IN LIVESTOCK CARE

Did you know that overall women spend **14 hours** working in a day? Women are doing a lot of the work in livestock care. They feed and clean the animal houses. They milk the animals and treat the animals when they are sick. They deserve to receive credit and benefit for the work done. This includes information on animal care. **Men can help** out with these activities as well so that the women can take a break or do other things.

**Empowering and investing** in rural women will increase productivity, reduce hunger and malnutrition and improve rural livelihoods. And not only for women, but for everyone.
September 2021

**Color Coding**

- **Vaccination**
- **Mortality**
- **Illness**
- **Training**

**Note Taking**

Please record any questions, concerns, or further training you think would be helpful for your community.
NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN CHICKENS

OVERVIEW
• Does not infect humans

HOW DO THEY GET IT?
• Aerosol (exhaled air or coughing)
• Respiratory discharges
• Feces
• Virus may be present in eggs laid while infected
• Contaminated water or food
• Contaminated equipment

SYMPTOMS
• Gaspings / coughing / sneezing
• Tremors
• Paralyzed wings and legs
• Twisted necks
• Circling
• Watery diarrhea
• They stop laying eggs or eggs are abnormal in shape or color

PREVENTION
• Intraocular vaccine

TREATMENT
• None
OCTOBER 2021

COLOR CODING
PLACE THE CORRESPONDING STICKER ON THE APPROPRIATE DAY

1. VACCINATION
2. MORTALITY
3. ILLNESS
4. TRAINING

NOTE TAKING
PLEASE RECORD ANY QUESTIONS, CONCERNS, OR FURTHER TRAINING YOU THINK WOULD BE HELPFUL FOR YOUR COMMUNITY.

NOTES
**CCPP Disease in Goats**

**Overview**
- Highly fatal
- Does not infect humans
- Outbreaks occur in cold months

**How Do They Get It?**
- Airborne droplets from coughing or sneezing animals

**Symptoms**
- Weakness
- Loss of appetite
- Cough
- Forced breathing
- Nose discharge
- Fever
- Open mouth breathing and frothy salivations

**Prevention**
- Vaccinate your goats with a Caprivax injection from your Agrovet

**Treatment**
- Must be treated by a veterinarian
NOVEMBER 2021

COLOR CODING
PLACE THE CORRESPONDING STICKER ON THE APPROPRIATE DAY

VACCINATION
MORTALITY
ILLNESS
TRAINING

NOTE TAKING
PLEASE RECORD ANY QUESTIONS, CONCERNS, OR FURTHER TRAINING YOU THINK WOULD BE HELPFUL FOR YOUR COMMUNITY.

NOTES
Men can support their wives and daughters in doing chores in the house, animal related activities like feeding the animals or cleaning, or milking or even in business such as vaccinator. Families do well when they collaborate and help each other out.
We would like to **empower women** as animal health service providers, so they can take up different positions. SheVax project is **training women** to run vaccine shops and to vaccinate for your community. This will build economic independence but also bring the vaccine closer to you. Call this number for more information on where your vaccinator is located.
JANUARY 2022

COLOR CODING
PLACE THE CORRESPONDING STICKER ON THE APPROPRIATE DAY

- **VACCINATION**
- **MORTALITY**
- **ILLNESS**
- **TRAINING**

NOTE TAKING
PLEASE RECORD ANY QUESTIONS, CONCERNS, OR FURTHER TRAINING YOU THINK WOULD BE HELPFUL FOR YOUR COMMUNITY.

NOTES
CHICKEN HOUSING

WHAT MAKES A GOOD CHICKEN HOUSE?
- A good chicken house is one that is clean, offers shelter, has good ventilation, and is of adequate size.

GOOD MATERIALS FOR BUILDING A CHICKEN HOUSE
- Timber, off cuts, iron sheets, and stone for walls
- Iron sheets for the roof
- Wire mesh for any openings such as windows.

WHY ARE CHICKEN HOUSES IMPORTANT?
- They offer shelter from adverse weather, predators, and theft.

The red square shows a good example of a chicken house.
February 2022

Notes:

Please record any questions, concerns, or further training you think would be helpful for your community.

Color Coding:

Place the corresponding sticker on the appropriate day.

- Vaccination
- Mortality
- Illness
- Training
JOIN A WOMEN’S NETWORK/GROUP SO THAT YOU CAN ACCESS MORE SERVICES AND HAVE A VOICE

Many women own chickens and goats, and require many services like training, vaccines, information on diseases. **Being a part of a network or self-help group will give you a voice.**

When you are in a group, **you can pool resources** and purchase more vaccines, you can also receive training, and access credit facilities. Women networks **provide an opportunity** for women’s voices to be heard. Have you joined a women group? Find out if there is a local group that you can be a part of. Use your women’s group to get better service for your animals/livestock.
### Color Coding

Place the corresponding sticker on the appropriate day:

- **Green**: Vaccination
- **Red**: Mortality
- **Yellow**: Illness
- **Blue**: Training

### Note Taking

Please record any questions, concerns, or further training you think would be helpful for your community.
INFECTIOUS CORYZA IN CHICKENS

OVERVIEW
- Highly infectious
- Mainly occurs during times of high stress such as relocation
- Low mortality rates
- Does not infect humans

HOW DO THEY GET IT?
- Airborne droplets (coughing or sneezing)
- Contamination of drinking water or feed

SYMPTOMS
- Facial swelling
- Nose and eye discharge
- Sneezing
- Difficulty breathing
- Loss of appetite
- Decrease of egg production

PREVENTION
- Vaccinate your chickens with a sterile injection from your Agrovet

TREATMENT
- Antibiotics
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**COLOR CODING**

PLACE THE CORRESPONDING STICKER ON THE APPROPRIATE DAY

- **Vaccination**
- **Mortality**
- **Illness**
- **Training**

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**NOTES**

Please record any questions, concerns, or further training you think would be helpful for your community.
PPR DISEASE IN GOATS

OVERVIEW
- Highly contagious
- Once infected, it can kill 90% of the herd
- Outbreaks occur in warm months with high rainfall
- Does not infect humans

HOW DO THEY GET IT?
- Airborne droplets from coughing or sneezing animals
- Contaminated feed or water
- Contact with bodily fluids

SYMPTOMS
- Fever
- Lesions of the mouth
- Diarrhea
- Respiratory symptoms
- Loss of appetite
- Nose and eye discharge
- Raw skin on the outside of the lips around the muzzle

POST MORTEM SIGNS
- Lesions on the top of the mouth
- Lesions on the tongue and gums
- Lesions in the throat
- Zebra striping of the intestines

PREVENTION
- Vaccinate your goats with a sterile injection from your Agrovet

TREATMENT
- Must be treated by a veterinarian for secondary infections
MAY 2022

COLOR CODING
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VACCINATION
MORTALITY
ILLNESS
TRAINING

NOTES

NOTE TAKING
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RIFT VALLEY FEVER IN GOATS

OVERVIEW
- Highly fatal in young
- Once infected, it can kill 90% of the herd
- Can be spread to humans

HOW DO THEY GET IT?
- Bites from infected mosquitoes
- Contact with secretions or excretions

SYMPTOMS
- Fever
- Reluctance to move or feed
- Abdominal pain
- Tiredness
- Vomiting blood
- Bloody feces
- Nose discharge
- Abortion

PREVENTION
- Vaccinate your goats, don’t vaccinate pregnant goats. Ster injection available through KEVEVAI and select Agrovets.

TREATMENT
- None

LOOK OUT FOR SIGNS OF RVF AFTER HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODING. SIGNS INCLUDE DEATH OF NEWBORN GOATS AND ABORTION OF PREGNANCIES.
COLOR CODING
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VACCINATION
MORTALITY
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TRAINING

NOTES

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POULTRY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

FEEDING AND WATERING
- Most chickens scavenge during the day
- Supplement with grains and greens
- Water should be constantly available in clean containers

PREDATORS
- Raise the chicks before they are allowed outside with the hens
- Use chicken baskets for protection of chicks before one month of age

VACCINATION
- Make sure to vaccinate your chickens against common diseases like Gumboro New Castle

STRESS MANAGEMENT
- Be mindful of space— in small areas chickens show aggression towards each other (allow 1 square meter per chicken while they free-range)

BIOSECURITY
- Separate sick chickens from the flock
- Separate the chicken house from the family house.
- Separate new chickens from the old flock
- Clean the chicken house, feeding area, and watering containers regularly

HOUSING
- Raised at least 30 centimeters from the ground
- Chickens should be protected from cold weather
- Use local available materials to build houses
- Make sure the houses don’t have leaks
- Houses should be pest/vermin proof
- Provide chicken perches
- Houses should be well ventilated
- Only 8-12 chickens per house
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**NOTE TAKING**

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Because of cultural attitudes, discrimination and a lack of recognition for their role in food production, women have limited to no benefits from extension and training in animal health.

Women are managing goats and chickens and need to have adequate information and resources to manage them better. Support other women to get resources for their goats and chicken.
### August 2022

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The SheVax+ Team

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PLACEHOLDER FOR STICKER PAGE