

STUDY BACKGROUND

To assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) related to zoonotic diseases, the study was carried out in two states—Himachal Pradesh and Mizoram. These two distinct regions provided valuable insights into human-animal interactions across varied ecological settings, as well as the diverse practices and levels of knowledge associated with livestock rearing.

Through a multistage sampling method, households with single and mixed livestock owners were selected based on rearing practices, farming experience as well as pet owners. In Himachal, the sample of 292 households of livestock farmers from two districts and in Mizoram, 340 Households from three districts were randomly selected, ensuring equal representation of diverse livestock owners.

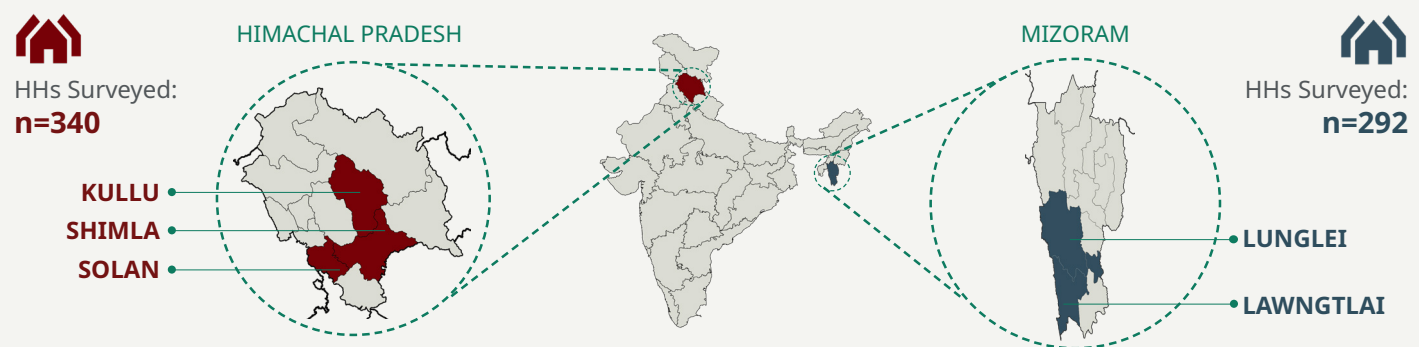
The study was conducted in the month of mid-Nov to Dec 2024. The study findings provides insights of livestock practices and the level of understanding of the transmission and prevention of zoonotic diseases based on livestock prevalence in both the geographic regions.

HUMAN & ANIMAL INTERCONNECTEDNESS



"According to WHO globally, about one billion cases of illness and millions of deaths occur every year from zoonoses. Some 60% of emerging infectious diseases that are reported globally are zoonoses. Over 30 new human pathogens have been detected in the last three decades, 75% of which have originated in animals."

STUDY LOCATION

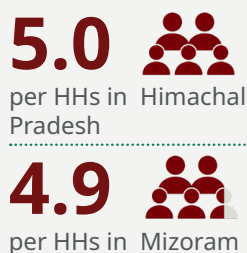


HOUSEHOLD DATA

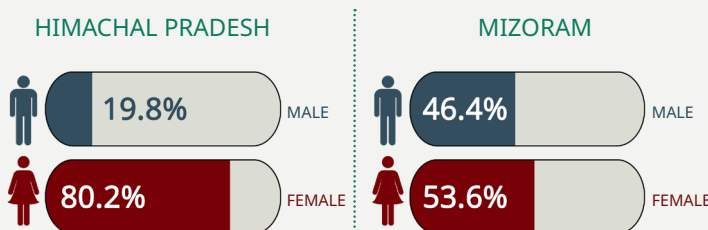
AVERAGE AGE



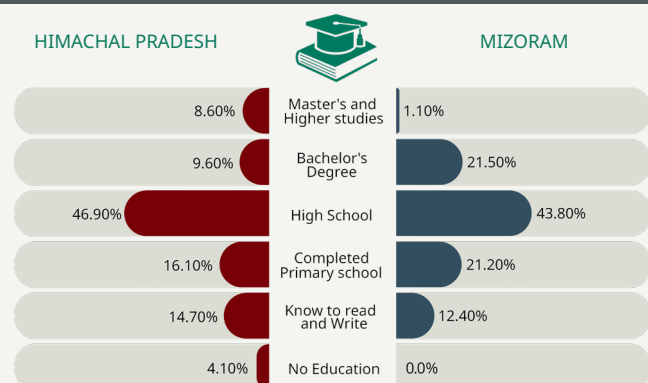
AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE



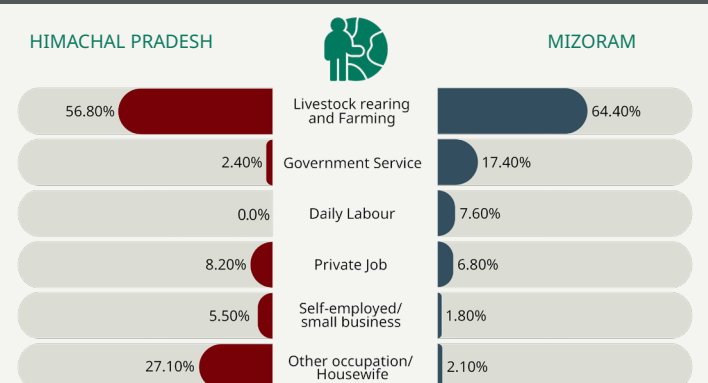
GENDER-DISTRIBUTION BASED ON LIVESTOCK CARE



EDUCATION LEVEL

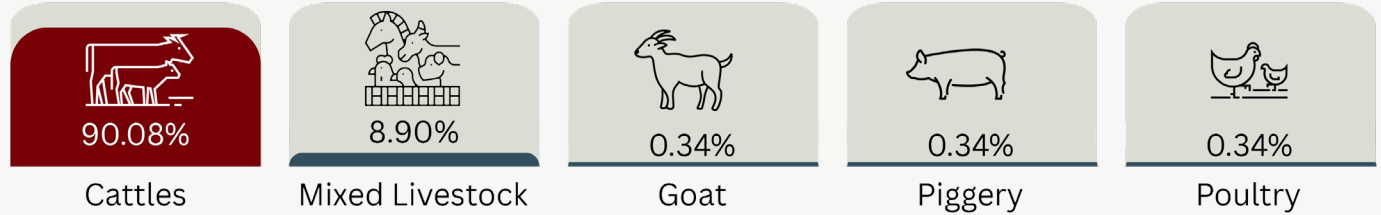


PRIMARY OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

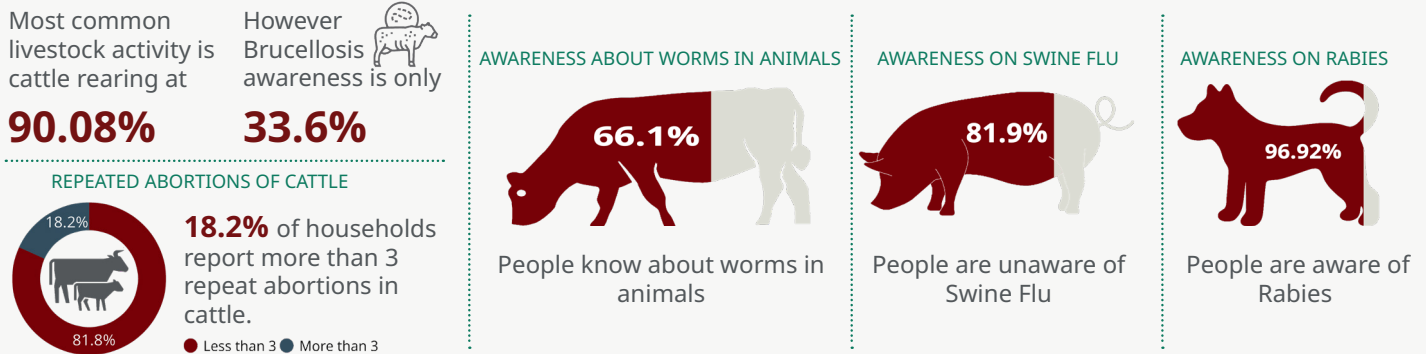


INSIGHTS FROM HIMACHAL PRADESH

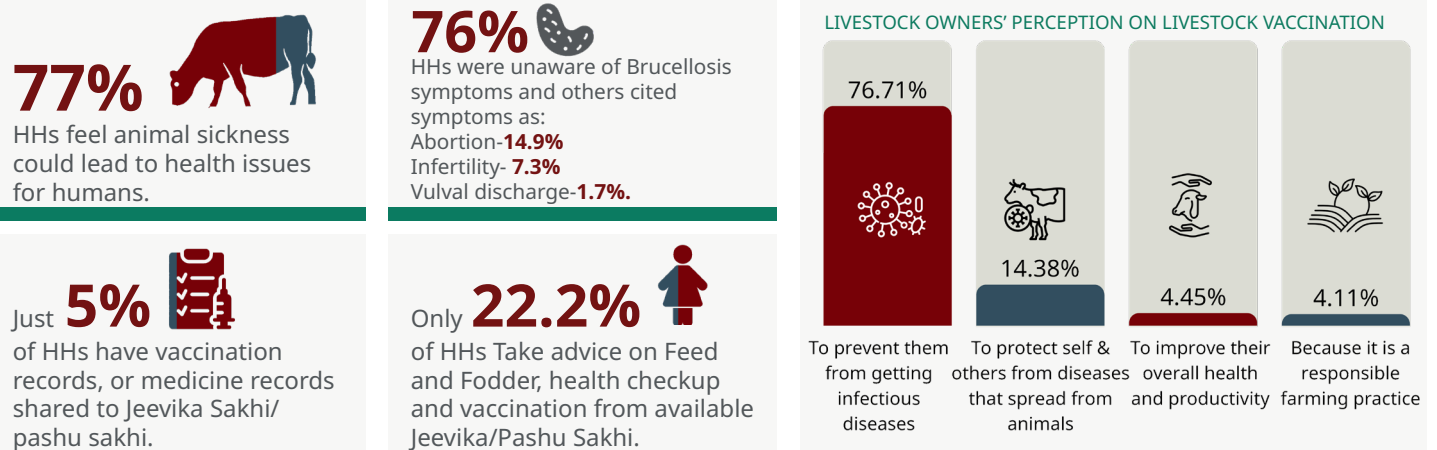
LIVESTOCK HOUSEHOLD DATA



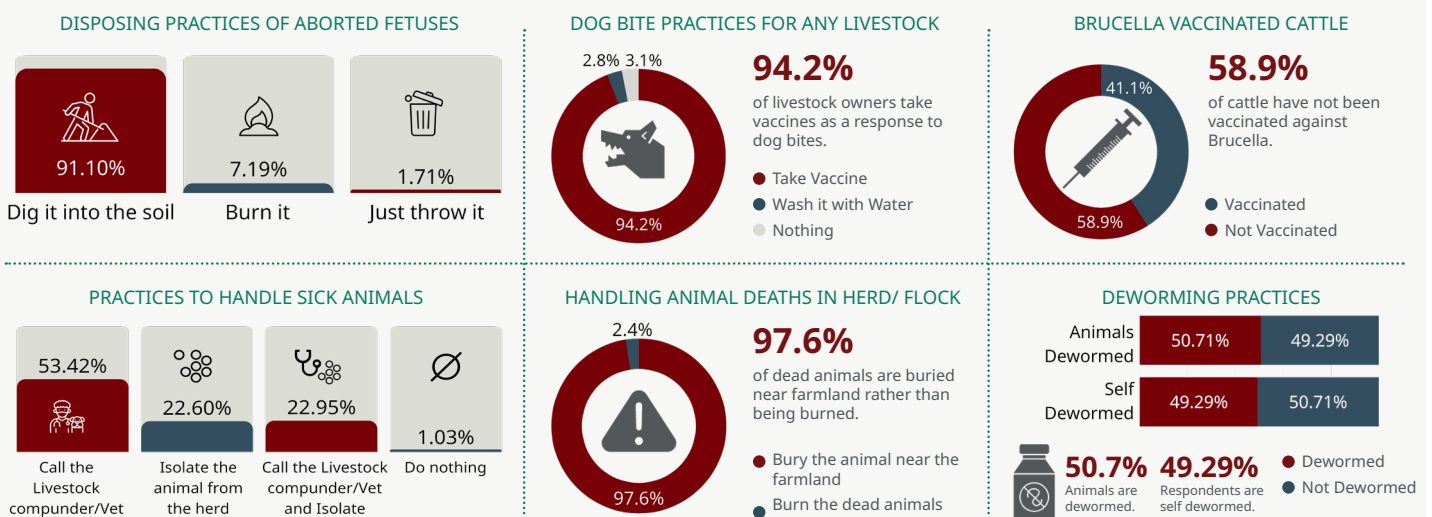
ZOONOTIC DISEASE KNOWLEDGE



ATTITUDE AND BELIEF ABOUT LIVESTOCK



COMMON PRACTICES OF LIVESTOCK CARE



INSIGHTS FROM MIZORAM

LIVESTOCK HOUSEHOLD DATA



ZOONOTIC DISEASE KNOWLEDGE

Most common livestock activity is Pig rearing at **66.4%**

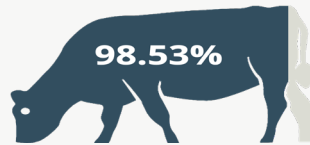


And Poultry, which is **27.6%**



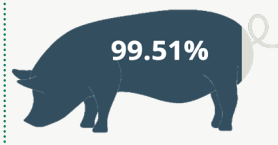
However vaccination provided to livestock is only **34.4%**

AWARENESS ABOUT WORMS IN ANIMALS



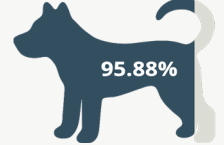
People know about worms in animals,

AWARENESS ON SWINE FLU



People are unaware of Swine Flu,

AWARENESS ON RABIES



People are aware of Rabies

ATTITUDE AND BELIEF ABOUT LIVESTOCK

90.6% HHs feel animal sickness could lead to health issues for humans.



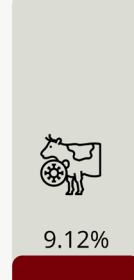
55.9% of HHs know worms can be transmitted if pork is consumed raw or not properly cooked.



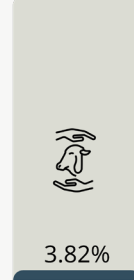
LIVESTOCK OWNERS' PERCEPTION ON LIVESTOCK VACCINATION



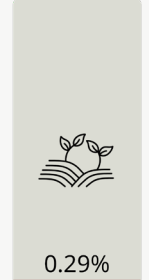
To prevent them from getting infectious diseases



To protect self & others from diseases that spread from animals



To improve their overall health and productivity



Because it is a responsible farming practice

Barely **1.2%** of HHs have vaccination records, or medicine records shared to Jeevika Sakhi/ pashu sakhi.



0% Not any HHs mentioned about taking advice from Vet worker on Feed and Fodder, health checkup and vaccination.

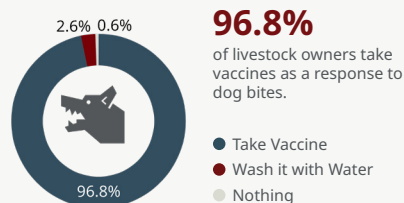


COMMON PRACTICES OF LIVESTOCK CARE

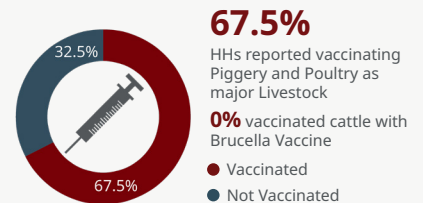
DISPOSING PRACTICES OF ABORTED FETUSES



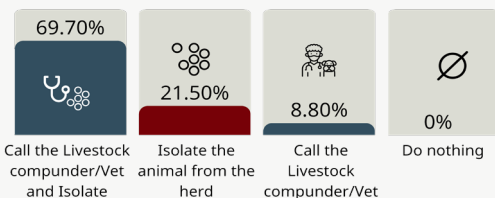
DOG BITE PRACTICES FOR ANY LIVESTOCK



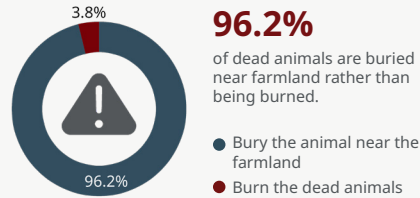
BRUCELLA VACCINATED CATTLE



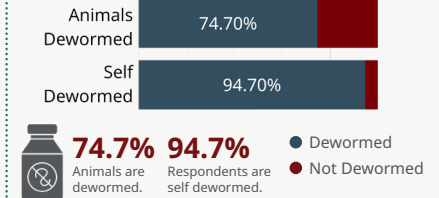
PRACTICES TO HANDLE SICK ANIMALS



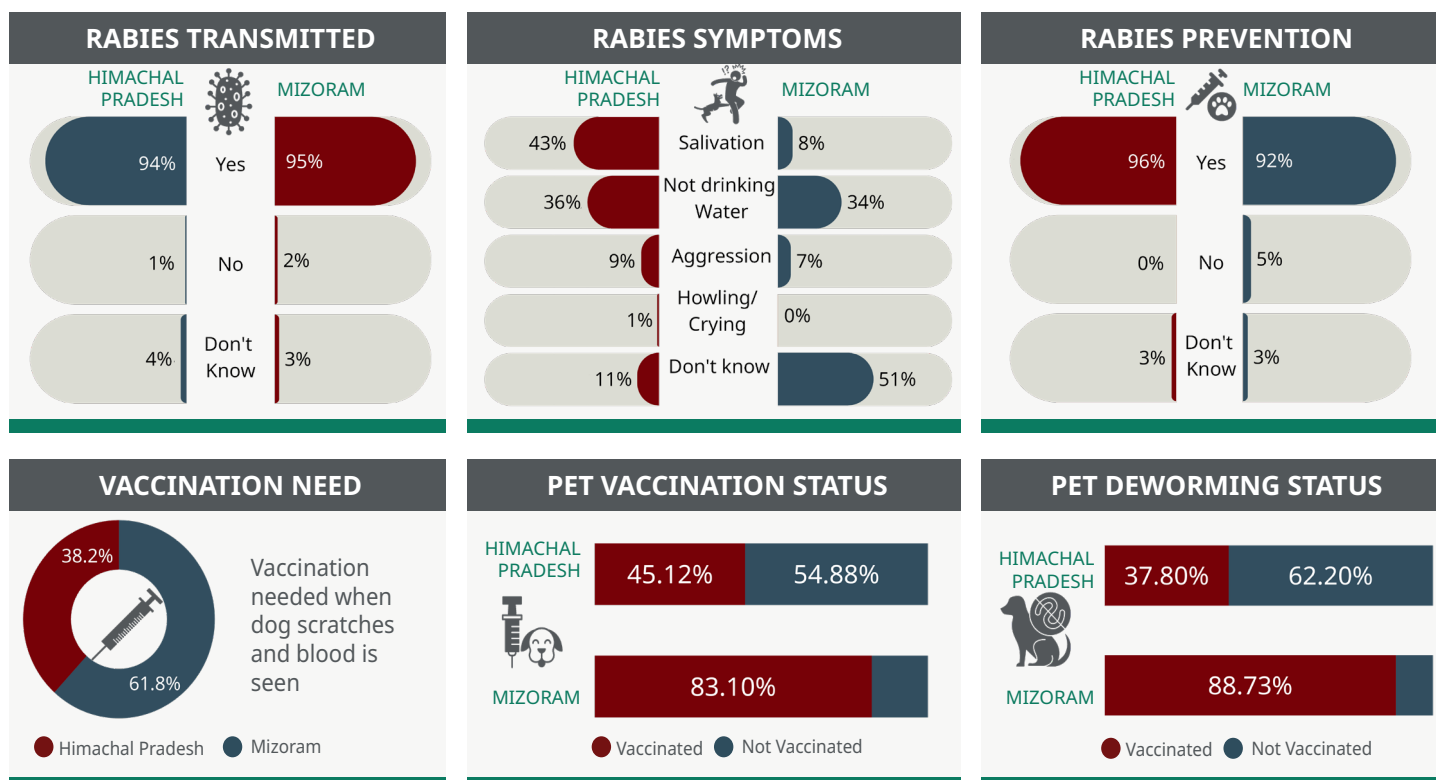
HANDLING ANIMAL DEATHS IN HERD/ FLOCK



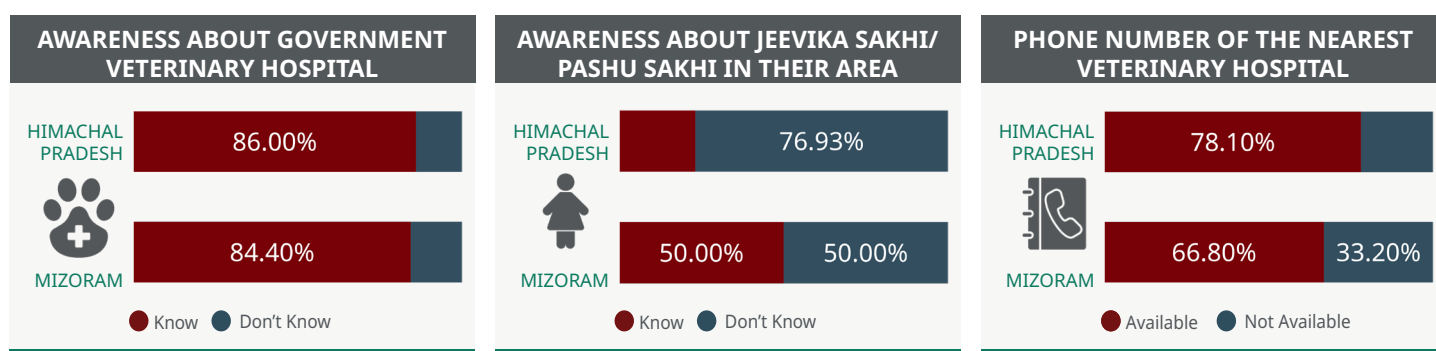
DEWORMING PRACTICES



RABIES AWARENESS



ACCESS TO VETERINARY SERVICES



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Livestock Preferences:** Cattle rearing is predominant in Himachal Pradesh, while piggery is more common in Mizoram. Region-specific livestock promotion strategies should be considered.
- Promotion of Integrated Farming:** Mixed or integrated livestock farming is limited in both states. Extension services should actively promote their benefits for sustainable livelihoods.
- Zoonotic Disease Awareness:** Awareness about brucellosis and disease transmission from worms among livestock owners is low. Community mobilization and education by veterinary departments and stakeholders are essential. Awareness campaigns on safe pork preparation are urgently needed.
- Animal Isolation Practices:** The practice of isolating sick animals is rare. Veterinary staff and health camps should emphasize this during visits.
- Community Involvement:** Greater involvement of grassroots workers like Pashu Sakhi and Jeevika Sakhi should be encouraged in livestock health outreach.

Ethical consideration: The study followed ethical standards by ensuring informed consent through clear, simple explanations in local languages. Privacy is protected through anonymous data collection, secure storage, and consent for sensitive data. Additionally, cultural and religious sensitivities were carefully respected throughout the process.



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