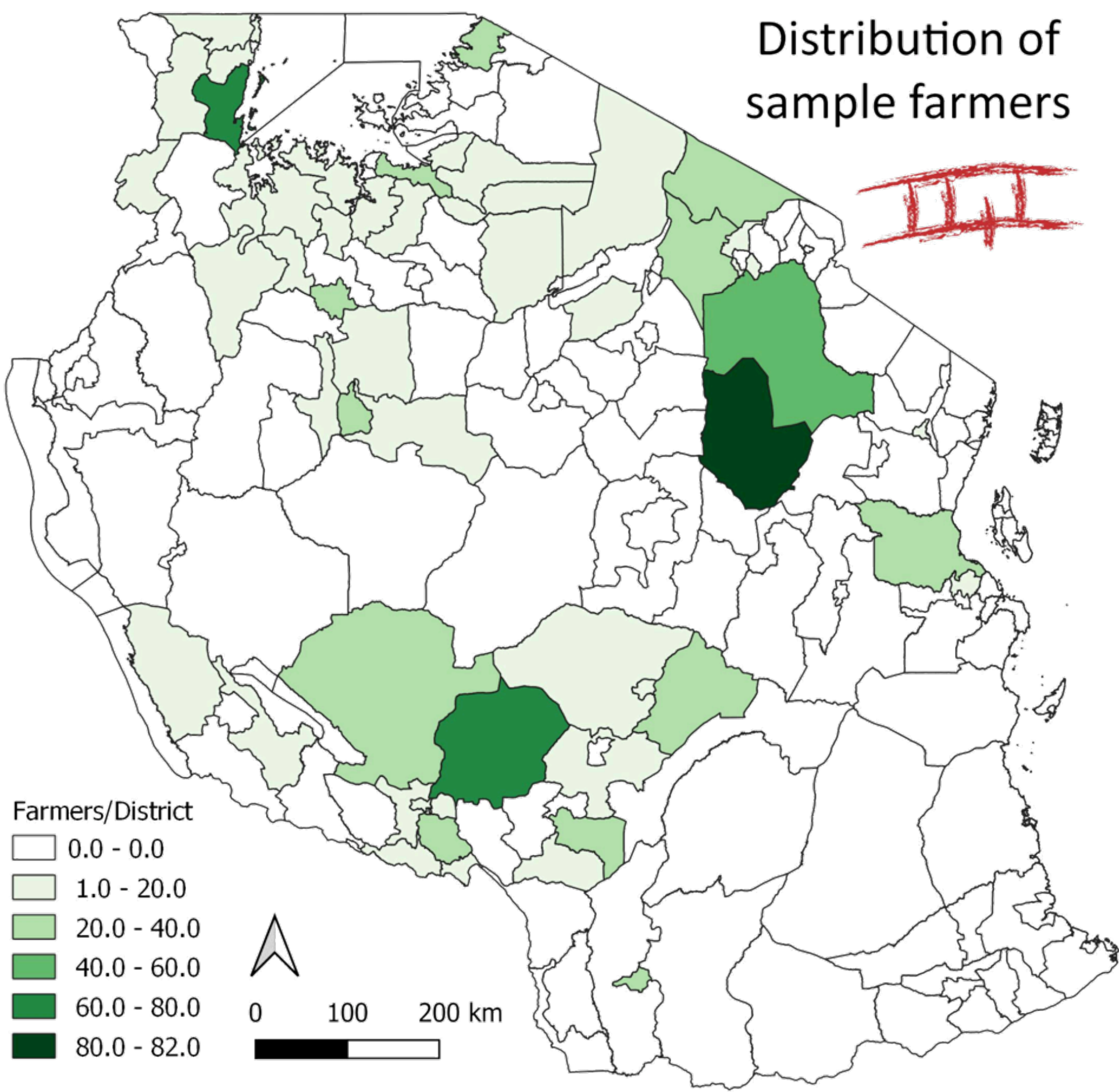




Impact of ITM (East-Coast-Fever vaccine)
on cattle-keeping households has not been quantified. Interviewed 994 pastoralist and dairy-oriented cattle keepers, varying ITM-status (“long-term”, “just-started”, “no ITM”) helped by vaccinators to determine differences in indicators of animal health, livestock and farm productivity and household livelihoods. RHoMIS’ standardised and efficient approach is ideal for measuring outcome variables and efficiently characterising farming systems. Details on cattle herd and management were increased.



Significance of coefficient estimates [p values]	Livestock productivity	Total income	PPI score	Food availability	HDDS lean ssn
Intercept	0.155	0.002	0.477	0.580	0.732
Dairy – pastoralist	0.001	0.906	0.730	0.744	0.011
ITM status (long-term –just-started)	0.062	0.166	0.175	0.000	0.806
TLU (log)	0.423	0.112	0.614	0.864	0.926
Hh size (log)	0.541	0.000	0.000	0.516	0.332
Hhh age (log)	0.000	0.107	0.000	0.241	0.000
Feed cost (log)	0.020	0.027	0.000	0.139	0.000
Off-farm inc y/n	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
ProdSys * ITM status	0.109	0.440	0.090	0.462	0.228
Adj R ²	0.110	0.220	0.306	0.089	0.178
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DF residuals	536	536	536	536	536

- Productivity effects differed considerably by production system, but ITM had effect
- Income and poverty were hardly affected by system or ITM
- Food availability strongly affected by ITM (and off-farm income)
- HDDS affected by system and off-farm

- Effects of technical intervention vary considerably by indicator