

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION THE BROOKE INDIA (MUZAFFARNAGAR, BIJNOR & BAGHPAT)



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ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ABI	ANIMAL BASED INDICATORS
AEWG	ASSOCIATIONS OF EQUINE WELFARE GROUPS
AHD	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT
APO	ASSISTANT PROJECT OFFICER
ARC	ANIMAL RESOURCE CENTRE
BCS	BODY CONDITIONS SCORE
BI	BROOKE INDIA
CLF	CLUSTER LEVEL FEDERATION
CRP	COMMUNITY RESOURCE PERSON
EWG	EQUINE WELFARE GROUPS
EWP	EQUINE WELFARE PROJECT
FGD	FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION
GVO	GOVERNMENT VETERINARY OFFICER
LHP	LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER
LSF	LOCAL STREET FARRIER
MEWG	MAN- EQUINE WELFARE GROUP
NRLM	NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION
OBM	OWNERS' BEHAVIOUR BASED MONITORING
PWNA	PARTICIPATORY WELFARE NEED ASSESSMENT
RBM	RESOURCE BASED MONITORING
SEBWAT	STANDARDISED EQUINE BASED WELFARE ASSESSMENT TOOL
SHG	SELF HELP GROUP
VACM	VETERINARY ASSISTANT CUM COMMUNITY MOTIVATOR
VO	VETERINARY OFFICER
WEWG	WOMEN EQUINE WELFARE GROUP

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i. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Brooke India (BI) (An affiliate of Brooke UK) works for the welfare and health of working equines and the development of an equine-owning community. It is operational in 10 states and union territories to carry out its mission. The goal of Brooke India is to make a difference in the lives of working horses, donkeys, mules, and the communities.

Brooke India is the ultimate believer in sustainable change which aims to make the agents of change sustainably capable so that even after the phase is over, equines and their owners are expected to maintain as per Brooke's parameters. Brooke's theory of Change emphasizes "long-term impact". Considering this sight, BI uses a five-phased intervention technique that begins with intensive engagement and evolves into progressive withdrawal and exit. To understand/evaluate the sustainability factor in its phase over units, BI procured the services of an external agency experienced to undertake an unbiased evaluation study.

The study aims to realize the current situation in the area where BI has performed immense interventions i.e. (Baghpat (2019), Bijnor (2017), and Muzaffarnagar (2017)). Also, it intends to extract the insights for devising the strategy for phase-down or phase-over units of the program. The methodology of the study includes a collection of first-hand evidence of outcomes & practices (21 villages and 9 brick kilns) and interviews/discussion with the key stakeholders. Key informant interviews (KII) for relevant stakeholders like Owners, LHPs, LSFs, GVOs, and FGDs with the community groups were used for discussion with key stakeholders.

Analysis summed up that though most outcome indicators have slightly deteriorated, results are consistent. Based on the correlation, the ABI and OBM scores are very similar, indicating that the results are almost consistent. Three issues, abnormal eyes, poor BCS, and abnormal hoof shape, have been identified at the sampled locations.

Community-based institutions played a significant role in maintaining the outcome of Brooke's interventions. In which EWG played an important role. It is fair to note that the share of female EWG has increased from the exit year to the current year due to the effective facilitation role of Brooke India to create a pool of women leaders during intensive interventions and link them into the state-owned mechanism (one of the poverty alleviation programs in India). Associations of EWGs (AEWGs) were also instrumental in encouraging mutual support from EWGS' collective strengths, building solidarity among equine owners for accessing their rights and entitlements, launching equine-related business activities, and contributing to the long-term sustainability of equine-related activities after BI leaves the area. In addition to this LHPs, LSFs, and GVOs still appear to serve the exit locations and play a satisfactory role.

Despite reasonable results, the restrictions during the pandemic (COVID-19) had several outcomes on the animal's health due to lack of funds for treatment and troubles in the delivery mechanism of services such as farriery, haircutting, feed supply, and disrupted supply chain. However, BI's decade-long efforts helped the sample locations sustain

reasonably which in turn demands a further concretize exit-based strategy to ensure sustainability.

At the concluding note, it can be summed up as follows:

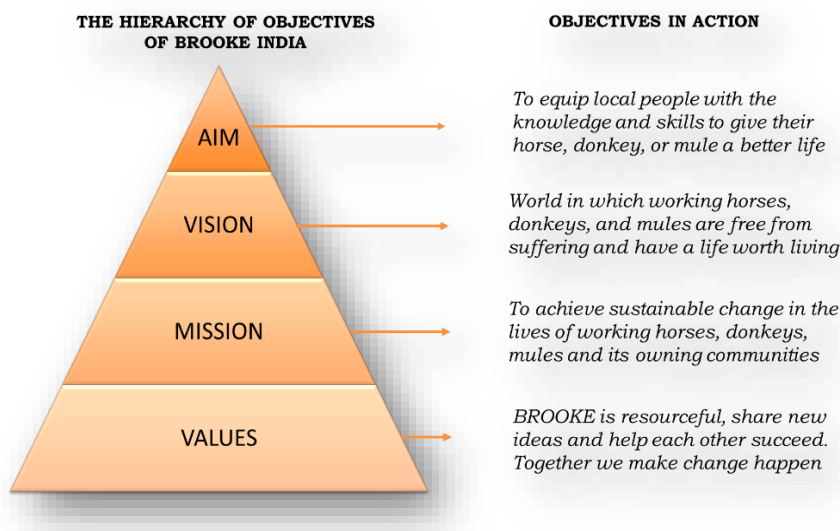
- *More than 50% of the number of indicators in both ABI and OBM have attained more than 70% of the current score.*
- *Community institutions are inevitable because they serve as a platform for interaction with equine owners. These are viewed as important during the intensive intervention stage, which is backed up by the owners' current knowledge base and sustaining practices.*
- *BI's community involvement initiatives have resulted in the emergence of numerous community leaders, and testimony confirms that a significant number is associated with NRLM and MGNREGS which shows BI's stronghold in community empowerment processes.*
- *The LHPs are doing well in terms of service delivery. They've made good use of the space left vacant by BI's departure, and their relationship with government veterinary hospitals is robust. However, to ensure the quality of the services and the motivation of the LHPs, BI needs to think on look back with refresher training.*

I. INTRODUCING THE CONTEXT

The Brooke is a non-profit organisation dedicated to improving the lives of working horses, donkeys, and mules, as well as the people who rely on them. Over 2 million working equines have reached throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Veterinarians, equine care experts, and advocacy and development specialists make up Brooke's team.

FIGURE 1: THE OBJECTIVES OF BROOKE INDIA

Brooke India (BI) (An Affiliate of Brooke UK) works for the welfare and health of working equines and the development of an equine-owning community. It is operational in 10 states and union territories to carry out its mission. The goal of Brooke India (Refer to figure 1) is to make a difference in the lives of working horses, donkeys, mules, and their owning communities.



The overall objective of the Brooke India program is to improve the welfare of equines in BI operational areas. It aims to build the capacities of equine owners and users to ensure a sustainable working environment. To attain sustainability, it aims to strengthen the mechanism of Equine Welfare Groups (EWG) and local authorities where they attempt to establish strategic partnerships for creating policy networks at district, state, and national levels.

Brooke India is the ultimate believer in sustainable change which aims to make the agents of change sustainably capable so that even after the phase is over, equines and their owners can have a positive shape as per standard. The interrelationship and interdependence of animal welfare, human well-being, and the environment in achieving sustainable positive change are articulated as the one welfare concept. Brooke's theory of Change emphasizes "long-term impact". Considering this sight, BI uses a five-phased intervention technique (Refer to figure 2) that begins with intensive engagement and evolves into progressive withdrawal and exit.

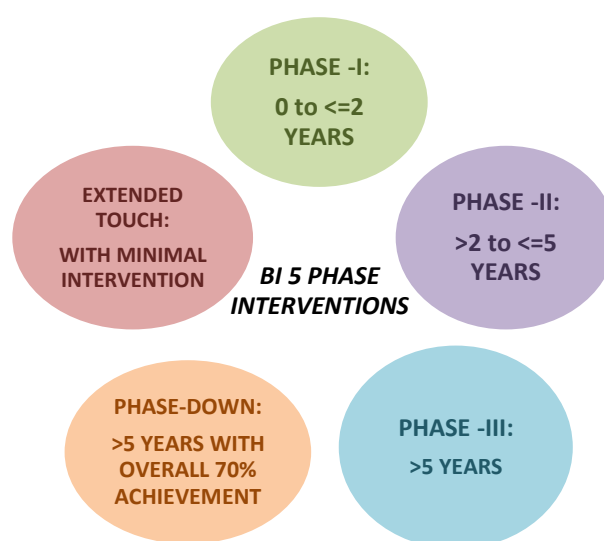


FIGURE 2: BI 5 PHASE INTERVENTIONS

According to this approach, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, and Baghpat completed their phase-down phase in 2017 and 2019 respectively, and currently operating under the Extended Touch (ET)/ phase-over strategy. The basic details of the EWPs at the time of exit are mentioned in TABLE 1.

TABLE 1: BASIC INFORMATION

CHARACTERISTICS	BAGHPAT	MUZAFFARNAGAR	BIJNOR
EXIT YEAR	YEAR 2019	YEAR 2017	YEAR 2017
NO. OF INTENSIVE VILLAGES	72	293	117
NO. OF BRICK KILNS	300	142	93
EQUINES POPULATION	10,119	10,533	4101
OWNERS' POPULATION	7457	6088	2970

Source: Records from Brooke India

To understand/evaluate the sustainability factor in its phase over units, BI proposed to procure the services of an external agency experienced to undertake an unbiased outcome evaluation study. The study aims to know the current situation in the area where BI has performed immense interventions. Also, it intends to extract the insights for devising the strategy for an extended touch of the programme.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To assess the effectiveness of implementation processes achieved during the operational time frame of BI in selected EWP's
- To identify deviations that have affected the outcomes of the interventions envisaged, using both qualitative and quantitative information and considering the perceptions of different stakeholders.
- To evaluate the outcomes (intended/unintended) in terms of sustainability and its impacts even after getting exit from the selected areas.
- To gauge the sustainability by corroborating with other key stakeholders viz. Associations and EWGs, Local Health Providers (LHP), Local Street Farriers (LSF), Community Resource Persons (CRP), etc.
- To delineate the lessons learned and recommendations for the program.

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the study includes the collection of data & information in two ways; firstly, observation and secondly by collecting first-hand evidence of outcomes & practices. ABI tools for observing equines and OBM tools for interacting with the owners were used. Key informant interviews (KII) for relevant stakeholders like Owners, LHPs, LSFs, GVOs, and FGDs with the community groups were used for interviews & discussion with key stakeholders. The separate tools for each of the key stakeholders were designed to capture all relevant data & information. The sample size in discussion with BI is listed in table 2.

**TABLE 2: SAMPLE SIZE FOR EQUINE AND OWNERS
THREE (3) EWP'S TO BE COVERED IN THE STUDY**

Number of units (Village/Brick kiln) from each EWP ¹	<i>Villages</i>	7	10
	<i>Brick Kiln</i>	3	
Total Sample from each EWP ²	<i>Villages</i>	35	50
	<i>Brick Kiln</i>	15	
Total no. of units (Village/Brick Kiln) to be covered for the study			30
Total Owners for the study i.e., 3 EWP (<i>Baghpat, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor</i>)			150
Total Equines observed			150

Additional key stakeholders i.e., service providers and community organisations (Refer to table 3) were interviewed to obtain supplementary quantitative and qualitative information. The samples aim to corroborate the findings obtained from the outcome and practice indicators.

TABLE 3: SAMPLE SIZE FOR OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

PARTICULARS	NUMBER
Total number of LHPs interviewed (3 from each EWP)	9
Total numbers of Local Street Farriers interviewed (3 from each EWP)	9
Total numbers of Government Veterinary officers interacted	9
Focused Group Discussion conducted in 3 EWPs (3 from each EWP)	9
AEWGs interacted	9
Federations interacted	2

As part of the ToR, the sample size of sites (Villages & Brick Kilns) and respondents were prescribed by BI. The names of the sites were randomly selected from BI's list of villages and brick kilns. For primary data collection, all 21 villages and 9 brick kilns were identified. The sites were chosen from the prominent equine inhabited district clusters so that the results

could be generalised over the entire EWP. Individual respondents were also chosen randomly from the sites. Villages with no equine population were therefore replaced with equine-owning villages from the same cluster. Services providers and community-based organisations were randomly selected from the list provided by the BI.

The analysis is based on variance (%) which was calculated to standardize the impact of the timeframe of the interventions resulting in either a negative difference indicating deterioration or a positive indicating improvement. The baseline data was used to analyse the changes attained during the performance evaluation from the time of its exit. For current findings interpretation, a 70% or higher current score, was considered a positive outcome /practice, and less than 70%, was considered a negative outcome /practice.

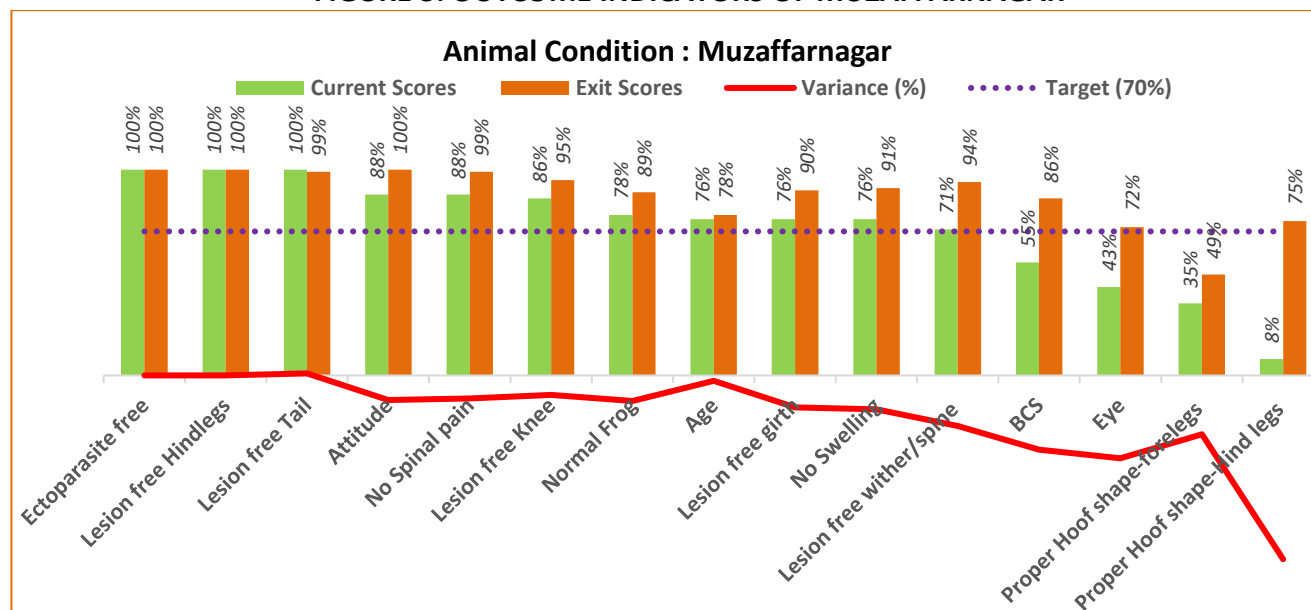
IV. FINDINGS: OUTCOMES

The welfare of working horses and their communities is the heart of BI's operations. According to the theory of change, equine well-being is directly related to the changes in the behavior and actions (or practices) of stakeholders. BI aims to change positive behavior among individuals through a systematic set of activities, allowing the animals to enjoy a happy and healthy existence. Owner awareness meetings, service provider training, advocacy at various levels, demonstrations, motivating events, and collective actions are the various initiatives to achieve the aim. BI also promotes equine welfare groups, associations, and federations to organise the equine-owning communities. The above-mentioned activities together contribute to the equine's well-being. To analyze the status of the practices/activities and their impact on the equine, a 15-parameter based animal-based indicators (ABI) based on the SEBWAT (Standardised Equine Based Welfare Assessment Tool) tool was administered to evaluate the status of equines after the 3-5 years of exit in the sampled EWPs. ABI was followed by OBM (Owner based management) to provide an overview of practices carried out by owners in the sampled EWPs.

✓ MUZAFFARNAGAR:

BI's secondary data reveals that at the time of exit, the Muzaffarnagar unit had 10,533 equines and 6,088 owners in 293 intensive villages and 142 brick kilns. However, according to current BI's data, the equine population in its intervention areas is 2,011 with 1468 owners, spread throughout 72 villages and 14 non-migratory brick kilns. Although the census of equines has not been included and analysed in the scope of the study, however evaluators attempted to validate the population patterns through the interactions with various stakeholders in villages and brick kilns. According to the owners and service providers consulted, Muzaffarnagar's equine population has declined. However, the actual number of equine was not determined throughout this research.

FIGURE 3: OUTCOME INDICATORS OF MUZAFFARNAGAR

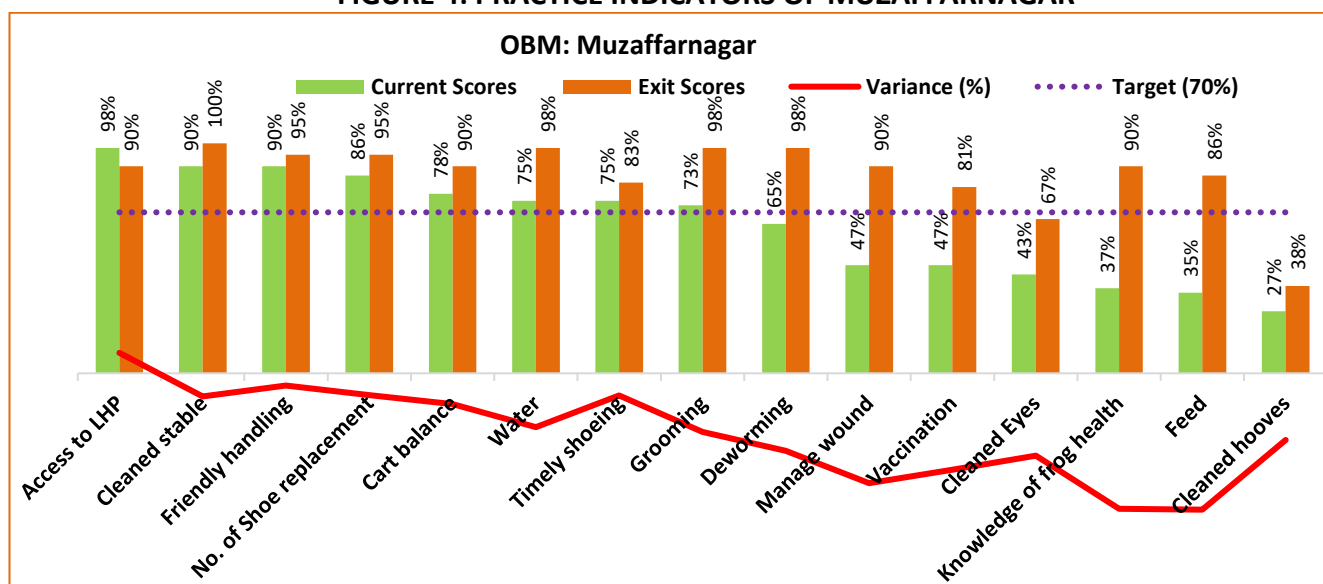


Source: Authors calculation from primary data

The thrust of the outcome analysis lies in the variance (%) concerning the exit year. Although current scores (above 70%) may highlight the positive side but the rate of decline in scores concerning exit year is worth analyzing. The positive outcome indicators in Muzaffarnagar are equines are free from ectoparasites, free from lesions in hind legs and tails, and age. Whereas abnormal hoof shape of hindlegs, abnormal eyes, and poor BCS (i.e., less than 2.5) have emerged as negative outcome indicators (Refer to Figure 3).

Animals with low BCS, abnormal hoof shape in both legs, and animals with moderate ocular abnormalities were discovered. Hoof-related issues were also identified at the time of exit, and currently showing signs of further deterioration.

FIGURE 4: PRACTICE INDICATORS OF MUZAFFARNAGAR



Source: Authors calculation from primary data

The positive practice indicators in Muzaffarnagar in terms of variance % are access to BI trained LHP, friendly handling by owners, and timely and adequate shoe replacement of equines by owners. Whereas minimal/less knowledge of reasons for frog removal, not offering balanced feed to equines and inadequate/untimely vaccination have emerged as negative practice indicators in Muzaffarnagar (Refer to figure 4). In terms of knowledge, there is a dearth of information about typical frog health.

Currently working local health service providers (LHPs) in the district, are either BI-trained service providers or Ex BI field assistants, which are examples of sustainability. It seems that they are the reflections of BI's service provision team and actively contribute toward high-quality equine treatment services. Even GVOs consult these LHPs for addressing equine cases in Government veterinary dispensaries and hospitals, which is a matter of pride for BI. As a result, Muzaffarnagar has a sufficient grade for village coverage by LHPs. Daily stable cleaning has become a habit, and no large outbreaks of dangerous diseases linked to filthy stables have been reported. Regular grooming is also confirmed where animals are virtually free of ectoparasites.

The negative outcomes and practices that have been identified in Muzaffarnagar are statistically linked. Most of the indicators are complementary to one another, indicating that the results obtained are consistent. Daily eye cleaning is one of the indicators with a low score on the practice side, and the animals with dirty eyes are seen more frequently in the sites. However, the owners' understanding of the importance of daily eye cleaning appears to be sound, thanks to multiple training sessions. There are a high number of animals with poor BCS, which is correlated with low scores in access to quality feed and de-worming practices.

In Muzaffarnagar, owners were using sustainable practices such as regular stable cleaning, grooming, timely shoe replacement, shoeing in pairs, verifying cart balance while loading, offering at least four times water, and receiving quality treatment through BI-qualified LHPs. Although their scores are less than exit scores, however, they are still in the 70% or higher range which brings the sustainability component to the program.

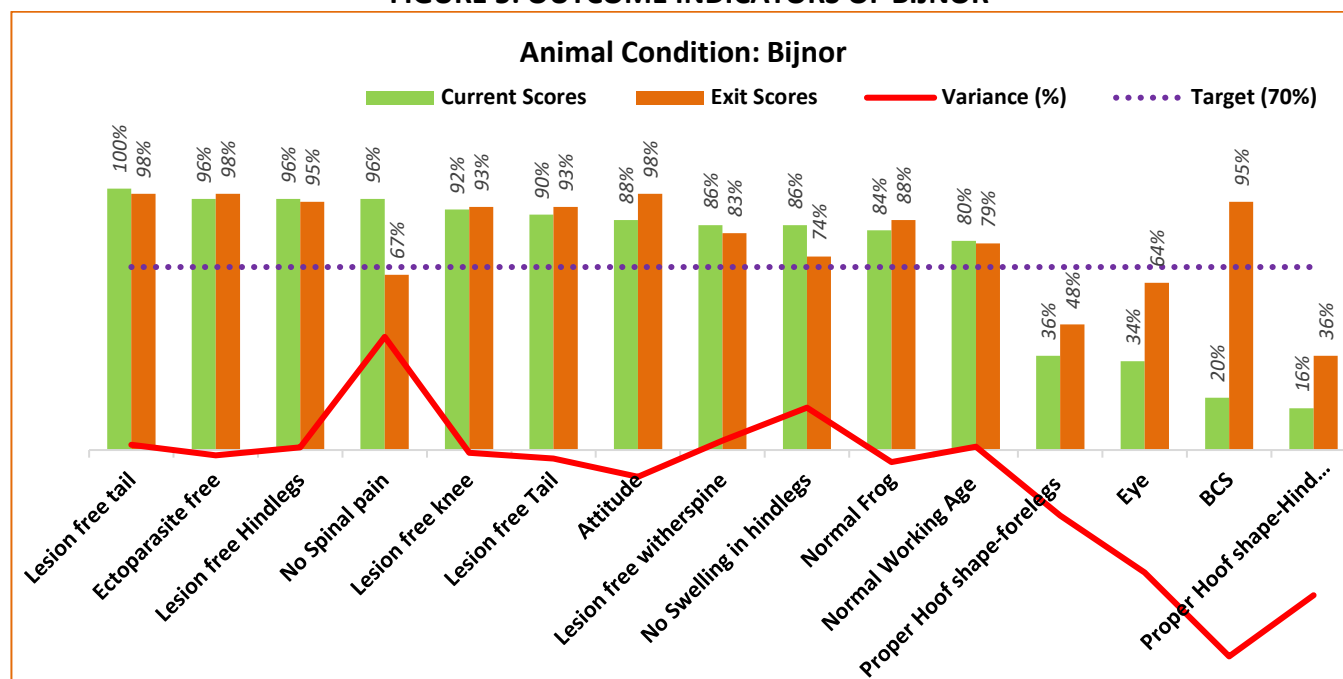
Daily eye cleaning, balanced feed, regular hoof cleaning, scientific wound management, tetanus immunization, and regular de-worming are among the failing practices.

✓ BIJNOR

BI's data (Refer to Table 1) reveals that the Bijnor EWP had 4,101 equines and 2970 owners spread out across 117 intensive villages and 93 brick kilns in 2017. Variance % highlights that, the positive outcome indicators in Bijnor are equines are free from spinal pain response, equines are free from swelling in hindlegs, and equines are free from lesions in

the tail. Whereas abnormal hoof shape of hindlegs, abnormal eyes and poor BCS (i.e., less than 2.5) have emerged as negative outcome indicators (Refer to figure 5).

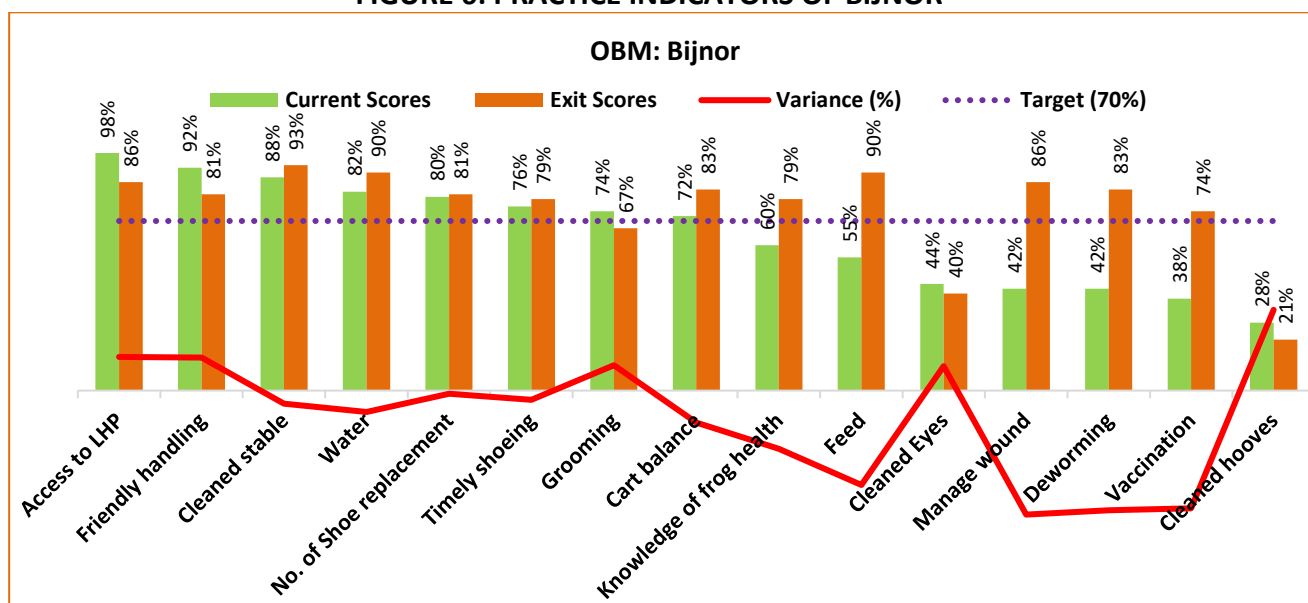
FIGURE 5: OUTCOME INDICATORS OF BIJNOR



Source: Authors calculation from primary data

In Bijnor, equines with lesions in various body parts are minimal, they are free of ectoparasites, with no swelling in the hind legs, with no spinal pain response, possess a positive attitude, and have a normal frog. These indicators have scores >70%. Poor BCS, animals with dirty eyes, and abnormal hoof shapes are the negative issues observed in Bijnor.

FIGURE 6: PRACTICE INDICATORS OF BIJNOR



Source: Authors calculation from primary data

The positive practice indicators in Bijnor are access to BI-trained LHP, friendly handling by owners, and timely and cleaning hooves regularly by owners. Whereas managing wounds, deworming and vaccination are the negative practice indicators in Bijnor (Refer to Figure 6).

In Bijnor, the scores of most of the outcomes and practice indicators appear to be high. The variances are comparatively narrow. Eleven out of fifteen outcome indicators and eight out of fifteen practice indicators were found to have a 70% or higher grade. The fact that body lesions have appeared to be less is encouraging, and owners stated that they check cart balance while loading. However, BCS is quite low. This low BCS is linked with poor feed quality. It has been observed that owners provided chopped wheat straws and rice bran as feed during the study. Most of the equines were seen sending for pasture shortly after returning from the brick kiln. It is also stated that the feeding during the work off-season was inadequate. However, the owners also informed to ensure balance feed to the equids during the work season.

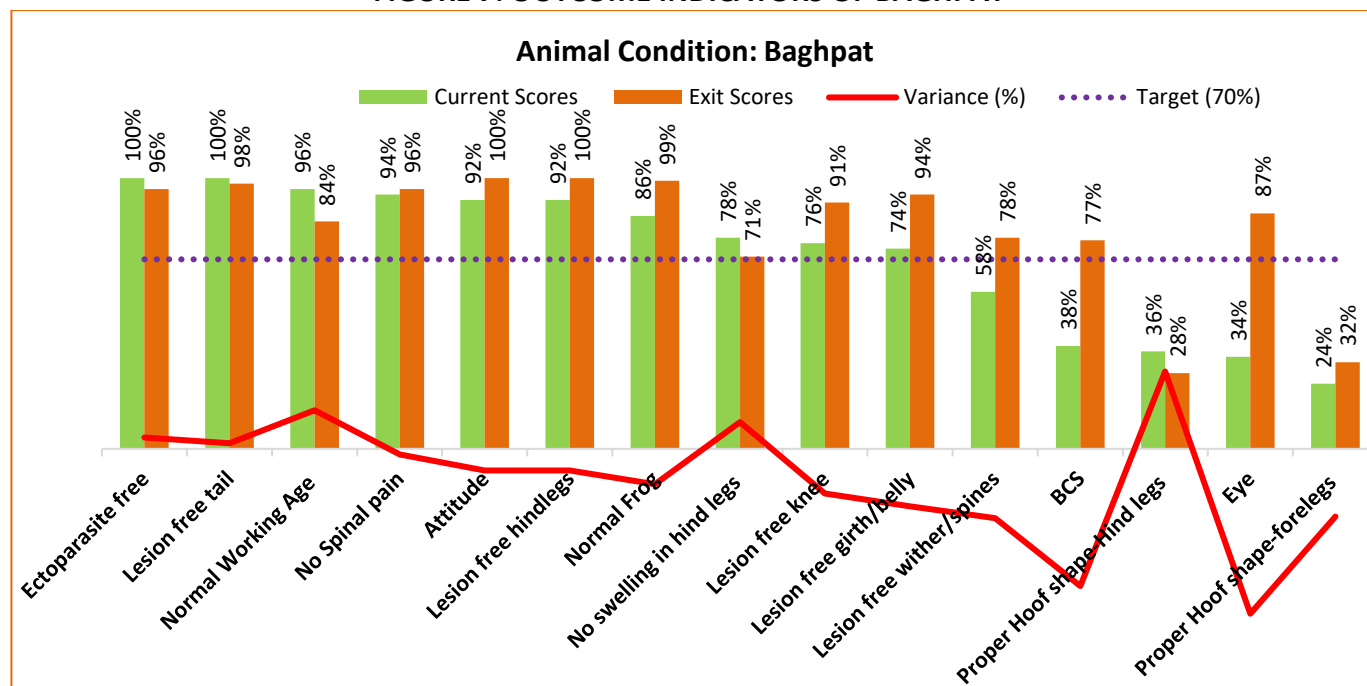
Linking with quality LHPs, daily stable cleaning, offering water to the animals, timely shoeing, frequent grooming, and monitoring cart balance during loading are all examples of sustainable positive practices.

Regular hoof care, routine immunization, wound management, regular deworming, daily eye cleaning, and feeding quality ration are among the practices that have dropped. The owners' knowledge of frog health is also faded.

✓ **BAGHPAT:**

According to BI data, during exit year Baghpat EWP had 10,119 equines with 7457 owners distributed throughout 72 villages and approximately 300 migratory and non-migratory brick kilns. However, its current data says that in Baghpat, there are only 3,675 equines with 3,545 owners in 57 intensive settlements and 97 brick kilns. This too indicates the decline in the equine population in Baghpat. Although the census of equines has not been included and analysed in the scope of the study, however evaluators attempted to validate the population patterns through the interactions with various stakeholders in villages and brick kilns. According to the owners and service providers consulted, Baghpat's equine population has also significantly decreased. However, the actual number of equine was not determined throughout this research.

FIGURE 7: OUTCOME INDICATORS OF BAGHPAT



Source: Authors calculation from primary data

Variance % analysis in Baghpat suggests that the positive outcome indicators are equines are proper hoof shape in hindlegs, equines are free from swelling in hindlegs, and normal working age (i.e., above 3.5 years). Whereas abnormal eyes, poor BCS (i.e., less than 2.5) and lesions in wither spine have emerged as negative outcome indicators (Refer to Figure 7).

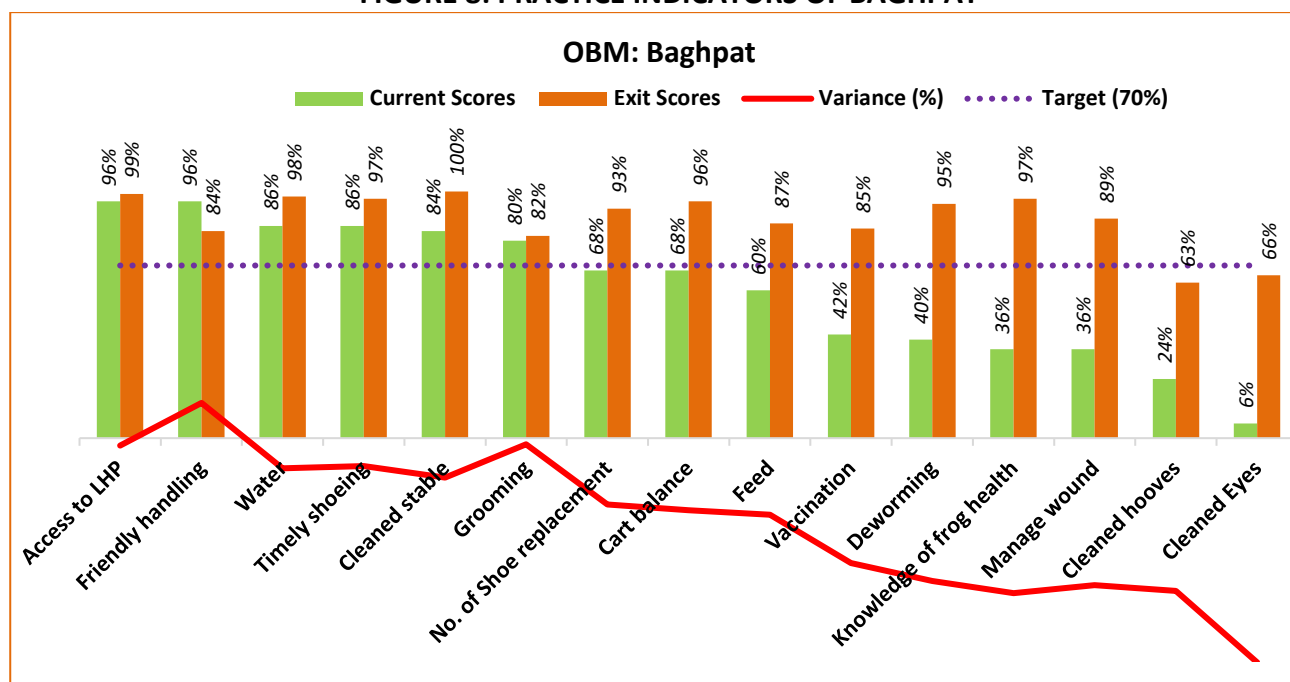
ISSUES CONFIRMING BAD SADDLERY & HARNESSING MATERIALS

During the assessment, the issues with saddlery and harnessing appeared. The quality, design, raw materials, positioning in the bodily parts, and maintenance were all factors that were the prime drivers. The owners cited their inability to replace them regularly due to financial constraints. The issues observed:

- ✓ No/inadequate padding/cushioning on the saddle.
- ✓ Missing/thin/hard/lumpy/abrasive/dirty wet saddle pad.
- ✓ Missing/Narrow/shallow gullet space.
- ✓ Thin/tight Bellyband/ back straps.
- ✓ Thin/unpadded/dislocated girth straps.
- ✓ Hard/tight Crupper materials.
- ✓ Unfitted/no saddle.
- ✓ Synthetic harnessing materials e.g., nylon or plastic were used instead of natural fibres like cotton or wool.
- ✓ Uncleaned/unchecked harness material was being used which leads to sweat, dust, and filth.

In nutshell, the problems observed are due to the use of both inferior saddlery and harnessing materials and a lack of regular maintenance.

FIGURE 8: PRACTICE INDICATORS OF BAGHPAT



Source: Authors calculation from primary data

The positive practice indicators in Baghpat are access to BI-trained LHP, friendly handling by owners, and timely and timely grooming of equines by owners. Whereas minimal/less knowledge of reasons for frog removal, abnormal eyes, and uncleaned hooves at regular intervals have emerged as negative practice indicators in Baghpat (Refer to figure 8).

In Baghpat, nine out of fifteen indicators are found to be in the positive % range. The surveyed equines are found to be free of any lesions in various body regions, have a low number of animals with swelling in the hind legs, have a good general attitude, have normal frogs, and are free from ectoparasites. However, animals with clean eyes, BCS with 2.5 or higher, and hooves shape are deteriorating issues. In practice, only 6% of owners were observed cleaning equine's eyes every day. Compared to the previous year, the % age of owners providing quality feed has decreased by 27%. The practice of routine deworming has resulted in a 55% decline which may have a relationship with low BCS. Also, owners highlighted that they manage wounds as per knowledge by BI.

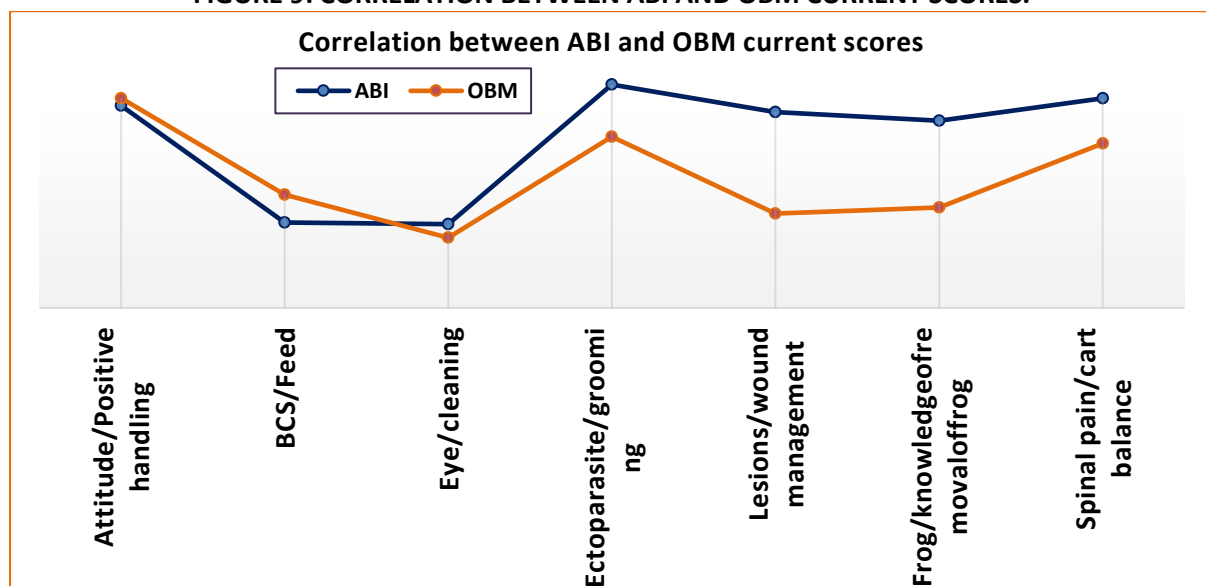
Sustaining practices in Baghpat include coverage by quality health care providers, providing at least four times of water, daily stable cleaning, grooming after work, and employing equine-friendly controlling methods.

The absence of eye cleaning, hoof cleaning, deworming, balanced feed, and farriery is the notable low-scoring categories.

SUMMARISING OUTCOME FINDINGS:

The assessment of equine welfare typically involves several issues. Among the common indicators of equine health and welfare, management is the degree to which equines are supervised and provided with preventive and emergency health care and routine management. BI's existing husbandry practices aim to determine the welfare status of equines concerning equine health management, as an indicator of the success or failure of translation of equine welfare knowledge. It additionally aims to identify priority areas for owner behavior change initiatives. Figure 9 highlights the correlation between practice and outcome indicators. It says that certain ABI and OBM scores are nearly similar, indicating that the results are almost consistent and correlated.

FIGURE 9: CORRELATION BETWEEN ABI AND OBM CURRENT SCORES.



Source: Authors calculation from primary data

Despite growing concerns about the welfare of equines in BI at the exit units, there is a need for little surveillance (look back) of the welfare status of the equines, particularly at exit locations. Though most indicators referring to the outcome on equines and practices by owners have improved, however, four prominent issues i.e., abnormal eyes, poor BCS, and abnormal hoof shape forelegs and hindlegs have emerged as welfare concerns (Refer to Figure 10).

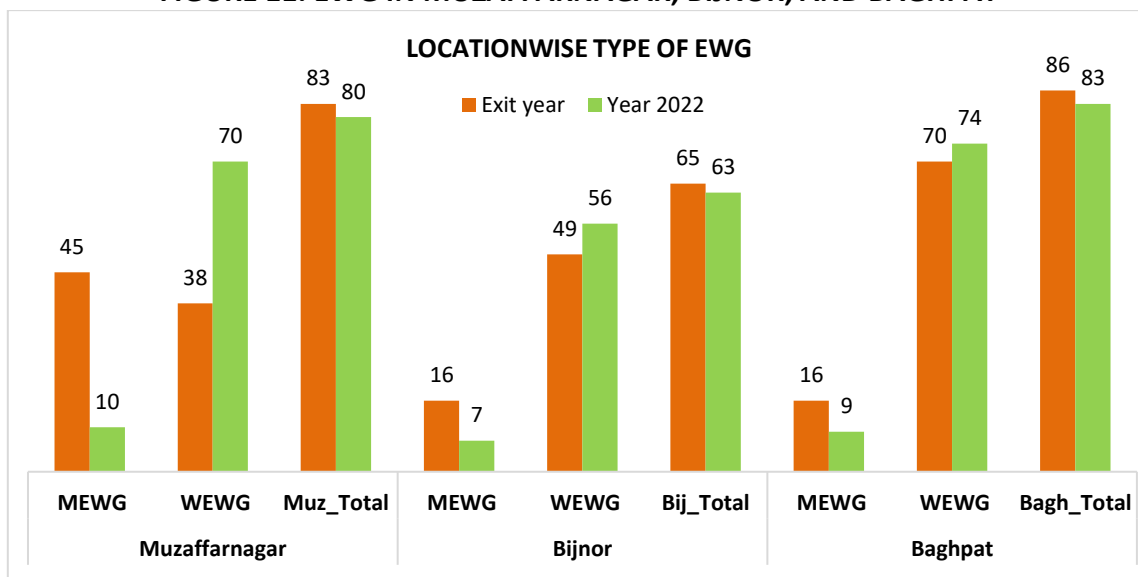
Lack of knowledge and financial constraints were perceived to be the root cause of recurring welfare issues, particularly for BCS. The high expense of quality feed ingredients is a major factor in the owners' inability to provide high-quality feed. During the discussion, the owners stated that income has decreased as the brick kiln season has been curtailed, and that other employment prospects for equines have decreased due to rapid mechanisation. For example, e-rickshaws have replaced equine carts as a mode of transportation for goods and passengers. To some extent, the equines cart has been replaced in the brick kiln by tiny tractors, jugads (a type of locally constructed vehicle), and trolleys.

FIGURE 10: MAJOR RECURRING WELFARE ISSUES ACROSS SELECTED EWP'S.

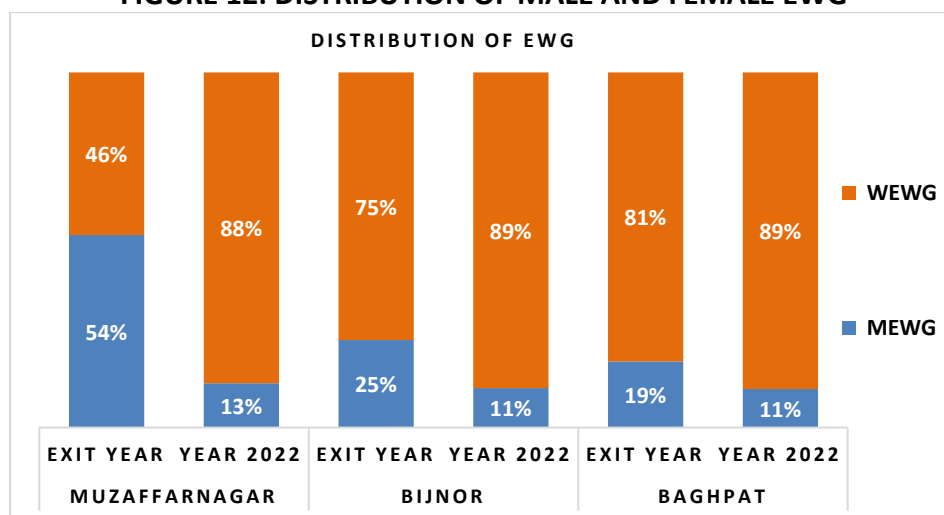
V. FINDINGS: COMMUNITY BASED PROCESSES

➤ EQUINE WELFARE GROUPS (EWGs)

Equine Welfare Groups were visualized as the means of equine welfare in the BI operational areas. The fundamental goal of the 'Equine welfare Groups' (EWGs) is to organize the equine owners, particularly women, into small groups so that they can pool their savings, disseminate and demonstrate equine welfare. Usually belonging to one neighbourhood, these EWGs consist of 8-10 members who meet, learn together, save, and lend loans regularly. One of the crucial roles of EWGs is to create awareness about equine welfare issues, impart training related to equine diseases, first aid, and treatment, and establish collective bargaining with service providers to obtain services at a reasonable cost. Therefore, EWG also acts as a common space for identification of the equine welfare issues, analysis of the identified issues, solution findings/action plan, and supervision of the execution status of the action plan.

FIGURE 11: EWG IN MUZAFFARNAGAR, BIJNOR, AND BAGHPAT

Source: Authors calculation from primary data

FIGURE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE EWG

Source: Authors calculation from primary data

As per BI records, a total of 234 EWGs were operational at the time of exit from the following EWP spread among 293 communities, with 77 male and 157 female EWGs. Although there is a decline observed in total EWG in the sample EWPs, it is fair to note that the share of female EWG has increased significantly from the exit year to the current year (Refer to Figures 11 and 12). These EWG also collaborate with NRLM to broaden their scope of operations to establish the effective mainstreaming of these groups to cater to their larger needs. The Samuh Mitra (SHG Facilitator), Bank Mitras (Bank Linkage Facilitators), BC Mitra (Bank Correspondent), MGNREGS Supervisor (MAT), and the office-bearers of the village organisations (VO) of SHGs have been all recruited from the EWGs. It is positive to note that women from disadvantaged communities have been well empowered to the point that they now even participate and take on leadership roles in even their community's

government projects. BI's initial commitment to developing them as active community leaders has yielded positive results in terms of improving their livelihood activities.



In Bijnor, EWG leaders have been recruited in several NRLM roles such as Samuh Mitra (Group Facilitators), Bank Mitras, Pashu Mitras, and so on. The groups are trained in manufacturing various pottery goods by the Mati Kala Board (Pottery), which is part of the Khadi & Gamodyog Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. The communities have also been empowered by the provision of free electric *Kumhar Chaak*³. The EWG leaders who were still active were offered positions as officeholders in village organizations (VO-village level organizations of all SHGs of the village). The same phenomenon exists in Muzaffarnagar and Baghpat.

³ The wheel used by the potters to shape the pottery items

As a result, it appears the positive outcomes regarding effective mobilization of women from equine-owning communities and their capacities to take part in the decision-making process.



➤ ASSOCIATIONS & FEDERATIONS

Associations of EWGs (AEWGs) are second-tier community infrastructures that were envisioned to be instrumental in encouraging mutual support from EWGs' collective strengths, building solidarity among equine owners for accessing their rights and entitlements, launching equine-related business activities, and contributing to the long-term sustainability of equine-related activities after BI leaves the area. They were envisioned as forums to which various service providers would be linked through formal agreements to deliver excellent equine-related services at a reasonable price to their members.

The idea of economies of scale was supposed to be the determining element in the affordability of the services. These were also the venues for owners to connect with other government programs. There were 32 AEWGs in all in these three units, with 14 in Muzaffarnagar, 5 in Bijnor, and 13 in Baghpat. However, the overall number has now been decreased to 14, with four in Muzaffarnagar, four in Bijnor, and six in Baghpat. In addition, two federations have been reported, one in Bijnor and the other in Baghpat. The federations, on the other hand, are considered as being no different from AEWGs in terms of their reach and membership composition. The current activities of these associations and federations in these three EWPs can be divided into three categories: equine welfare activities, owners' welfare activities, and activities to link the owners with various government schemes/projects (Refer to Figures 13,14,15).



FIGURE 13: EQUINE WELFARE ACTIVITIES BY ASSOCIATION

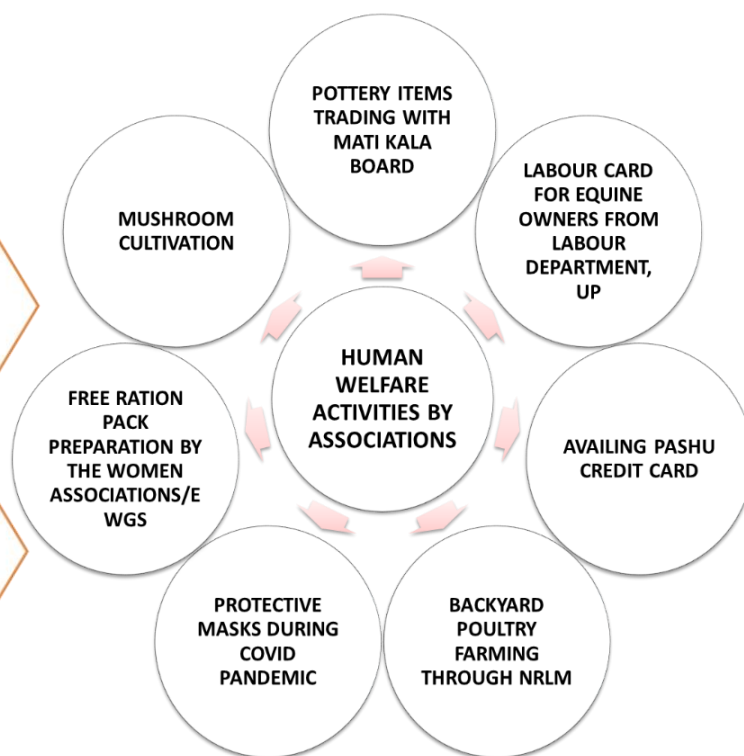


FIGURE 14: OWNERS WELFARE ACTIVITIES BY ASSOCIATION

FIG 15: ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES OF LINKAGE WITH GOVERNMENT SCHEMES



BULAND AEWG OPERATING IN BAGHPAT

Baghpat district is home to Buland AEWG which was formed in the fiscal year 2012-13. The association's principal members are 100 and cover a total of 350 equines which belong to 10 EWGs. The association's management committee has 11 members. The activities conducted by Buland AEWG helped it to earn Rs. 79000/- last year. The list of the activities is as follows:

- ✓ *While running a balanced feed business, they bought 60 quintals of mixed feed for Rs. 29 per kilogram from Mahadev AEWG (Binauli Village) and sold it to the equine owners of neighboring brick kilns at a profit of Rs. 2 per kilogram which includes additional cost viz. transportation. Consequently, Buland AEWG earned Rs. 12,000 during the season.*
- ✓ *Partnering with the UP Mati Kala Board, Buland AEWG was able to provide soil to select potters as well as purchased pottery pieces such as Diyas, Kulharis, and Teacup Sets from the EWGs and sold at the profit of Rs. 45,000 during festival season.*
- ✓ *Charged fees for a variety of services provided to equine owners: Preparation and annual renewal of labor cards, preparation of Aadhar cards, cast certificates, and the application for old age and widow pensions, and so on. These activities helped Buland AEWG to earn Rs. 15,000.*
- ✓ *Free anthelmintics, mineral mixes, and other items were made available and distributed among the associated equine owners in collaboration with local veterinary institutions.*
- ✓ *Earned Rs. 12000 by vaccinating the equine against tetanus.*
- ✓ *Participatory welfare need assessment (PWNA) is undertaken each month for the linked villages to ensure equine wellbeing, and the monthly welfare need report is presented at the association's monthly meeting.*

To ensure effective operation, the committee has assigned roles to its respective members. The responsible achievers are compensated with an honorarium and a reimbursement of nominal travel expenses from the association's earnings. Despite such innovations, associations face the issue of a lack of funds to conduct large-scale business activity.

Buland AEWG is an example of BI sustained actions and spirits. The space created for these community leaders is the result of BI's capacity-building events organized during the intervention phase.

VI. FINDINGS: SERVICE PROVIDERS (LHPs, LSFs & GVOs):

Service providers (Health providers & Farriers) are part and parcel of the BI program and their opinion play a crucial role in outcomes in relationships with community institutions, technical capacities, opportunities in the communities, and challenges faced due to BI's absence.

➤ LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDERS (LHPS):

Positives things observed:

- LHPs are sustaining a strong connection with both communities and government veterinary hospitals.
- In each EWP, in addition to trained LHPs, ex-BI field employees (Field Assistants) play an important role in handling equine welfare issues in the community.
- They assist GVOs in addressing equine cases as well as Glander surveillance in the area.
- Some BI-promoted LHPs are the primary drivers of AEWGs and contribute to the equine treatment and emergency first aid services.
- LHPs are also providing immunization and de-worming services to the community.
- They still follow BI's treatment protocols such as welfare-friendly handling, taking critical clinical parameters, and BI enlisted medicines.

Negative points observed:

- Treatment kits are not adequately kept, and the equipment utilized is not up to the mark.
- Waste Disposal - Clinical waste and sharps are not disposed of correctly.

Rajesh's story below is worth recording:

Rajesh worked as a VACM in BI's Bijnor unit. During his BI tenure, he established positive relationships with local GVO and veterinary hospital personnel. This got him an opportunity to work under the GVO which in turn further recognized Rajesh as a resource person for equine cases. He has learned to handle para veterinary services for other livestock in addition to being a good help for equine cases. Rajesh now responds to not only equine cases, but also artificial insemination, minor veterinary services, and livestock immunization. In addition, he assists the GVO in Glander surveillance. Rajesh earns approximately Rs. 30,000 a month for providing all these community services.

Major Challenges faced by the LHPs:

- Significant diminishing Equine population squeeze LHPs business portfolio. As a result, LHPs are forced to shift their focus from equines to other animals.
- Sparsely populated equines per village have expanded an LHP's working area. As a result, LHP needs to travel far to attend cases. Because of the short brick kiln season, owners' income has dropped considerably, in turn, their affordability for accessing proper treatment has decreased significantly.
- BI exit has impacted their further growth and skill development.



➤ **LOCAL STREET FARRIERS (LSFS):**

The picture presented by the LSFs interviews is a little pessimistic. The LSFs were interviewed to assess their knowledge base, practicing quality, and challenges encountered. The mentioned points are the notable discoveries in terms of their knowledge, skills, and attitudes:

Positive Points Observed:

- Existing LSFs are BI trained.
- They possess essential equipment.
- Most of them keep shoes of varied sizes (small, medium & large sizes)
- They recognize frog trimming; no complete removal of frog was noticed.
- They prefer bilateral shoeing and its logic.

Negative Points Observed:

- LSF doesn't offer water to the equine before shoeing which BI tried to inculcate during the intervention phase.
- They firstly trim hoof walls followed by sole.
- No practice of assessing hoof balance (hoof pastern and mediolateral balance) before trimming and after shoeing.

- Hoof ratio (Toe: Quarter: Heel) is not maintained
- Trimming of the hoof wall with a chisel was observed
- High dumping of the toe was observed.
- The smaller size of the shoe was used despite having the appropriate size with them.

Low-quality shoeing is one of the welfare concerns raised in all EWPs which can be correlated with ABI and OBM findings where abnormal hoof shape has emerged as a significant recurring welfare issue. It has been observed with a high degree of occurrence at the sites because usually, farriers fit lower-size shoes only to earn profits. The economy of farriery is inextricably linked to the equines' working hours. Because there would be fewer equines working every day for fewer months of the year, the need for shoeing will be reduced.

➤ **GOVERNMENT VETERINARY OFFICERS:**

9 GVOs from three EWPs were interviewed on the state of service provision in their areas. The GVOs interviewed posted in their allocated hospitals from 2.5 to 8.5 years, and all of them were aware of BI. They even previously participated in Brooke orientation workshops, either in the same district or in another Brooke intervention area. The following points have come up throughout the discussion:

- On average, monthly 3 to 10 cases (e.g., Colic, Wound, and Surra) were attended by them.
- Anthelmintic drugs and mineral mixtures are available in sufficient amounts in Government hospitals, and these are provided to equine owners through BI-trained LHPs.
- They outsource most equine cases to BI-trained LHPs/Ex-Brooke FAs.
- LHPs also assist GVOs with Glanders surveillance sampling. They said it's easy to persuade owners because LHPs have very good relationships with the equine owners.
- Despite having the availability of stomach tubes in the hospital, some of them have never used them.
- It was also observed that due to limited resources it is difficult for them to handle surgical cases, such as accidental equine cases.
- GVOs requested that BI continue to intervene in their operation area or hold frequent camps to which GVOs should be invited.

BI's principles of equine welfare are still in place. While attending cases, the LHPs use halters to restrain the animals and take at least temperature, pulse, and body weight as relevant clinical measures. BI-trained LHPs are the major drivers of this sustainability.

Ex-BI employees working as field workers for BI's service provision team are the second enduring and promising face. They know how to deal with a variety of equine diseases by

working intensely with the BI's veterinary officers and trainers. Interviewed group of LHPs has developed strong ties with the GVOs, and many equine problems are addressed by them in collaboration with the GVOs. However, they became stuck at a certain point due to higher-level issues, and they felt a strong need for assistance from certain professionals at that time.

VII. IMPACTS OF COVID ON EQUINE WELFARE & HUSBANDRY

COVID-19 and its related enforcement of various restrictions by the Government such as lockdowns, curfews, and other measures, had a significant impact on our country's economy. A similar effect has been faced by the equine owners in sampled districts because their earnings primarily rely on their equines. The study attempted to comprehend the situation through the pandemic lens.

The broad issues which all residents faced were documented across all units. But it feels sad to know that a few brick kilns were shut down during this time across sampled three EWP. Because the nature of the labour in brick kilns was deemed in-house. The work where the equine owners stay overnight was least affected. However, they too faced issues in the first lockdown, which were largely logistical. For the migratory brick kilns, some owners were trapped in their houses while their animals stayed alone in the brick kiln since they had gone home to see their families just before the lockdown was declared. In such cases, it is usual practice for owners to assign other owners to look after the animals when they are away, and then exchange when the other owner visits his home in subsequent weeks. However, as the days of absence became longer due to lockdown, the other fellow found it difficult to manage the animal. Consequently, the BCS of equines is affected due to the non-availability of feed. One of the LHPs in Baghpat highlighted that during those days four equines died in his area owing to hunger and illness. Secondly, the shortage of feed, medicines, doctors, and fodder affected the equines in every way.

The non-migratory brick kilns' operations were also halted during the first lockdown, consequently non-availability of vital services and inputs. Upon relaxation of limitation, attending work became difficult for a few hours. Also, the owners who worked in the transportation of goods, passengers, or ceremonial horses had their operations completely halted. The following circumstances affected declined revenues, therefore touching the general well-being of both equines and their owners.

To some extent, Covid limits also launched a few opportunities for equine owners. For example, in Bijnor, 52 owners got the opportunity to distribute the government's free ration by their carts in nearby villages. Kumhar Vikas AEWGs had made it possible by getting authorization from the district administration for inter-district movement during limited hours.

In the end, it can be summarized that the restrictions during the pandemic had several effects on the animal's health due to lack of funds for treatment and troubles in the delivery mechanism of services such as farriery, haircutting, feed supply, and so on.

VIII. LESSONS LEARNED

- More than 50% of the indicators in both ABI and OBM have attained more than 70% of the current score. It must be argued that BI's decade-long efforts contributed to maintaining sustainable outcomes in equine welfare.
- Enhanced human and operational capacities of organizations (A/EWG) improved their overall programming and ensure long-term sustainability. Community institutions are inevitable because they serve as a platform for interaction with equine owners. These are viewed as important during the intensive intervention stage, which is backed up by the owners' current knowledge base and sustaining practices.
- BI's community involvement initiatives have resulted in the emergence of numerous community leaders, and testimony confirms that a significant number is associated with NRLM and MGNREGS which shows BI's stronghold in community empowerment processes.
- The LHPs are doing well in terms of service delivery. They've made good use of the space left vacant by BI's departure, and their relationship with government veterinary hospitals is robust. They appear to be working together in the area. The active LHPs are also helping the A/EWGs survive and thrive. However, both the quality of the services provided and the motivation of the LSFs have decreased.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

- BI need time bound work plan for extended touch units with measurement plan
- BI may re-strengthen the community agents i.e., By skill refinement/capacity building of associations and income generation activities which in turn shall prove to be the potential resource for equine welfare at the exit locations. Buland AEWG's business model can be used as a learning ground.

- Need to organize small training/workshops/awareness programs, especially for equine welfare and income generation activities. Low income and low BCS are directly proportional to each other.
- Farriery is the biggest challenge that appeared from the findings. With the help of the association, BI must carry out farrier training on certain intervals with a prime focus on quality shoeing.
- Tools such as "If I Were a Horse," "Good Horse-Bad Horse," healthy animal competitions, and varied training on equine concerns through well-designed participatory processes should be continued via associations/groups to ensure behavior change among equine owners.
- Female EWGs should be endorsed using NRLM SHG protocols, with equine welfare as a non-negotiable agenda item, so that the groups can be mainstreamed upon BI's exit.
- Implementing Tele-Veterinary Services (through video conferences) for exit sites from the head office/regional level by establishing centralized call centers may prove to be beneficial in assisting LHPs and GVOs in dealing with tricky cases at an early stage.
- Creating digital social forums (such as a WhatsApp group) for LHPs, GVOs, and BI Senior Vets could be an excellent method to stay informed about field operations.

X. LIST OF ENCLOSURES:

- i. **ABI TOOL**
- ii. **OMB OUTCOME -1**
- iii. **OBM OUTCOME - 2**
- iv. **FARRIER WBA RUBRIC BROOKE INDIA**
- v. **FGD FORMAT FOR BROOKE**
- vi. **GVO QUESTIONNAIRE**
- vii. **LHP INTERVIEW FORMAT**
- viii. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

ABI TOOL

Name of Village/BK _____

EWP _____

ANIMAL BASED INDICATORS (ABIs)						
		1	2	3	4	5
	Date					
	Observer					
	Owner name					
1.	Work type					
2.	Species					
3.	Sex					
4.	Eyes					
5.	Age					
6.	Knee: severity					
7.	Withers/spine: severity					
8.	Girth/belly: severity					
9.	Hindquarters: severity					
10.	Tail/tail base: severity					
11.	Ectoparasites					
12.	Spinal contact					
13.	Body condition					
14.	Swelling: hind					
15.	Hoof shape: fore					
16.	Hoof shape: hind					
17.	Frog					
18.	General attitude					
19.	Hobbling					
20.	Interference: fore					
21.	Interference: hind					

OBM OUTCOME-1

Name of owner		Work District		Date	
Name of Assessor		Village name /BK		Name of FA	
	Competency Indicator	Not achieved: SCORE 0	Achieved: All indicators: SCORE 1	0/1/NA	Comment
1.	How many times do you offer water in a day? and at what time? (AH)	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 times	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more than 4 times		
2.	Feeding: What do you feed to your animal? And how? (AH)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> Not Soaked <input type="checkbox"/> Only Rice bran	All of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> Soaked or dry/moist offered alongside water <input type="checkbox"/> At least 2 types of feed with high energy (oats, gram, bran, maize, barley...) (during the working season)		
3.	Stable Cleaning: How often do you clean your stable (AH)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Daily	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily		
4.	Eye Cleaning: (AH) 1. How often do you clean your animal eyes? 2. How do you clean?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Dry Cloth/Dirty water	All of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Wet Cloth/cleaned water		
5.	Do you groom your animal? When was the last time? (HAI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Not Daily	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily After work		
6.	Explain how do you take care of hooves? How often? (AH)	Any of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 3 times /week <input type="checkbox"/> Not Apply Ash Lime Powder or only one <input type="checkbox"/> Applying kerosene oil	Any of the following <input type="checkbox"/> cleaning of hooves - 3 or more times in a week <input type="checkbox"/> Add Lime and Ash		
7.	Who does the Farriery (Trimming and balancing)? When was the last time/how often? (SS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not trimming and/or balancing at least once/month <input type="checkbox"/> Untrained person	All of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Trimming and/or balancing at least once/a month <input type="checkbox"/> The trained owner or Trained farrier		
8.	What do you think about the complete removal of frog and dumping? Why? (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommend (both of these dumping and frog removal)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Recommended, it is bad for the animal		

9.	What do you do when the animal loses one shoe? And why? (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Keep working it <input type="checkbox"/> Shoeing on one foot	<input type="checkbox"/> Shoeing at least two fore or two hind as soon as possible, Rest until shod... because <input type="checkbox"/> The hooves need to be balanced		
10.	Wound Management: (AH) 1. How do you clean / manage the wound?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> Use bad practices i.e. using engine oil, indigo, kerosene, etc.	All of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned Wound with fresh water daily <input type="checkbox"/> Resting the wound (protection of wound) until it heals with soft material <input type="checkbox"/> Ointment applied with turmeric bases		
11.	TT Vaccination: (SS) 1. Do you vaccinate your animal against tetanus? 2. At what interval?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Vaccinated <input type="checkbox"/> More than one year since the last vaccination	<input type="checkbox"/> Vaccinated within last year		
12.	If an Animal falls Sick (SS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Used traditional medicine (harmful) <input type="checkbox"/> Untrained person	Any of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Used First Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Consulted LSP <input type="checkbox"/> Purchased Medicine		
13.	Do you deworm the animal? When was the last time? (SS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Done	Any of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Done on a need basis <input type="checkbox"/> At least once/a year		
14.	Cart Balance: (AH) 1. Do you check the balance of your cart? 2. If yes, when was the last time?	Any of the following: <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly	All of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> At least Fortnightly (twice / month)		
15.	If an animal is not behaving, what would you recommend the owner to do to control it? (A)	Any of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Beating <input type="checkbox"/> pulling of tail and ear <input type="checkbox"/> Pulling of reins sharply <input type="checkbox"/> Goadng	Any of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Voice command <input type="checkbox"/> Building interaction with animal <input type="checkbox"/> Proper equipment to pull <input type="checkbox"/> No overloading <input type="checkbox"/> Patting		

OBM OUTCOME-2

Name of owner		Work District		Date	
Name of Assessor		Village name /BK		Name of FA	
	Competency Indicator	Not achieved: SCORE 0	Achieved: All indicators: SCORE 1	0/1/NA	Comment
1	How many times do you offer water in a day? and at what time? (AH)	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 times	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more than 4 times		
2	What is the practice of feeding, what do you give, and how often? (AH)	<input type="checkbox"/> Only Bran <input type="checkbox"/> Dry	All of the following <input type="checkbox"/> At least twice/day feeding <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned mixed high energy feed (oats, gram, maize, barley... with bran <input type="checkbox"/> Soaked/moist		
3	Do you add any additives/salt blocks to the feed? (AH)	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Block/salt added to food		
4	How often do you maintain the Resting Place (AH)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Less than daily	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily cleaning stable		
5	How do you clean the animal's eyes? How often? (AH)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Less than	All the following <input type="checkbox"/> Daily cleaning with clean water <input type="checkbox"/> Daily cleaning with water and soft, clean cloth		
6	Do you groom your animal? When was the last time? (HA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Not Daily	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily After work		
7	Explain how do you take care of hooves? How often? (AH)	Any of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 3 times /week <input type="checkbox"/> Not Apply Ash Lime Powder or only one <input type="checkbox"/> Applying kerosene oil	Any of the following <input type="checkbox"/> cleaning of hooves - 3 or more times in a week <input type="checkbox"/> Add Lime and Ash		
8	Who does the Farriery (Trimming and balancing)? When was the last time/how often? (SS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not trimming and/or balancing at least once/month <input type="checkbox"/> Untrained person	All the following <input type="checkbox"/> Trimming and/or balancing at least once/a month <input type="checkbox"/> The trained owner or Trained farrier		
9	What do you think about the complete removal of frog and dumping? Why? (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommend (both dumping and frog removal)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Recommended, it is bad for the animal		

10	What do you do when the animal loses one shoe? And why? (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Keep working it <input type="checkbox"/> Shoeing on one foot	<input type="checkbox"/> Shoeing at least two fore or two hind as soon as possible, Rest until shod... because <input type="checkbox"/> The hooves need to be balanced		
11	How do you clean / manage the wound?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Cleaned <input type="checkbox"/> Use bad practices i.e., used engine oil, indigo, kerosene etc.	All the following <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaned Wound with fresh water daily <input type="checkbox"/> Resting the wound (protection of wound) until it heals by soft material <input type="checkbox"/> Ointment applied turmeric bases		
12	When Did you vaccinate your animal against tetanus?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Vaccinated <input type="checkbox"/> More than one year since last vaccination	<input type="checkbox"/> Vaccinated within last year		
13	What do you do when the animal fall Sick (SS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Used traditional medicine (harmful) <input type="checkbox"/> Untrained person	Any of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Used First Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Consulted LSP <input type="checkbox"/> Purchased Medicine		
14	If there are animals in the site with wounds, do you recommend anything to the owners? Why? (A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Do not do anything	<input type="checkbox"/> Any actions such as Adjusting the load or equipment Cleaning and maintenance of saddle, Resting the wound because animals would suffer otherwise...		
15	Do you check the balance of the cart (before and after)? If yes, when was the last time? How?	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes check balance at least twice/month		
16	If an animal is not behaving, what would you recommend the owner to do to control it? (A)	Any of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Beating <input type="checkbox"/> pulling of tail and ear <input type="checkbox"/> Pulling of reins sharply <input type="checkbox"/> Goading	Any of the following <input type="checkbox"/> Voice command <input type="checkbox"/> Building interaction with animal <input type="checkbox"/> Proper equipment to pull <input type="checkbox"/> No overloading <input type="checkbox"/> Patting		

FARRIER WBA RUBRIC BROOKE INDIA

Brooke Hospital for Animals (India) Clinical Quality Monitoring – Work Based Assessment Rubric – Farrier					
Name of Unit:		Name of Assessor:			
Name, Address & Contact No. of Farrier:		Quarter, Date & Place of Assessment:			
	Compete ncy Indicat or	Not achieved: SCORE 0	Achieved: SCORE 1	SCORE	Comment
Animal welfare	Correct handling by local Farrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No head collars/rope halters are used or are so poorly fitting as to be dangerous/injurious Leg lifting by two persons/improper lifting of leg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properly fitted head collars/rope halters /lead ropes are used Proper lifting of leg by Farrier using hand free method or by single person at correct height 		
	Appropriate restraint used by Farrier/ Owner	Farrier &/or owners handle/restrain equine incorrectly and are not corrected including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ear, tongue or jaw twitching or Pulling by tail, ears or legs or Hitting, kicking or goading or Use of cattle crush, casting or hobbling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum standards (Approach from side, handle using behavior method and apply minimum physical restraint) are met for restraint by Farrier & owners are quickly correct if handle equine incorrectly Minimal restraint is the first option used 		
	Animal's basic needs are considered/catered during farriery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal is not waiting in the shade or Animal not offered water or Animal not unloaded/dethatched from cart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is offered & Shade is provided (according to weather) & Animal is unloaded/ dethatched from cart 		
	Removal of shoe	Following steps not followed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulling of old shoe without straightening the nails Removal of shoe from quarter or toe 	Steps followed while removing a shoe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Straightening of clenches Pulling of shoe from heel side towards the toe 		

		side	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of nails • Complete removal of shoe 		
	Trimming of sole	Cutting of hoof wall first and then sole trimming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trimming of sole too much/ no trimming of sole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trimming of sole first then hoof wall • Trimming of sole in bowl shape/concave 		
	Trimming of hoofwall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trimming without assessing hoof balance (Hoof pastern, Mediolateral balance) requirements • Not maintain hoof ratio (Toe : Quarter : Heel) • Trimming of hoof wall with chisel • Dumping of toe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After assessment of balance requirements, Trimming of hoofwall with hoof cutter • Maintain hoof ratio 3:2:1 in fore & 4:3:2 in hind leg (Toe : Heel – 2 : 1 in Donkeys) • Rasping of hoof wall/finishing • No dumping of toe 		
	Frog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete/partial cutting of frog • Frog not in equal height or touching with the measuring tool when measuring heel to heel length of the same leg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of loose tissue off frog only • Frog is in equal height or touches to the measuring tool when measures heel to heel length of the same leg 		
	Size of shoe	Below one or two steps followed for shoeing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not checked size of shoe with sole/ only guess the size • Finally improper sized shoe selected 	Following steps followed for shoeing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checked size of shoe with trimmed hoof • Correct the shoe size according to the hoof size Finally rechecked shoe size with hoof size		
	Fitting of shoe & nails	Below steps followed while fitting a shoe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nailing in sensitive area • Improper nail fitting • No cutting of nails • No turning of clenches 	Below steps followed while fitting a shoe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nailing outside sensitive area • Pull a straight nail • Cut the nails • Correct fitting of shoe on hoofwall Turning of clenches		
	Bilateral shoeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoeing done only one or three legs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoeing done in bilateral (two) or all legs 		

	Walk after shoeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal was not allowed to walk and observe after shoeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals allow to walk and observe after shoeing 		
Communication	Explains how to prevent condition in future and improves hoof care management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not give any advice on hoof care management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offers advice on any one or more of the following (related to hoof conditions/care): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of frog Bad effect of dumping of toe Regular hoof cleaning Use of ash & soda lime on hoof Softening of hoof using water and oil/ Vaseline/petroleum jelly Shoeing of bilateral legs or all four legs T.T. vaccination if punctured hoof or any injury 		
	Use of quality tools	<p>Few basic poor quality farriery tools used</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Same farriery tools used for multiple function</p>	<p>Having all required basic quality farriery tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory (Hoof cutter, Pincher, Drawing knife, Rasp & Shoeing hammer) <p>Desirable (Buffer, chisel, Turning hammer and)Anvil</p>		
Technical	Use of quality shoe	<p>Used one or all below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoe margins are round shape (at one point or throughout length) means not flattened as desired Shoe thickness is very less (<3 mm) 	<p>Used one or all below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoe margins are square shape (throughout length) means properly flattened as desired Shoe thickness is more (>3 mm) 		
Total Score					

Number of equines shod in last month:

FGD FORMAT FOR BROOKE

Village Name:

Date:

Facilitator:

Name of the EWG/AEWG:

No. of Members/EWGs:

Introduction & Sharing Objectives Environment Building

Discussion Topics	Responses
How are your EWG/Associations running? Basic data: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of members in EWGs 2. No. of members in the AEWG 3. No. of Equines 	
What are the challenges you faced in last 3-5 years in rearing equines? (WEAKNESS)	
How did your group handle the challenges? How did you use your strengths of group in solving those challenges? (STRENGTHS)	
Do you see any problems in rearing equines in future? (THREATS)	
What kind of opportunities you see through your groups for sustainable equine welfare?	
How are managing finances of your group (EWG/AEWG)?	
What are the opportunities for doing income generating activities of association?	
What kinds of collective action for equine welfare are being done by your association?	

GVO QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of GVO:

Location:

Unit:

Q.1 How long have you been posted in this hospital?

Q.2 Are you aware about Brooke or attended any Brooke orientation program?

Q. 3 How many equine cases on an average do you see in a month?

Q.4 What kind of equine cases do you see?

Q.5. What are the services (Dewormer, Vaccination, Mineral mixture etc) available for equines in your hospital?

Q.6 Are medicine and equipment required for treatment of equine animals available in your hospital?

Q.7 Have you encountered any challenges in handling equine cases after Brooke had exited?

Q.8 Do you have any suggestions to improve or sustain the equine welfare in your area of operation?

LHP INTERVIEW FORMAT

General information			
Name of the LHP		Date	00-00-00
Address		Qualification	
Sites(villages or BKs) under his coverage			
Specific information (after completion of each question, tick in the box provided at extreme right)			
Have you received any training other than Brooke?	Yes	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did you receive any training from Brooke India?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What do you use for welfare friendly handling of quines?			<input type="checkbox"/>
What did you learn from Brooke training? (Salient points)	1. 2.		<input type="checkbox"/>
How many cases (all animals) you treat in a month?			<input type="checkbox"/>
How many equine cases you attend in a month			<input type="checkbox"/>
Most common cases are (in descending order)			<input type="checkbox"/>
State common symptoms, causes and treatment of these diseases.	Colic		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Surra		
	Tetanus		
What is the correct values of clinical parameters	Pulse	temperature	
	CRT	respiration	
Status of kit	Quality of medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> Present <input type="checkbox"/> Absent	
	Expiry of medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> Present <input type="checkbox"/> Absent	
	Lifesaving medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> Present <input type="checkbox"/> Absent	
	Cleanliness	<input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Not clean	
Drugs calculated & used at correct dose and selected correct route of administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body weight approximation not considered before drug dosing / administration. Uses incorrect dose or incorrect route of admin or uses drugs not for use in equids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximate or Calculated body weight considered before drug dosing / administration. Uses correct dose or correct route of admin or uses drugs use in equids 	
Waste Disposal – clinical waste and sharps correctly disposed	Not disposing of clinical waste/sharps safely	Disposing of clinical waste/sharps safely	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

	Name of owners						
	Male /Female						
	Name of VACM						
	Name of sites						
Question - 1 (To be asked to Equine owner (M/F))							
1	Are any of your family member is part of EWG? (Yes/No)						
Question - 2 Has your group addressed any equine welfare issue (excluding TT vaccination, deworming) so far: (To be asked to Equine owner (M/F))							
1	Collective feeding purchasing (Yes/No)						
2	Linking with Trained farriers (Yes/No)						
3	Linking with Trained Animal Health Provider (Yes/No)						
4	Linking with Trained Hair Clipper (Yes/No)						
5	Road repairing (Yes/No)						
6	Facilitating the Insurance of the animal (Yes/No)						
7	Purchasing of Hair clipping machine (Yes/No)						
Question - 3 (To be asked to Women)							
1	Have you started any kind of Income Generation Activities (as an individual) (Yes/No)						
Question - 4 (To be asked to Male Equine owner)							
1	Have you started any kind of Income Generation Activities (as an individual) (Yes/No)						
Question - 5 Has your group supported any members during crisis/disaster? Any of the following (To be asked to Equine owner (M/F))							
1	Supported members for purchase of animal (in case animal death) (Yes/No)						
2	Supported members for renovation/Construction of house (in case of disaster) (Yes/No)						
3	Supported members in case of unemployment (Yes/No)						
4	Supported members in case of death of earning member (Yes/No)						
5	Supported any members during disability of the earning member (Yes/No)						
6	Supported treatment of equine or any family member (Yes/No)						
7	Supported collective feed purchase during crisis/disaster (Yes/No)						
Question -6 What change you perceived in decision making process in family by yourself after being enrolled members of any EWG : (To be asked to Women)							
1	Buying feed for animal (last year) (Yes/No)						
2	Buying grain for themselves (last year) (Yes/No)						
3	Treatment of animal in case of absence of her husband (last year) (Yes/No)						
4	Attending training outside village (last year) (Yes/No)						
5	Purchasing/selling of animal (last year) (Yes/No)						