

## MANAGE DRAUGHT ANIMALS

**UNIT CODE:** 0811 551 25A

**TVET CDACC UNIT CODE:** AGR/OS/AP/CR/01/6/MA

### UNIT DESCRIPTION

This unit describes knowledge, skills and attitudes required to carry out camel, donkey and horse production. It involves constructing camel, donkey and horse production structures; carrying out camel, donkey and horse breeding; carrying out routine management practices and marketing camels, donkeys and horses.

### ELEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

ELEMENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
These describe the key outcomes which make up workplace function.	These are assessable statements which specify the required level of performance for each of the elements. <i><b>Bold and italicized terms are elaborated in the Range.</b></i>
1. Carry out camel production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.1 <i><b>Camel production structures</b></i> are identified and designed based on Camel Production Manual (CPM)</li><li>1.2 <i><b>Materials for construction</b></i> of camel production structure are identified based on the design of the structure</li><li>1.3 Tools and equipment for Camel production structures construction are assembled based on structure selected</li><li>1.4 Camel production structure is constructed as per the design</li><li>1.5 <i><b>Camel breeds</b></i> are identified and selected based on Camel Production Manual (CPM)</li><li>1.6 Selection of breeding male and female camels is done according to CPM</li><li>1.7 Heat signs are detected as per the CMP</li><li>1.8 Rutting signs are detected as per the CPM.</li><li>1.9 Breeding of camel is carried out based on GAPs</li><li>1.10 Pregnancy diagnosis is performed as per the CPM</li><li>1.11 Parturition is managed as per the CPM</li><li>1.12 <i><b>Rearing of camel calf</b></i> is carried out as per the CPM</li><li>1.13 <i><b>Milking methods and techniques</b></i> are applied during milking as per LPM and CPM</li></ul>

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	<p>1.14 Camel production routine management practices are performed as per the CPM</p> <p>1.15 Camel, camel products and by-products are sold based on market demand</p> <p>1.16 Records are prepared based on the workplace guidelines</p>
2. Carry out donkey production	<p>2.1 Donkey farm layout is designed based on LPM and CPM</p> <p>2.2 <b><i>Donkey production structures</i></b> are identified and designed based on CPM</p> <p>2.3 <b><i>Materials for construction</i></b> of donkey production structure are identified based on the design of the structure</p> <p>2.4 Tools and equipment for donkey production structures construction are assembled based on structure selected</p> <p>2.5 Donkey structures are constructed as per the design</p> <p>2.6 <b><i>Donkey breeds</i></b> are identified and selected based on Camel Production Manual (CPM)</p> <p>2.7 Selection of breeding male and female donkeys is done according to CPM</p> <p>2.8 Heat signs are detected as per the CMP</p> <p>2.9 Breeding of camel is carried out based on GAPs</p> <p>2.10 Pregnancy diagnosis is performed as per the CPM</p> <p>2.11 Parturition is managed as per the CPM</p> <p>2.12 <b><i>Rearing of a foal</i></b> is carried out as per the CPM</p> <p>2.13 Donkey production routine management practices are performed as per the CPM</p> <p>2.14 Donkey is marketed based on demand and existing legislative frameworks</p> <p>2.15 <b><i>Records</i></b> are prepared based on the workplace guidelines</p>
3. Carry out horse production	<p>3.1 <b><i>Horse rearing structures</i></b> are identified as per Horse Care Manual (HCM)</p>

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These describe the key outcomes which make up workplace function.	<p>These are assessable statements which specify the required level of performance for each of the elements.</p> <p><b><i>Bold and italicized terms are elaborated in the Range.</i></b></p>
	<p>3.2 <b><i>Horse types</i></b>, characteristics and common uses are identified based on (HCM)</p> <p>3.3 <b><i>Breeding decisions</i></b> are made according to HCM</p> <p>3.4 Selection criteria for stallion and mare that have reached puberty is performed according to HCM</p> <p>3.5 Heat detection is carried out as per the HCM</p> <p>3.6 <b><i>Breeding methods</i></b> are applied to serve mares on heat as per HCM</p> <p>3.7 Pregnancy diagnosis is performed as per HCM</p> <p>3.8 Mare care during pregnancy is provided according to the HCM</p> <p>3.9 Foaling and foal care management is performed as per HCM</p> <p>3.10 Foal weaning is carried out as per HCM</p> <p>3.11 Horse routine management practices are carried out as per HCM</p> <p>3.12 Bio-security practices are carried out in accordance to HCM</p> <p>3.13 Records are maintained as per workplace requirements</p>

## RANGE OF VARIABLES

This section provides work environments and conditions to which the performance criteria apply. It allows for different work environments and situations that will affect performance.

VARIABLE	RANGE
1. Camel breeds may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Somali</li> <li>• Rendille/ Gabbra</li> <li>• Turkana</li> <li>• Pakistani</li> </ul>
2. Donkey breeds may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East African</li> <li>• Maasai</li> </ul>

<b>VARIABLE</b>	<b>RANGE</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Somalia</li> </ul>
3. Horse breeding decisions may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defining breeding goals</li> <li>• Selection of breeding stock</li> <li>• Mare health pre-breeding</li> </ul>
4. Breeding method may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural</li> <li>• Artificial insemination</li> <li>• Embryo transfer</li> </ul>
5. Camel production structures may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crushes</li> <li>• Milking parlour</li> <li>• Barn</li> <li>• Feeding facility</li> <li>• Camel shed</li> <li>• Camel dips</li> <li>• Feed storage facility</li> </ul>
6. Donkey production structures may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crushes</li> <li>• Barn</li> <li>• Feeding facility</li> <li>• Donkey shed</li> <li>• Donkey dips</li> <li>• Feed storage facility</li> </ul>
7. Horse rearing structures may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crushes</li> <li>• Barn</li> <li>• Feeding facility</li> <li>• Horse shed</li> <li>• Horse dips</li> <li>• Feed storage facility</li> </ul>
8. Horse types may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Light horses</li> <li>• Draft horses</li> <li>• Ponies</li> <li>• Gaited horses</li> <li>• Warmbloods</li> </ul>

<b>VARIABLE</b>	<b>RANGE</b>
9. Materials for construction may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timber</li> <li>• Iron sheets</li> <li>• Cement</li> <li>• Nails</li> <li>• Pipes</li> </ul>
10. Camel and donkey identification methods may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ear tags</li> <li>• Ear notching</li> <li>• Branding</li> <li>• Neck chains</li> <li>• Straps with numbers</li> <li>• Ear tattooing</li> </ul>
11. Camel and donkey castration methods may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed castration</li> <li>• Open castration</li> <li>• Chemical</li> </ul>
12. Camel diseases may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trypanosomiasis</li> <li>• Camel mange disease</li> <li>• Camel pox</li> <li>• Anthrax</li> <li>• Salmonellosis</li> </ul>
13. Donkey diseases may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tetanus</li> <li>• Strangles</li> <li>• Rabies</li> <li>• Anthrax</li> <li>• Dermatophilosis</li> </ul>
14. Vector control methods may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecticides</li> <li>• Larvicides</li> <li>• Rodenticides</li> <li>• Lethal ovitraps</li> <li>• Repellents</li> </ul>
15. Carcass disposal methods may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burial</li> <li>• Landfill</li> </ul>

VARIABLE	RANGE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incineration</li> <li>• Rendering</li> <li>• Compositing</li> <li>• Chemical digestion</li> </ul>
16. Parasites may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lice</li> <li>• Tape worms</li> <li>• Warble flies</li> <li>• Cattle tick</li> <li>• Liver fluke</li> <li>• Itch mite</li> <li>• Coccidiosis</li> </ul>
17. External parasite control methods may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plunge dip</li> <li>• Spray race</li> </ul>
18. Milking materials and equipment may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Milking bucket</li> <li>• Milk strainer</li> <li>• Milk churn</li> <li>• Milk weighing scale</li> <li>• Milking salve</li> <li>• Strip cup</li> </ul>
19. Milking techniques may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stripping method</li> <li>• Full hand method</li> <li>• Knuckling method</li> <li>• Machine milking</li> </ul>
20. Materials and equipment for slaughter may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stunning gun</li> <li>• Meat saw</li> <li>• 6-inch skinning knife</li> <li>• Beef spreader</li> </ul>
21. Camel, donkey and horse routine management practices may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Feeding</li> <li>• Hoof care</li> <li>• Dental care</li> </ul>

VARIABLE	RANGE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handling and Training</li> <li>• Record keeping</li> <li>• Deworming</li> </ul>
22. Foaling and foal care management may include but not limited to;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing foaling stall</li> <li>• Close monitoring of the mare</li> <li>• New born foal care</li> </ul>

## REQUIRED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

### Required knowledge:

- Principles of animal production
- Donkey/camel/horse breeding and selection
- Donkey/camel/ horse nutrition
- Parasite and disease management on camels, horses and donkeys
- Marketing of camels/donkeys/horses
- Camel/donkey/horse production records
- Camel/donkey/horse handling

### Required skills:

- Communication
- Analytical
- Evaluation
- Management
- Problem solving
- Time management
- Data collection
- Numeracy
- Observation
- Negotiation
- Digital literacy
- Equipment calibration

## EVIDENCE GUIDE

This provides advice on assessment and must be read in conjunction with the performance criteria, required skills and knowledge and range.

1. Critical Aspects of Competency.	Assessment requires evidence that the candidate: 1.1 Performed camel, donkey and horse breeding based on GAPs 1.2 Constructed camel, donkey and horse production structures based on resources available 1.3 Performed camel, donkey and horse identification based on GAPs 1.4 Managed camel, donkey and horse parasites and diseases GAPs 1.5 Carried out camel hand and machine milking based on GAPs 1.6 Marketed camels and donkeys based on market demand 1.7 Prepared camel, donkey and horse production records based on organization record management guidelines
2. Resource Implications.	The following resources should be provided: 2.1 Access to relevant workplace where assessment can take place 2.2 Appropriately simulated environment where assessment can take place 2.3 Materials relevant to the proposed assessment activity or tasks
3. Methods of Assessment.	Competency may be assessed through: 3.1 Practical 3.2 Project 3.3 Portfolio of evidence 3.4 Third Party Report 3.5 Written Tests 3.6 Oral Questioning
4. Context of Assessment.	Competency may be assessed in a: 4.1 Workplace 4.2 Simulated workplace
5. Guidance information for assessment.	Holistic assessment with other units relevant to the industry sector, workplace and job role is recommended.