

## Context

- ❖ Rift Valley fever(RVF) disease is an emerging zoonotic disease with increasing significant importance to animal and human health sectors of many economies
- ❖ In Uganda, since the 2016 outbreak, RVF has been on the rise with many cases reported across several districts in the Western region.
- ❖ Several control measures including quarantine, vaccination, trade ban etc exist. However, there are gaps in Uptake of these control options

## Methodology

- ❖ 16 sex disaggregated Focus Group Discussion (8 Female & 8 male FGDs)



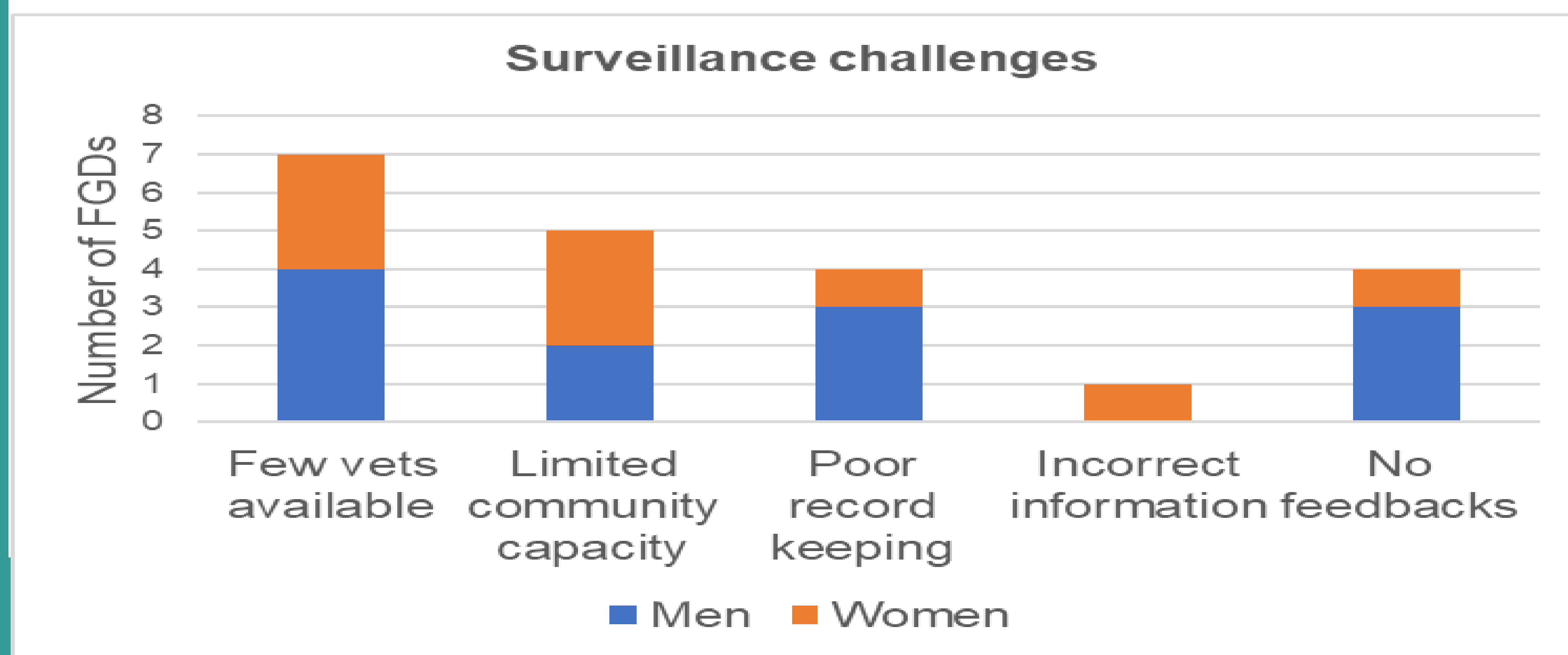
Women FGD in Napak district

# Barriers to uptake of Rift Valley fever control measures among livestock producers in Uganda

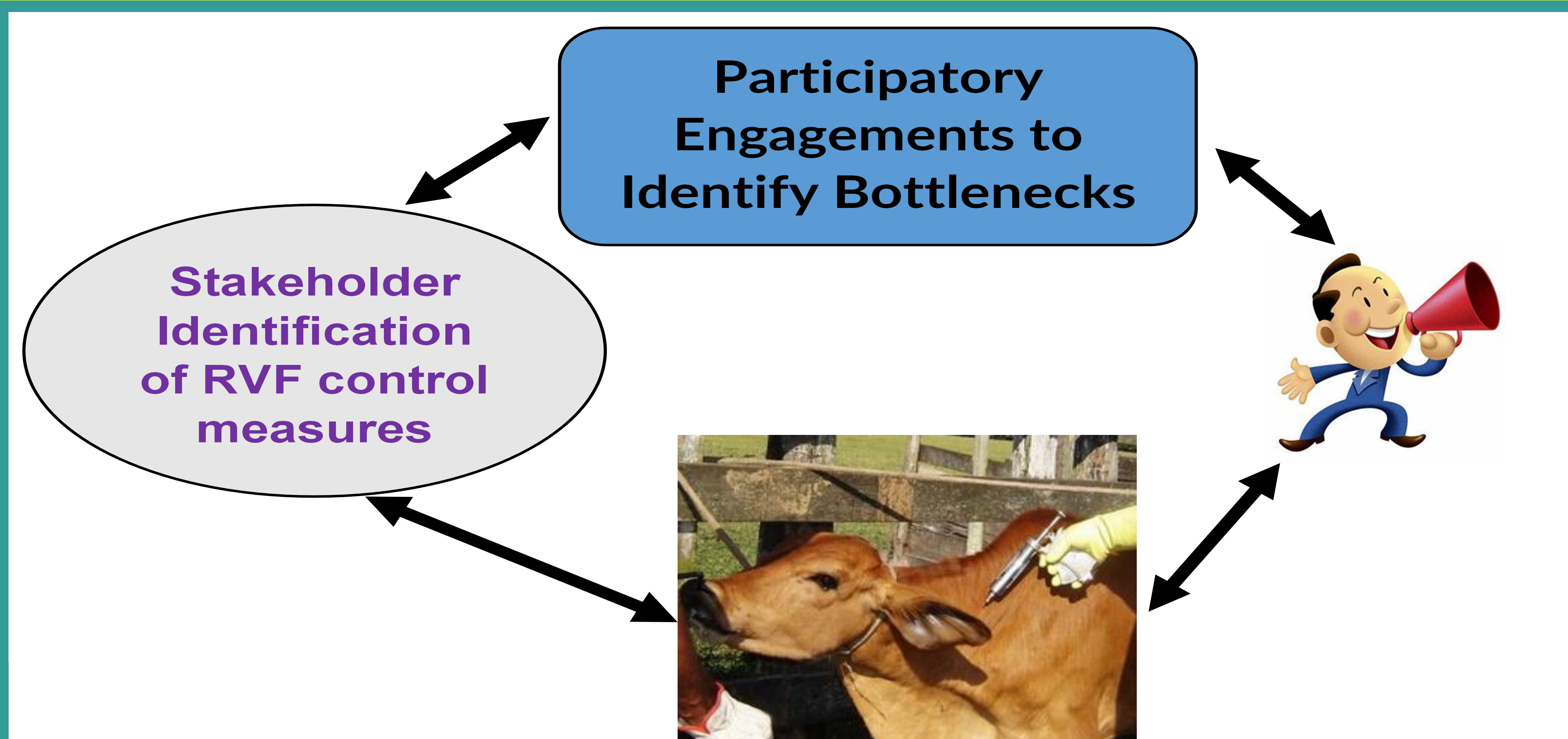
Marsy Asindu; Jane Namatovu; Emily Ouma; Awudu Abdulai and Bernard Bett

## Barriers to uptake of RVF control measures

- ❖ High costs of vaccines and administration costs
- ❖ Inadequate vaccine supply and storage facilities
- ❖ Market loss for animals and related products
- ❖ Counterfeit sprays and vaccines



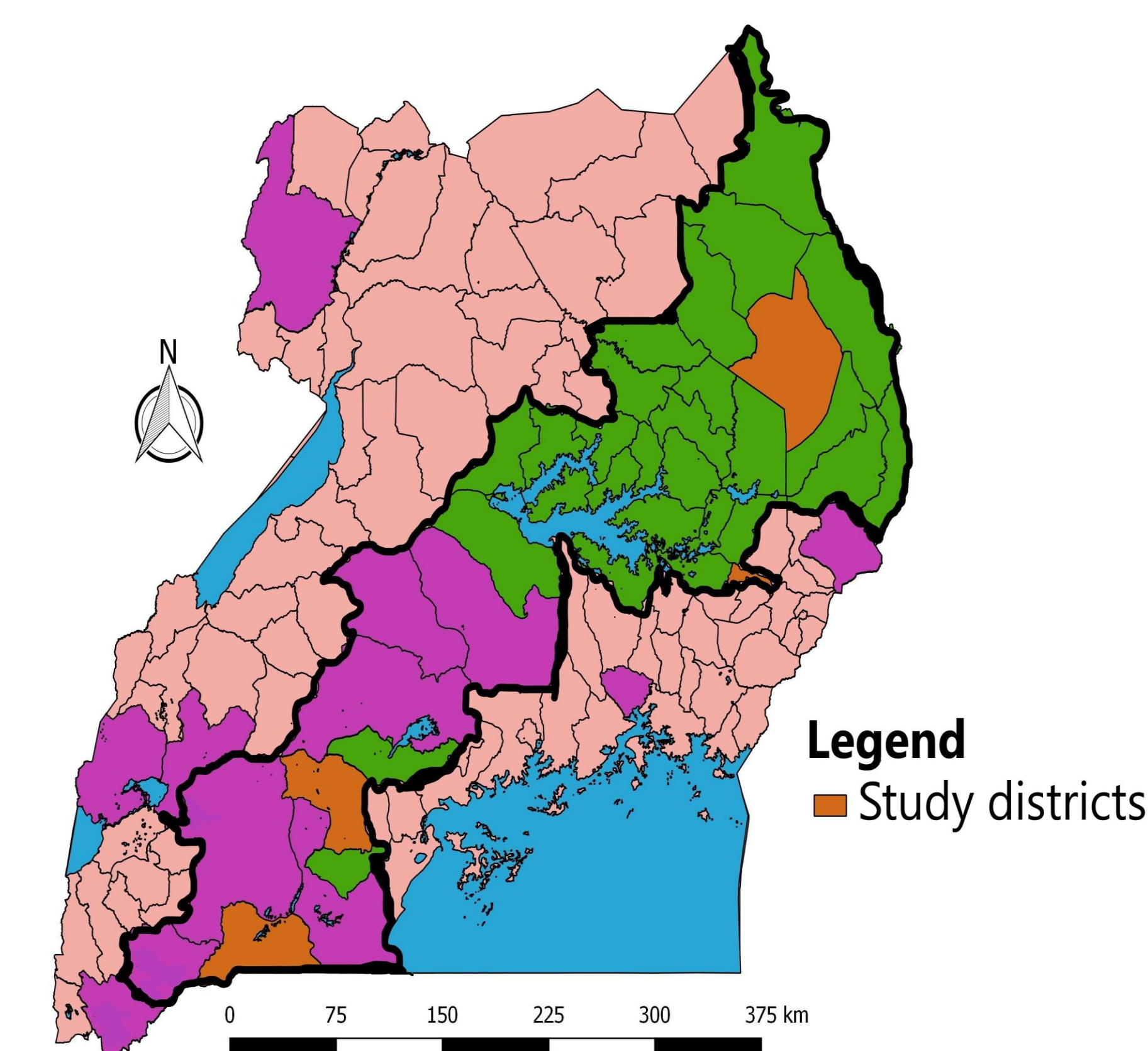
## Innovative approaches to implementation of RVF control



## Future steps

- ❖ Develop a paper for publication and awareness creation
- ❖ Share results with collaborating teams to facilitate roll out of RVF control interventions

## Map of Uganda showing RVF study districts



ILRI thanks BMZ and all other donors and organizations which globally support its work through their contributions to the [CGIAR Trust Fund](#).

## Contact

Marsy Asindu  
[M.Asindu@cgiar.org](mailto:M.Asindu@cgiar.org)

