

Market and production dynamics of small ruminants and their implications on PPR disease spread in pastoral communities.

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Introduction

- Mrs Olipan is from Nakapiripirit and like many Ugandans is female that derives her livelihood from small ruminants
- As many of her colleagues she is challenged by animal diseases
- My task was to see what production and marketing dynamics increase her risks to the spread of PPR

Production related risks



"If a goat dies I will just slaughter boil and eat and some balance sell get money for home."

"For me my husband does not buy meat and does not want even to slaughter any animal yet me and my children are the ones who graze, so if an animal dies it will be an advantage to me and my children to eat meat."

Implications

- Communal production increases PPR spread risk
- Small ruminants marketed by women are at a higher risk compared to those of men
- Implementation of control strategies relating to implementation of biosecurity measures would be a challenge in these communities
- Distance to the market increases the risk of spread of PPR since it leads to coping mechanisms that try to reduce transaction costs yet increasing the risk of disease spread

Methodology



- Conducted in Nakapiripirit
- Qualitative study through FGDs
- Sex disaggregated FGDs (8)

Market related risks



"The most difficult resource to access are the livestock markets they are all distant from here. It is hard when it comes to taking animals to the market you and the animal get tired the buyers can think maybe your animal is sick or even sometimes on the bad day when you fail to sell you have to return with the animal while walking".

Next steps

- Analysis of other production systems
- Journal article from the FGD work

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