

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)



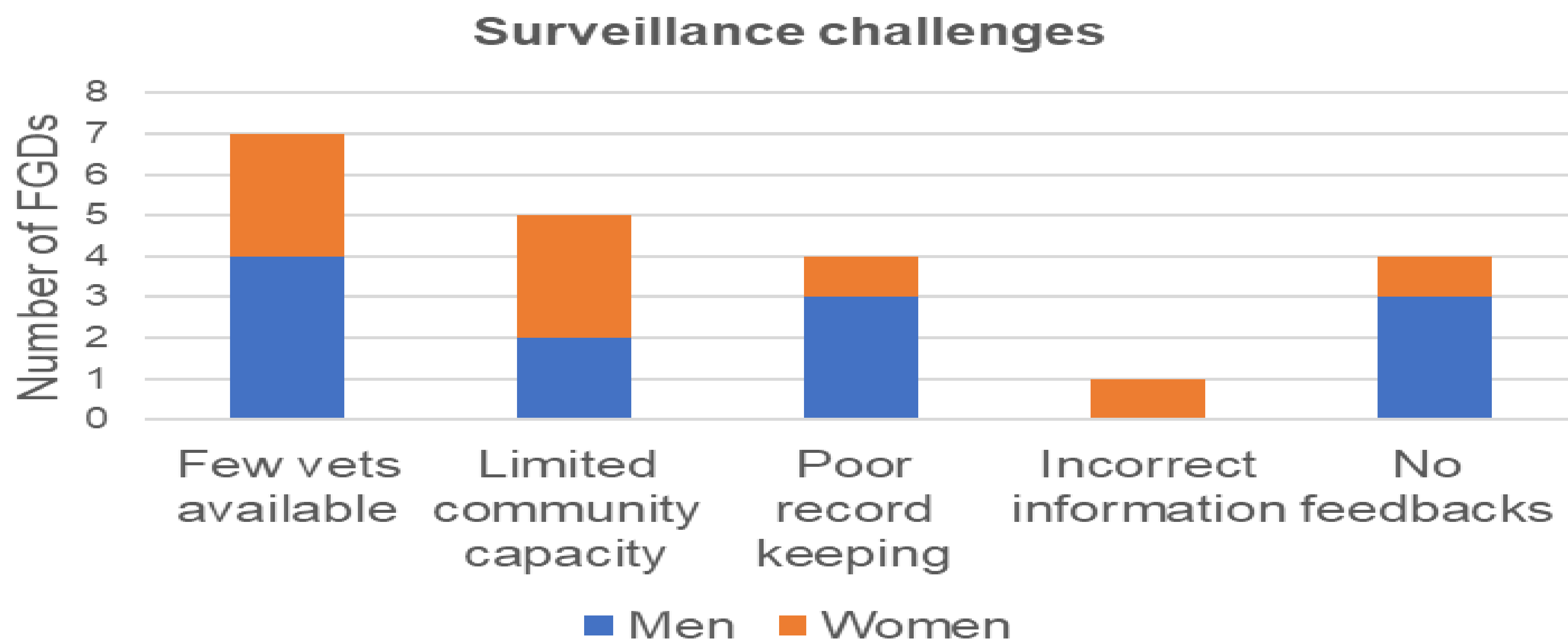
Women FGD in Napak district

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

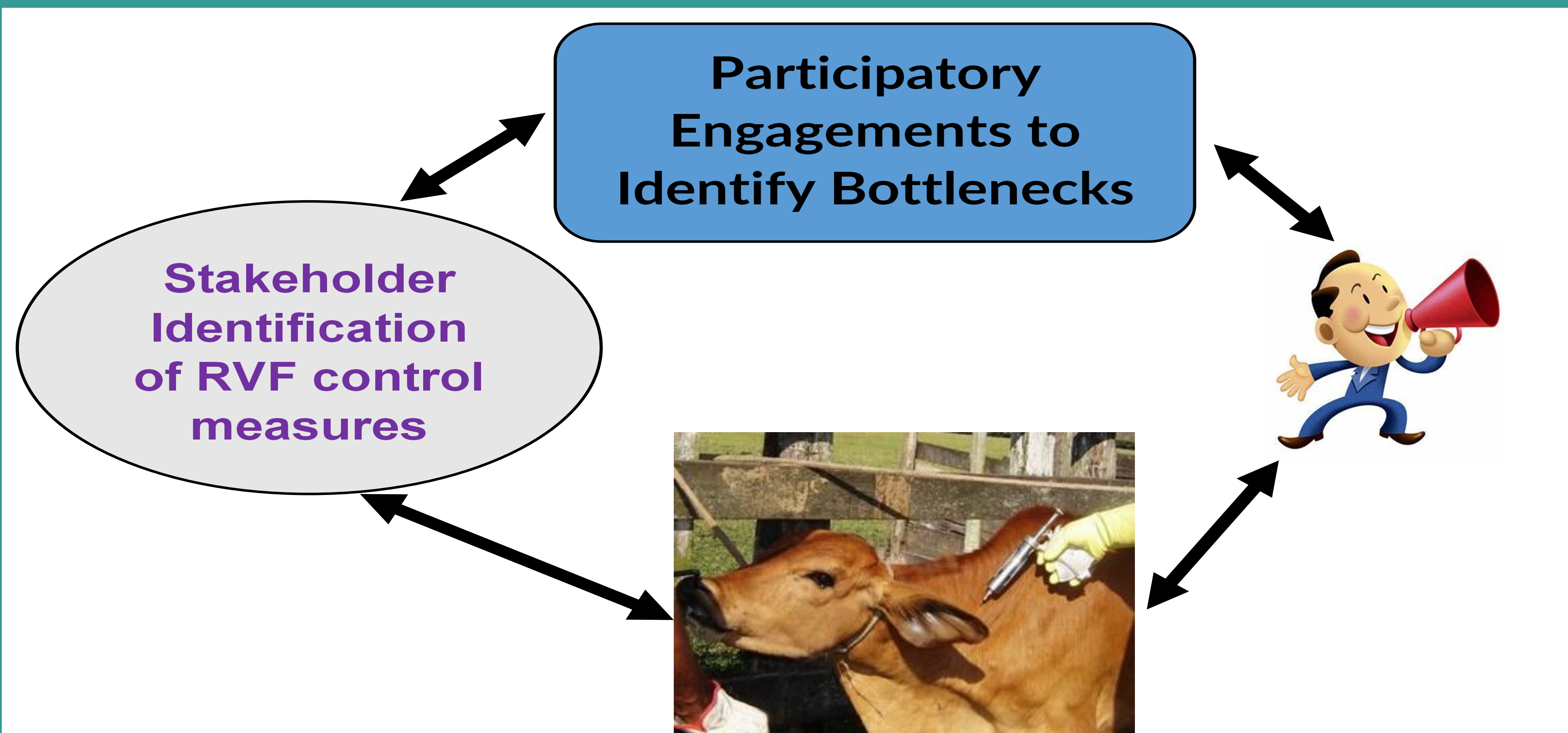
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Barriers to uptake of RVF control measures

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



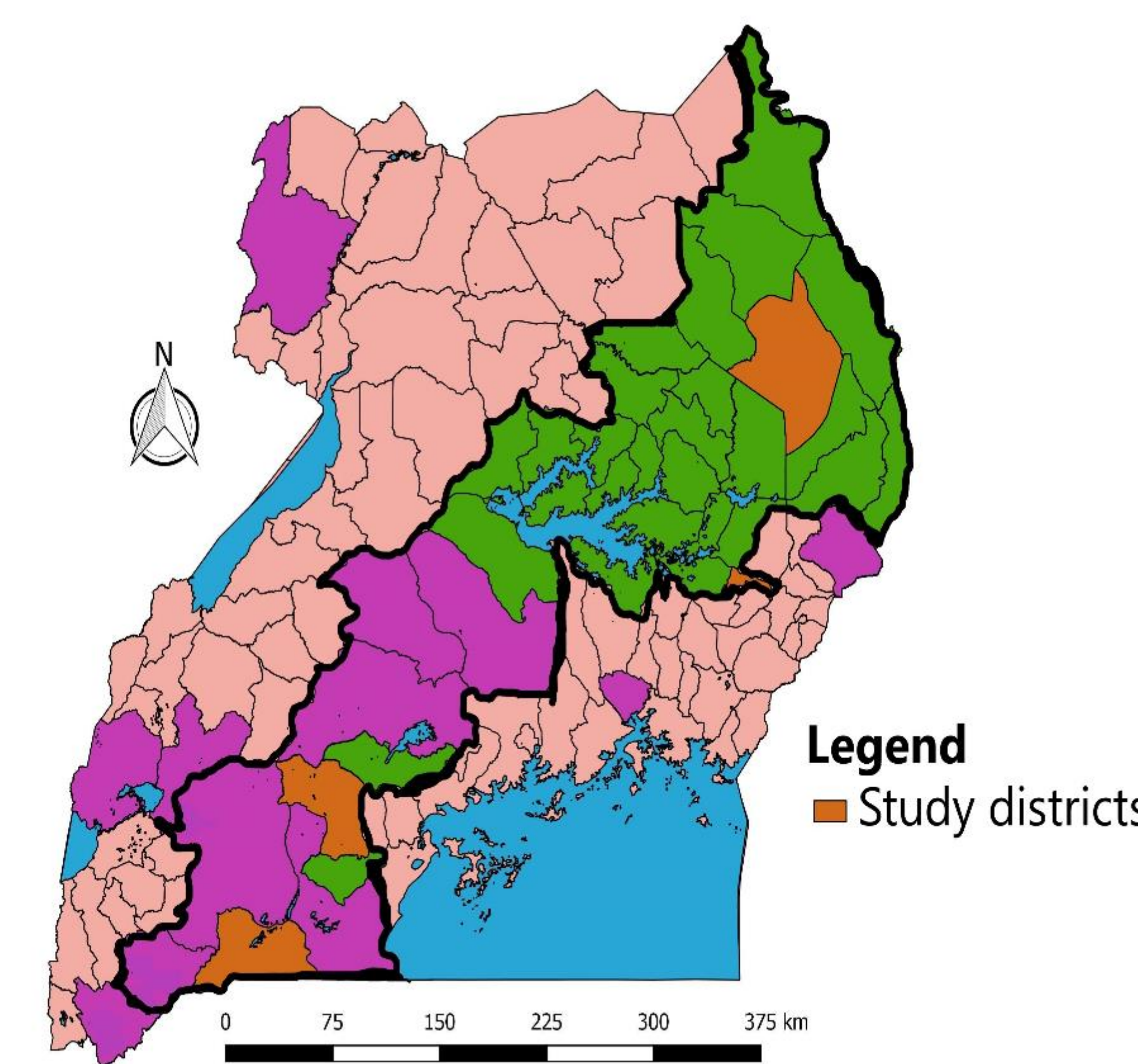
Innovative approaches to implementation of RVF control



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



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