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LIVESTOCK HEALTH SERVICES IN NORTHERN UGANDA BASELINE SURVEY

SPRING: STABILITY PEACE AND RECONCILIATION IN NORTHERN
UGANDA

October 2008

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**SPRING: STABILITY, PEACE, AND RECONCILIATION IN NORTHERN
UGANDA**

Submitted by:
Emerging Markets Group, Ltd.

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DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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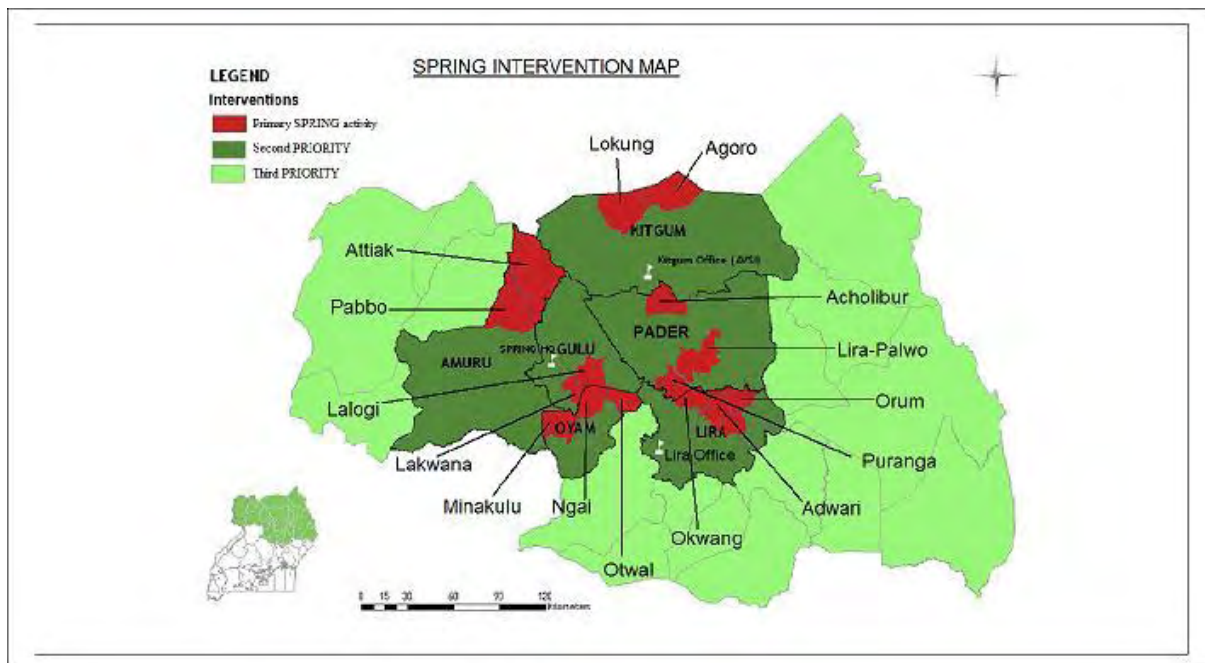
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Stability, Peace and Reconciliation in Northern Uganda

USAID/Uganda's Peace and Security Team is focused on mitigating the causes and consequences of violent conflict in Uganda. Under USAID's cross-cutting Strategic Objective 11: Causes and Consequences of Conflict Mitigated, the SPRING project is a vital component of the larger USAID strategy to enhance regional stability, assist with alleviation of one of the world's worst humanitarian crises and promote self-reliance and economic development in northern Uganda.

SPRING reduces the risk of conflict and political instability through an integrated approach which includes improving economic security in conflict-affected areas and among vulnerable populations in order to reduce incentives for conflict and promote incentives for peace. SPRING activities promote stability and consolidate peace by combining peace building and justice efforts with economic opportunities that foster and entrench peace. SPRING's economic security program supports innovative cross-cutting programming that increases economic opportunities within value chains that are conducive to economic security and stability.

During the course of the 20 year long insurgency of the Lord's Resistance Army, northern Uganda lost almost all of its cattle and goats. This was an enormous economic loss to the population. It was also an enormous cultural loss in that the identity of the Acholi people was linked to possession of cattle. Thus, re-establishing livestock raising in Northern Uganda very likely contributes to social stability as well as economic well-being.



1.2 US Military Vetcap Program

Since January of 2008 the United States Department of Defense's Combined Joint Task Force in the Horn of Africa (CJTF-HA) Civil Affairs Office has been supporting farming households in the districts of Gulu, Amuru, and Oyam through the provision of free preventative veterinary services. To date three four-week trips have been conducted, the first in January 2008, the second in March, and the third in September and October of 2008 during which the same group of approximately 30,000 – 50,000¹ animals (cattle, pigs, dogs, sheep, goats, pigeons, chicken, ducks, turkey, cats, and rabbits) were vaccinated. A small sample of 95 animals were tagged and weighed after the first visit. Upon the second visit the same animals were weighed and found to have achieved a 27.2% weight gain. One more visit to conduct vaccinations and measurements is planned for March of 2009 after which the program will end.

The Civil Affairs Office requested support from USAID to link the Vetcap program with another USAID project to leverage the programs' positive results in order to achieve a more market-driven and sustainable system for the provision of animal health services. It is against this background that SPRING conducted the baseline survey.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

A baseline survey covering 7 sub-counties, Lakwana, Bobi, Minakulu, Koro, Paicho, Anaka, & Purongo, in 3 districts, Gulu, Amuru and Oyam was conducted by the USAID/SPRING program from Oct 1st - 8th 2008 to achieve the following objectives:

- Assess the impact of the US Military Vetcap program on livestock farmers' attitudes towards the importance of veterinary services.
- Determine farmers willingness to access and ability to pay for fee-based veterinary services and medicines since participating in the Vetcap program
- Understand challenges faced by farmers in accessing quality veterinary care and medicines
- Provide data for planning a Vetcap follow-on project that facilitates the delivery of fee based veterinary services to livestock farmers.

The survey was conducted through individual surveys of approximately 13 key questions at 12 treatment centers during the most recent US Military Vetcap treatment program. A SPRING survey team, comprised of four research assistants and led by District Veterinary Office Dr. Okidi Ochora, interviewed a total of 289 farmers from 11 sub-counties. Farmers were randomly selected from the 12 treatment centers. Data was then entered and analyzed using Excel and SPSS software packages.

¹ The number of animals increased with every Vetcap visit as more farmers were interested in participating.

3.0 BACKGROUND OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

3.1 Gender of Farmers Interviewed

Gender	No. of Farmers	Percentage
Male	242	83.7%
Female	47	16.3%
Total	289	100.0%

3.2 Average Age of Farmers Interviewed

Ages	No. of Farmers	Percentage
18 below	5	1.7%
19-30	80	27.7%
31-65	163	56.4%
Above 56	41	14.2%
Total	289	100.0%

3.3 Marital Status of Farmers Interviewed

Marital Status	No. of Farmers	Percentage
Single	27	9.3%
Married	246	85.1%
Widow	15	5.2%
Divorced	1	.3%
Total	289	100.0%

3.4 Number of Dependents per Household

The mean number of dependents per household = 7.0 Dependents

3.5 Number of Farmers Interviewed Per District

District	No. of Farmers	Percentage
Gulu	135	46.7%
Amuru	150	51.9%
Oyam	4	1.4%
Total	289	100.0%

3.6 Sub-Counties Covered by the Survey

Sub-Counties	No. of Farmers	Percentage
Lakwana	40	13.8%
Minakulu	7	2.4%
Bobi	20	6.9%
Lalogi	16	5.5%
Anaka	54	18.7%
Purongo	93	32.2%
Paicho	27	9.3%
Bungatira	1	.3%

Alero	3	1.0%
Koro	26	9.0%
Laroo	2	.7%
Total	289	100.0%

2.2.7 Parishes Covered by Survey

Parish	No. of Households	Percentage
Aceino	1	0.3%
Along	1	0.3%
Angeya	2	0.7%
Bar Dege	4	1.4%
Bwobo Nam 'B'	3	1.0%
Game	6	2.1%
Gwengdia	1	0.3%
Idobo	1	0.3%
Kulo Amuka	3	1.0%
Kulo Otit	2	0.7%
Kulo Abura	3	1.0%
Labwoc	13	4.5%
Lakwana	1	0.3%
Lukwir	2	0.7%
Laliya	1	0.3%
Lamogi	1	0.3%
Laneno-ber	1	0.3%
Laroo	5	1.7%
Latoro	3	1.0%

Ogwaya	9	3.1%
Okwir	2	0.7%
Olwiyo	2	0.7%
Oyoro	4	1.4%
Pabali	16	5.5%
Pabit	7	2.4%
Paduny	7	2.4%
Pageya	1	0.3%
Paibwo	5	1.7%
Paidongo	8	2.8%
Paidwe	2	0.7%
Pakwelo	6	2.1%
Paluo	4	1.4%
Pangora	28	9.7%
Parak	28	9.7%
Paromo	8	2.8%
Parwec	5	1.7%
Patek	12	4.2%
Patira	14	4.8%
Pawatomero east	12	4.2%
Pawatomero west	3	1.0%
Purongo	5	1.7%
Tegot	31	10.7%
Todora	13	4.5%
Unyama	2	0.7%
Ywaya	1	0.3%
Total	289	100.0%

3.7 Farmers Membership in Farmer Groups

Farmer Organizations	No. of Households	Percentage
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Households Participating in Group Activities	62	21.5%
Households Not Participating in Group Activities	227	78.5%
Total	289	100%

3.8 Farmer Organizations Covered by Survey

Farmer Organization	No. of Households	Percentage
Alok Ki Winyo	1	0.3%
Angaa Angei Womens' Group	5	1.7%
Anyim Palutino	1	0.3%
AT-group	1	0.3%
Ayee Rwot	2	0.7%
Bedo Icamp Tek	1	0.3%
Ber Gik KiNgo Fish Farming	1	0.3%
Ber iweny	1	0.3%
Bur Kweyo wang Lobo	2	0.7%
CanDeg Mone Women's group	1	0.3%
CanDia	1	0.3%
Can pe Kwiya	2	0.7%
Can Pe kobo	1	0.3%
Cantino	10	0.3%
Cuny Mito Kwon wac -Onek gwok	1	0.3%
Dwok can	1	0.3%
Gola Farmers	1	0.3%
Kony Paco	2	0.7%
Ladot Ongwela	1	0.3%
Lapit Kidiwor	1	0.3%
Can pe ywee	2	0.7%
Loyo Lega	1	0.3%

Lubanga Tek	1	0.3%
Mak Kweri	1	0.3%
Mixed Farm	1	0.3%
Mot mot	1	0.3%
Ngala rac	1	0.3%
Ogal dire saving & credit	1	0.3%
Ogwok Tic	1	0.3%
Okonyu Lutino Kic	1	0.3%
Okum Can group	2	0.7%
Okum Goro	1	0.3%
Orib Cing	1	0.3%
Penongilabedo	1	0.3%
Rubanga Lakica	2	0.7%
Tam Anyim	1	0.3%
Tek kwo	2	0.7%
Timo Kica Ber	1	0.3%
Tute-tute lacolaco	1	0.3%
Twara Komo	1	0.3%
Wayee Kicuny Acel	1	0.3%
Watene	1	0.3%
Yelekeni	1	0.3%
St Mary	1	0.3%
Coo Cere	1	0.3%
Anaka Foundation	1	0.3%
Ber Bedo	1	0.3%
IIRR	1	0.3%
Village Bank	1	0.3%
Mic Pa NUSAF	1	0.3%
Total	289	100.0%
Not in a farmer organization	227	78.5%

3.9 Farmer Participation in Vetcap

Participation	Frequency	Percentage
Participated	264	91.3%
Did Not Participate	25	8.7%
Total	289	100.0%

3.10 Frequency of Participation in Vetcap

Frequency of Participation	No. of Households	Percentage
Once	51	17.6%
Twice	119	41.2%
Thrice	94	32.5%
Did Not Participate	25	8.7%
Total	289	100.0%

3.11 Primary Source of Household Income

Primary Source	No. of farmers	Percentage
Livestock sales	4	1.4%
Crop Production	266	92.0%
Milk Sales	9	3.1%
Other	10	3.5%
Total	289	100.0%

3.12 Monthly Levels of Household Income

Household Income	Frequency	Percentage
0-80,000 Ush	268	92.7%
80000-160,000	14	4.8%
160,000-240,000	3	1.0%
240,000-320,000	3	1.0%
320,000-500,000	1	.3%
Total	289	100.0%

3.13 Level of Importance of Livestock to Household Income

Level of Importance	Frequency	Valid Percent
Not Important	3	1.0%
Extremely important	286	99.0%
Total	289	100.0%

3.14 Type & No. of Livestock Owned by Household

Livestock Type	No. of Households	Percentage
Local cattle & goats	41	14.2%
Cattle ,goats sheep & chicken	38	13.1%
Cattle, goats,sheep,pigs & Chicken	41	14.2%
Cattle,goats,sheep,pigs,Turkey & Chicken	24	8.3%
Local Cattle only	44	15.2%
Goats only	24	8.3%
Sheep only	1	.3%
Goats & sheeps	4	1.4%
Pigs only	7	2.4%
Chicken only	8	2.8%

Others	2	.7%
Cattle and chicken	32	11.1%
Goats and chicken	23	8.0%
Total	289	100.0%

3.15 Median No. of Livestock/Household

Livestock Type	Average No. /Household
Exotic cattle	2
Local cattle	4
Goats	5
Sheep	2
Pigs	2
Chickens	10
Turkeys	3
Ducks	2
Guinea Fowl	17
Dogs(Pets)	1
Cats(Pets)	1

4.0 LIVESTOCK HEALTH SERVICES SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

4.1 Animal Health Problems

4.1.1 Most Common Livestock Health Problems

- Tick infestation
- Newcastle disease in chicken
- Goats and cattle swallowing polyethene papers
- Fever/ Malaria(Tick born diseases)
- Lose of body conditions

- Liver flukes attacking goats and / or cattle
- Skin rashes in goats and cattle
- Goitor in dogs
- Dizziness in cattle and goats
- Contagious abortion in cattle
- Tsetse fly infestation
- Scouring in goats and cattle
- Foot rot
- Swelling of beaks and eyes in chicken
- Rabies in dogs
- Flea infestation in pigs, goats and chicken
- Jiggers in pigs
- Lice infestation on pigs
- Paralysis in cattle and swollen legs
- Loss of appetite in goats
- Swine fever in pigs
- Blindness in cattle
- Cough in goats ,sheep and cattle

4.2 Availability of Veterinary Services

4.2.1 Frequency of Using Veterinary Services Outside Of Vetcap

Frequency	No. of Households	Percentage
Weekly	17	5.9%
Monthly	44	15.2%
Yearly	129	44.6%
Never	99	34.3%
Total	289	100.0%

4.2.2 Reasons for Not Using Veterinary Services

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
No money to pay for vet services	12	4.2%
Vet service providers not accessible due to long distances	7	2.4%
No vet service providers completely	45	15.6%
No response by vet service providers when called	3	1.0%
Use of traditional medicine	10	3.5%
Had no knowledge about the importance of vet medicine	5	1.7%
Have bought livestock during Vetcap operations	17	5.9%
Not applicable	190	65.7%
Total	289	100.0%

4.2.3 Most Demanded Types of Veterinary Services

- Treatment of sick animals
- Training on livestock health management
- Regular visits and follow up by vet service providers
- Provision of hand sprayer for spraying for ticks
- Provision of vet services on credit /to be paid later
- Provision of vet medicine
- Dehorning
- Castration of sires and he goats
- Artificial insemination for cross-breeding

4.2.4 Accessibility of Veterinary Services

The Average Distance of the Nearest Veterinarian = 66.84 Km

4.2.5 Response Time of Vet Service Providers

Response Time	No. of Households	Percentage
6-8hours	41	14.2%
9-12 hours	20	6.9%
1-2 days	50	17.3%
3-5 days	54	18.7%
1 week	10	3.5%
1-2 weeks	7	2.4%
Above 2 weeks	8	2.8%
Not applicable	99	34.3%
Total	289	100.0%

4.2.6 Names of Vet Service Providers in Gulu & Amuru

Name of Veterinarian	No. of Households	Percentage
Not Applicable	99	34.3%
Knows the vet service provider but does not know the name	15	5.2%
Mr Ogwang Saul	12	4.2%
Ongom Augustine	3	1.0%
Onyanga Tohbia	3	1.0%
Mr Ojede	6	2.1%
Mr Omoror vet	4	1.4%
Mr Opiro	9	3.1%
Mr Oryema Santo	5	1.7%
Mr Ogwang Santo	13	4.5%
Alip Francis	5	1.7%
Okot Sam	4	1.4%
Opobo Celestino	4	1.4%
Dr Aliro Tonny	7	2.4%
Loum Silvio	17	5.9%

Mr Wokorach	11	3.8%
Dr. Odong	1	.3%
Mary Vet	1	.3%
Mr Oguma Vincent	1	.3%
Mr Lukwia vet	1	.3%
Dr Okidi	9	3.1%
Dr Oola Festo	1	.3%
Mr Ocheng	44	15.2%
Mr Oketta Dick	3	1.0%
Opobo Alfonse	1	.3%
Mr Opira James	5	1.7%
Otema Walter	2	.7%
Komakech Michael	3	1.0%
Total	289	100.0%

4.2.7 Type of Vet Service Provider (Private or Government)

Type	No. of Households	Percentage
Do not Know	7	2.4%
Government vet	95	32.9%
Private veterinarians	87	30.1%
Not applicable	100	34.6%
Total	289	100.0%

4.3 Quality of Vet Service Providers

4.3.1 Satisfaction Level with Government Veterinarian Services Providers

Satisfaction Level	No. of Households	Percentage
Not satisfactory	25	8.7%

Very satisfactory	162	56.1%
Not applicable	102	35.3%
Total	289	100.0%

4.3.2 Reasons for Satisfaction with Government Veterinarians

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
Have enough knowledge and skills	29	10.0%
Have enough stock of vet medicine	7	2.4%
Recommend good vet medicine for them to purchase	11	3.8%
Animal always improve after treatment by govt vet	64	22.1%
Not applicable	178	61.6%
Total	289	100.0%

4.3.3 Reasons for Government Veterinarians Not Providing Satisfactory Services

Reason	Number of Households	Percentage
No response completely when called	2	.7%
Slow response when called	14	4.8%
No veterinarian in the sub-county	129	44.6%
Vet there at the sub-county but stay in Gulu town/not at sub-county H/q	7	2.4%
Not Applicable	137	47.4%
Total	289	100.0%

4.3.4 Satisfaction Level with Private Veterinarians

Satisfaction Level	No. of Households	Valid Percent
Not satisfactory	9	3.1%
Very satisfactory	182	63.0%
Not applicable	98	33.9%
Total	289	100.0%

4.3.5 Reasons for Satisfaction with Private Veterinarians

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
Faster in responding to calls	4	1.4
More reliable as they stay within the communities	107	37.0
Animals treated by them always improve in health after treatment	15	5.2
Not applicable	163	56.4
Total	289	100.0

4.3.6 Reasons for Private Veterinarians Not Providing Satisfactory Services

Reasons	No. of Households	Percentage
Provide expensive services	3	1.0%
Do not have enough vet Medicine in stock	124	42.9%
Have limited knowledge and skills(semi skilled/ trained on job)	2	.7%
Some times no improvement after treating the animals	5	1.7%
Not Applicable	155	53.6%

Total	289	100.0%
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4.3.7 Satisfaction Level with Veterinary Services Received By both Private and Government Veterinarians

Satisfaction Level	No. of Households	Percentage
Not Very satisfactory	34	11.8%
Extremely satisfactory	195	67.5%
Not applicable	60	20.8%
Total	289	100.0%

4.3.8 Quality Level of Vet Services Providers

Quality Level	No. of Households	Percentage
Very effective	142	49.1
Fairly effective	25	8.7
Livestock improves greatly after treatment	15	5.2
Livestock always die after	8	2.8
Not applicable	99	34.3
Total	289	100.0

4.4 Cost of Veterinary Services

4.4.1 Level of Affordability of Veterinary Services

Percentage of Veterinary Services Affordable	Number of Households	Percentage
None	71	24.6%

> 25%	70	24.2%
> 50%	55	19.0%
> 75%	23	8.0%
100%	70	24.2%
Total	289	100.0%

4.5 Availability of Veterinary Medicine

4.5.1 Frequency of Purchasing Vet Medicine

Frequency	No. of Households	Percentage
Weekly	17	5.9%
Monthly	49	17.0%
Yearly	118	40.8%
Never	105	36.3%
Total	289	100.0%

4.5.2 Reasons for Never Purchasing Vet Medicine

Reasons	No. of Households	Percentage
No Money to pay for vet medicine	31	10.7%
Bought livestock when Vetcap was already operational	35	12.1%
Treating livestock with traditional medicine	24	8.3%
Treat livestock with human medicine from clinics/health centers	15	5.2%
Not applicable	184	63.7%
Total	289	100.0%

4.5.3 Reasons for Willingness to Frequently Access Vet Medicine

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
Want the livestock to be healthy and more productive	109	37.7%
An investment for improved household income	35	12.1%
Want the livestock to be healthy to fetch higher prices in the market	55	19.0%
Have seen the importance of accessing vet medicine from Vetcap	60	20.8%
Not applicable	30	10.4%
Total	289	100.0%

4.5.4 Reasons for Not Frequently Accessing Veterinary Medicines

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
No money to pay for vet services	56	19.4%
No vet stockists	15	5.2%
Vetcap should not end	11	3.8%
Not applicable	207	71.6%
Total	289	100.0%

4.5.5 Reasons for Partial Access to Vet Medicine

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
Could access more frequently if provided at low cost	15	5.2%
No appropriate sources of money as major source of income is from crop production which is seasonal	4	1.4%

Other pressure from household needs	7	2.4%
Not applicable	263	91.0%
Total	289	100.0%

4.5.6 Reliability of Supply of Vet Medicines

Reliability	No. of Households	Percentage
Reliable	113	39.1%
Not reliable	176	60.9%
Total	289	100.0%

4.5.7 Reasons for Supplies of Vet Medicine Not Being Reliable

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
Some vet drugs needed are not always in stock	19	6.6%
Limited safe vet medicines & safe storage facilities	31	10.7%
Limited capital to procure enough vet medicine	40	13.8%
Stocks running low due to high demand by clients	9	3.1%
Vet stockist not clearly aware of client base(demand magnitude)	18	6.2%
Not applicable	172	59.5%
Total	289	100.0%

4.6 Cost of Veterinary Medicine

4.6.1 Affordability of Vet Medicines

Level of Affordability	No. of Households	Percentage
None	57	19.7%
> 25%	83	28.7%
> 50%	49	17.0%
> 75%	14	4.8%
100%	86	29.8%
Total	289	100.0%

4.6.2 Vet Medicines Most Frequently Purchased

Type of Vet Medicine	No. of Households	Percentage
Dewormers & Acaricide	58	20.1
Antibiotics, Dewormers & Acaricides	58	20.1
Acaricides Only	18	6.2
Dewormer Only	28	9.7
Antibiotics Only	33	11.4
Not Applicable	94	32.5
Total	289	100.0

4.6.3 The Average Cost of Veterinary Medicine

Medicine	Average Cost/Unit (UGX)
Dewormers	18,790
Acaricides	23,743
Antibiotics	22,113

4.7 Availability of Other Veterinary Services

4.7.1 Availability of Other Vet Services Outside Treatment & Medicine

Availability	No. of Households	Percentage
Yes	32	11.1%
No	257	88.9%
Total	289	100.0%

4.7.2 Other Services and Costs Offered By Vet Service Providers

1. Castration
2. Husbandry Advice
3. Advice on which vet medicine to buy

Other Services Offered Other Than Medicine	Average Unit Cost (UGX)
Castration	4,166
Training & Advice	9,166

4.7.3 Other Demanded Livestock Health Services

Livestock Health Service	No. of Households	Percentage
Loan	137	47.4%
Provision of dips for washing ticks	22	7.6%
Provision of barbed wire to separate wild from domestic animals	13	4.5%
Regular visit by vet to monitor livestock health & provision of advice	20	6.9%

Training on livestock health management & general husbandry	28	9.7%
Provision of vet medicine	12	4.2%
Castrations of sires and he goats	13	4.5%
Provision /availability of mineral lick	12	4.2%
Provision of feed /availability of feeds especially for pigs	4	1.4%
Treatment of sick livestock	21	7.3%
No response	7	2.4%
Total	289	100.0%

4.8 Other Institutional Support

4.8.1 List of Vet Service Providers other than Government and Private Veterinarians

- Media houses(Mega FM)-provision of advice
- IIRR- Provision of cattle and goats to farmer groups
- NUSAF-provision of cattle pigs and advice
- DRC - provision of oxen and goats & advice
- NAADS-provision of seedling /training on nursery management to farmer groups
- Save the Children in Uganda-provision of goats and advice

4.9 Other Livestock Health Constraints and Challenges

4.9.1 Main Livestock Challenges

- Difficulty in detecting livestock diseases
- No vet services provider available in the sub-county
- Poor &/ or inadequate pasture in dry season
- Tick control expensive as they keep reoccurring
- Dirty &/or inadequate sources of water for the livestock
- Water sources highly infested with *Hyppodella spp* / liver flukes

- Difficulty in accessing vet medicine due to long distant locations
- To low household income to pay for vet services(seasonal income at crop harvest)
- High tick infestation
- High Tsetse fly infestation
- Limited grazing land
- High rate of blindness in cattle
- Lack of knowledge on livestock health management
- High rate of miscarriage in cattle
- High mortality rate in chicken
- Wide spread polyethene papers in the environment
- Conflict on the grazing areas /animals destroying crops
- High rate of skin rashes in cattle and goats

4.9.2 Recommendations And Suggestions To Solve Challenges & Constraints

- More vets be deployed to provide vet services to livestock
- Provision of vet medicine through opening vet drug shops nearby centers
- Provision of training on livestock disease detection and treatment of minor cases and referring complicated cases to vet(livestock disease management
- Provision of barbed wire to demarcate domestic livestock from wild animals
- Provision of more Tsetse fly trap nets
- Vetcap should continue for more 2 years
- Regular visits by vet to monitor livestock health and provision of advices
- Other sources of incomes especially crop production be promoted to increase income &/or payment of vet services

5.0 VETCAP EVALUATION

5.1 Changes in Household Income due to Participation in Vetcap

Household Income Changes	No. of Households	Percentage
No change	71	24.6%
Very Big Change	218	75.4%
Total	289	100.0%

4.2 Willingness to Pay for Vet Services After Vetcap

Willingness to Pay	No.of Households	Percentage
Willingness to Fully Pay	191	66.1%
Not willing to pay	53	18.3%
Willingness to Partially pay	45	15.6%
Total	289	100.0%

5.3 Reasons for Willingness to Pay for Vet Services after Vetcap

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
Want the livestock to be healthy and productive	136	47.1%
As an investment for improved household income	44	15.2%
Want the livestock to be health in order to fetch higher prices in the market	48	16.6%
Have seen the importance of vet services from Vetcap	8	2.8%
Not applicable	53	18.3%
Total	289	100.0%

5.4 Reasons for Not Paying for Vet Services after Vetcap

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
No money to pay for vet	31	10.7%

No vet services providers	2	.7%
Vetcap should not be ended	20	6.9%
Not applicable	236	81.7%
Total	289	100.0%

5.5 Reasons for Willingness to Partially Pay for Vet Services after Vetcap

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
Could afford if provided at low cost	24	8.3%
No appropriate sources of income due to low crop production as main sources of income and it is seasonal	10	3.5%
Other pressure from household needs	11	3.8%
Not applicable	244	84.4%
Total	289	100.0%

5.6 Willingness to Access Veterinarian Services More Frequently After Vetcap

Willingness	No. of Households	Percentage
Yes	233	80.6%
No	30	10.4%
Partial	26	9.0%
Total	289	100.0%

5.7 Willingness to Pay for Vet Medicine after Vetcap

Willingness to Pay	No. of Households	Percentage
Fully Willing	233	80.6%
Not willing	31	10.7%

Partially willing	25	8.7%
Total	289	100.0%

5.8 Reasons for Paying For Vet Medicine after Vetcap

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
Want the livestock to be healthy and productive	112	38.8%
As an investment for improved household income	51	17.6%
Want animals to be healthy to fetch higher prices in the market	51	17.6%
Have seen the importance of vet medicine from Vetcap program	19	6.6%
Not applicable	56	19.4%
Total	289	100.0%

5.9 Reasons for Not Paying For Vet Services after Vetcap

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
No money to pay for vet medicine	24	8.3%
No vet stockists within the location	5	1.7%
Vetcap should not be ended	2	.7%
Not applicable	258	89.3%
Total	289	100.0%

5.10 Reasons for Partial Payment of Vet Medicine

Reason	No. of Households	Percentage
Could pay if provided at low cost	10	3.5%
No appropriate sources of money as major income sources are from crop production which is seasonal	6	2.1%
The pressure from household needs	9	3.1%
Not applicable	264	91.3%
Total	289	100.0%

5.11 Effectiveness of Vetcap Program on Animal Health Improvement

Effectiveness	Number of Households	Percentage
Very effective	273	94.5%
Not very effective	16	5.5%
Total	289	100.0%

5.12 Comments on Vetcap Program

Comments	No. of Households	Percentage
Before Vetcap our animals were dying in large numbers	78	27.0%
Our livestock have improved greatly in size and appearance	110	38.1%

Vetcap has shown to us that vet services are very importance and necessary which should be continued	76	26.3%
Not applicable	25	8.7%
Total	289	100.0%

5.13 Other Comments

- Thanks to Vetcap
- We appreciate Vetcap services
- Vetcap should continue where possible for more 2 years
- More crop production be promoted as alternative sources of income to pay for vet services/medicine
- When my livestock are healthy, I am assured of paying for my childrens' school fees

6.0 LIVESTOCK HEALTH SERVICES IN NORTHERN UGANDA BASELINE SURVEY

Name of interviewer: _____

Date: _____

Introduction

As an evaluation exercise for the US Military Vetcap program, SPRING is conducting a survey to assess the current condition of veterinary health services in northern Uganda. While we intend to share the final report with our donor, USAID, other partners and colleagues in the livestock industry, we will ensure your anonymity in all reports that come out of this survey. I will be asking you approximately 13 questions which should take roughly half an hour to answer.

1. BACK GROUND INFORMATION:

- a) Name of Livestock Owner _____
- b) Sex _____ c) Age _____
- d) Marital Status _____ e) Number of dependants _____
- f) Location: Village _____ Parish _____
Sub county _____ District _____
- g) Farmer Organization _____
- h) Participation in the US Vetcap Program _____ Yes _____ No

2. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- a) Primary Source/s of Income:
 - o Livestock Sales
 - o Crop Production
 - o Milk Sales
 - o Other _____
- b) What is your monthly household income?
 - o 0 UsH – 80,000 UsH
 - o 80,000 UsH – 160,000 UsH
 - o 160,000 – 240,000 UsH
 - o 240,000 UsH – 320,000 Ush
 - o 320,000 UsH – 500,000 Ush
 - o Over 500,000 UsH
- c) On a scale of 1 - 5 (1= no change and 5= big change) have you noticed an increased in household income due to your participation in the Vetcap program?
- d) On a scale of 1 – 5 (1= not very important and 5= extremely important) how important is the health of you livestock to income generation for your household.

3.) TYPE OF LIVESTOCK

What type of livestock do you own?

<i>Category:</i>	<i>Number:</i>
Cattle (Total)	_____
Dairy	_____
Beef	_____
Goats	_____
Sheep	_____
Pigs	_____
Chicken	_____
Turkey	_____
Ducks	_____

4.) ANIMAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

What are the most common animal health problems your livestock suffer from?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____

5. AVAILABILITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES

a) How regularly do you use the services of a veterinarian outside of the Vetcap Program?

- Weekly: # of times _____
- Monthly: # of times _____
- Yearly #of times _____
- Never If Never: Please explain why?

b) What are the most common types of services that you request?

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

c) How far in km is the nearest veterinarian resident? _____

d) How long do you wait to see a vet after contacting him/her? _____

e) What is the name of the veterinarian that you most frequently use? _____

f) Is this person a private or government veterinarian? _____

g) In general are you more satisfied with the services provided by government or private veterinarians? Please explain why?

6) QUALITY OF VET SERVICES RECEIVED

On a scale of 1 – 5, how satisfied are you with the quality of vet services you receive (1= Not Very Satisfied, 5= Extremely Satisfied)? _____

Please comment on the quality of vet services you receive.

7) COSTS OF VETERINARY SERVICES

a) What percentage of your required veterinary services are you currently able and willing to afford?

None

75%

25%

100%

50%

b) Having seen the benefits of the Vetcap program are you willing to pay for services after VETCAP is finished? Yes ____ No ____ Partial _____ explain why?

8) AVAILABILITY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

a) How regularly do you currently purchase veterinary medicines for your livestock?

Weekly: # of times _____

Monthly: # of times _____

Yearly #of times _____

Never If Never: Please explain why?

b) Having seen the benefits of the Vetcap program are you willing to access medical services more frequently now that VETCAP is finished? Yes ____ No ____ Partial _____ explain why?

c) How far in km is the nearest veterinary stockist? _____

d) Is there a reliable supply of medicines at your vet stockist? Yes N

If No, Why _____

9) COST OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

a) What percentage of your required veterinary medicines are you currently able and willing to afford?

- None 75%
- 25% 100%
- 50%

b) Having seen the benefits of the Vetcap program are you willing to pay for medicines after VETCAP is finished? Yes ____ No ____ Partial _____ explain why

c) What types of medicines do you most often buy for your livestock?

	<u>Medicine</u>	<u>Cost</u>
I.	_____	_____
II.	_____	_____
III.	_____	_____

- IV. _____
- V. _____
- VI. _____

10) OTHER VETERINARIAN SERVICES

a) Are there any other services that your veterinarian provides besides treatments and medicines (ie: livestock husbandry advice, artificial insemination)? If yes, list them:

	<u>Service</u>	<u>Cost</u>
I.	_____	_____
II.	_____	_____
III.	_____	_____

b) What other services would you like to receive that you currently do not have access to?

- I. _____
- II. _____
- III. _____
- IV. _____

11. OTHER INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

a) Please evaluate the effectiveness of the Vetcap program on the health of your animal and your outlook on procuring veterinary services?

b) Apart from the government and private veterinarians, do you receive veterinary or livestock husbandry assistance from any other sources? Yes No

c) If yes, list them and the types of services they offer:

Institution/Individual:	Services:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

12. CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

a) What are the main challenges you face regarding the health of your livestock?

I. _____

II. _____

III. _____

IV. _____

b) What suggestions, recommendations would you give as means to solve these problems?

I. _____

II. _____

III. _____

IV. _____

13. Any Other Comments

