

Assessment of Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of cattle rearing communities regarding tsetse & trypanosomosis control in tsetse infested area in South Darfur State- The Sudan

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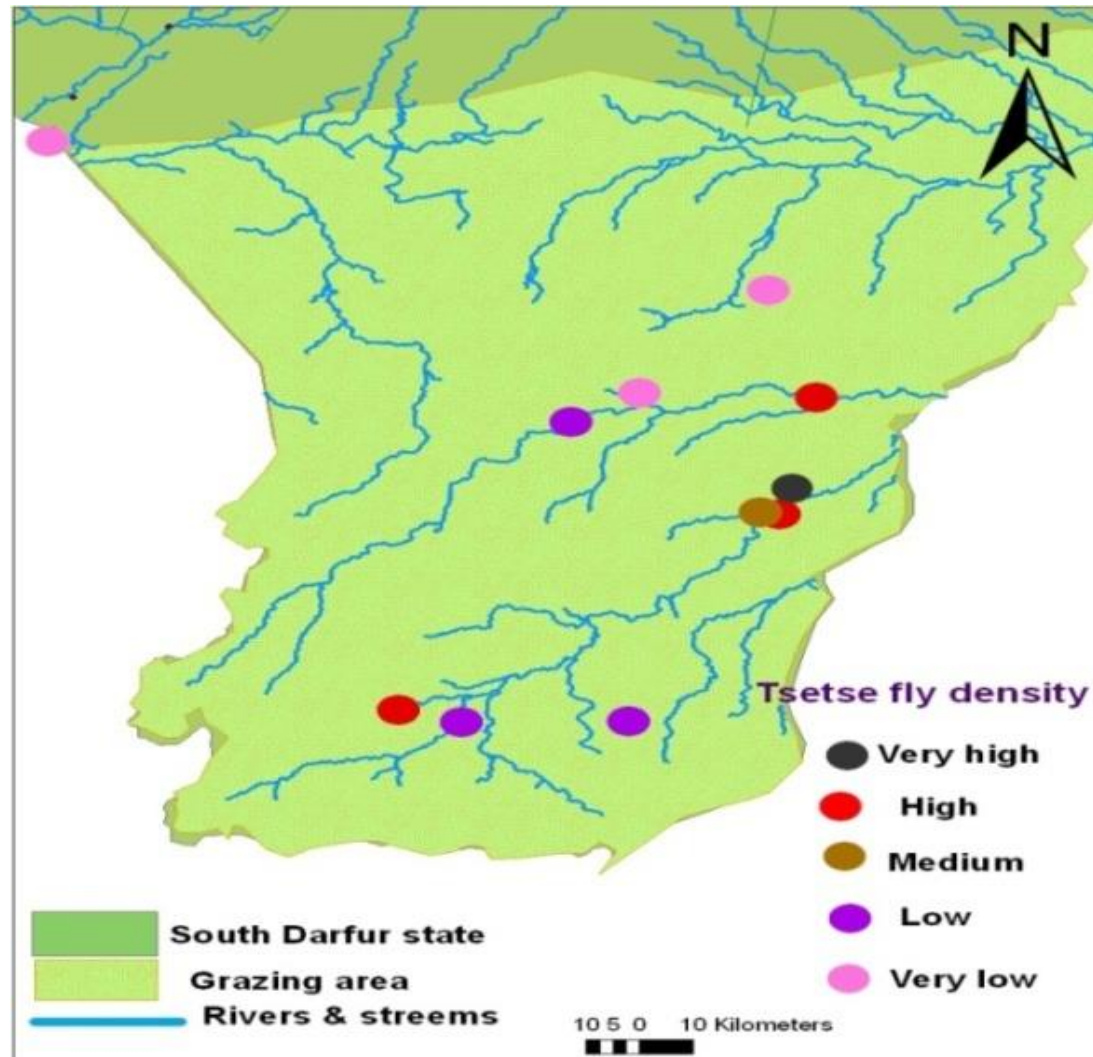
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Introduction

- Livestock rearing is one of the major economic activities in most of Darfur region including South Darfur and a source of livelihood to rural communities. and makes a significant contribution to food security and income of small hold farmers
- SDS infested with savannah tsetse species *G morsitans. submorsitans* in the southern parts of the State in El radom locality along Baher El arab tsetse belt (Hall et al, 1984)
- 5.7 million heads of cattle in the state are owned by pastoralists and agropastoralists
- 100% of them are at risk of contracting trypanosomosis

Study Area (SDS)

- El Radom locality
- Rich in water courses & Good quality of pasture



Population of the study

- Is the pastoralists who come to Elradom grazing areas in Bahr El Arab tsetse belt during their annual summer migration
- The majority are Fulani ethnic group (93.3%)

Economic activities of the study population:

- Rearing of cattle, sheep and goats.
- During the rainy season they practice subsistence farming at their home lands and concentrate on cultivation of crops (staple & cash)
- Surplus money from crops marketing is used for herd expansion (Social prestige & to maintain their status in their community)

Sampling:

- Based on locations respondents were selected from camps using stratified purposive sampling method (non random sampling technique)

Data collection:

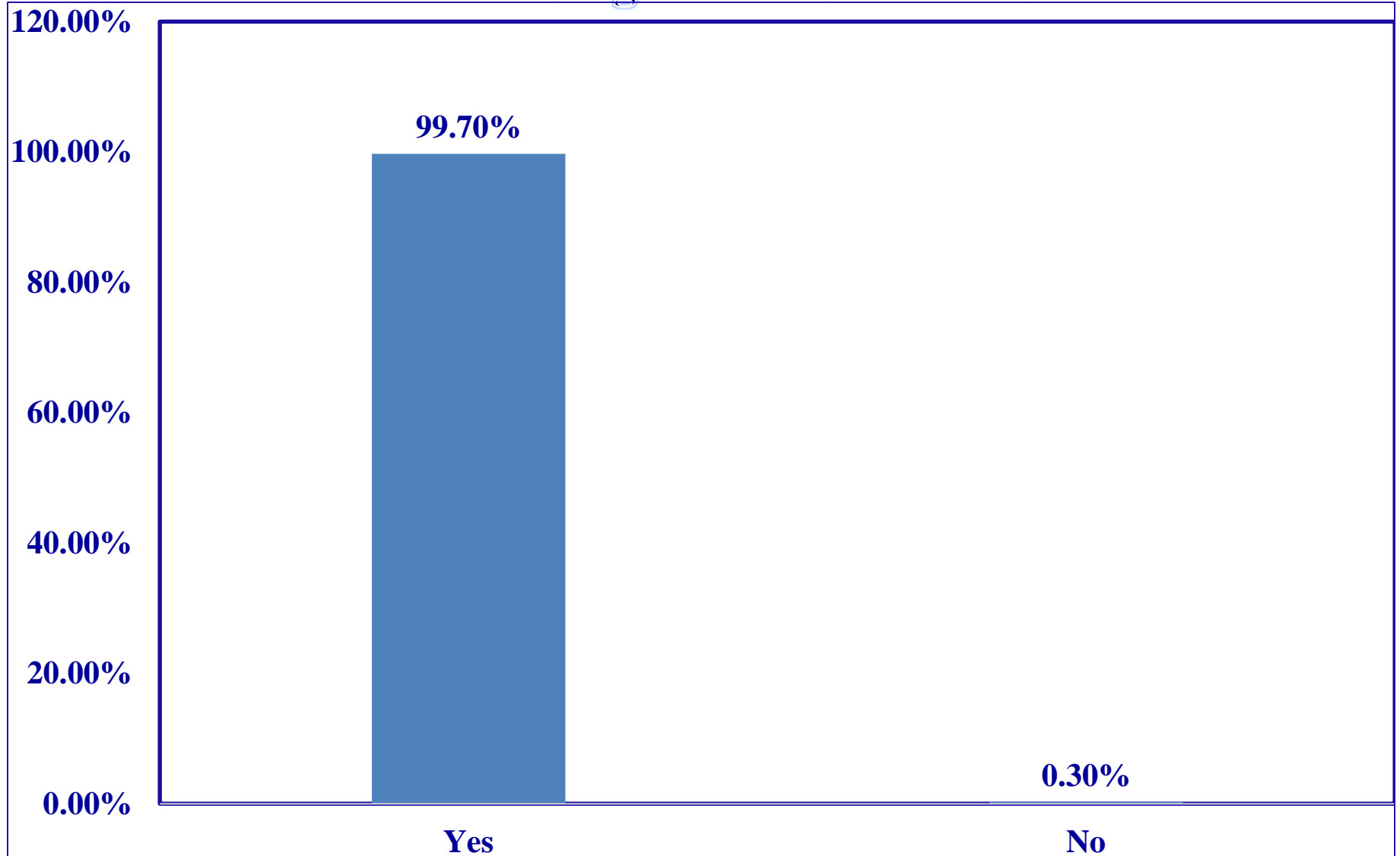
- Structured questionnaires (individual interviews)
- Focused group discussions (participatory approach)
- Meeting with community leaders

Data analysis:

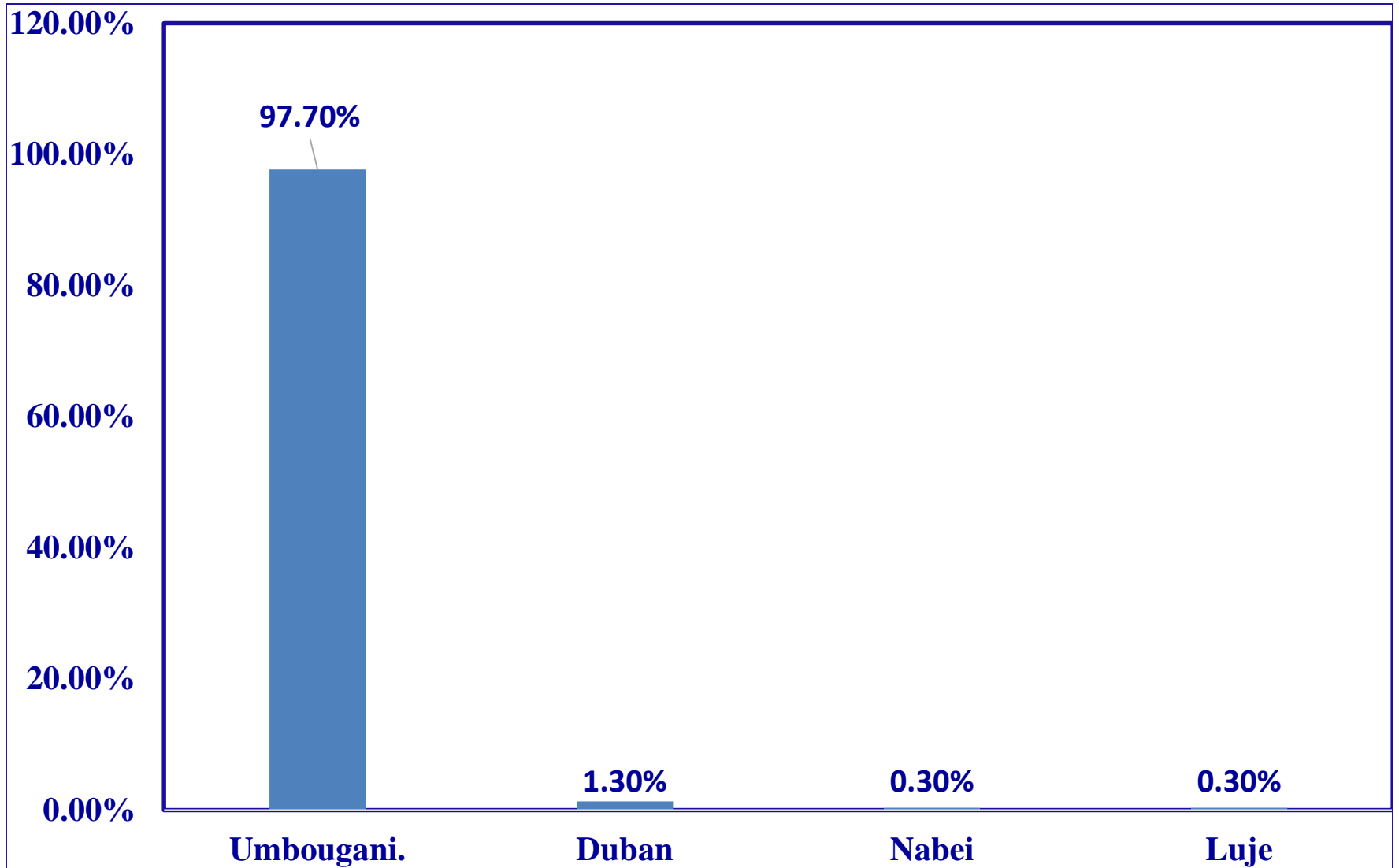
Data was analyzed by descriptive analysis using SPSS version 21

Results & Discussions

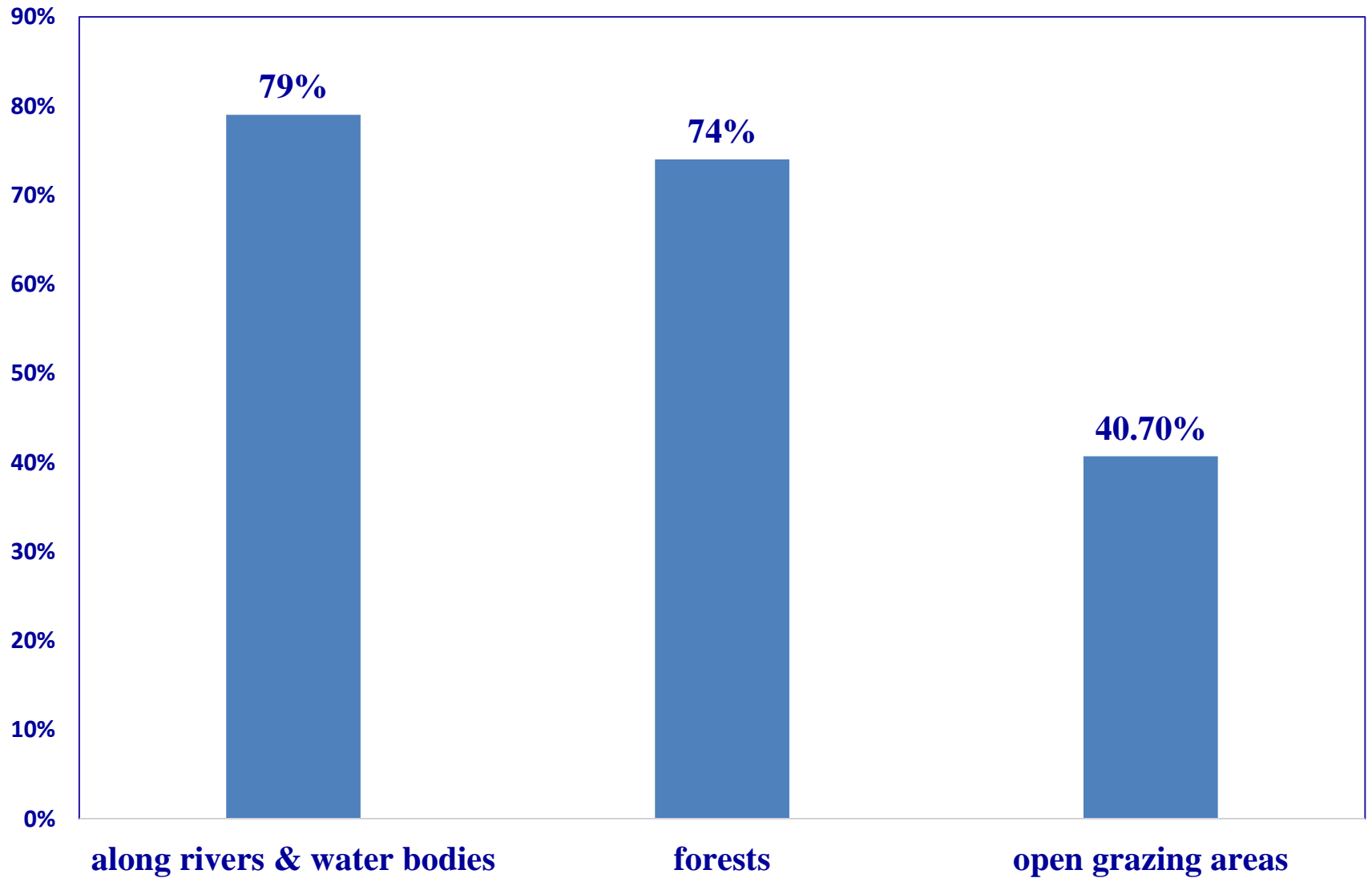
Knowledge of tsetse flies



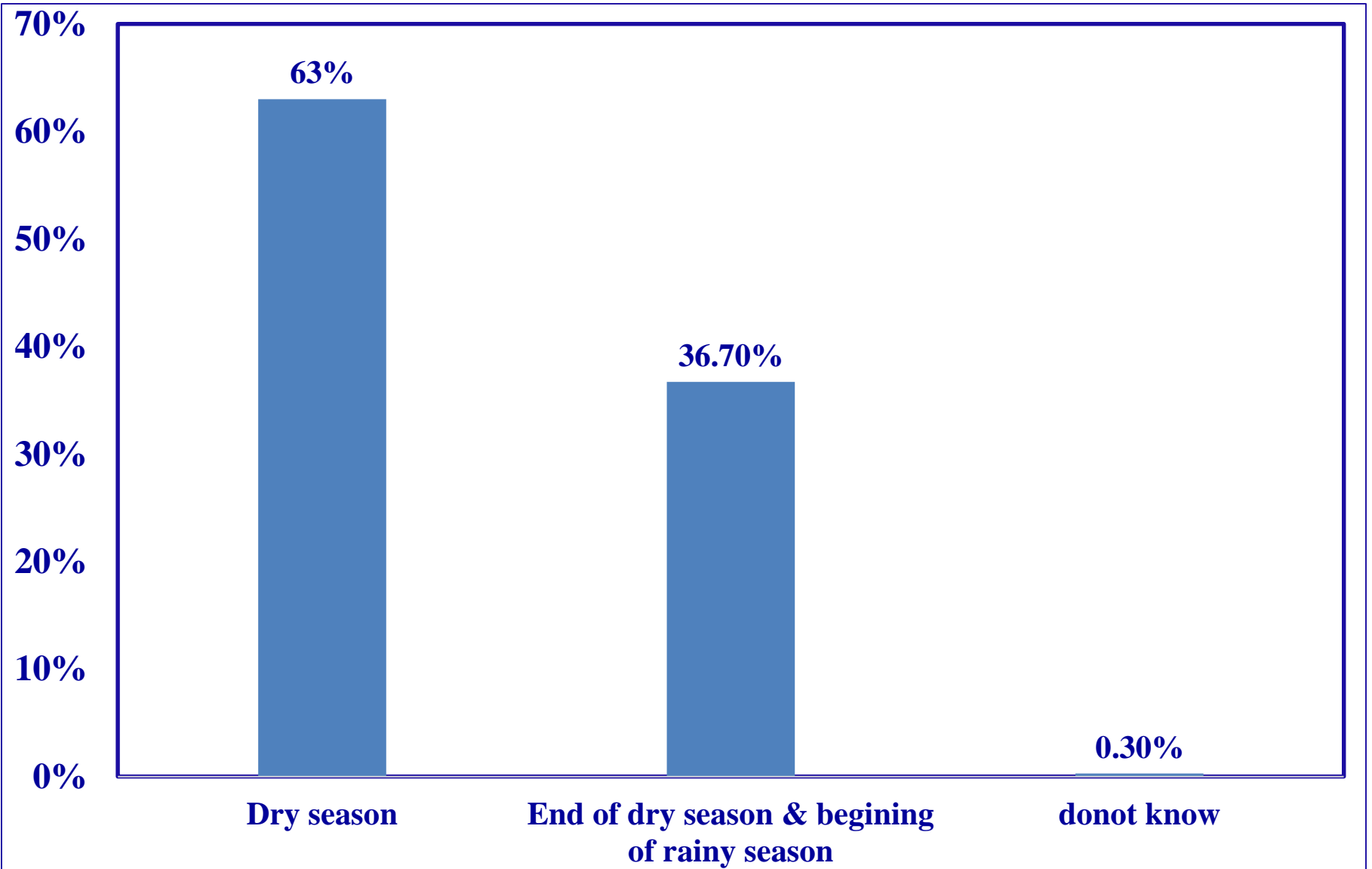
Vernacular names used for tsetse



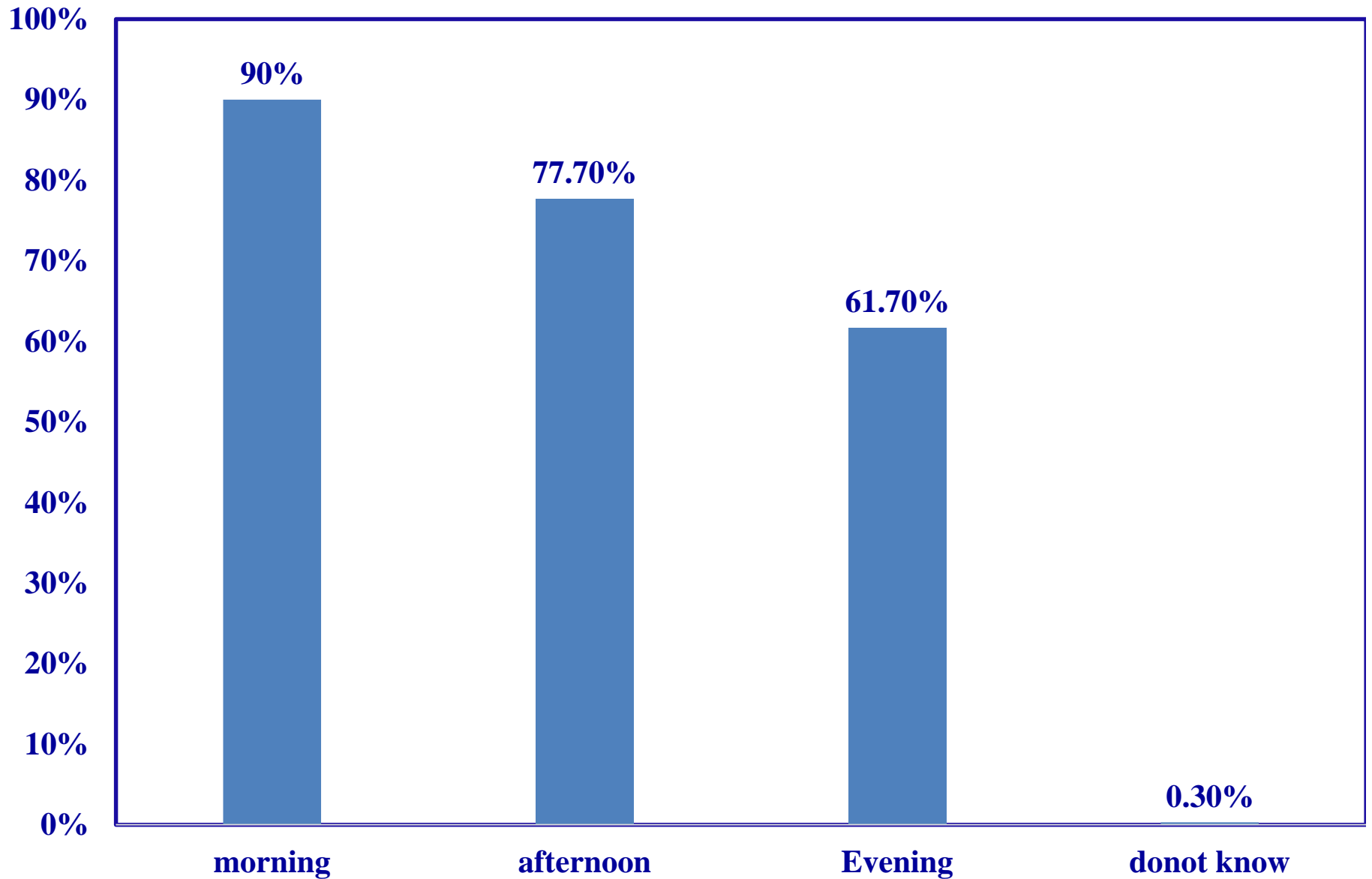
Tsetse hideouts



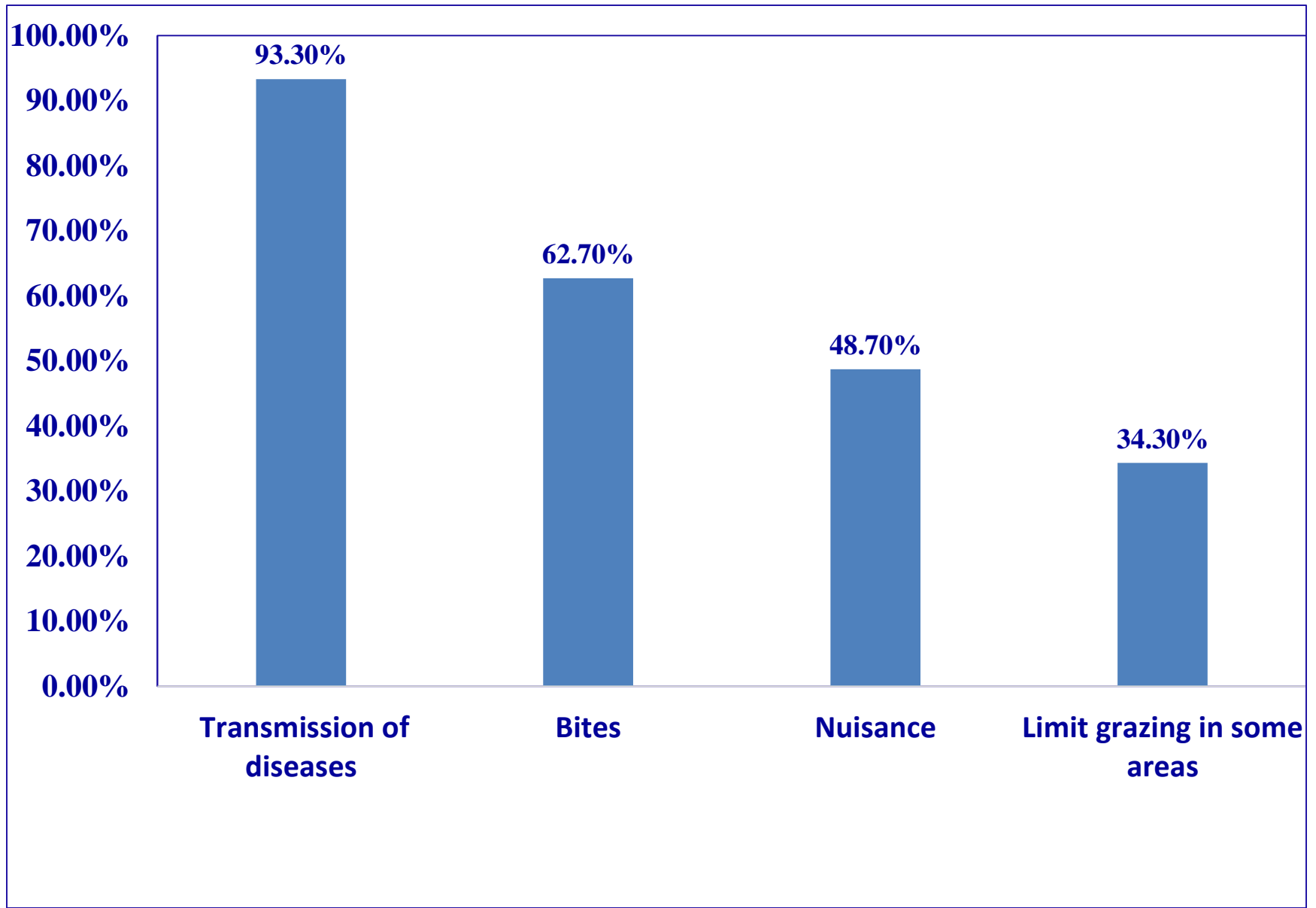
Seasonality of tsetse flies (%)



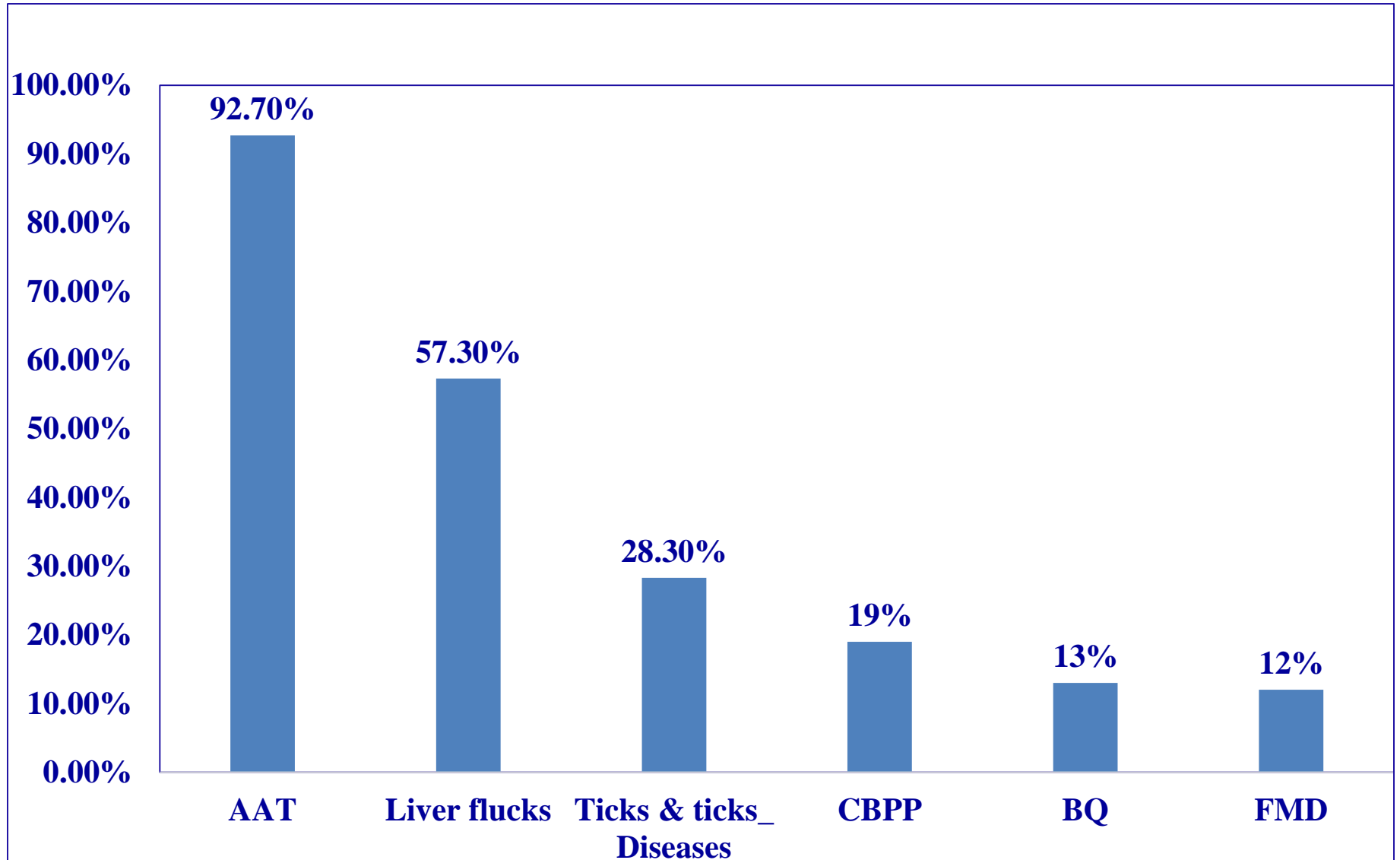
Daily activity of tsetse flies



Knowledge of the effect of tsetse flies on cattle



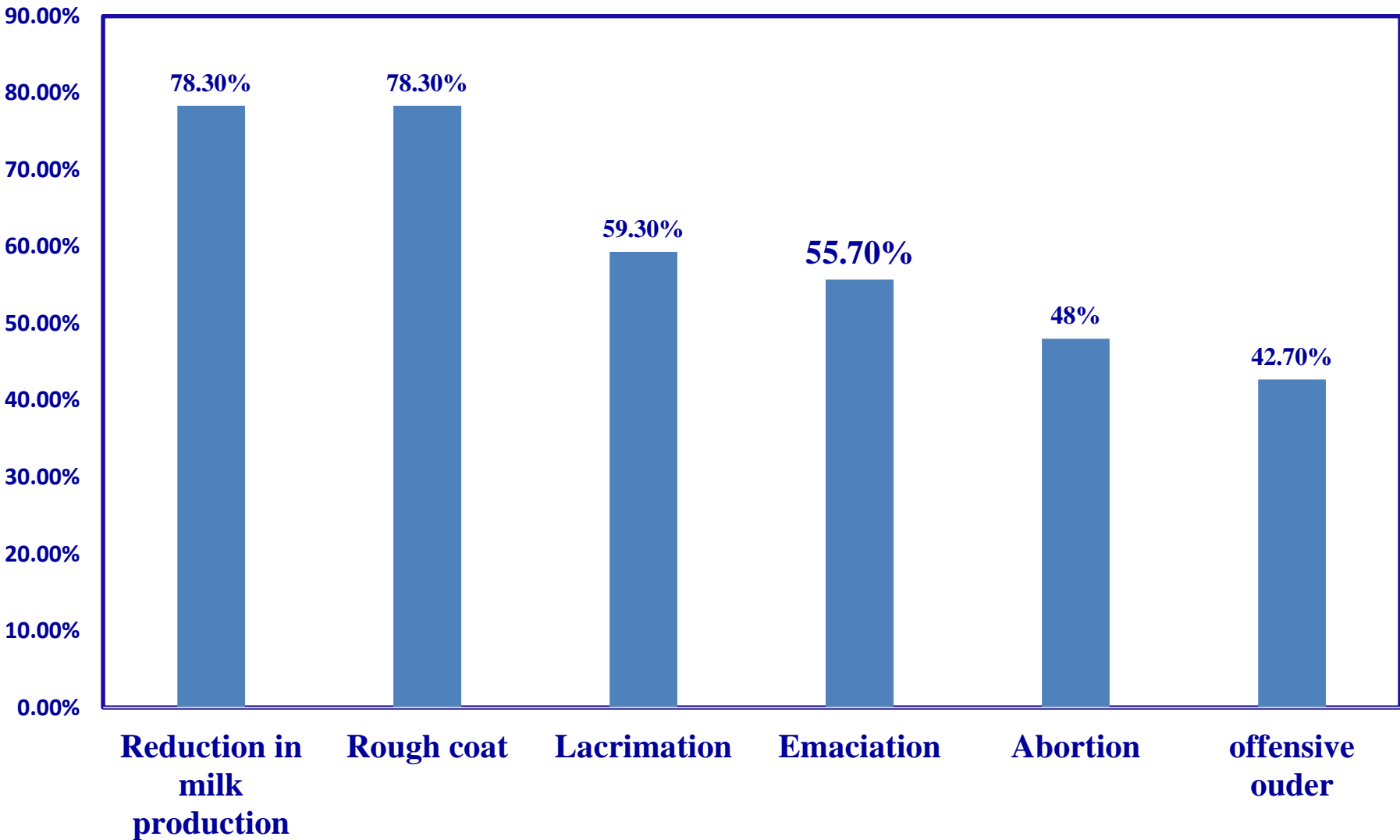
Ranking of diseases affecting cattle herds in SDS



➤ All cattle owners are familiar with different species of biting flies specially **Tabanids**

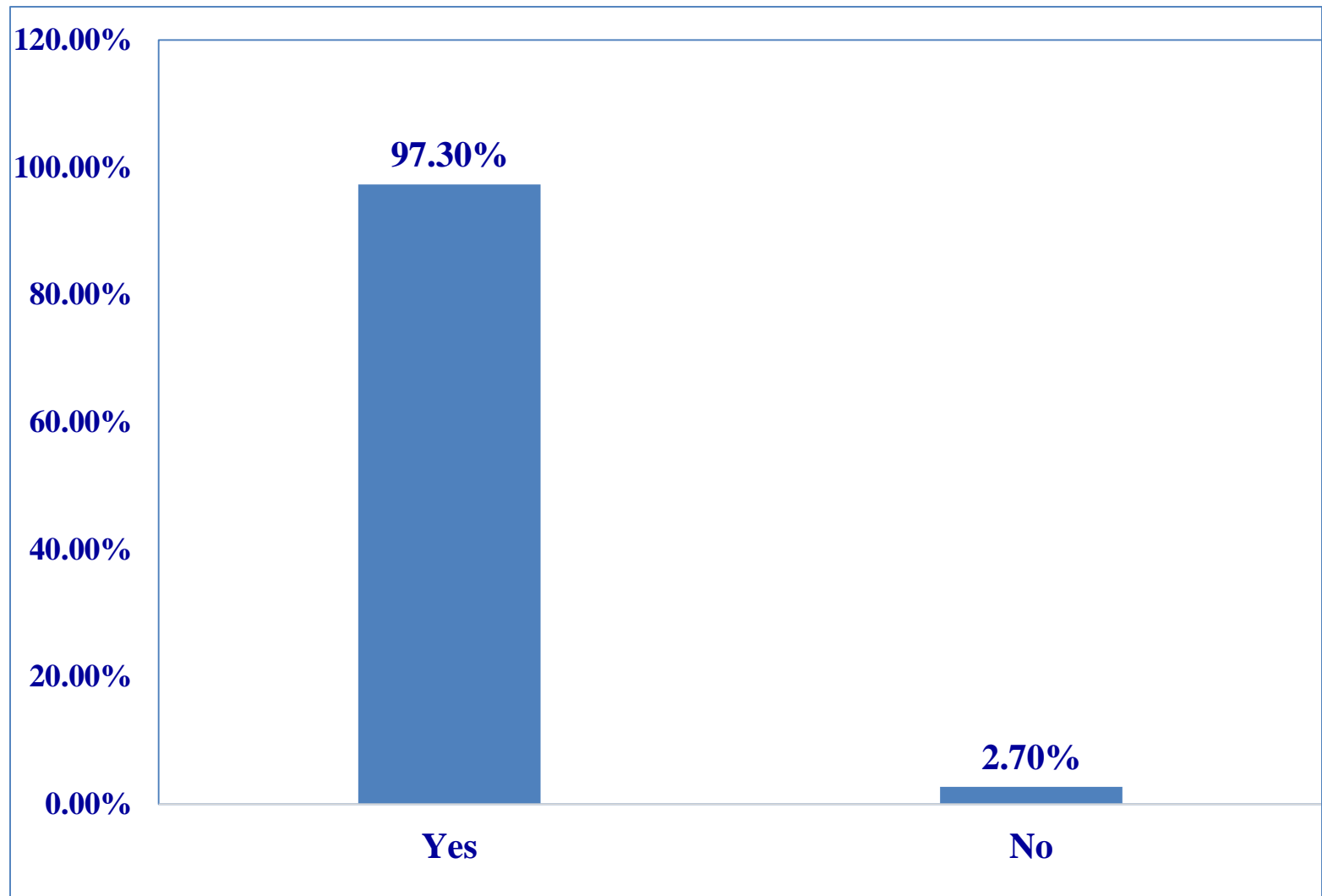
➤ Owners stated that environmental conditions (rainy season) have great impact on the spreading of trypanosomosis (**Um Bogani**) among cattle herds in the wet grazing areas

Knowledge of AAT clinical signs

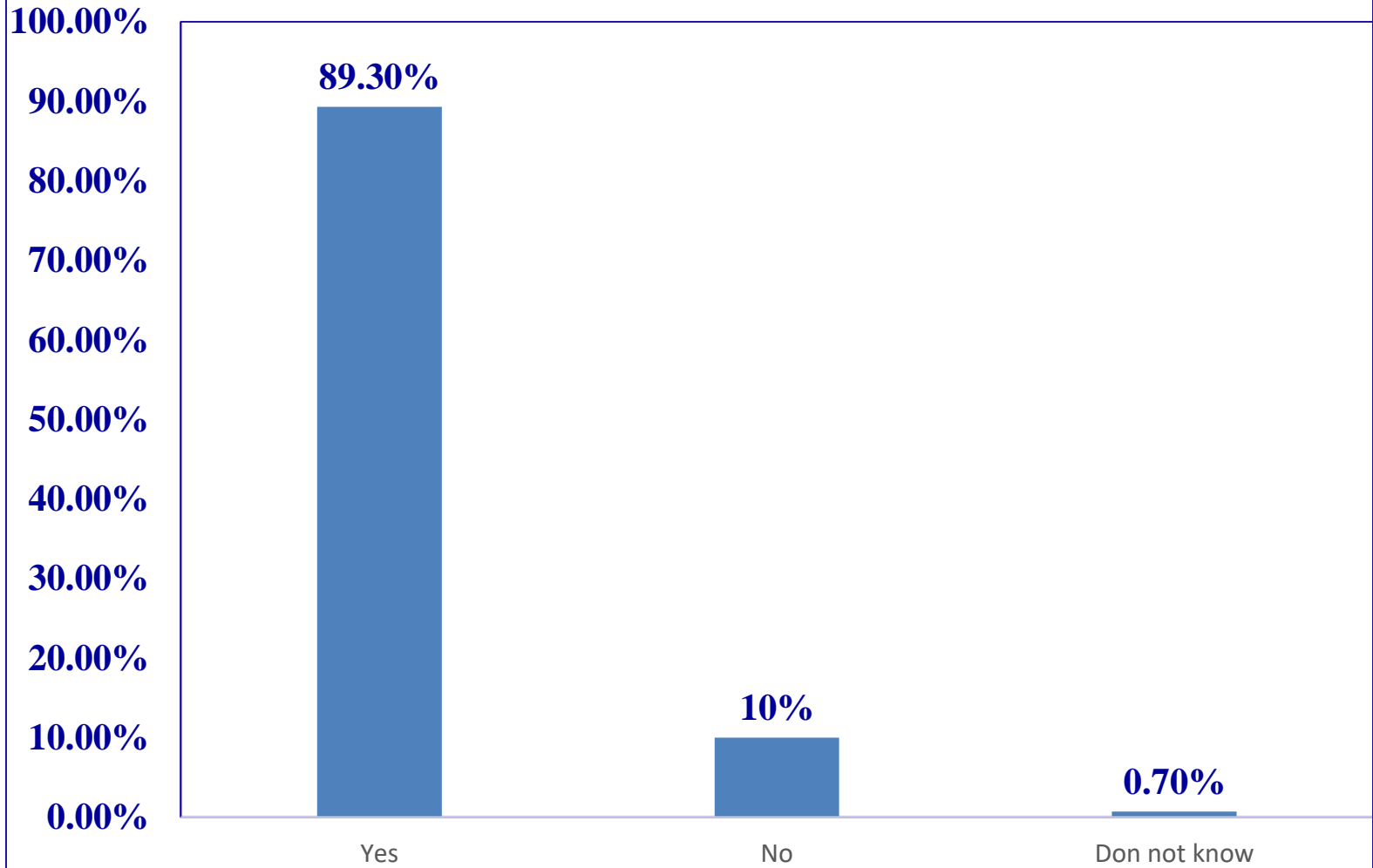


Pastoralists have rich inherited knowledge of typanosomosis. They easily spot the disease by symptoms and smell

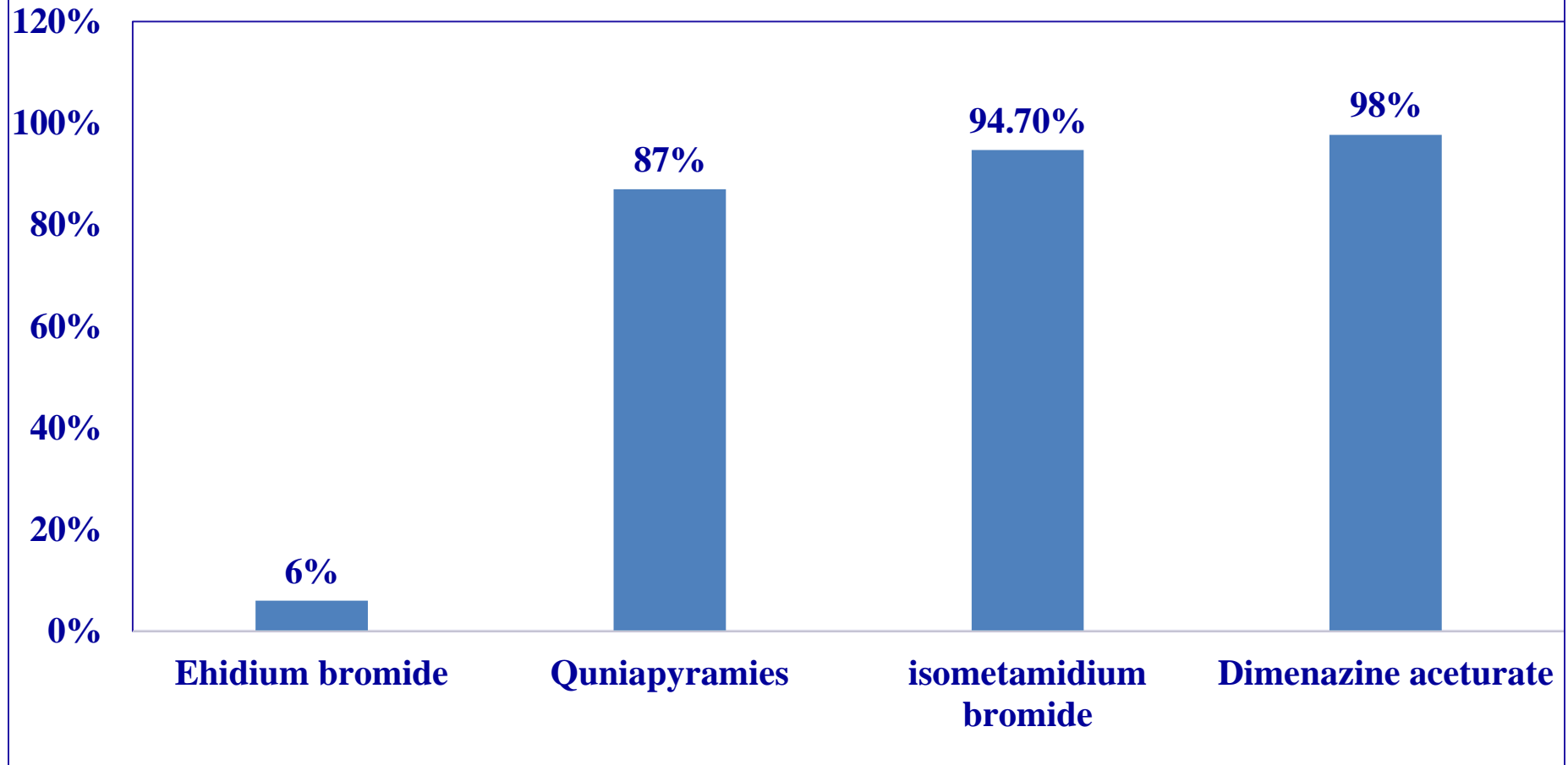
Mortality of cattle due to AAT (%)



Causal association between AAT & tsetse

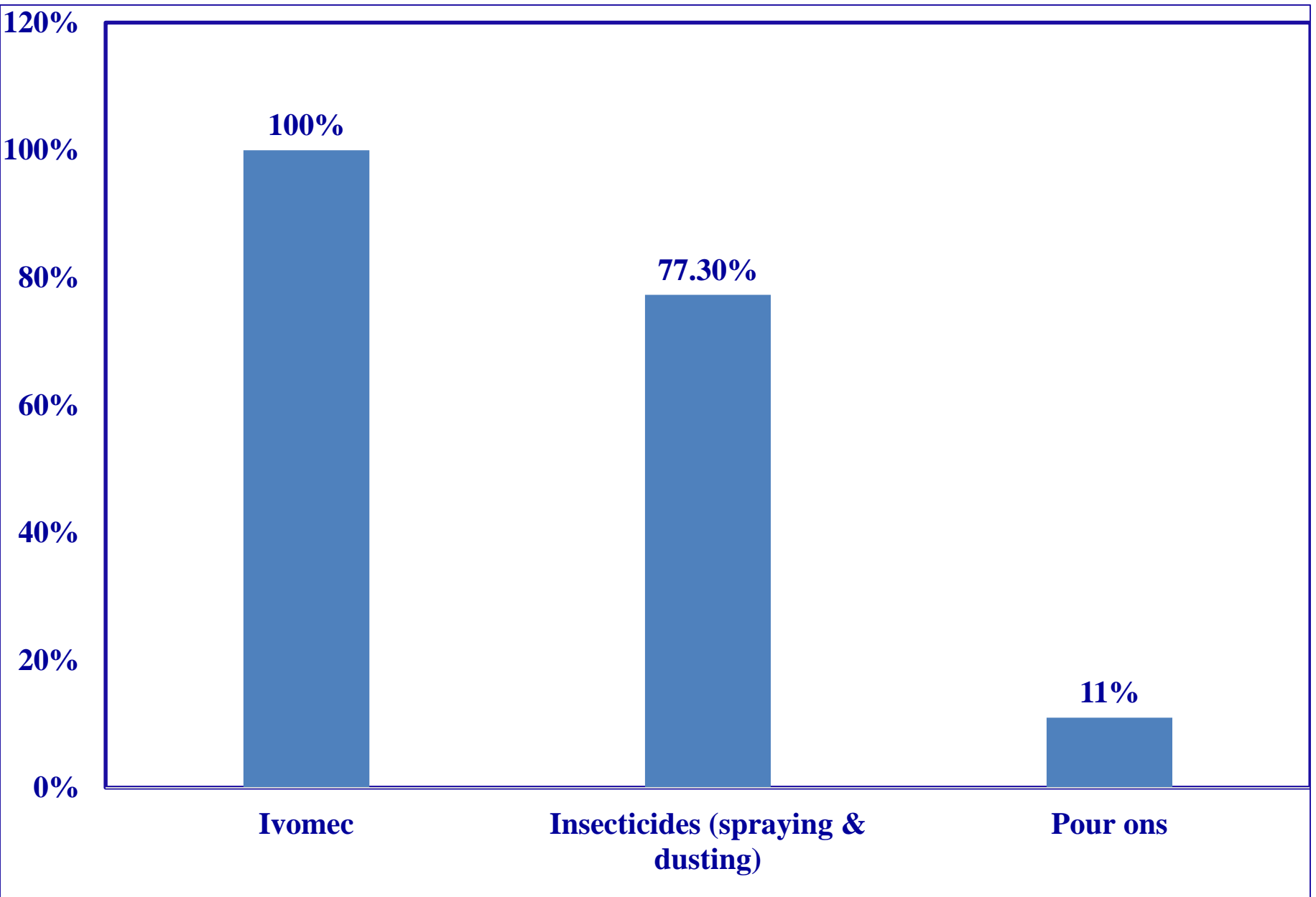


Trypanocidal drugs used to treat AAT

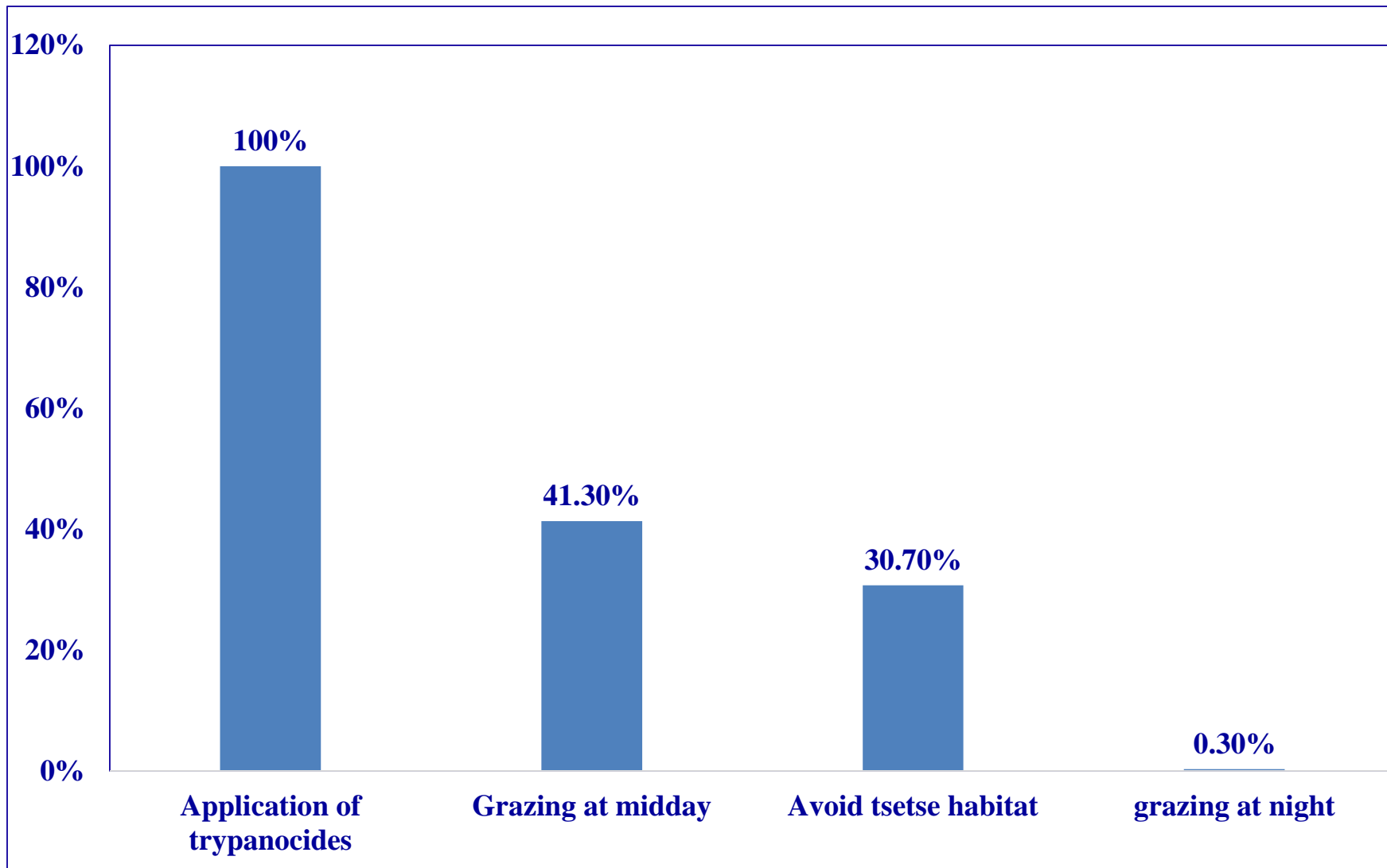


Trypanocides remain the principal and cheapest method for control of AAT. However, there is growing concern that their effectiveness may be severely curtailed by widespread drug resistance

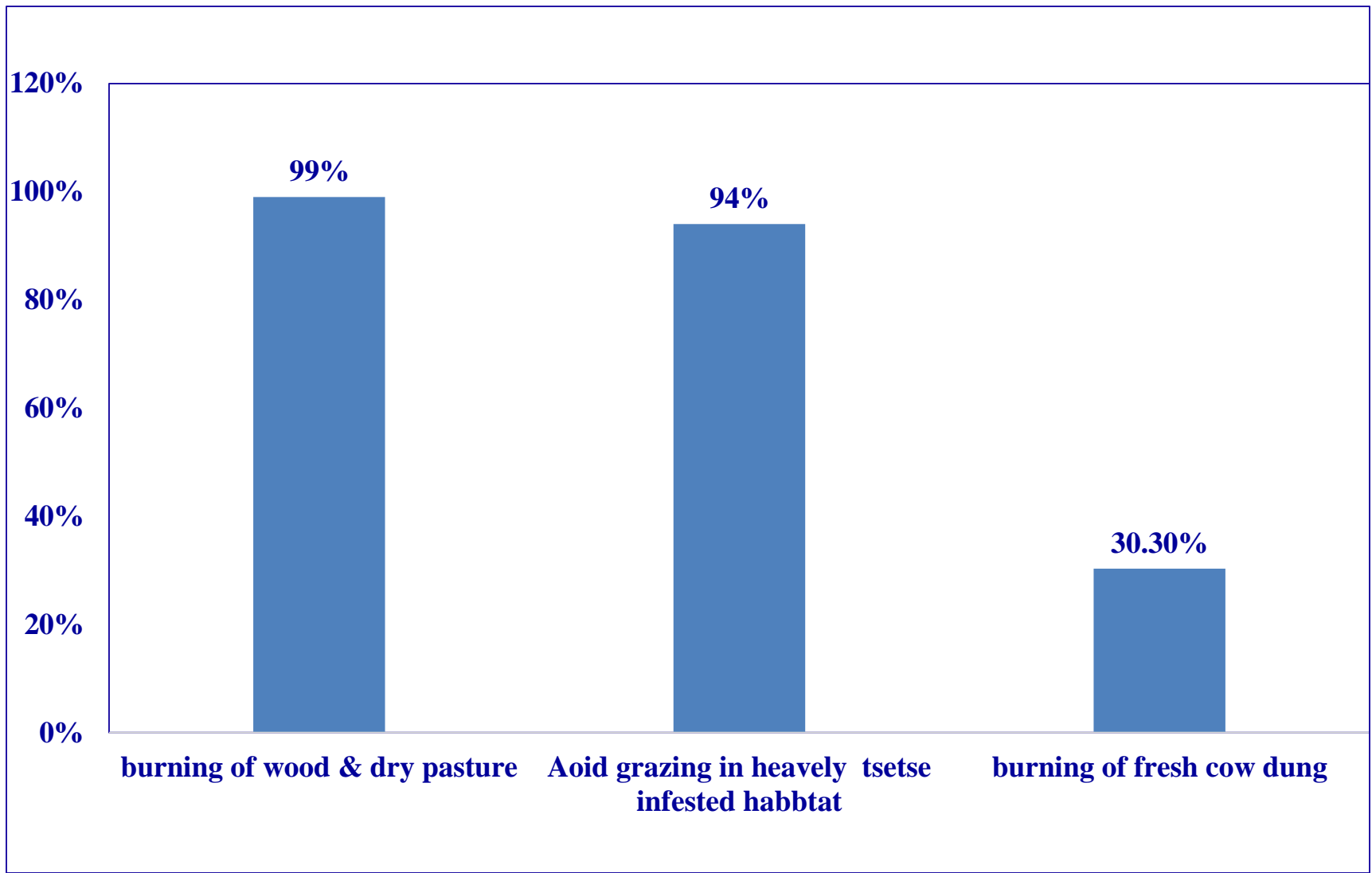
Application of chemicals for control



Prevention and control of AAT adopted by cattle owners



Traditional management of tsetse flies





Attitude of cattle owners towards control of AAT

- Attitude towards control strategy:

Application of trypanocides (%):

Chemotherapy & chemoprophylaxis 96%

Chemotherapy only by 4%

- Attitudes towards application of chemical control:

Ivomec: 100%

Insecticides: 77.3%

Pour on: 11%



Conclusion

- Application of **trypanocides** is the only method for control of bovine trypanosomosis in the SDS.
- Pastoralists in the SDS are aware of animal trypanosomosis and its economic impact that affect their livelihood
- **Attitude:** Pastoralists view bovine trypanosomosis as an important disease.
- **The pastoralists attitude** towards tsetse control method was positive

Recommendations

- The delivery and distribution of trypanocidal drugs should be given special attention to avoid misuse.
- Awareness creation about the disease and control methods as well as the risk of trypanocidal drug resistance is required in the area
- Raise the awareness of cattle owners about the scourge of AAT and its vectors as local dialogue
- Awareness on seasonality and hotspot areas of trypanosomosis & its vectors will help pastoralists to make strategic plans for movement of their cattle herds to avoid disease outbreaks

Thank you

