

WHO ARE PASTORALISTS?



Pastoralists are people who move with their livestock to find grazing lands, water, and other resources. They have developed an economy and a harmonious way of live surrounding their livestock.

They have lived, used, and managed lands for hundreds of years. They graze cows, goats, and sheep to help grow food like corn, beans, and other food that require a large area of land.



Livestock provide financial stability and food sources for households and villages. Different livestock species provide different resources for the people and land.



PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

There are vaccines and treatments for these diseases. The only issue is that they are very costly and almost impossible for pastoralists to come by.

Educating pastoralists on the signs and symptoms of these diseases can decrease the risks of animal illness and death.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK HEALTH FOR PASTORALISTS

WHAT LIVESTOCK PROVIDE TO VILLAGES

Livestock play a significant role in providing resources for households in Tanzania.

- *animal products: protein, blood, milk*
- *cash incomes for other food products, schooling for children, purchasing equipment for agricultural use*
- *land fertilization from manure*



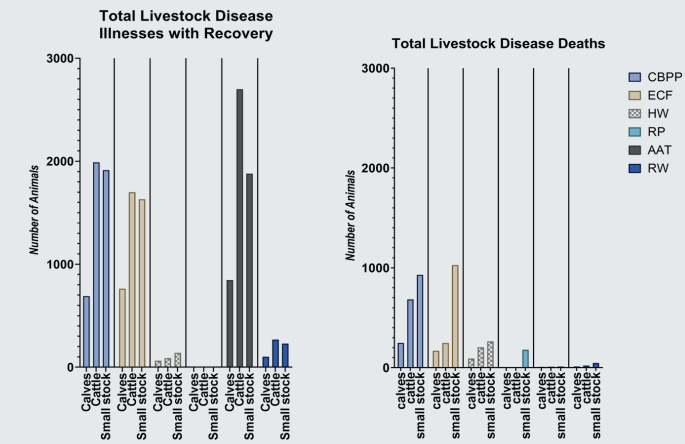
DISEASE

A major impact to pastoralists

In 2003, 6 key diseases were recorded from 61 head of households in the village of Sukuro in the Simanjiro District of Tanzania.

- Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), a viral pneumonia
- East Coast Fever (ECF), a tick-bourne disease
- Heartwater (HW), a rickettsial disease
- Rinderpest (RP), a viral disease
- Animal African Trypanosomiasis (AAT), a parasitic disease
- Redwater (RW), a tick-bourne disease

These diseases were shown to affect calves, cattle, goats, and sheep. The main reason for analyzing this data was to understand what diseases showed to greatest impact on these households.



ILLNESSES

- CBPP
- ECF
- AAT

DEATHS

- CBPP
- ECF
- HW

LIVESTOCK IN NUMBERS

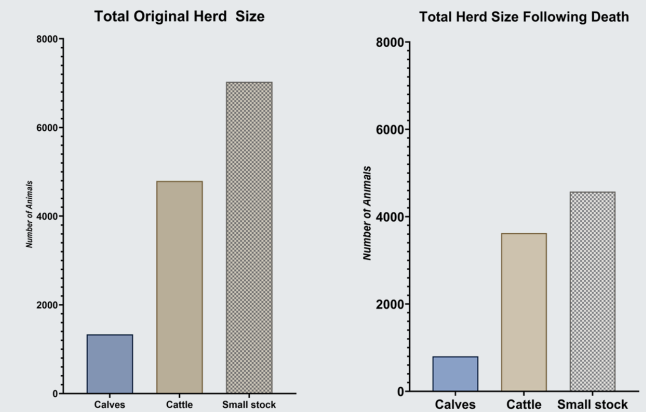


Figure 1: Total number of animal species recorded in the village. A Total original herd size before illness and disease. B Total ending herd size after diseases struck.

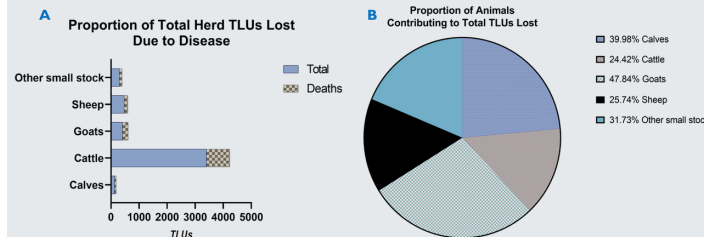


Figure 2: TLUs are metric based on biomass that quantifies the worth of livestock to pastoralists. A Original TLUs of the herds (blue) were greatly reduced following disease outbreaks within herds, resulting in many TLUs lost due to animal death (checkered). B The total TLUs lost due to diseases were proportionally distributed across livestock species that comprise herds.