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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

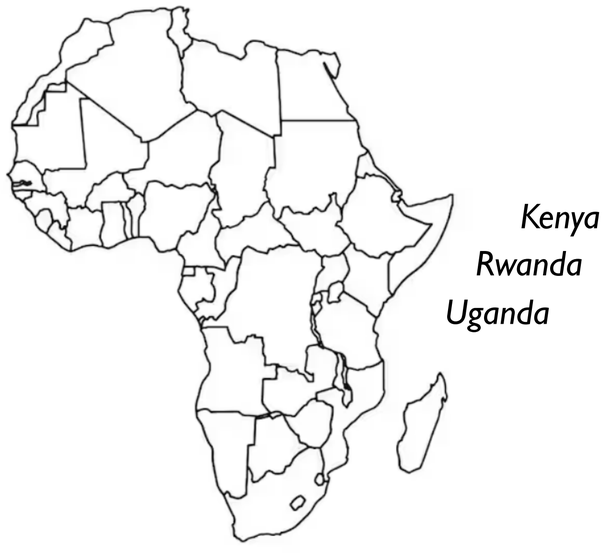
One Health Approaches to Mitigate Brucellosis in Livestock and Human Populations in East Africa

Jorge Hernandez (PI, University of Florida; hernandezja@ufl.edu) and Thumbi Mwangi (Co-PI, Washington State University; thumbi.mwangi@wsu.edu)

Main Goal

To support small-scale farmers by mitigating risk of brucellosis in livestock, farmers, and family members

Focus Countries



Kenya
Rwanda
Uganda

Project Justification

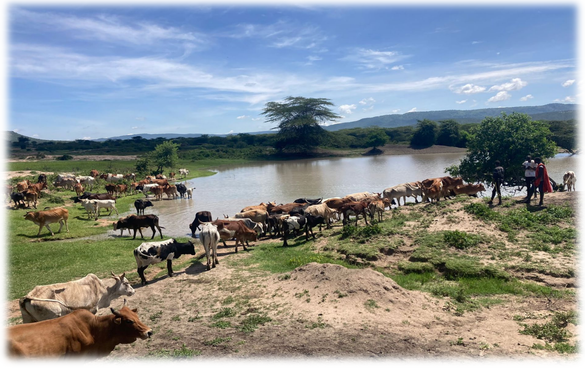
- Brucellosis infections in livestock can cause abortion and reduced milk yield
- Brucellosis can affect humans who consume unpasteurized milk and work around livestock
- Brucellosis can cause forced unemployment, reduced livestock-related income and access to milk

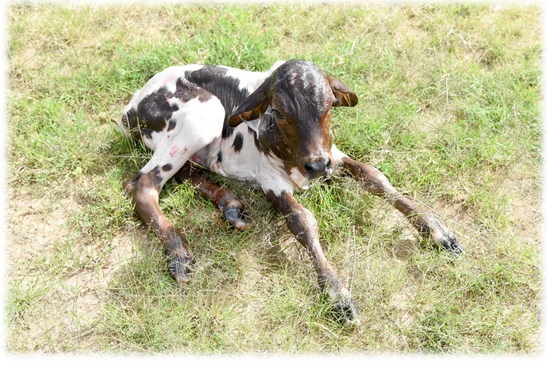
Objectives

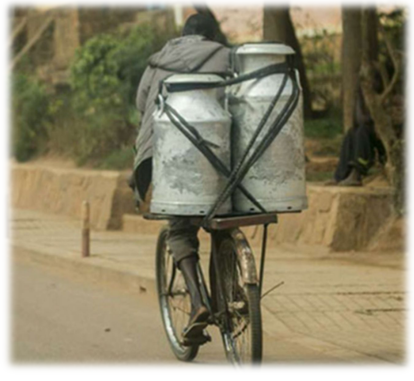
- Identify low- and high-risk regions of brucellosis, and main modes of disease transmission in livestock and humans
- Identify main roles of men and women farmers in disease management
- Estimate the return of investment when selected disease risk management interventions (e.g., vaccination in livestock) are implemented
- Strengthening capacity to control brucellosis in livestock and human populations

Benefits

- Prevention of brucellosis cases in livestock and humans
- Increased fertility ad milk yield in livestock
- Support brucellosis policy decisions based on rigorous and reproducible research
- Training of animal/public health professionals and graduate students







This work was funded in whole or part by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Resilience and Food Security under Agreement # AID-OAA-L-15-00003 as part of Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed here are those of the authors alone.

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