Socio-economics of HPAI

Socio-economic activities on HPAI in Eastern Africa within FAO-ECTAD

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Role of socio-economics

• Increased understanding of the production systems – to prepare good policies minimizing the impact of the disease
  • Economics
  • Livelihoods
• Support in institutionalization of prevention and control measures (surveillance, culling and compensation, vaccination)
  • Costs and cost effectiveness
  • Economic analysis
  • Policy support
  • Target interventions
• HPAI impacts – on market and livelihoods in order to plan for immediate policy change and rehabilitation measures
Projects have been working on

- Regional- mainly worked on Uganda and Kenya, with some work in Tanzania and Ethiopia
- Part of a team

- OPEC funded project with title: “Socio-economic support to livelihoods of smallholder farmers by strengthening avian influenza control strategies and capacities in East Africa”
- Backstopping country projects – DfID - USAID

- In Kenya, KARI report – where it became clear that an investment of $6.7 million would reduce the economic impact from $35 million in losses to $5 million

- Some highlights of the results
Kenya Value Chain for Indigenous Poultry

Pre-emergency phase

Industries linked:
Feeds and animal health

Hatchery

Market

Neighbor

Traders

Primary egg collectors

Neighbors

Local market

Local kiosk, shops and small restaurants

Rural consumers

Rural

Urban

Secondary traders

Whole sale market

Tertiary trader

Super market

Kiosks and shops

Small restaurants

Urban consumer

Gifts – cultural rights

Household

eggs

live birds

Primary collectors

Kuku group

Primary egg collectors

Neighbors

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Whole sale market

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Poultry economic production

- Uganda – main free range enterprise concerns

- Survivability of chicks – 40% in Arua – and 75.6% in Soroti – mostly to predation by kites and mongooses

- New Castle disease – Rate of return for NCD vaccine was 15.2 in most districts that we looked at – makes a lot of economic sense – however now looking at why the uptake of NCD vaccine

- Feed prices – for production the main variable cost incurred was purchasing of feeds – it was up to 71.1% in Arua – and 65.7% in Kampala

- Poultry contributes from 3% to 38% of income for the households
Livelihoods

- Gender issues
  - Greedy for eating poultry
    - Before women started eating poultry – we had no chicken diseases
    - If a woman eats poultry she will become a prostitute
  - Generational issues
- Crop – livestock interactions
  - Land
  - Manure – more an issue in western Uganda – more important to women as well
Emergency phase

- Infection
- Detection
- Diagnosis
- Cull
- Disposal
- Disinfection
- Restock
- Full Production

Societal context:
- Poultry production - priority
- Value chains – consumers, producer and traders – international trade
- Livelihoods – how does poultry fit in – how will people react to emergency interventions
- Policy context

Compensation:
- Vaccination - costs

Surveillance System

Killing, disposal, disinfection
Compensation

- Two consultants
- Stakeholder workshops across the country
- Developed a draft
- Final draft is now with top management at MAAIF
- Developed budget line for compensation
- Developing a communication strategy for compensation
Rehabilitation:

• Loans and micro-credit for poultry production
• Loans and micro-credit for diversification
• Improve poultry inputs during rehabilitation
• Insurance policies
• Mainstream biosecurity along the chain
• Better and more access to production and management information
Researchable issues

- Risk and communication issues
- Rehabilitation
- Nutrition
- More in depth knowledge of the case studies that we have
- How to get more accurate data
Thank you