

Interviewer: look at these pictures and do you know any one of these?

Participant: it's very common and it was there before and now increasing more in number. And the city municipality will come and will the horse. And we will bring it here and the medication that is given from here, can't make the horses recover. It's called nidift or biche.

Interviewer: what will cause the disease?

Participant: I exactly do not know that but, when the horses sweat they will be very dirty and can have the disease. And it can be transmitted from horse to horse.

Participant2: it can be transmitted through flies, when the flies rest on the wounds of the horse.

Translator: they think that it comes from sweating during exercise and also they know as the disease is transmitted by the flies and the harness.

Interviewer: what do they think it's caused by the sweat?

Participant: it's not as such transmitted by the horse. Actually it's the flies.

Translator: is it transmitted by the wound or the sweating?

Participant: if it's not washed three times a week the disease may happen on the horse. Most of the time it's transmitted. It's very bad horse.

Translator: when the animals exercise they sweat and can be dirt and wounded that will cause the disease to happen.

Interviewer: do they think it's a problem for the horse, what will you do if the horse look like this?

Participant: it's a big problem.

Translator: what will you do for the horse as a treatment?

Participant: what we are doing is we are just bringing here, but we commonly are going to the traditional treatment place by paying for that. It will dry the wound, it's kind of powder of dried leaves, these days they are using the meat of hedgehog are given with salt and the horse's feed. And that could be effective. The disease goes through the blood vessel and so cut the vein.

Translator: when the our horse suffer, we will bring here, and there is no effective treatment, we will use the traditional treatment, the gather leave leaves from the trees and dry it and make it in powder form and make an ointment on the horse and also they will cut the lymphatic system. And also burn the site.

Interviewer: why do they burn the wound, is it to heal the wound or to prevent the disease not to spread?

Translator: to stop the spread of the disease.

Interviewer: does that work?

Participant: we will not bring here if we do that, we will cut and burn so the horse will be good. And also the meat of hedgehog which is dried, will heal the horse. The treatment from here is not effective.

Translator: they will cut the lymphatic system of the horse, it will stop if it's early. There is also a meat of the animal which can cure this when given with food.

Interviewer: when they burn it, they will do it by themselves or there is professional person?

Participant: there is professional person, they can do that.

Interviewer: how do they choose the treatment that they are using? They use herbal, or burn or come here how do they choose?

Translator: which treatment will cure the horse easily in a short period of time?

Participant: it's by the burning, and also the meat of the hedgehog is very good in treating, it will dry up all the wound on the horse.

Interviewer: is that also at early stage or what?

Translator: early stage.

Interviewer: what prevention method they will use to stop the spreading through the sweating?

Participant: how is it transmitted? How do you control the transmission of the disease?

Participant: as I have said already it's transmitted by the flies from the wound of the affected horse to other healthy wounded horse. And also if the horse was not washed for long time and have sweat. And also the materials like the harness. The horse which is affected should be isolated and stay alone. In its own house.

Translator: they do isolate the horse.

Interviewer: if they have affected horse will they work with it? Do they gather and feed together? With other friends horse or will they isolate them?

Participant: the horse will work for long time, there is a horse of mine and it's affected, I will feed that separately and will take care for it. But some will leave the horse on the street. My horse has not been affected yet. We will not sell the horse which has this disease. We will make it to recover. Some of the horse will let the horse to the street, if they are affected. They will be hungry and may die.

Translator: they said some people will throw away their horse on the street, but they will not do that.

Interviewer: why they will not do that?

Translator: just to stop the spreading of the disease.

Interviewer: will they work with their horse if it's affected?

Participant: if it's on the early stage we will work with that, we will give them the medication and continue to work but if it's very serious we can't because, it will have bad smell. And no one is going out with our cart.

Translator: if it's early stage, we can work with them, but if it's serious we will stop, because of the smell. It's better for that animal if they work it's less likely to catch the disease if they are working.

Interviewer: if the horse can't work and smells very bad, what will they do with the horse?

Participant: some owners will throw them away but some owner's will keep it in their house and try to heal the horse.

Translator: [NGO] will sometime kill the horse humanely, so will you give your horse to be killed like this if your horse can't be cured?

Participant: yes we will do that. In the first place we will use all the treatment option we have. And if it's not going to get cured we will make the horse to be killed.

Translator: we will try to give treatment at the first place, if that is not working we will euthanize the horse.

Interviewer: how do they feel about euthanasia do they think it's a good thing.

Participant: it's not good, we have to treat the horse at the first very well, but I don't think it's good. Since, the horse has its own life. It has to wait its own day to die.

Translator: they don't think it's good.

Interviewer: they said that they are calling the ministry to kill the horse if the horse in worst situation. So are they doing that?

Participant: the city municipality kills the horse which are on the street. There is no anyone who will allow their horse to be killed.

Translator: the city administration only will take the horse away from the street. And kill the unwanted horses. And we are not okay with that.

Interviewer: when they put the horse do they look at it to monitor?

Participant: we will not simply throw them away. We will first treat them well. And if we can't find solution we will finally throw them away.

Translator: they will try different treatment. And finally if there is no solution they will throw them away. So they do keep eye on that animal until it dies.

Interviewer: the wild animal meat that they use, what will they do with that? Does it work?

Participant: yes it works. I can bring that to you.

Interviewer: where does that meat come from, will they get it by themselves?

Participant: it's found in the rural area. We can find it.

Interviewer: what will they get at [NGO]? For treatment?

Participant: we will get treatment from here but it's not working.

Translator: they are giving us a treatment but it is not working.

Interviewer: is there any horse recovered from EZL?

Participant: the treatment from here can't cure it. But other option can cure.

Participant2: I have a friend whose horse is been cured, but mine didn't recover.

Participant: the disease is of two type if it's the male type it can get cured but if it's of female type, it will not be cured.

Translator: how do you differentiate the male and the female?

Participant1: I don't know but it's of two type.

Translator: sometimes they can cure by that treatment. But they use most of the time the traditional one.

Interviewer: what determine the horse will recover or not?

Participant: if the horse get the treatment that I told you earlier it will be cured, but if not it there is no cure.

Translator: it depends on the good management and treatment.

Interviewer: is the disease transmissible from horse to human?

Participant: no. We haven't seen it yet. I will wash them by my hand but not caught yet.

Interviewer: what side effect that the drug you get from here may cause?

Participant: there is no any side effect from the treatment. It will only stain on our hands.

Interviewer: are you worried about that?

Participant: no, when we wash it will release.

Interviewer: have you ever seen disease like this?

Participant: this is called "ikek" and there is also kind of "forofo." And this one is "citto." And I have been caught by this. And was treated by the holy water. And was cured

Translator: the "I" and the "G" is common.

Interviewer: what would they do if the family is caught by this?

Participant: they will use powder that is given from the church and there is also traditional treatment and we call it wachu. If am caught with the disease I will not eat the food in the morning and will eat the plant and squeeze it on my skin. And it will cure

Translator: they will use the traditional treatment and the spiritual one

Interviewer: do you know the spiritual treatment?

Participant: it's kind of powder, and it's prepared in the church and given.

Interviewer: is there any other option?

Participant: there is no other option.

Interviewer: do you know about fungal infection?

Participant: no

Interviewer: do you have question?

Participant: no