

Interviewer: take a look at these pictures and tell me if you are familiar with it?

Participant: We call it Biche, and Sherare.

Interviewer: is it common here?

Participant: yes it's common.

Interviewer: do they think it's a problem to their horse?

Participant: yes it cause disease and even kill them.

Translator: they said it's very severe for the horse. It will also kill them.

Interviewer: what do you think causes this disease?

Participant: it's because of the sweating. And through contact when the affected horse come close to the healthy one and when they bite each other.

Translator: it comes from sweating by the exercise. And when they bite each other. The disease may come.

Interviewer: wound on the skin is important for the disease to occur?

Participant: it's by through wound. When the flies come and rest on the affected horse and then go to the other healthy horses.

Translator: it can transfer from one horse to the other through flies resting on the wound of the affected horse and then inject it to the other healthy horses.

Interviewer: is that why they are associating with sweating, the sweating will attract flies? Or is there anything else that will attract flies?

Participant: if there is a wound also if they are biting each other.

Translator: when they sweat how does they can get the disease?

Participant: if the horses share the same equipment, like cart the disease can be transmitted from one horse to the other.

Translator: they said that, when the horse is sweating, and when they share the same material with the other healthy one. The disease can be transmitted. From the infected horse when it sweat.

Interviewer: do they see it at some time of the year?

Participant: it can happen at all time of the year. But they will give us the drug. Somebody has killed my horse which costs around 5000 birr.

Participant: I also used to have horse and it was sick almost for one year but I was bringing it here continuously. And through time it got cured.

Translator: it's very common in this district but because the [NGO] provides the treatment. So it's better than before.

Interviewer: do they see it when it's hotter or colder, since its associated with sweating.

Participant: it's the same all year round.

Interviewer: how do they treat this disease? What would they do if they have the horse like this?

Participant: we will bring them every two weeks. And we will wash them every morning, with soap and water. We will bring them here. Every two weeks the drug will be given to us from here, and we will give that with food.

Translator: we wash daily treat with the treatment that is provided from the [NGO]. We usually come once in two weeks.

Interviewer: do they think the treatment that they get from here is effective?

Participant: there are the cured once also there were died horses before.

Interviewer: if we brought them early, they might get cured but if it's been of long time, they will not be cured. If the wound is around the mouth, it will not get cured.

Translator: if they bring the animal early it will get recovered but if it's severe it can't be cured.

Interviewer: if the treatment doesn't work then what will they do with their horses?

Participant: we don't have other option. We just wait for its death. And or we will abandon the animal.

Translator: there is nothing we can do we will just throw them on the street.

Interviewer: would they ever consider euthanizing that horses?

Participant: we will not do that.

Interviewer: is there any reason why they will not euthanize?

Participant: we have got income by the horse. So if the horse stay in the cold environment in the night, we think that it may get better through time. While our eyes see that we will not allow our animals to be killed. Because it might get better.

Translator: our life is dependent on that animals. We don't need to euthanize our animal. Because when they die we will feel very bad.

Interviewer: do they use any other treatment other than what [NGO] provides, like the traditional treatment? Or practices?

Participant: there is a traditional plant that grows around the river. After washing with the cold water then applying on these plant.

Translator: do it have any progress?

Participant: yes.

Translator: do you know the name of that plant?

Participant: yes.

Translator: he said that that the plant is found at the river. He used it and his animal get better.

Interviewer: were there any side effect?

Participant: there is no side effect.

Interviewer: is there any side effect from the treatment that is given from the [NGO]?

Participant: there is no any side effect, when we get that treatment our animal become better.

Interviewer: are they worried about contacting the horse, getting the disease if they touch the horse skin when they are washing it or worried about any side effect for themselves from the treatment?

Participant: no. We will use glove.

Interviewer: are they concerned about catching any diseases from their horses? Are they worried about any disease passing from horses to animals?

Participant: it will not pass.

Interviewer: they are concerned about the disease passing from horse to horse, what steps will they take to trying to prevent the disease passing from an infected horse to the healthy horse?

Participant: just to isolate the affected one, also we will wash the equipment, the harness that we share.

Translator: when we wash the harness and use it can transmit the disease.

Interviewer: do they think the treatment provided by [NGO] is easy to access?

Participant: we will always get from the [NGO]. They will inform us when there is no treatment.

Interviewer: do they ever purchase treatment for their horses from human or animal pharmacies?

Participant: we will buy from the animal pharmacies.

Interviewer: what was that treatment, had they bought from animal pharmacy?

Participant: eye treatment and also drug for coughing.

Translator: he bought treatment for his horse eye, the tetracycline. He bought drug for respiratory problem.

Interviewer: is the treatment that you will get from the [NGO] is expensive?

Translator: if the treatment that you get from here is changed to birr, do you think it's expensive?

Participant: yes it's expensive.

Interviewer: if there were treatment for EZL from animal pharmacy will they treat the animals by themselves?

Participant: we will first consult the physician at the clinic and then go and buy to use the drug.

Translator: we have to previously check at the clinic? And also they recommend us to buy from pharmacy we can get that.

Interviewer: what's the economic impact if their horse get EZL?

Participant: we will manage our family from the income that we get from these horses.

Translator: do you work with the affected horses?

Participant: until the disease will be serious we will continue to use them.

Translator: it depend on that animal, if its early case we will continue to work that animal but if it's so serious we will stop using it and also no more income. So that is very difficult to our life. They will stop using it when the animal is too sick.

Interviewer: have a look at these pictures and have you seen these disease on the animals?

Participant: I have seen this the "I" it's called 'Chitto'.

Translator: they call it 'Chitto' or itching in English.

Interviewer: where do they think this disease come from?

Participant: it may come from water and also it can pass from people to people and also because of the hot temperature.

Translator: they said that it can pass from one man to the other man.

Interviewer: if someone in their family developed this what will they do?

Participant: we will take to the clinic. Immediately.

Translator: we should take to the hospital.

Interviewer: is the treatment from the hospital is effective?

Participant: yes it can work or effective.

Interviewer: do they use traditional medicine for this disease?

Participant: we don't think there is.

Interviewer: is there anything you want to say about EZL, or fungal disease in their animal, or people and treatment for them?

Interviewer: is this disease common in people?

Participant: it's "Chitto." It's not as much common.