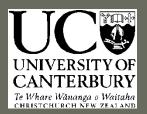
Health and Vulnerability: Economic Development in Ugandan Pastoralist Communities



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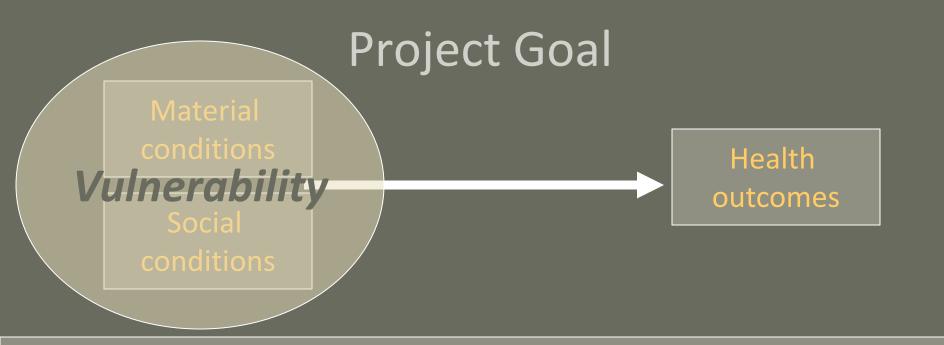
Outline

- Background
- Project Goal
- Why this place and this population?
- Methods employed
- Key findings
- Conclusions & Discussion

Health Inequality and Economic Development in the Global South

- Why are some people healthy and others are not?
- Is it due to their physical environment? Social conditions? Behavior?
- Research in Global North
- What makes Global South different?
- Economic Development in southwestern Uganda

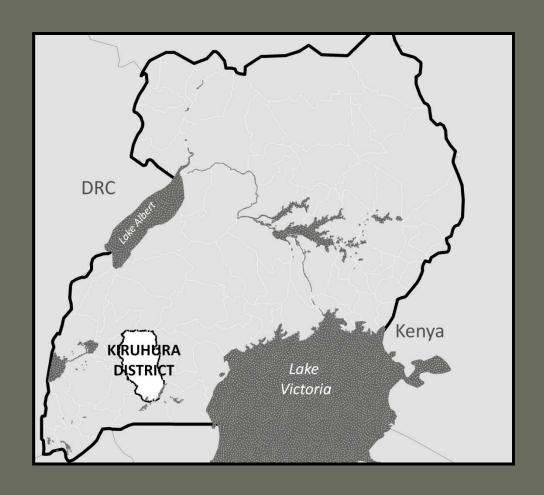




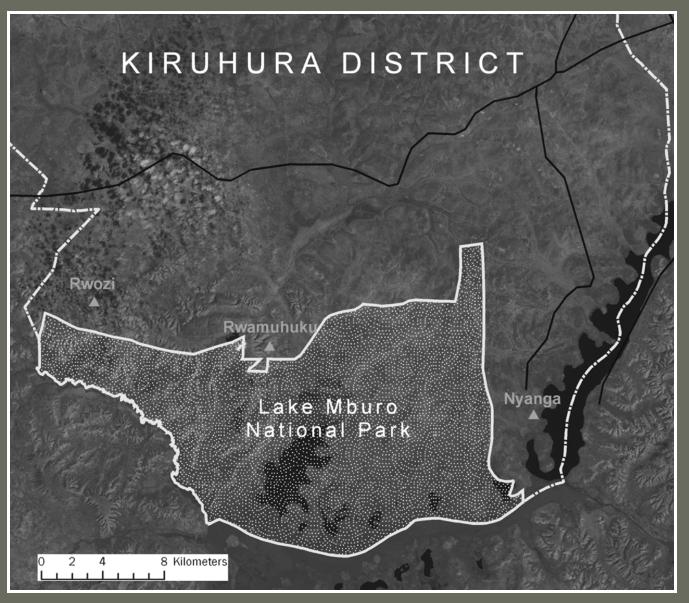
Understand the roles of material and social conditions in shaping health and how they are actively being re-shaped through global economic processes, in ways that might increase a social gradient in health.

Study Site

- Cattle corridor, migration
- Nyabushozi County
- Policies
 - National Park
 - Private Land
- Differential impact
 - ethnicity
 - wealth



Study Site



Study Population

- Bahima
- Bairu
- Other ethnicities
- Historical tie: livelihood = ethnicity









Methods Overview

- Oral histories
- Semi-structured interviews
- Household Inventories/Anthropometrics
- Morbidity histories
- Demographic survey



Key Findings

Oral Histories and Semi-Structured Interviews:

- 1) wildlife damage: reduced harvests and fewer crop varieties = reduced food security
- 2) wildlife damage: reduced pasture, diseases to livestock
- 3) inaccessibility of land and water resources within the Park, especially during dry season
- 4) fewer coping strategies, especially for the landless due to land privatization and increases in cattle and human populations in Nyabushozi County.
- 5) Autonomy of communities to manage resources, divisiveness



"What I see as the problem that might have interrupted with my life is this program where they came and they grabbed our land and they turned this land into a national park. If it were not that, here we would not be suffering. Because land is there and we would be cultivating to our satisfaction. Even the little part that they left to us, we are increasing in numbers and we are congested."

Vulnerability variables

Material Conditions:

- Household water (seasonality, ownership, perceived level of access)
- Livestock water (ownership, perceived level of access)
- Water coping strategies employed
- Land (ownership, access, perceived quality of plot, amount)
- Land coping strategies employed
- Assets (crops, livestock, household items)
- Food (meals eaten, perceived level of security)
- Food coping strategies employed

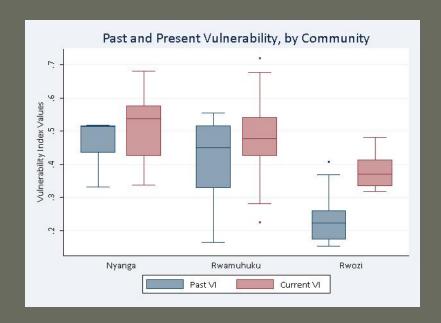
Social Conditions:

- Peace (perceived level)
- Wealth (perceived relative wealth)
- Family and Social Support (asking for help, location of family)

Key Findings

Vulnerability over Time:

- 1) Vulnerability increased
- 2) Differences between the Bahima and the Bairu
- 3) Subjective/Objective measures of vulnerability



Correlation Variables	95% CI	r
Current VI and Past VI	0.10 - 0.56	0.47 [∓]
Current Material Conditions and Past Material Conditions	0.17 - 0.48	0.54 [∓]
Current Social Conditions and Past Social Conditions	0.03 – 0.56	0.38*

 $^{^{\}Phi}$ = significant to 0.05^* = significant to 0.02^{T} = significant to 0.01

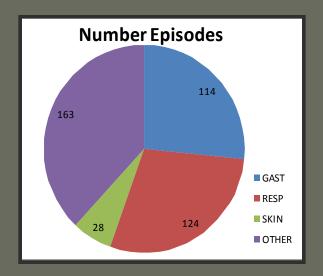
Key Findings

Vulnerability and Health:

- 1) 538 participants, 102 days observed on average
- 2) 4.7 episodes/1000 person-days
- 3) Most common: "Other" (fever)
- 4) "Level of Peace" predicted "percent time ill"

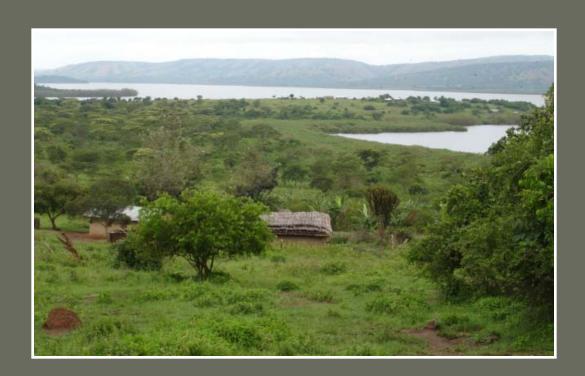


Exposure	Outcome	β	p value
Level of Peace 9	% Time III	5.99	0.038



Conclusions & Discussion

- Social conditions are important for health in the Global South
- Health interventions often ignore this
- Resource management must involve communities



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