



# FOOD SECURITY VETERINARY PROJECT

# 2001



# INTRODUCTION

The Veterinary Project remains a crucial component of the Food Security Programme in its areas of operation as it supports the livestock of agro-pastoralists, complementing the work of the Agriculture Project that aims to improve production.

The Veterinary Project continued as a community based initiative that is leading towards 100% cost recovery for the services given, in an effort to make provision of veterinary services sustainable.

The main components of the Veterinary Project in 2001 were:

- Vaccination
- Curative treatment
- Community drug purchasing
- Response to disease outbreaks
- Training
- Community dialogue
- Coordination
- End of Rinderpest vaccination strategy

## Project objectives 2001:

- Continuation of Rinderpest vaccination as part of the wider Pan-African Rinderpest campaign ( PARC ).
- Provision of curative treatment to reduce mortality and other negative effects of diseases.
- Increase community contribution to drugs/vaccines through increased cost recovery demands.
- Improvement of animal reproduction by supplying of suitable mineral supplements at a total cost recovery.
- Establishment of a sustainable community based animal health program through increased community dialogue and participation.

The areas of implementation in 2001 continued as for 2000 and were:

- The six payams of Yirol County: Adior, Ngop, Lou, Abang, Aluakluak and Yirol Central
- All the payams of Kajo-Keji County
- Ox plough support outreach in Yei and Juba Counties; keeping the ox plough bulls in good health for optimum performance.

It is estimated that the six Payams of Yirol County have a population of over 200,000 heads of cattle, while Kajo-Keji County is estimated to have over 30,000 heads of cattle.

# PROJECT ACTIVITIES

## Disease outbreak report:

Type of disease	Date reported/Area	Action taken
Hemorrhagic Septicaemia	30 <sup>th</sup> of January 2001 in Adior Payam Yirol County	Reported to FAO. Vaccination of 7,669 animals. Treating early cases using long acting tetracycline.
Black Quarter	First week of February in Western Payam of Yirol County	Vaccinating 13,303 heads of cattle. Use of long acting tetracycline.
East Coast fever/ Brucellosis	February 2001 in Kajokeji County.	Curative treatment for East Coast fever alone
Kajo-Keji County	Newcastle poultry disease	Professional advice
Mangalore in Kajo-Keji County	East coast fever	Supportive therapy
Bori Boma in Kajo-Keji County	Blackquarter	Supportive therapy
Yei County	East coast fever-23 animals reported dead.	Professional advice. Supportive treatment.
Yirol County	Continuation of Blackquarter disease.	Supportive treatment and vaccination
Yirol County	Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia	Professional advice and supportive treatment.
Livolo Payam of Kajo-Keji County	Mange (in goats )	Professional advice and treatment.
Livolo Payam	Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia	Professional advice and treatment.

2/7/2001	Black quarter Ngop Payam	Reported to FAO Curative treatment. Requesting for the vaccine.
31.7.2001	Foot and Mouth disease outbreak. Yirol County	Curative treatment. Dialogue

Project Activities Details

i) Kajo-Keji County:

Objectives	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
<p><u>Rinderpest vaccination:</u> Protecting 2,000 heads of cattle from Rinderpest through vaccination and ear notching for future reference.</p>	<p>1,938 heads of cattle vaccinated and ear notched.</p>	<p>Number of ear notched head of cattle. Cost recovery collected. Rinderpest punch cards. Collaborative reports from other NGOs and counterparts. Reduction incidences of outbreak mortality.</p>
<p><u>Blackquarter vaccination:</u> Protecting 1,000 heads of cattle in event of outbreak through vaccination.</p>	<p>2,820 heads of cattle protected through vaccination.</p>	<p>Cost recovery collected. Collaborative reports from counterparts and other NGO's with similar ongoing projects. Reduced disease morbidity and mortality.</p>
<p><u>Training:</u> Up-grading 20 community animal health workers skills, through refresher course.  Up-grading the skills of 13 ox plough trainers in basic animal health care.</p>	<p>16 community animal health workers received refresher course in Kajo-Keji County from 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> July 2001.  13 ox plough trainers received a refresher course in basic animal health care in Kajo-Keji County from 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> of November 2001 ( 2 from Juba County, 6 from Yei County, and 6 from Kajo-Keji County ).</p>	<p>Collaborative reports. Training report. Key informants.</p>
<p><u>5. Community participation:</u> Increased community involvement through consultative dialogue workshops.</p>	<p>A 3 days major community dialogue workshop held from 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> of December with 40 participants in attendance.</p>	<p>Workshop report. Key informants.</p>

## Project Activities Details

### i) Kajo-Keji County ( continued ):



- Treatment of number of 9,368 heads of livestock for various diseases
  - Protecting 1,989 heads of cattle from Rinderpest through vaccination.
  - Protecting 2,820 heads of cattle from Black Quarter and Anthrax through vaccination.
  - Realizing 1,037 US\$ as cost recovery.
  - Facilitating the purchase of 232 goats by South Sudan Women Concern for restocking. The purchases were made both locally and in Uganda.
  - Conducting a refresher course for 16 community based animal health workers towards the end of the second quarter.
- Conducting community dialogue both at the Boma and Payam levels.
  - Protecting 248 dogs from rabies through vaccination ( The vaccine was purchased by the community ).
  - Holding a refresher course for the Ox plough trainers in Kajo-Keji. ( 2 from Juba County, 6 from Yei County, and 5 from Kajo-Keji County. The workshop was held from 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> November 2001.
  - Major community dialogue workshop attended by 40 participants from 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> December. The workshop discussed HIV/AIDs, veterinary seasonal calendar for the County, Training needs, VCCs/CAHWs role and general evaluation of the project activities.
  - 315 chicken protected from Newcastle disease through vaccination ( Vaccine purchased by the community ) .
  - Refresher course for 16 active community animal health workers done from 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> of July 2001.
  - Opening up of the first private veterinary pharmacy in Kajo-Keji County was the first bold step towards a sustainable veterinary drug supply. NPA role will be advisory and supplement the effort if need arises besides ensuring good quality service.
  - Conducting of a project impact assessment.

ii ) Yirol County:

Objective	Verifiable indicator	Means of verification
<u>Vaccination:</u> Protecting 70,000 heads of cattle from Rinderpest through vaccination by 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2001.	58,957 heads of cattle vaccinated and ear notched.	Rinderpest vaccination punch cards. Reduction in livestock mortality. Cost recovery money collected.
<u>Dialogue workshop:</u> Increased community participation through consultative dialogue workshops/meetings.	Dialogue regarding termination of mass Rinderpest vaccination as a strategy for its eradication has been going on in the cattle camps.	Key informants. Collaborative reports FAO/NGO 's and Counterparts.
<u>Training:</u> To have 20 new community animal health workers trained in basic animal health care.  Up-grading skills of 80 community animal health workers through refresher training.	16 new community animal health workers trained in Mabui Farmers Training Centre from 5 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2001.  24 community animal health workers given refresher training from 9 <sup>th</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup> July 2001.	Training report. Collaborative report from the counterparts.  Training report. Counterpart reports.
<u>Capacity building:</u> Upgrading the veterinary workers skills through training.	2 Trainees nominated by Yirol County community sent to Marial Lou for a 3 months animal health auxiliary training during the first quarter.	Collaborative reports from Counterparts/VSF Belgium.

- Treatment of 3,317 different types of diseases at cost recovery.
- Protecting 7,669 heads of cattle from Hemorrhagic Septicaemia through vaccination.
- Protecting 13,303 heads of cattle from Black Quarter and Anthrax through vaccination.
- Protecting 58,957 heads of cattle from Rinderpest through vaccination.
- Realizing US\$ 3,779 as cost recovery from treatment.
- Realizing US\$ 726.31 as cost recovery from vaccination.
- Sending 2 trainees to Marial Lou for a 3 months animal health auxiliary training during the first quarter.
- Engaging the community in dialogue regarding termination of massive Rinderpest vaccination as a strategy for its eradication.
- Dialogue on construction of two slaughter slabs, one in Agany market and other in Yirol town.
- Training 16 new community animal health workers from 5<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> November 2001.
- Conducting a refresher-training course for 24 community animal health workers from 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> of July 2001.

### lii ) Yei/Juba Counties

- Treatment of 142 different cases against various diseases.
- Realizing 109US\$ as cost recovery.

#### Massive Rinderpest vaccination termination:

Year 2001 was designated as the final year for the massive Rinderpest vaccination in Bar el Ghazal and most parts of South Sudan. The veterinary field teams have been explaining the need to terminate vaccination as a strategy for Rinderpest eradication. Over the period 60,895 heads of cattle were vaccinated against Rinderpest in both Yirol and Kajo-Keji Counties. After terminating the massive vaccination exercise, South Sudan will declare provisional freedom from Rinderpest disease. Active disease surveillance will ensue to monitor the recurrence of the disease.