



FOOD SECURITY VETERINARY PROJECT



2002



INTRODUCTION

The Veterinary Project remains a crucial component of the Food Security Programme and the activities presented here for 2002 are a continuation and consolidation of the project gains of the previous years. The project enjoyed both material and technical support from FAO, which is the livestock coordinating body. VSF Belgium as the lead agency in the Rinderpest eradication effort and training provided vital training to NPA staff, which greatly enhanced the overall project performance.

The shift from Rinderpest disease control to eradication has availed resources for controlling or eradicating other equally important diseases. The drive to eradicate Rinderpest is a worldwide effort to rid the world of the cause of the disease. VSF Belgium is the lead agency, providing both the technical support and the vital link with other international organizations. During the first quarter, a one-month Rinderpest eradication strategy course was conducted by the VSF Belgium trainers in Yirol County. Two participants from Awerial County took part in the training.

To remain relevant to the community priorities and improve efficiency, the project has been collaborating with the community through regular participatory consultative meetings. The discussions have been informing the project implementation process besides empowering the community and enhancing their problem solving ability.

At the beginning of the year, there was a general shortage of both the grass and water in both Yirol and Kajo-Keji Counties. The scarcity was occasioned by the dry spell. In Yirol County this led to the movement of cattle to the neighbouring Mundri County and deep into the marshy areas along the river Nile. The resulting slightly longer “hunger gap period” in Yirol County affected the community workers especially in the Eastern payams. Some had to walk all the way to Awerial and Terekeka Counties in search of grains.

The areas of operation remained Yirol County and Kajo-Keji County, with additional support being given to the ox plough expansion activities in Yei, Juba and Terekeka Counties.

Broad Veterinary Project Goals:

- The Veterinary Project will protect animals from immunisable diseases through vaccination.
- The project will lead to knowledgeable and competent community based animal health workers through training.
- The project will lead to reduced livestock mortality and improved health.
- The project will endeavour to increase community awareness about the project through workshops.
- The project activities will lead to better household food security through improved nutrition from consumption of animal products.
- The project will endeavour to facilitate the community in ensuring that the project becomes a sustainable community based animal health project.
- The project will support the agricultural oxenisation activities in Yei, Juba and Terekeka Counties by ensuring the bulls are in good health.
- Rinderpest eradication.

INTRODUCTION

Rinderpest eradication

NPA Veterinary Project in concert with other similar on going projects has been conducting annual mass vaccination against Rinderpest disease. The consortium had to move to a more ambitious approach of eradicating the disease after more than 5 years of mass vaccination with no confirmed Rinderpest disease through laboratory results. The first step was taken at the start of year 2002, by stopping all mass vaccination and intensifying on disease surveillance. The strategy is to unmask the virus if it is still there and eradicate it.

Dialogue workshops

The Veterinary Project enforces a high level of community participation through regular participatory meetings. These are at the County, village, Boma and even at the cattle camp level. The workshops are used as a forum for consensus building regarding the project implementation process. In year 2002, 2 such major workshops were held in Kajo-Keji and Yirol Counties besides a number of other small meetings.

Coordination meetings

NPA Veterinary Project has been sending representatives to South Sudan livestock coordination meetings both inside and outside South Sudan. During the meeting, policy issues related to livestock are deliberated and decisions taken. The meeting ensures that there is uniform policy and practical project implementation in the South Sudan. The meeting also serves as a forum for sharing experiences and a sounding board for new ideas.

Tsetse fly/trypanosomes control

In Kajo-Keji County, tsetse flies pose a health hazard to people and livestock by acting as a vector for trypanosomes, which causes debilitating disease on man and his animals. In response to incessant requests by the Kajo-Keji County community, the NPA Veterinary Project commissioned a study to evaluate the situation and initiate a pilot community based tsetse fly control project. The report indicated that the problem was much more severe in human beings making it necessary to share the findings with the human health organizations in the county. A joint approach was therefore highly recommended.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Disease outbreak report:Kajo-Keji /Yirol County

Area of the outbreak	Disease	Number reported dead	Action taken
Bori Boma-Kajo-Keji	Black Quarter	8 heads of cattle	Supportive treatment/Professional advice
Kangapo-1 in Kajo-Keji County during the month of August.	Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (C CPP)	10 goats dead	Supportive treatment. Professional advice and isolation.
Outbreak in Logu Boma	PPR (Pestes de ruminant)	167 goats killed	Supportive treatment and professional advice given

County/area	Disease	Number reported dead	Action taken
Lou and Aluakluak Payams	Hemorrhagic Septicaemia	14 heads of cattle.	Professional advice on isolation. Requesting for vaccine after reporting to FAO. Supportive treatment.

Ngop Payam on 13 th July 2002.	Foot and mouth disease	Nil	Isolation. Supportive treatment.
During the third quarter in Abang Payam.	PPR (Pestis de ruminant)	Several reported dead	Vaccine requested from FAO
Aluakluak, and Lou Payams during the third quarter.	Hemorrhagic Septicaemia	14 dead	Outbreak investigation and professional advice. Reported to FAO and requested for vaccine. 4,625 heads of cattle vaccinated.
Lou, Adior and Ngop Payams during the third quarter.	Foot and mouth disease.	19 calves reported dead	Outbreak investigation and confirmation. Supportive treatment using antibiotics, reporting to FAO and professional advice. Community treated oral wounds using honey.
Yirol County (First reported on 26.6.02)	Foot and mouth disease.	153 calves	Supportive treatment, vaccination. Reporting to FAO

Project Activities Details

i) Kajo-Keji /Juba/Yei Counties:

Targeted activity level	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
<p>CBPP (Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia)</p> <p>5,000 heads of cattle targeted.</p>	<p>Nil-Due to logistical constraints</p>	
<p><u>Curative treatment:</u></p> <p>3,525 different livestock diseases targeted.</p>	<p>11,696 different livestock diseases attended to.</p>	<p>Monthly/quarterly reports</p> <p>CAHW drug issue reports.</p> <p>Store records.</p>
<p><u>Training:</u></p> <p>Up-grading 26 community animal health workers skills, through refresher course.</p> <p>Up-grading the skills of 8 ox plough trainers in basic animal health care.</p> <p>10 new community animal health workers and 5 ox plough trainers received training.</p> <p>One trainee sent to Marial Lou for animal health auxiliary training</p>	<p>16 community animal health workers received refresher course in Kajo-Keji County from 9th to 13th July 2001.</p> <p>8 ox plough trainers received a refresher course in basic animal health care in Kajo-Keji County.</p> <p>10 new CAHWs and 5 ox-plough trainers trained.</p> <p>One person successfully trained</p>	<p>Collaborative reports.</p> <p>Training report.</p> <p>Key informants.</p>
<p><u>Community participation:</u></p> <p>Increased community involvement through consultative dialogue workshops.</p>	<p>A 3 days major community dialogue workshop held from 17th to 19th of September with 30 participants in attendance/event.</p>	<p>Workshop report.</p> <p>Key informants.</p>

Project Activities Details

i) Kajo-Keji/Juba/Yei Counties (continued):

- Two, one day field meetings held during the first quarter to jointly address various veterinary concerns with the community. Over 100 participants were in attendance.
- 153 dogs vaccinated against rabies during the first quarter of the year. The community purchased the vaccine from a pharmacy in Uganda.
- 1,147 chickens were protected against Newcastle disease through vaccination during the second and the third quarter of the year. Similarly the community from a pharmacy in Uganda through community effort purchased the vaccine.
- A preliminary assessment in preparation of a more comprehensive tsetse fly and trypanosomes survey was carried out during the first quarter. During the third quarter a consultant was engaged to carryout a survey and report accordingly with proposals for a community based tsetse control pilot project.
- Treatment of a total of 11,696 different cases at a cost recovery realizing 2,571,550 Ugandan shillings (1,428 US\$) as cost recovery.
- The project sent one person for an animal health auxiliary course in Marial Lou, Tonj County during the first quarter.
- 10 new CAHWs received training from 21st of May to 1st of June 2002. Two ox plough trainers from Terekeka County and three from Kajo-Keji County also attended the course.
- A three days community dialogue workshop was successfully conducted during the third week of September 2002. Thirty participants selected by the community were in attendance. Issues discussed included:
 - Rinderpest eradication
 - Tsetse fly and trypanosomes control.
 - HIV related issues.
 - Practically setting up the tsetse fly traps.
 - A community action plan was arrived at during the workshop.
- Construction of a cattle holding ground by the community in Jale, during the third quarter of the year. Jale is at the border between Uganda and South Sudan. It was with a view to easing of livestock trade and harmonizing livestock health standards with the neighbouring country Uganda.
- During the third quarter, the tsetse traps were installed in Lire and Livolo Payams for survey purposes.
- The project castrated 17 bulls to be used for ox plough during the third quarter.
- In the third quarter new VCCs were established both at the Payam and County level to replace the old ones.

ii) Yei/Juba Counties:

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

Target activity level	Verifiable indicator	Means of verification
<p><u>Vaccination:</u> Blanthrax. 20, 000 heads targeted if there is outbreak</p> <p>Hemorrhagic Septicaemia. 20, 000 heads targeted in event of an outbreak.</p>	<p>27,556 heads vaccinated.</p> <p>4,625 heads vaccinated</p>	<p>Refrigeration records.</p> <p>Waybills</p> <p>Reports</p>
<p><u>Dialogue workshops:</u> Increased community participation through consultative dialogue workshops/meetings.</p>	<p>Dialogue regarding termination of mass Rinderpest vaccination as a strategy for its eradication has been going on in the cattle camps.</p>	<p>Key informants.</p> <p>Collaborative reports FAO/NGO 's and Counterparts.</p>
<p><u>Training:</u> To have 10 new community animal health workers trained in basic animal health care.</p> <p>Up-grading skills of 30 community animal health workers through refresher training.</p> <p>One animal health auxiliary to be trained in Marial Lou, Tonj</p>	<p>20 new community animal health workers trained in Mabui Farmers Training Centre.</p> <p>35 community animal health workers given refresher training.</p> <p>One AHA trained.</p>	<p>Training report.</p> <p>Collaborative report from the counterparts.</p> <p>Training report.</p> <p>Counterpart reports.</p> <p>Marial training reports</p>
<p><u>Curative treatment:</u> 13,500 heads targeted.</p>	<p>14,684 different livestock diseases treated at a cost recovery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Waybills. •Monitoring forms. •Reports. •CAHWs sale summary forms.

iii) Yirol County:

- 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 5th to 17th November 2001.
- Conducting a refresher-training course for 24 community animal health workers from 9th to 13th of July 2001.
- A one day community dialogue workshop with 48 participants in attendance was conducted on the 16th of March 2002. The main theme was the Rinderpest eradication. The trainers from VSF Belgium Marial Lou, Tonj, facilitated the work shop.
- Seven Payam Supervisors from Yirol County and two from Awerial County attended one-month Rinderpest eradication training at the NPA Mabui farmer-training centre in Yirol County. The training was from 5th to 29th March 2002.
- One old stockman received a refresher course in Marial Lou from 15th March to 19th of April.
- A refresher course for 14 CAHWs was held in Adior from 15th to 19th of February 2002.
- A total of 14,684 cases were attended at a cost recovery realizing a total of 12,188,305 Sudanese Dinars (3,750 US\$) as cost recovery.
- Formation of a six member VCC in Majok village Ngop Payam during the second quarter of the year.
- Several community meetings held during the second quarter to discuss Rinderpest eradication strategies and the anticipated impact of floods on general livestock health.
- Protection of 27,556 heads of cattle against black quarter and anthrax through vaccination and realizing 564,410 Sudanese Dinars (868US\$) as cost recovery after paying the 50% to CAHWs as their percentage.
- Refresher course for 21 CAHWs from 22nd to 26th of April 2002.
- The project sent the County SRRA veterinary coordinator for a two-year training course in AHITI Kabete, Kenya.
- During the first quarter the project sent one person for a four-month animal health auxiliary training in Marial Lou, Tonj County. The course was facilitated by VSF Belgium.
- Twenty new CAHWs for both Adior and Malek trained from 26th of July to 8th of August 2002. 52 community leaders attended the graduation on 8th of August in Mabui Farmer Training Centre.
- A total of 4,625 heads of cattle vaccinated against hemorrhagic septicaemia in response to a disease outbreak.
- A major dialogue workshop with 59 participants in attendance was done between 20th and 22nd November 2002. The community drew all topics for the discussion.
- The discussions included milk preservation, Rinderpest disease eradication strategy, zoonosis, and gender equity in livestock project among other issues.