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FINAL REPORT TO USAID
DFD-G-00-05-00020-00/Sudan

EMERGENCY VETERINARY SUPPORT PROGRAMME SOUTHERN SUDAN

1st January to 31st December 2005

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List of Acronyms

AHA	Animal Health Auxiliary
AHW	Animal Health Worker
BEG	Bahr El Ghazal
CAHW	Community-based Animal Health Worker
CBAH	Community-based Animal Health
CBAHP	Community-Based Animal Health Programme
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro-pneumonia
CDW	Community Dialogue Workshop
CPE	Community Participatory Evaluation
CRC	CAHW Refresher Training Course
CTC	CAHW Training Course
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid
EP&R	Emergency Preparedness and Response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFT	Food for Training (WFP)
HS	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia
MSF	Medecines sans Frontieres
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIDS	National Immunization Day for Sudan
AU-IBAR	African Union – Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
OLS	Operation Lifeline Sudan
OIE	International Organization of Epizootic
PACE	Pan-African programme for the Control of Epizootics
PARC	Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign
PSF	Pharmaciens Sans Frontieres
SC-UK	Save the Children – United Kingdom
SINGO	Sudanese Indigenous NGOs
SSS	Skills for Southern Sudan
SPLM	Sudanese People’s Liberation Movement
SAAR	Secretariat of Agriculture and Animal Resources
SPs	Stock Persons
SRRC	Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
SSAHATI	Southern Sudan Animal Health Auxiliary Training Institute
SSLCM	Southern Sudan Livestock Coordination Meeting
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children and Education Fund
VSF-DZG Belgium	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres /Dierenartsen Zonder Grenzen Belgium
VSFCH	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres Suisse
VSFG	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres Germany
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

I GENERAL INFORMATION

Organization: Veterinaires sans Frontieres - Belgium	Date: 10 th March 2006
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Program Title: Emergency Veterinary Support Programme Southern Sudan.

Award No. DFD-G-00-05-00020-00/Sudan

Country/Region: Southern Sudan

Disaster/Hazard: Complex chronic emergency caused by long-term civil unrest and unfavourable climate conditions. Communities are experiencing reduced ability to provide for their food needs.

Time Period Covered by this Report: 1st January to 31st December 2005

Summary of progress to date:

Objective: Strengthen local emergency preparedness and response capacity through enhancing community based animal health service delivery systems.

Summary of progress so far:

Community trainings on emergency preparedness and response:	86.5%
Community dialogues workshops on management of livestock health:	1006%
Treatments:	189%
Vaccinations:	95%
AHA trained:	150%
Community Animal Health Workers' initial training:	90%
Community Animal Health Workers' refresher trainings:	131%
Training of women:	466%

Resources:

Budget for the objective: \$ 1,500,000	Funds Received: \$ (%): 100%
Expenditure for the Period: \$1,373,751.52	Balance: \$ 126,248.48

II PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

A: PROGRAMME GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal: To improve livelihoods of vulnerable communities through sustainable livestock service delivery

Objective: To strengthen local emergency preparedness and response capacity
To enhance community based animal health service delivery systems

B: TARGET POPULATION AND CRITICAL NEEDS

Target Population

The project beneficiaries are the agro - pastoralist populations of southern Sudan, who depend directly or indirectly on the livestock sector for their livelihoods. These agro - pastoralists attach crucial socio - economical and cultural importance including payment of bride price, reinforcement of kinship ties and social capital to livestock. It is estimated that livestock products contribute between 25 to 40% of a household's food intake for a normal year and thus livestock play an immediate nutritional role to the household, especially for children.

The actual number of livestock in south Sudan, households with livestock and the number of livestock per household has been contentious over the years. There is no recent census and the number of livestock in each area greatly varies as does the number and types of livestock owned by each household. The project targeted to reach 600,000 people of which 200,000 were returnees. During 2005, the project was able to reach 1,623,075 people directly or indirectly within the project area and through different activities (see the table below).

Regions	Counties	Human Population	Cattle Population
Bahr El Ghazal	Gogrial West County - Kuajok Payam Wau County - Marial Wau Gogrial East County - Toch & Pathuon Payams Tonj County Aweil East County - Mangok, Wunlang, Yargot, Mangartong, Baac, Madhol, Malualbai Payams	861,300	770,500
Upper Nile	Duk County North Bor County South Bor County Akobo County Mayom County- Mankien, Wichok & Tam Rubkona County- Nhialdiu, Kuey, Leel & Kerial	453,500	346,000
Equitoria (Eastern and Central)	Pibor County - Marouwa, Kathingor, Meound & Boma Payams Latjor Ulang County Luakping County Kapoeta County - Kauto & Lopet Payams Budi County Lainya County - 4 Payams Juba County - Kakgwada & Katigiri Payams	308,275	260,000
		1,623,075	1,376,500

NB: Number of people is counted based on an assumption that there are 6 people per household

Critical Needs

Agro-pastoralists depend on livestock as their sole source of livelihood. Livestock production in southern Sudan is constrained by lack of water and pastures, disease outbreaks and lack of access to markets for livestock and livestock products. This is further compounded by insecurity, civil conflicts, drought, lack of infrastructure, limited access to animal health and veterinary services, high illiteracy and lack of alternative livelihoods. Recently, the situation has been worsened by increased rates of returnees and IDPs who compete for existing natural resources with existing communities. This has increased dependency on existing households for food and has exerted more pressure to the fragile environment, further risking the resource base for livestock production.

As a result, the agro - pastoralists have adopted a migratory pattern for survival often resulting to inter clan and tribal conflicts due to competition for scarce natural resources. This project continues to recognise the important role played by livestock in providing food security and maintaining livelihoods of livestock dependent communities of southern Sudan. The project is committed in providing essential and basic veterinary services linking relief and development within a conflict and / or post conflict situation.

C: GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

The project areas of operation focus on livestock dependent communities of southern Sudan adversely affected by the civil conflict and currently subjected to inter - clan and tribal conflicts often times caused or exacerbated by livestock raiding, poor harvests and nonexistent civil structures.

The project is based in the agro - pastoralist regions of southern Sudan and the consortium partners worked in the following areas:

ADRA project areas

- Ulang and Luackpiny Payams, Latjor County - Upper Nile Region
- Budi County - Equatoria Region

CARE project areas

- Duk, North Bor and South Bor Counties - Upper Nile Region

Vetnetwork project areas

- Lainya County - Equatoria Region

VSF Belgium project areas

- Akop Payam, Tonj North County - BEG
- Makuac and Ananatak Payams, Tonj East County - BEG
- Akobo, Nyandit, Walgak, Kaikuny and Dirror Payams, Akobo County - Upper Nile Region

VSF Germany project areas

- Pathuon and Toic Payams, Gogrial East County - BEG
- Kuajok Payams, Gogrial West County - BEG
- Marial Wau Payam, Wau County - BEG
- Lopet and Kauto Payams, Kapoeta County - Upper Nile Region
- Boma, Kassinger, Marou and Meound Payams, Pibor County - Equatoria Region

VSF Suisse project areas

- Aweil East County - BEG
- Mayom County - BEG
- Rubkona County - BEG

III PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Objective 1: To strengthen local capacity to emergency preparedness and response capacity

Capacity Building on Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity

The project aimed at reducing the devastating impact of livestock emergencies on communities thus increasing their self - reliance by building their skills on how to diagnose early signs of impending emergencies and mobilise local resources for managing the emergency situation.

Results

- 10 EP & R training needs reports completed
- 14 Training workshops on EP & R conducted for local leaders, lead officials and animal health workers

In preparation for the EP & R workshops, 8 needs assessments and payam level community dialogues were conducted to assess the emergency preparedness and response training needs. This was followed by training workshops attended by local leaders i.e. civil administrators, chiefs, elders, cattle owners, CAHWs and cattle keepers. 32 participants in Latjor and 76 participants in Budi Counties attended these trainings.

The community of Nyuak Payam and 9 cattle camp leaders from 4 Payams of Twic East were also trained on emergency preparedness. During this training, Hemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) was participatorily identified as the most important livestock disease affected cattle in Twic East that needed to be addressed due to its high morbidity and mortality rates.

A total of 6 community training workshops on EP & R were carried out in Akobo and Tonj. The participants were animal health workers and local officials at County and Payam levels. The main outcomes of EP & R trainings were definition of emergency preparedness, response, how to prepare and mitigate EP & R, peace building and conflict transformation among others. In order to ensure adequate community support in EP & R, 9 VSF - B field staff were trained as trainers in EP & R.

Sub Result	Indicator	Target Proposal 1 st Jan-31 st Dec 2005	Achievement January - March 2005	Achievement April -June 2005	Achievement July - September 2005	Achievement October-December 2005	Total % Achievement Against the target
Local institutions at all levels have the capacity to plan, implement and manage EP & R plans	Each County EP & R training needs report	14	0	6	2	2	71%
	Training workshops on EP & R	16	0	7	2	5	86.5%

Resource Management

Utilisation of pasture and water resources in pastoral communities are greatly hampered by armed conflict which emanate from scarcity of essential natural resources. As returnees arrive back home, they have been demanding a share of the already strained natural resources. By using local indigenous knowledge, local leaders and local authorities the project facilitated the development and management of access routes to pastures and watering points. In situations where conflicting

communities have shown willingness to negotiate for peace, implementing consortium members have been facilitating negotiations on peaceful co-existence.

Results

- 9 Resource maps for pastures, water for livestock and livestock migration routes were developed
- 11 Community workshops documenting migration routes and conflict mitigation for local community leadership and local authorities were carried out.

Mapping for migration routes, pastures and water points were done in Latjor, Budi, Twic East, Lainya, Tonj and Akobo Counties. During these meetings, livestock migratory routes were established and the potential areas of conflict discussed. In Tonj and Akobo, 7 workshops were carried out facilitated by VSF - B. In Latjor and Budi Counties, each community or clan passed a resolution that the local leaders should plan with their neighbours at the start of the dry season which communities would use specific grazing areas to avoid conflicts.

In Latjor County, fishing areas were identified as the most potential source of conflict. Communities have rights over fishing grounds, but the traditional conflict that exists between the *Jikany* and the *Lou* clans of the Nuer communities of Eastern Upper Nile violates these rights hence causing conflicts among these clans. During the conflict mitigation workshop, the civil administrators and traditional leaders were given the mandate to take charge of the fishing areas especially during the fish harvesting season.

In Budi County, the 18 month old peace between the Logir of Torit County and Buya and Didinga communities of Budi County was reviewed. This peace initiative is an ongoing process that is hoped to enable the communities to reach a peaceful resolution and a lasting peace. Previously, this conflict has denied all the communities access to pastures and water during dry season.

Two interethnic sensitization meetings on peace between Murle, Dinka and Nuer Lou in South Bor and Duk Counties were conducted. The meetings targeted major players in conflict related to livestock i.e. Nuer Lou in Duk County and Murle in South Bor. Tribal chiefs, elders, local authorities and local communities attended the meeting. In addition to discussing how to deal with conflicts, other livestock related issues were raised including; vaccinations and treatments, selection of CAHWs trainees, ranking common diseases and how to address issues triggering conflicts on a regular basis.

A community meeting to discuss how to facilitate safe movement of Lou Nuer cattle back home from Toic without causing conflict with agriculturalists and how to share pastures and water resources without conflict was held at Poktap in Duk County. The meeting was attended by Local Authorities (Commissioners, Military Commanders and SRRC), traditional leaders (chiefs, women and cattle camp leaders) and representatives from churches. The community participants were from North Bor, Wat and Ayod Counties and as a result of that meeting, the Nuer cattle went back home without any conflict for the first time.

Due to increased tribal tensions between the Jie and the Murle in Boma Payam of Pibor County, VSF - G requested SPLM, other donors and INGO partners to act quickly to prevent any more clashes. A Murle peace meeting was held in Boma after which the tensions were brought under control.

Sub Result	Indicator	Target Proposal 1 st Jan - 31 st Dec 2005	Achievement January - March 2005	Achievement April -June 2005	Achievement July - September 2005	Achievement October-December 2005	Total % Achievement Against the target
Local authorities and traditional leaders meet regularly to negotiate and plan utilization of the available natural resources.	Each county develops a resource map indicating pastures, water and livestock migration.	14	0	4	2	3	64%
	Community workshops held to document livestock migration routes and discuss conflict mitigation	10	3	6	2	0	110%

Emergency Drugs and Vaccines

A reserve stock of vaccines was maintained within the FAO cold chain in Lokichoggio to allow for rapid deployment of resources in emergency situations within the consortium areas of operation. In addition, each consortium member stored 10% of their project veterinary medicines as emergency stock in VSF - G stores. The monitoring and release system of the vaccines is managed by VSF - B in consultation with FAO.

Results

- Emergency contingency plan developed
- Emergency buffer stock of drugs and vaccines comprising 10% of all veterinary medicines funded in this project is established in Lokichoggio forward logistic base

Ten percent of the essential drugs purchased by the project were put aside for emergency purposes. Vaccines were routinely provided by FAO from their cold chain at Lokichoggio. All disease outbreaks were reported and samples submitted to the VSF - B laboratory in Lokichoggio for analysis, after which correct treatments and vaccinations were carried out to contain the emergency. Awareness creation on disease control was done through community dialogues in all counties.

Objective 2: To enhance community based animal health service delivery systems

Training and Supervision

The CBAHP aims to establish a veterinary supervised service delivery structure that provides basic and essential veterinary services to livestock owners with community participation. This is achieved through identification and training of community members as CAHWs, AHAs and Stockpersons. The animal health worker trainings also prepare the CAHWs, AHAs and stockpersons to understand their roles in the emerging privatised veterinary service delivery system. At the moment, NGO supported field veterinarians have been providing continuous supervision and support to coordinators, supervisors and CAHWs. Through meetings and workshops, communities are consulted to participatorily evaluate the performance of animal health workers working for and with them. Returnees trained as animal health professionals

wishing to work in the livestock sector but have no experience in southern Sudan were provided an opportunity for attachment.

Results

- 112 new CAHWs were trained and 502 were refreshed using the standard OLS training package
- 15 AHA trainees selected and trained at the livestock training centre
- 15 stock persons selected and trained
- 150 small stock and poultry auxiliary trained and active
- 256 livestock workers trained on business skills
- 14 women livestock training workshops carried out
- 4 Sudanese animal health professionals were given opportunity for attachment
- 10 cold chain operators trained
- 151 community dialogue workshops conducted to sensitise communities on CBAHP
- 6 Sessions on community participatory evaluations carried out

The project trained 112 new CAHWs and issued them with initial drug kits while 502 CAHWs were offered refresher courses. All the refreshed animal health workers were issued with field kits to enable them carry out their extension services effectively. 3 of them were promoted to become AHAs and 1 to become a cold chain operator. The refresher courses addressed emerging diseases, introduction of new drugs, instruments and general revision of animal health practices. Other issues discussed during the refresher courses include problems facing CAHWs in the field and how to deal with them. The CAHWs were briefed on the roles of the new Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MARF) and the need to work closely with the ministry staff. Sessions on HIV / AIDs were integrated in all new and refresher CAHW training sessions.

15 AHAs were trained and are now providing services to their respective communities. 15 stock persons were selected and trained, 2 of them were sent to Nairobi to attend a course in meat inspection. In Twic County, a nurse from Sudan Medical Care (SMC) was invited to train CAHWs on sexually transmitted diseases (i.e. Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and HIV / AIDS). The training content included causes of the diseases, symptoms, modes of transmission, prevention and traditional habits that predispose members of the community to these diseases.

In order to equip women with knowledge on how to improve small stock and poultry production, 150 women were trained on poultry and small stock management practices and are currently offering extension services to their respective communities. Issues covered during the training included; importance of shoats and poultry as a source of food security and income, ideal housing and feeding using locally available resources, diseases control and diagnoses and treatment. Additionally, 10 representatives of women groups and 2 CAHWs from Duk County were trained on bee keeping and honey processing. The main objective of the training was to improve beekeeping and honey / wax processing, to promote indigenous methods of bee keeping and to involve women in income generating activities.

A total of 151 community dialogues were held to discuss community leadership and management of community based animal health service delivery systems, animal health and husbandry practices including that of small ruminants and poultry. Other topics covered during community dialogues were strategic biannual deworming, vaccination, control and prevention of zoonotic diseases, meat hygiene, HIV / AIDs, privatisation of veterinary services and Rinderpest sero surveillance.

The project offered 4 Sudanese nationals opportunities for attachment. One Sudanese lady was attached to work with women groups in Kapoeta County for 1 month to gain practical experience.

Sub Result	Indicator	Target Proposal 1 st Jan-31 st Dec 2005	Achievement January - March 2005	Achievement April -June 2005	Achievement July - September 2005	Achievement October-December 2005	Total % Achievement Against the target
Communities have the skills and capacity to manage an efficient and sustainable animal health delivery system	CAHW trained	124	0	42	45	76	90%
	CAHW refreshed	382	52	167	128	155	131%
	AHA trained	10	6	2	7	0	150%
	Stockperson trained	4	0	0	0	15	375%
	Small Stock and poultry auxiliary trained	73	0	16	48	86	205%
	Cockerels distributed in Bor	300	0	0	0	0	0%
	Training workshop for women	3	1	7	2	4	466%
	Livestock workers trained in Business	20	13	42	2	199	1280%
	Opportunities for attachments to Sudanese	2	1	2	1	0	200%
	Cold Chain operators trained	15	6	2	0	2	66.7%
	Community dialogue workshops	15	11	29	27	84	1006%
	Community participatory Evaluation	8	5	0	1	0	75%

Disease Surveillance

One of the core functions of animal health workers in emergency preparedness and response is to carry out disease surveillance, report disease outbreaks and carry out vaccinations and treatments in response to disease outbreaks. All cadres of animal health workers were trained and refreshed to improve their skills and efficiency in disease monitoring, surveillance and response. Through community dialogues and training workshops, communities were exposed to the practicalities and skills of disease searching and reporting of outbreaks. The animal health workers were also engaged in disease search and several disease outbreaks were reported and contained through vaccinations and treatments.

Results

- 10 County Veterinary coordinators trained in information management
- List of priority diseases in 13 Counties done in collaboration with communities and SAAR
- 25 Veterinary supervisors trained in disease search and reporting
- 33 Disease surveillance reports received from supervisors

Participatory disease search and sample taking were done through field visits to Pabij cattle camp in Twic East County where no serious diseases were found. In Panyang and Wirawer cattle camps

in Twic East County, 4 blood smears and 5 blood serum samples were taken from suspected cases of Trypanosomosis and CBPP and sent to Lokichoggio for analysis, results were negative.

10 blood Samples were taken from goats for PPR surveillance in Duk County, 6 were positive and 4 negative. As part of South Bor County disease surveillance, 3 cattle camps were visited and 20 blood serum samples from cattle and 10 from goats for CBPP and CCPP surveillance were taken to Lokichoggio laboratory for analysis, results are not yet ready. A similar disease search in the Padak livestock auction in South Bor County did not find any serious diseases.

In Budi County, a sero - surveillance exercise was carried out in Lorema in order to check for the Rinderpest antibodies. An outbreak of PPR was reported in Lorema and samples were collected and sent to Lokichoggio for analysis, results are not yet ready. In Latjor County, an outbreak of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia was reported and controlled through vaccination.

Disease surveillance and reporting by CAHWs and the community continued throughout the year. In Maluakon, 125 samples were collected in 5 cattle camps (i.e. Kar Ariath, Kar Makuac, Nyarel, Alel thok and Alel Chok) in collaboration with VSF - B Rinderpest Project. In Turalei and Akak, 2 herds were sampled in each area and 50 samples were collected for analysis. 4 veterinarians were trained on participatory epidemiology and were involved in a Rinderpest surveillance disease search in Kapoeta (Lopet) carried out jointly with VSF - B Rinderpest Project.

Sub Result	Indicator	Target Proposal 1 st Jan-31 st Dec 2005	Achievement January - March 2005	Achievement April -June 2005	Achievement July - September 2005	Achievement October-December 2005	Total % Achievement Against the target
Disease Surveillance System Enhanced	County Veterinary Coordinators trained in information management	8	0	2	8	0	125%
	Each county lists of priority livestock diseases established	14	2	4	4	3	93%
	Veterinary supervisor trained in disease search and reporting.	20	0	16	4	5	125%
	Number of (monthly) regular reporting on disease surveillance to SAAR.	72	0	6	24	3	46%

Animal Health

The project aims to reduce livestock mortality through strategic vaccination against Hemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), Contagious Bovine Pleuro - Pneumonia (CBPP), Black quarter and other endemic diseases within the project areas. Vaccination procedures have been developed to encourage communities to carry out preventative vaccination campaigns to prevent and contain disease outbreaks rather than employ costly and difficult emergency interventions once the outbreak begins to spread.

Results

- 124 new CAHWs issued with CAHW kits
- 396 CAHW issued with refresher kits
- 20 supervisors and AHAs issued with sampling kits
- 474,499 vaccinations against livestock diseases done
- 188,687 livestock treated for major diseases

The community animal health workers and field veterinarians carried out treatments against common diseases including Trypanosomiasis, bacterial infections, internal and external parasites. The animal health workers were provided with initial and refresher kits (standardized by OLS Livestock Programme) containing field veterinary equipment. Vaccination and regular treatment of livestock was reflected on improvement of animal health and production which is seen as extra milk in the local markets, healthy children, increased number of social ceremonies, increased number of animals sold / slaughtered and reduction in numbers of disease outbreaks / mortalities reported. A total of 474,499 heads of cattle were vaccinated against different diseases (i.e. CBPP, BQ and Anthrax, HS, PPR, CCPP) while 188,687 were treated during the reporting period.

Sub Result	Indicator	Target Proposal 1 st Jan-31 st Dec 2005	Achievement January - March 2005	Achievement April -June 2005	Achievement July - September 2005	Achievement October-December 2005	Total % Achievement Against the target
Increased contribution of livestock to food security through effective disease control	New CAHWs issued with CAHW kit	124	0	42	45	37	100%
	CAHWs issued with refresher kits	382	52	167	128	49	104%
	AHA / SP issued with sampling kits.	20	0	16	0	4	100%
	Treatment carried out	100,000	47,152	52,485	62,482	26,568	189%
	Vaccinations carried out.	500,000	93,084	121,788	133,299	126,328	95%

Veterinary Public Health

The presence of zoonotic diseases such as Anthrax, Brucellosis, Rabies, Bovine Tuberculosis transmitted from livestock to humans hinder full utilisation of livestock products. Limited access to effective treatments and limited awareness in prevention of transmission of these conditions has severely affected the food security of affected households. Better understanding of how these diseases are transmitted is useful in control and prevention of zoonotic diseases.

Results

- 10 reports on factors contributing to prevalence of zoonotic diseases in project area
- 48 community dialogue workshops on control and prevention of zoonotic carried out
- 20 community dialogue meetings held to disseminate prevention and control measures of zoonotic diseases
- 10 messages of control and prevention disseminated through radio
- 3 lessons on zoonotic diseases taught in local primary schools
- 19 Slaughter slab supervision reports made on monthly basis

A study to establish the presence of zoonotic diseases within the project areas was conducted. Through community dialogues, communities were consulted, their indigenous knowledge on

these diseases was sought while observations were made on how communities interact with livestock and suspected livestock products. The project collaborated with local human health service providers who assisted in confirming prevalence rates of the diseases.

The spread of zoonotic diseases among the agro - pastoralists is contributed to drinking unboiled milk and blood, consuming meat of dead animals of unknown cause, consuming meat of un - inspected animals and pouring urine of cattle on milk to give special flavour. It was thus found necessary to incorporate awareness creation on public health, HIV / AIDs and zoonotic diseases in all trainings, dialogues, workshops and meetings.

Several meetings, community dialogues, training workshops and refresher training courses on zoonotic diseases were carried out in most Counties to disseminate appropriate prevention and control measures. Radio messages on Bovine Tuberculosis were prepared and aired through Sudan Radio Services. 20 community dialogue trainings on control and prevention of zoonotic diseases were carried out and attended by 1,140 community members. 3 lessons on zoonotic diseases were taught in primary schools and 3 trainings on prevention and control of zoonotic diseases, milk and meat hygiene were done and attended by 27 CAHWs and AHAs.

There were 6 reported cases of zoonotic diseases from the slaughter house in Kapoeta. In response, 4 community dialogue workshops on control and prevention of zoonotic diseases were carried out in this County.

A slaughter slab management and meat marketing training was held in Maluakon in collaboration with Marial Lou Training Centre and was attended by 27 participants who included SRRRC Veterinary Coordinators, field veterinary deputies, AHAs, local authority representatives, public health officers / sanitation and hygiene officers, women group leaders, butchers and slaughter slab personnel from Aweil East and Twic Counties.

Sub Result	Indicator	Target Proposal 1 st Jan- 31 st Dec 2005	Achievement January - March 2005	Achievement April -June 2005	Achievement July - September 2005	Achievement October – December 2005	Total % Achievement Against the target
Increased awareness on veterinary public health	Each County Survey report on factors contributing to prevalence's of zoonosis	14	2	4	4	2	86%
	Community dialogues on control and prevention of zoonosis	10	3	10	3	32	480%
	Meeting to disseminate zoonosis preventive measures	10	4	7	2	7	200%
	Zoonosis preventive measures disseminated through Sudanese radio	10	0	0	10	0	100%
	Monthly reports on Slaughter slabs supervision	12	2	8	3	6	158%

Privatisation

For greater sustainability for veterinary service provision, there has been a general recognition that the private sector is best placed to deliver veterinary services. As such, the consortium partners support the establishment of locally managed private veterinary supply outlets in various locations. They also support the local authority's capacity to enable them to supervise and regulate the private suppliers of veterinary inputs. This is done through awareness workshops and training of animal health supervisors attached to local authorities.

Results

- 3 feasibility reports done
- An impact assessment study on Tonj privatisation was done
- 21 community dialogue workshops on privatisation and livestock marketing carried out
- 15 training sessions on privatisation carried out for animal health workers and local community leaders.
- 12 business plans developed and 2 veterinary supply outlets operational
- 5 business counselling support systems initiated
- 135 CAHW issued with start up privatisation kit in Aweil East, Mayom and Rubkona

Feasibility studies on privatization of animal health services were carried out. After these, business skills trainings were conducted for CAHWs and animal health workers where participants were given basic knowledge on small business management, privatization and development of business plans. In Tonj, 9 community dialogues to sensitise the communities on privatisation were carried and animal health workers were trained in business development and management skills.

Community dialogue meetings were held in Budi County to create awareness on privatisation after which, animal health workers attended a workshop on privatisation of veterinary services. 8 community dialogues on privatisation were conducted in Twic, Rubkona and Aweil East Counties and were attended by a total of 155 people (114 male and 24 female). This was followed by 8 training sessions for CAHWs and local community leaders where 121 people attended.

In Aweil East, 3 private pharmacies were established, of which 2 became functional during the reporting period. The 3 veterinary drug pharmacies were supported with construction materials and initial veterinary drug supplies while a total of 6 pharmacies (3 in Aweil East and 3 in Twic County) received basic veterinary equipment. In Duk County, KSh. 28,913.5 was collected through cost recovery which exceeded the projections for the year by 63%. This is a good indication on community awareness and willingness to pay for veterinary services paving way for full cost recovery and privatization in future.

5 business plans in different aspects of livestock private services were developed. The business plans can be used by CAHWs in exploring avenues of developing and establishing businesses in the livestock sector. A 14 day business management training took place in Ganyiel in collaboration with Marial Lou Livestock Training Centre. It was attended by 16 participants from Western Upper Nile during which 7 additional business plans were developed.

In order to strengthen the business counselling system, an assessment of possible suppliers for drugs was discussed with private entrepreneurs, who plan to travel to Khartoum, Uganda and Kenya in early 2006 to source for drugs. Currently, business support and on the job counselling is

provided by the privatisation coordinator of VSF Suisse, however there is a need to streamline and standardise the record keeping systems for all pharmacies.

Sub Result	Indicator	Target Proposal 1 st Jan-31 st Dec 2005	Achievement January - March 2005	Achievement April -June 2005	Achievement July - September 2005	Achievement October-December 2005	Total % Achievement Against the target
Developed private animal health services delivery system	Feasibility reports on privatisation	5	1	1	0	1	60%
	Impact assessment study in Tonj	1	0	0	0	0	100%
	Community dialogue workshops on privatisation and livestock marketing	5	2	3	4	12	420%
	Training sessions on privatisation	12	2	6	7	0	125%
	Business plans developed	5	0	3	2	7	240%
	Veterinary supply outlets are operational.	5	2	2	1	0	100%
	Business counselling support systems established	5	0	1	3	1	100%

Policy Development Support Mechanism

Livestock keepers will be greatly affected by the evolving policies of the nascent Government of Southern Sudan. Therefore, there is need for those drafting legislation to understand the needs of the livestock owners and the effects of this legislation on the livestock keepers. This can be achieved through workshops facilitated for communities and animal health workers to identify and articulate their own needs and opportunities within the livestock sector. The project facilitated animal health workers to attend livestock coordination meetings at regional and national levels.

Results

- Needs and views of livestock sector stakeholders documented and presented to SAAR
- Animal health workers representatives facilitated to attend southern Sudan livestock regional coordination meetings

Field veterinarians and AHAs, from all the partners, participated in the National Southern Sudan Livestock Coordination Meeting held in Rumbek to contribute towards livestock policy development. 3 AHAs were also facilitated to attend the Upper Nile and the Bahr el Ghazal Regional Coordination Meetings. The meetings discussed many issues related to livestock development and policies. AU IBAR has been identified as the consultant to support the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries in policy development.

CONSTRAINTS FACED

Inaccessibility: Some of the project areas became inaccessible due to rains, floods and insecurity. For example, Duk County could not be accessed by road due to rains and insecurity while some swampy areas of Gogrial could not be accessed due to floods. The unexpectedly heavy and prolonged rains in August to October 2005 curtailed flight movements in Upper Nile.

Cockerels Importation not preferred: CARE could not get a no objection health certificate in order to import Cockerels to Bor County. Additionally, GOSS preferred to use their own local chicken instead of imported cockerels.

Delays in delivery of veterinary drugs and equipment: There were delays in delivery of drugs supplies, vaccines and veterinary equipment from Nairobi. This was caused by delayed procurement after the advertisement sparked some reaction from the Ministry of Health of south Sudan through the Director of Curative and Pharmaceutical services with regard to laws on pre qualification of suppliers dealing with veterinary supplies. Veterinary drugs intended for Latjor Counties were delayed in Lokichoggio due to heavy rains in the fourth quarter.

High turn over of staff: Some of the partners experienced high turnover of project technical staff. There was competition over the few trained livestock workers, the oil companies are paying more and this is an incentive for trained livestock workers to leave the programme.

Delayed Release of funds: There was a delay in approval of the project and release of funds by the donor for the initial 3 months. Partners had to use funds from other sources to fill this gap. This negatively affected implementation of scheduled activities.

Insecurity and ethnic conflicts: The security situation in Lainya County and Yei was unstable from around July to date due to LRA activities in the Morobo - Lainya - Yei - Maridi areas. This restricted movements and caused delays in implementation of scheduled activities. Cattle raids in Boma by Toposa continued to be a big problem to sustainable peace between the Toposa and the Murle communities. Tribal clashes between the Murle and the Jie escalated and many people died due to these clashes. There were increased insecurity in Boma and clan clashes in parts of Gogrial, Akobo and Tonj Counties, which interfered with planned activities.

Unavailability of communities: Farming activities became intensive in the third quarter, thus most community members were not available to attend project activities because they were busy with land preparation, planting and weeding. For these reasons some of the scheduled training workshops had to be pushed to early 2006, when farming workload reduced.

GENERAL COMMENTS

During the year, southern Sudan celebrated the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement with the Government of Sudan (GOS). This brought to an end, over 20 years of internal fighting between the two groups. At the same time, the Sudan Government of National Unity and Southern Sudan lost the 1st Vice President, Dr. John Garang de Mabior, six months after he took over his position.

There was a lot of interest and demand to acquire business skills by livestock owners, therefore more people attended these trainings exceeding the project targets. Community dialogues conducted were way above the project targets, this is because of high demand from communities especially the IDPs and also due to similar community dialogues addressing different issues e.g. a community dialogue meeting on zoonotic diseases could also be used to discuss privatisation of

veterinary services and EP &R. On the other hand, some of the project targets e.g. monthly reports on disease surveillance, cold chain operators, resource maps development and trainings on EP&R due to unavailability of community members and lack of incentives and capacity in case of cold chain operators and disease surveillance reporting. The number of livestock treatments achieved was more than the targets as consultations and treatments made with drugs procured privately by livestock owners are also included.

The project was evaluated in November 2005. The evaluation observed that, the project has been able to respond to disease outbreaks that can be controlled through vaccination within its target of two weeks. The project has also put a greater emphasis on working with communities and local leaders to develop contingency plans and improve understanding of local perceptions of what constitutes an emergency. Privatisation of drug supplies has so far had a positive impact on treatment figures and is seen as a positive step by most stakeholders. Community participation in the project is high and there is a widespread awareness of the project activities by the communities. The project has also been relevant to community needs as it is able to adapt to changes such as emergence of new diseases and opportunities for privatization. The training of women as small stock and poultry workers has helped women, IDPs and returnees in their efforts towards household food security.

Complex issues are and will continue to emerge during the transitional period in Sudan which will include new Government institutions, legislations and policies. For example, there is a new NGO regulatory framework requiring all NGOs to register in Southern Sudan. However, it is not clear which organisation / department / ministry should do the registration. The Secretariat of Health has developed the National Drug Policy for human and veterinary drugs, which has implications on the tendering and procurement processes. There is a lot of pressure for NGOs to move into South Sudan. The three VSFs are jointly evaluating the possibility of establishing a joint base in Juba. New actors are coming in to support the development of southern Sudan and new sources of Government funding are evolving (e.g. the Multilateral Donor Trust Fund managed by the World Bank), yet procedures and structures to enrol development funds are not all in place.

The return of Sudanese people, opening of new areas and increased access to formerly inaccessible areas has put pressure on the project resources, the IDPs require more drugs and awareness campaigns to sensitise them on resource management, common livestock diseases, how to access veterinary services, emergency preparedness and response.

ACCESS

Generally, accessibility of the project areas has been good with security in most areas remaining at level 2 throughout the year. Some areas could not be accessed due to insecurity, muddy roads and floods. The worst hit months were between April to September.

LESSONS LEARNED

More resources need to be allocated to the project due to the increased number of returnees and IDPs in southern Sudan. Indigenous knowledge on resource management should also be emphasised to prevent negative impacts that are likely to occur due to increased number of livestock (from returnees and with better vet services). A focus on providing veterinary services to small stock and poultry to continue as this directly supports the most vulnerable members of the community, who in this case are women and returnees.

IV CONCLUSION

The project was able to achieve its objectives despite the challenges and constraints faced during implementation. However, more support is required in southern Sudan as more people return to their areas with livestock. The livestock sector will require an intensified and sustainable support so as to heal from the effects of many years of war and conflicts.

V RESOURCE USE/EXPENDITURE

The funds were used as per the proposal. The only change made was budget re alignment and rescheduling of activities to early 2006 as part of a revised work plan.

VI ANNEXES

Security Levels/Access

Annex 2

Jan to Dec 2005

LOCATION	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05	Jul-05	Aug-05	Sep-05	Oct-05	Nov-05	Dec-05
Budi												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	0	10	5	9	10	10	11	12	13			
Other												
Ulang												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	0	10	10	20	0	10	0	1	1			
Other												
Luakpiny												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	0	20	10	11	10	0	1	2	3			
Other												
Duk												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	7			0	7	6						
Other												
Twic East												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	0	17		0	5	19						
Other												
South Bor												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground			15	20	9	0						
Other												
Lianya												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	restricted	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	90	90	90	30	31	18	31	25	30	31	32	31
Other	Nil	Nil	Nil									
Aweil E												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2/3	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	0	0	25	30	2	30	27	1	30	19	30	9
Other	R&R Leave	R&R Leave										
Mayom												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2/3	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	0	0	4	5	0	19	21	0	0	9	30	0
Other	R&R Leave	R&R Leave										
Rubkona												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2/3	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	0	0	9	26	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	R&R Leave	R&R Leave										
Pathuon												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground				21	22	20	20	20	20	20	15	0
Other												
Taic												
Level	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	Closed	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground				4	3	5	5	5	5	15	10	0
Other												
Kuajok												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground				5	5	5	6	7	8	0	0	0
Other												
Boma												
Level	2	2	2	4	4	4	2/4	2/3	2/3	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	17	27	11	12	4	3	0	0	0	22	21	2
Other												
Kassingor												
Level	2	2	2	4	4	4	2/4	2/3	2/3	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	17	27	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other												
Marou												
Level	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	17	27	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other												
Mound												
Level	2	2	2				2/4	2/3	2/3	2	2	2-Jan
Access	open	open	open	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	17	27	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other												
Lopet												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	3	3	10	13	0
Other												
Kauto												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	18	11	0	18	11	0	9	19	0	2	5	0
Other												
Maria Lou												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2-Jan
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	0	22	7	30	8	26	30	31	30			
Other												
Akobo												
Level	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Access	open	close	close	close	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	3	18	0	0	26	17	30	31	30	31	30	15
Other												
Walgak												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	31	28	31	11	30	30	30	31	30	31	31	15
Other												
Aweil E												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	0	0	25	30	2	30	27	1	30	19	30	9
Other												
Mayom												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	1	0	4	5	0	19	21	0	0	9	30	0
Other												
Rubkona												
Level	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	2	2	2
Access	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	open	Open	Open	open
Days on Ground	0	0	9	26	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other												