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Roriak Livestock and Flood
Assessment

Livestock Technical Working Group



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Outline

- Introduction, Background
- Objectives
- Geographical Coverage of the Project
- Methodologies, Tools and Approaches
- Findings and Discussions – Summary of Findings
- Conclusion and Recommendations
- Q&A session

Introduction

- VSF Suisse signed LOA with FAO for six (6) months to implement a CERF funded project titled **Provision of Services related to emergency livestock vaccination and treatment to support 6,000 HHs in Unity State in South Sudan.**
- The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the attainment of FAO **Strategic Objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises**
Outcome 3: Countries reduce risks and vulnerability at household and community level, Output 3.2: Improved access of most vulnerable groups to services, which reduce the impact of disasters and crisis..

Background

- Roriak Boma is one of the Boma of Budang Payam under Rubkona County, it borders Parieng on Western part, Mayom on Eastern part and Guit County and Rubkona Payam on the South East and Southern part respectively.
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- This Boma remained the highland during the flooding where majority of livestock from Southern parts of Rubkona and Guit Counties settled with their livestock assets.

Background Cont

- Incidences of livestock losses was reported to be at alarming level. Attributed to limited access to pasture, walking/sleeping in waters and limited access to animal health services.
- Massive death of the livestock raise concern and attention of donor community attributing to prioritization of the ongoing intervention.

Objectives of Community Feedback Assessment/Meeting

- To understand and assess the impact and effect of floods on community's livelihood and livestock assets
- To document challenges and lessons learnt for future planning and project designing and development.

Geographical Coverage of the Project

- VSF Suisse is implementing the project in Mayiendit, Koch, Leer, Mayom, Parieng and Abiemnhom Counties,
- FAO and the State Ministry continue to implement activities in Rubkona and County Counties.

Methodologies and Tools

- **Methodology:**
 - FGDs – using open-ended questions
- **Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) Tools**
 - Proportional piling
 - Pair wise ranking
 - Triangulation and probing

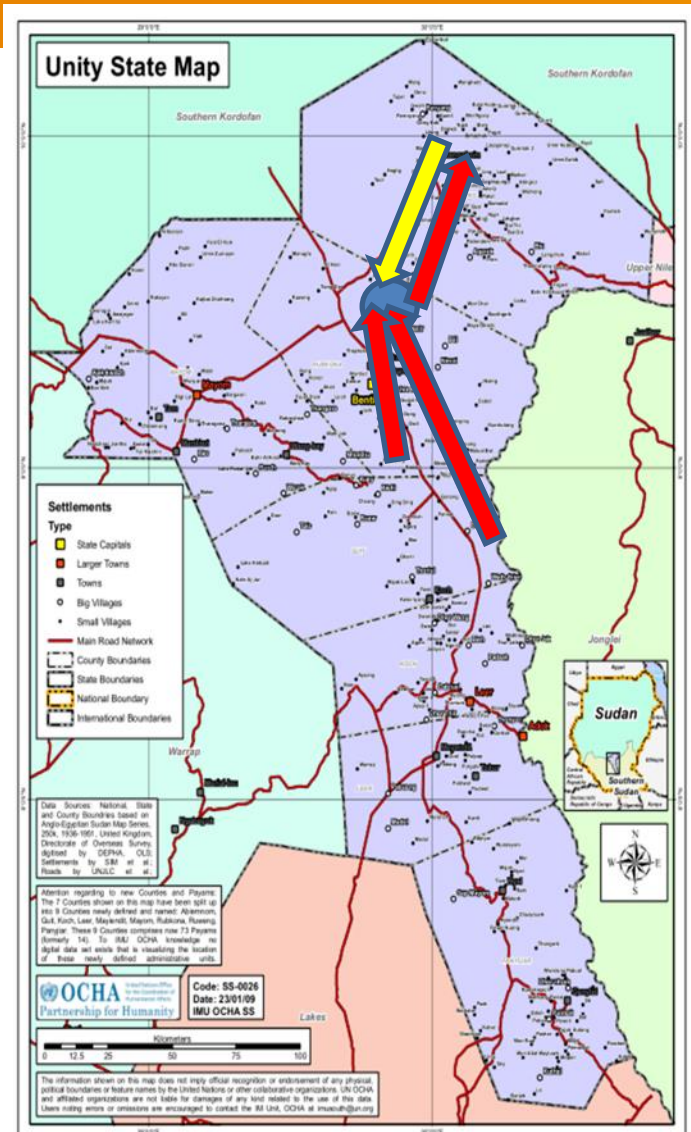
Livestock Migratory Routes

- Livestock assets residing in Roriak are IDPs from Payams of Rubkona and Guit Counties.
- Migration started from September 2021 following massive losses of small ruminants only.

Livestock Migratory Routes

- Movement from southern Payams of Rubkona such as:
 - Nhialdiu and Guit County in to Gezira (Sept 2021) to Sakasi (Sept 2021) death started on cattle, Kilo 30 death keep increasing,
 - Nyamili (Oct 2021) death remained on increase, Lolap (Nov 2021),
 - Roriak and Paya-Gai (Dec 2021) death continued and some group migrated to Pariang for 2-4 months and then returned in April 2022.
 - Through the migratory route livestock death have been experienced with minimum of 50 -60% losses.

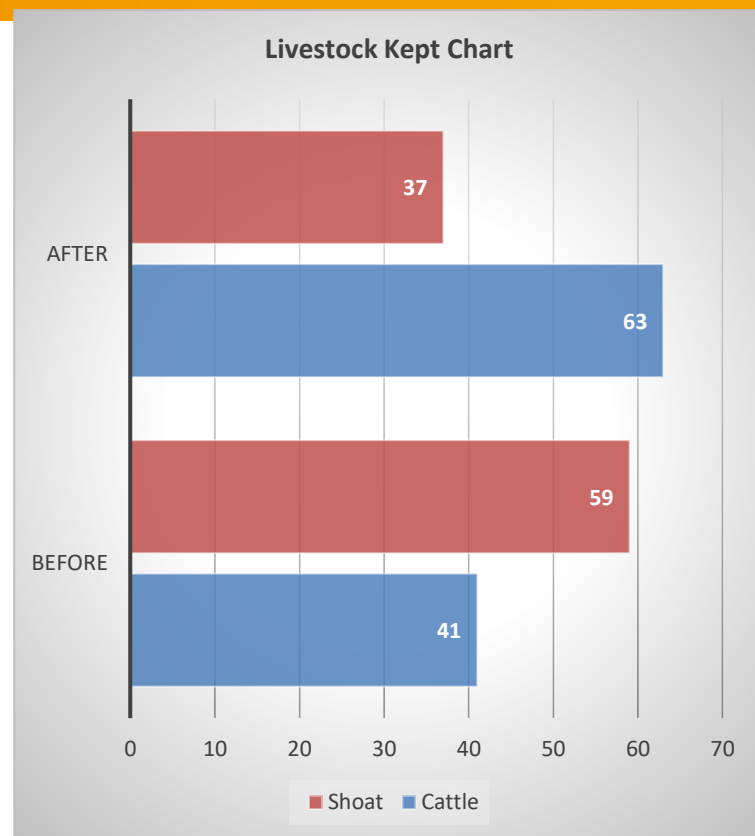
Livestock Migratory Routes



- “It is my first time in life to experience and seeing livestock dying in big numbers, some people lost almost hundreds livestock in a week, some are left with 20 livestock out of 150 to 200 head of livestock” by John Yap Koul from Rubkona County.

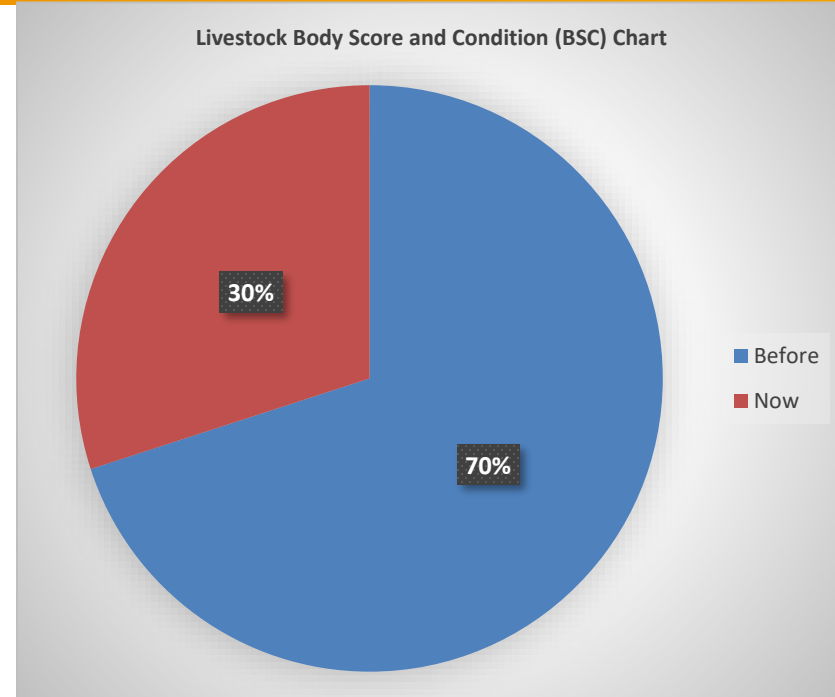
Livestock Kept

- Both shoats and cattle were kept.
- Before the flooding they were keeping 41% cattle and 59% shoats, while after flood recessions they are keeping 63% cattle and 37% shoats.
- Shoats population have reduced and cattle population becomes higher by 22% respectively.



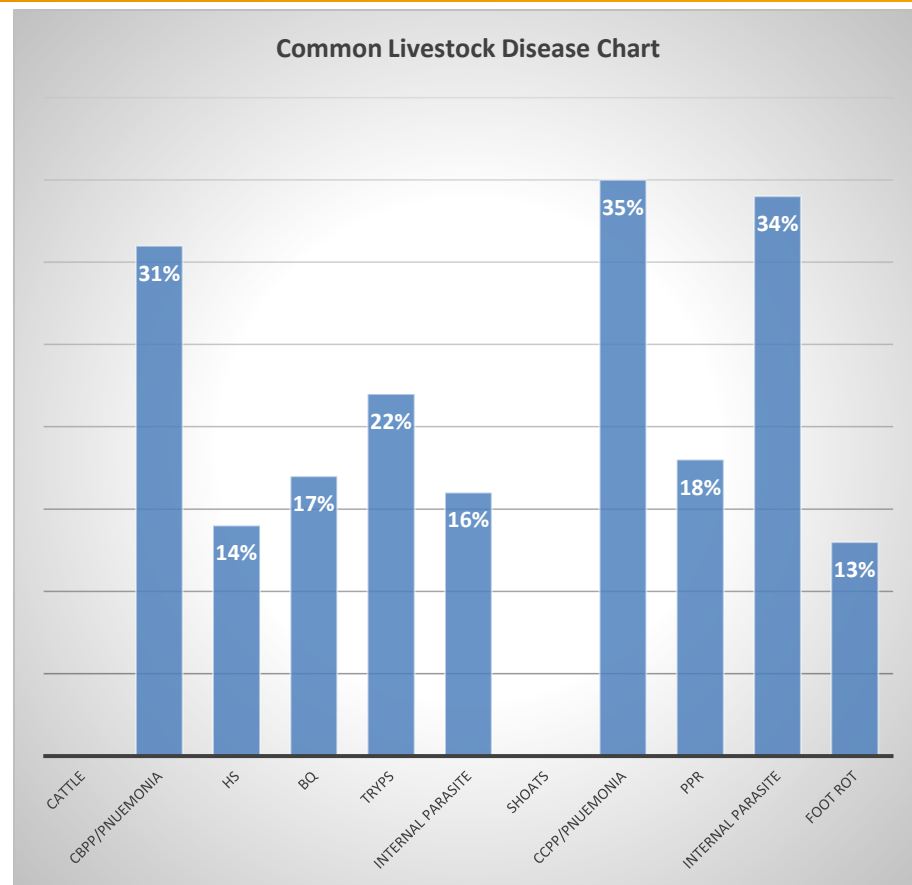
Livestock Body Score and Condition

- BSC was **70%** before the flooding that dropped to **30%** after (now) after the flooding.
- The 40% loss of BSC was attributed to:
 - Inadequate pasture (starvation)
 - Stress resulting from walking or grazing in waters
 - Heavy internal parasite infestation.



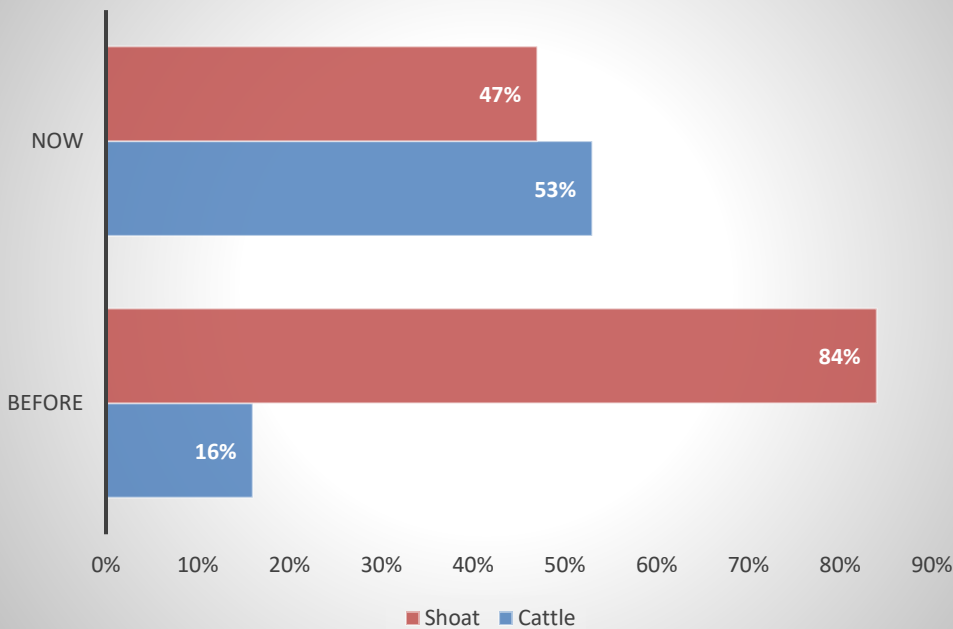
Livestock Diseases

- Livestock diseases remained a source of livestock losses during the flooding period.
- According to the communities, livestock losses have been high during the flooding period compared to the period before the onset of the flood.



Livestock Death and Losses

Livestock Death/Losses Chart

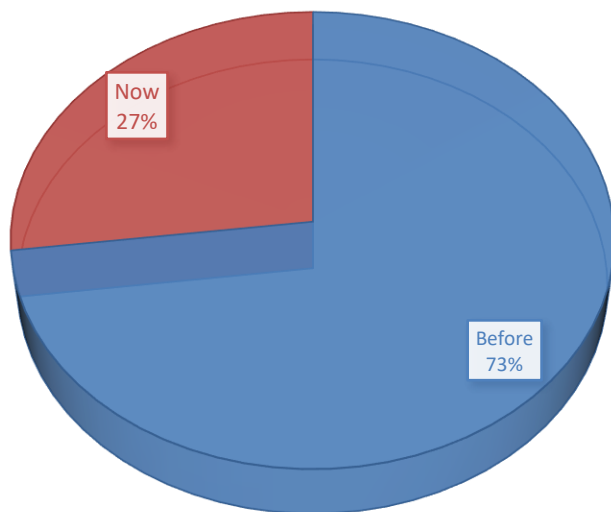


- Death increased from 16% before the flooding compared to 84% death of shoats.
- After flooding, cattle death have increased from 16% to 53% and shoat death have reduced from 84% to 47%.

“Once the animals graze on the grass they develop symptoms of salivation, vomiting, moving in circle (circling disease), bloat, recumbence and death”. – Feeding on immature pasture

CAHWS Performance

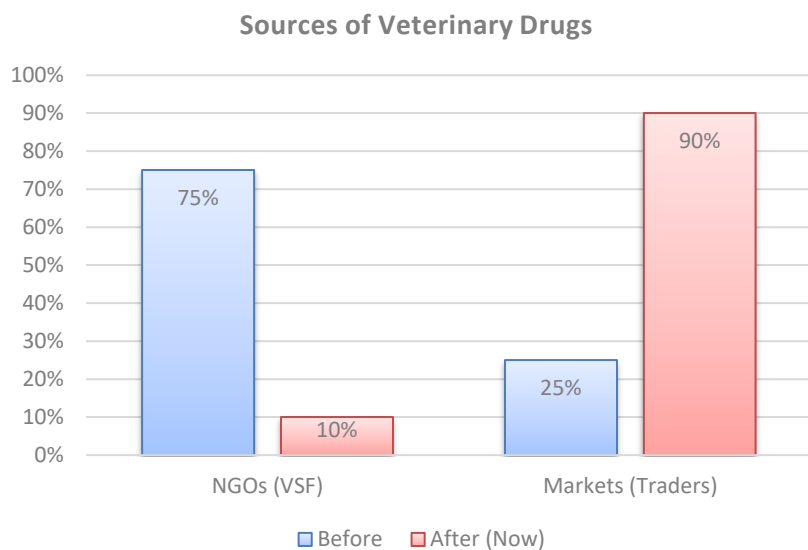
CAHWS PERFORMANCE



CAHWS performance have reduced following the migration compared to period before migration. Cattle owners

- CAHWs have reduced from 73% before the flooding compared to 23% during and after the flooding.
- Performance reduction are attributed to:
 - ***constant movement of the livestock making it difficult for CAHWs to plan visits to the cattle camps***
 - ***Difficulty in movement due to flooding all through the main roads access was only through use of foot or locally made canoes at a cost.***

Sources of Drugs



Community members preferred NGOs drugs as they think the qualities of the drugs are different based on their experience and observation in relation to animal responses.

- Before the flooding, Community used to source 75% of drugs from NGOs (VSF) compared to 25% from traders (Market/private).
- Nowadays the communities source 90% of drugs from traders (market) and from the livestock keepers from Sudan, especially during their stay in Parieng compared to 10% from NGOs (VSF).

Return plans

- According the FGD, it is not possible for them to return to their homes of origin due to the persistent flooding and the current place (Roriak) is good for their livestock despite the losses compared to their return.

This place is good for our animals, we don't think we will return soon to our homes. Because our animals are healthy and death have reduced

Summary of Finding – Lessons Learnt

- Displaced communities have faced prolonged effects/impact of the floods resulting in to massive losses of livestock assets. This might affect community existing wealth ranking among the community members.
- More than 90% of the livestock carcasses are found along or around water bodies such as ponds along the road to Sudan borders.
- 100% of the carcasses of the identified carcass are cattle carcasses of all ages (adult, heifers and calves) and most of them died either on extension or flexion positions.

Summary of Finding – Lessons Learnt

- Cattle owners are moving or migrating all through without trained CAHWs among the team, this have resulted in to reporting gaps.
- No major incidences of conflicts were reported among the host communities and Arab nomads apart from the normal crimes of cattle raid and thefts.
- Communities are able to procure/purchase drugs to treat their sick animals, this implies that privatization strategies will be option to exit and reduce dependency syndrome between partners and communities.

Summary of Finding – Lessons Learnt

- Interrupted delivery of animal health services to most IDPs livestock assets due to limited or inaccessibility. However, CAHWs remained committed to deliver services despite the blockade.

Challenges

- Effects of flood resulting in to displacement,
- Losses of livestock due to flood and diseases, suspected criminals (cattle raiding and theft), predators,
- Inadequate access to animal health services,
- Lack of trained CAHWs in the cattle camps compared to Sudan migrants who have trained CAHWs moving with/among them.

Recommendations

- **Services challenge and Gaps:** There is need to train community members at the cattle camp levels and this can be ideal solution to such situation and reduces depending on CAHWs and enhance use of right drugs and doses, especially the use of antibiotics.
- **Training Context:** There is need to include the context or topics related to fodder processing for emergency situations, carcass disposals among others in the training modules of Animal Health Workers (CAHWs, AHAs and SPs)

Recommendation

- **Privatization of Curative Services:** There is need to lobby and advocate for privatization of animal health services as well as provide awareness on the importance of privatization to the livestock owners and stakeholders engaged in providing animal health services.

Photo Gallery



Data collection during the

Photo Gallery



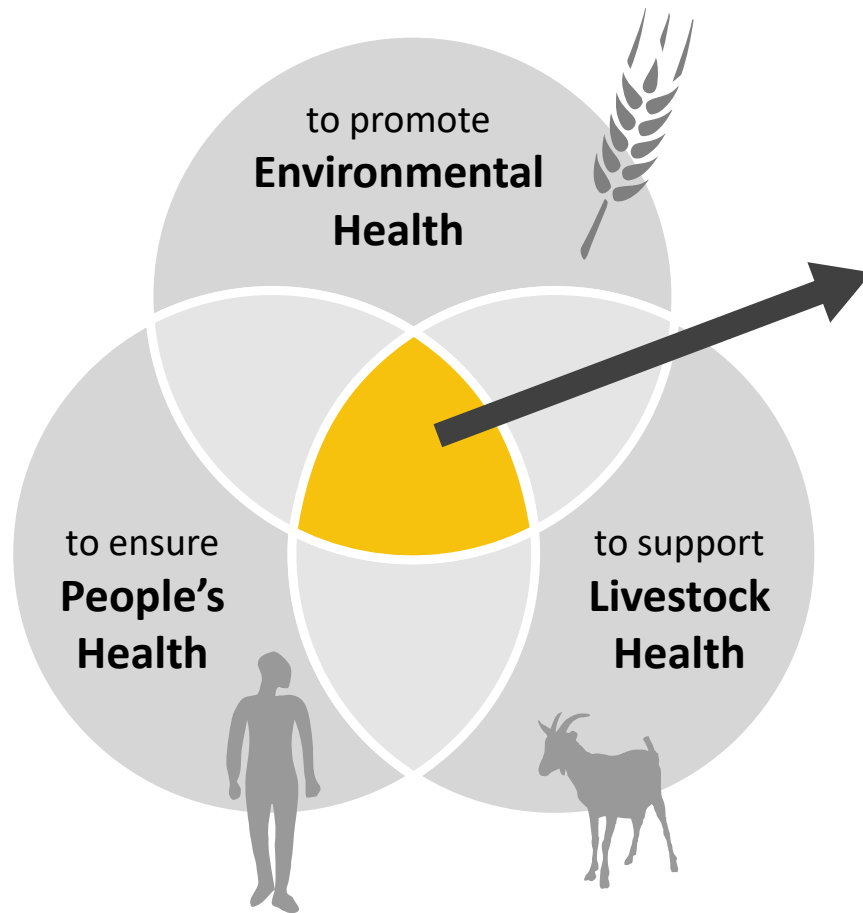
Livestock Carcasses, livestock drinking on contaminated source of water

Lessons Learnt Cont.....



Carcasses of livestock along or around water bodies

WHAT WE DO



**Our goal:
Sustainable livestock
based livelihoods**

