



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Overview of the impact of the 2020 floods on the livestock sector, the response and challenges

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Introduction

- In 2020, widespread flooding across the country since May has had a bigger impact on agropastoral communities compared to the 2019 floods.
- The floods were due to a combination of overflow of the White Nile (and other rivers) and heavy rains that intensified between July and October 2020.
- The floods created environmental conditions conducive for the outbreak of several animal diseases including zoonoses such as Rift Valley Fever (RVF).
- In addition, flooding flowed into grazing lands, leading to inundation and preventing animals from access to grazing



Impact of floods

- FAO received more than 75 animal disease alerts between August and Nov 2020; the alerts were risk – assessed and field investigations conducted as necessary.
- South Sudan is also on high alert for RVF – a zoonoses
- The floods have impacted on livelihoods, food security and nutrition resulting from animal deaths and, reduced livestock production and productivity.
- More than 30 counties in Jonglei, Eastern/Central Equatoria, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap and Lakes states were significantly affected.



Impact of floods

- The most flood-affected areas are mainly located along the White Nile in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity and Upper Nile states
- In Jonglei (Akobo, Ayod, Bor South, Duk, Pibor and Twic East counties), communities reported that such levels of flooding have not been experienced since the 1960s.
- According to an assessment conducted by FAO and partners, more than half a million animals (1.42 percent of the total population) are reported to have died. These figures are largely indicative.
- Jonglei, part of Lakes, Unity and Upper Nile states suffered the highest losses of livestock. These locations are also chronically affected by conflict, mostly linked to cattle raiding and inter-communal violence

Impact of floods

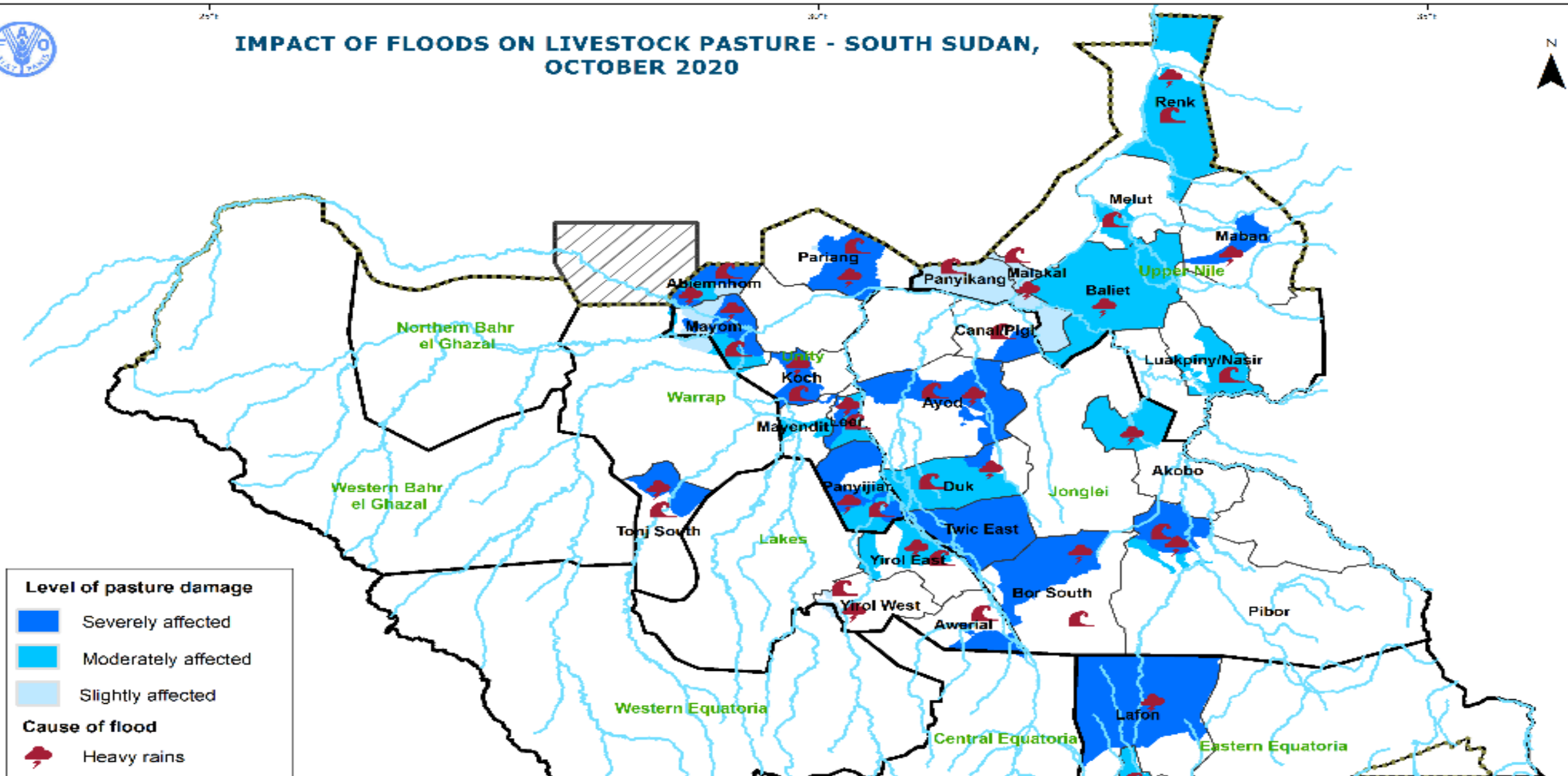
- Animals died due to starvation (inundated rangelands), **drowning, and diseases** such as HS, BQ, FMD, anthrax, PPR, ECF, diarrhoea due to infections, myiasis and foot rot (infectious pododermatitis) in sheep, goats and cattle.
- Floods also result in increased worm burden, high numbers of biting flies further increasing stress levels, pneumonia and abortions.
- Overall, more than 3.2 million animals (8.9 percent of the total estimated population) were reported to have been affected to varying levels, by floods in South Sudan.
- Small ruminants (i.e. sheep and goats), poultry and calves were particularly vulnerable. An estimated 163 929 sheep, 224 623 goats and 123 756 cattle died resulting in a loss in assets valued at more than USD 44 million.

Impact of floods - livestock deaths (July – Oct 2020)

State	No. of counties affected	No. of cattle dead	No. of goats dead	No. of sheep dead	Total no. of livestock dead
EES	2	1 929	9 119	13 162	24 210
Jonglei	7	26 474	94 543	55 122	176 139
Lakes	3	21 852	19 909	18 498	60 259
Unity	7	34 089	67 444	40 407	141 940
Upper Nile	7	31 198	27 136	30 689	89 023
Warrap	1	8 214	6 472	6 051	20 737
TOTAL	27	123 756	224 623	163 929	512 308

Impact of floods on pastures

IMPACT OF FLOODS ON LIVESTOCK PASTURE - SOUTH SUDAN, OCTOBER 2020



Level of pasture damage

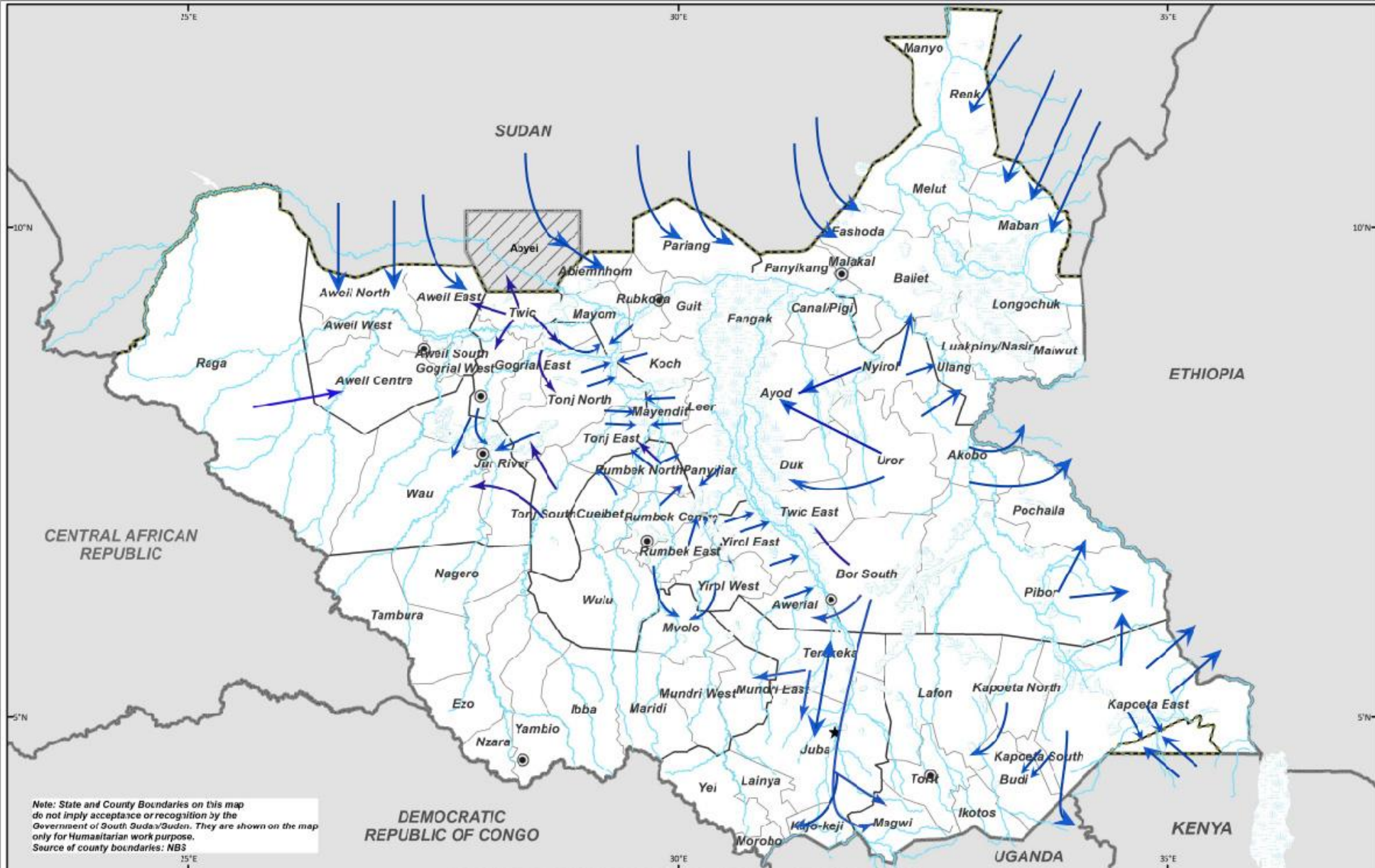
- Severely affected
- Moderately affected
- Slightly affected

Cause of flood

- Heavy rains



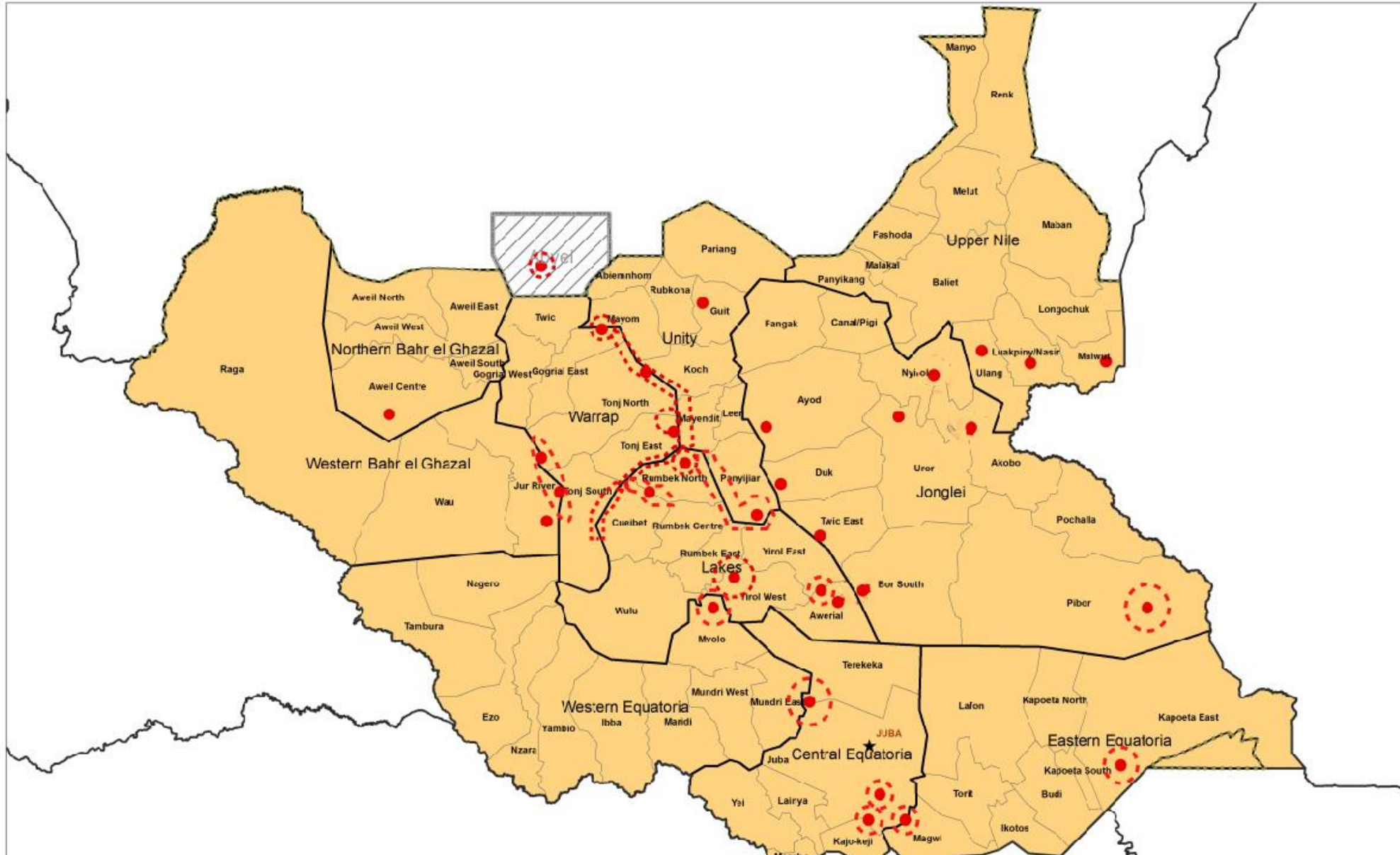
Impact of floods – migration of pastoralists



Note: State and County Boundaries on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of South Sudan/Sudan. They are shown on the map only for Humanitarian work purpose. Source of county boundaries: NBS



Cattle raiding hotspots



The response

- The flood response and main livestock vaccination and treatment campaign across the country started in Oct 2020. Direct implementation by FAO and through Partners
- Increased case load – at least 11 million to be treated / vaccinated in the 2020 /2021 campaign; more than 4 million vaccinated / treated so far benefiting more than 140 000 HHs.
- 800 Tonnes Total Mixed Ration (animal feed) – distribution almost finalized



Mapping of partnerships



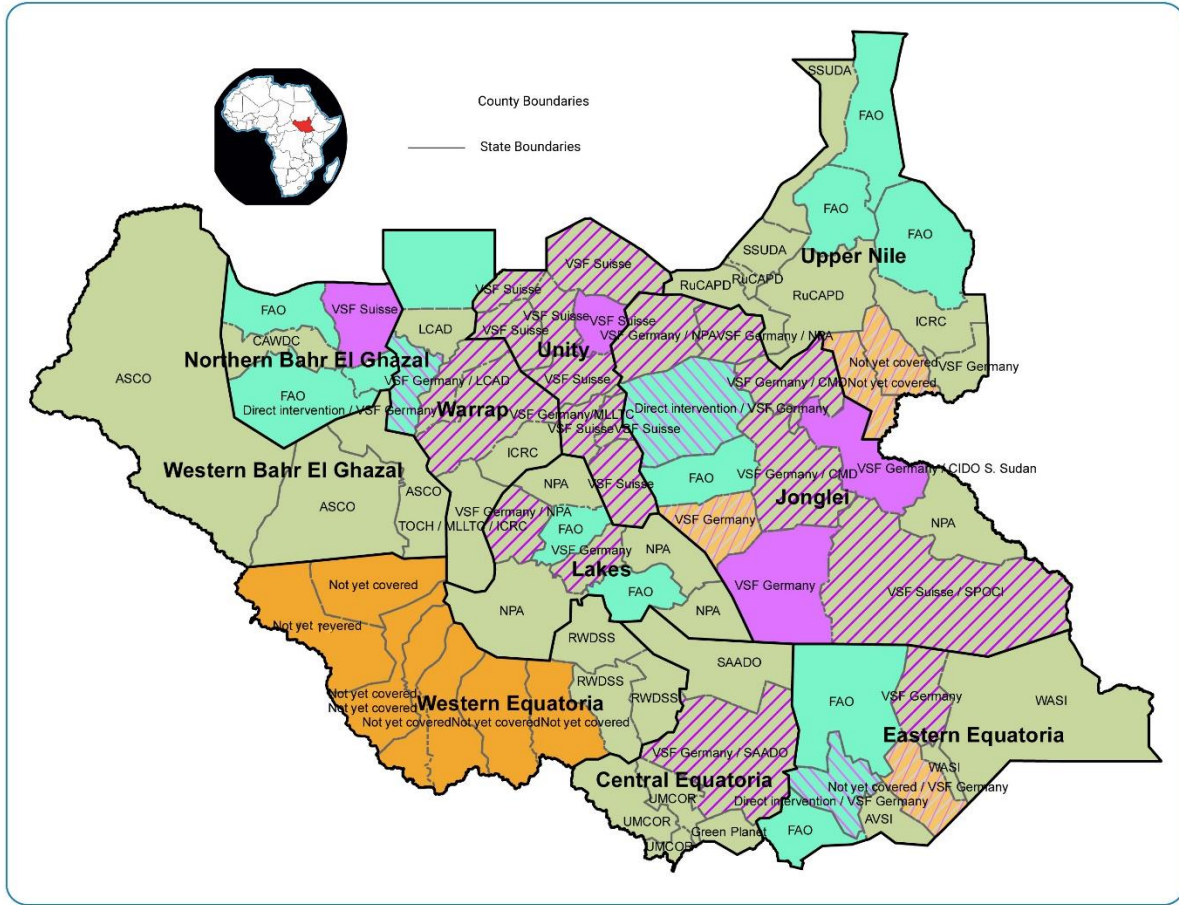
LIVESTOCK LOA MAPPING 2020

11.4 M
Total Animals targeted

9.8 M
Targetted for Vaccination

1.6 M
Targetted for treatment

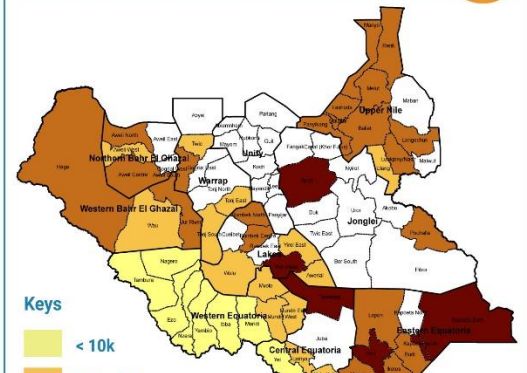
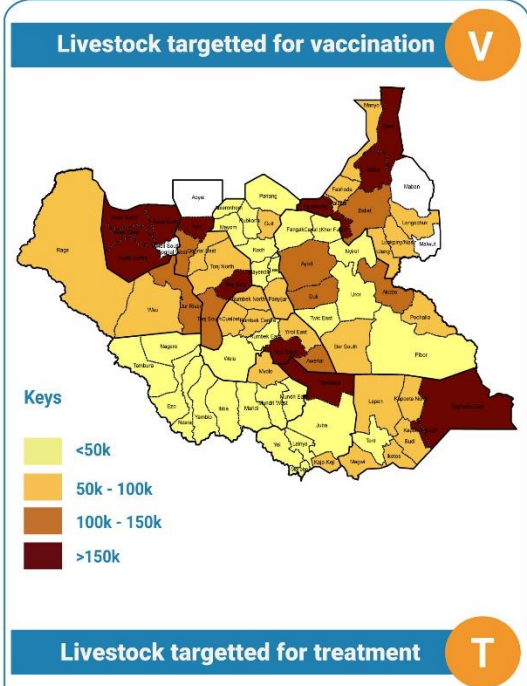
329 k
HH Targetted



Types of fund

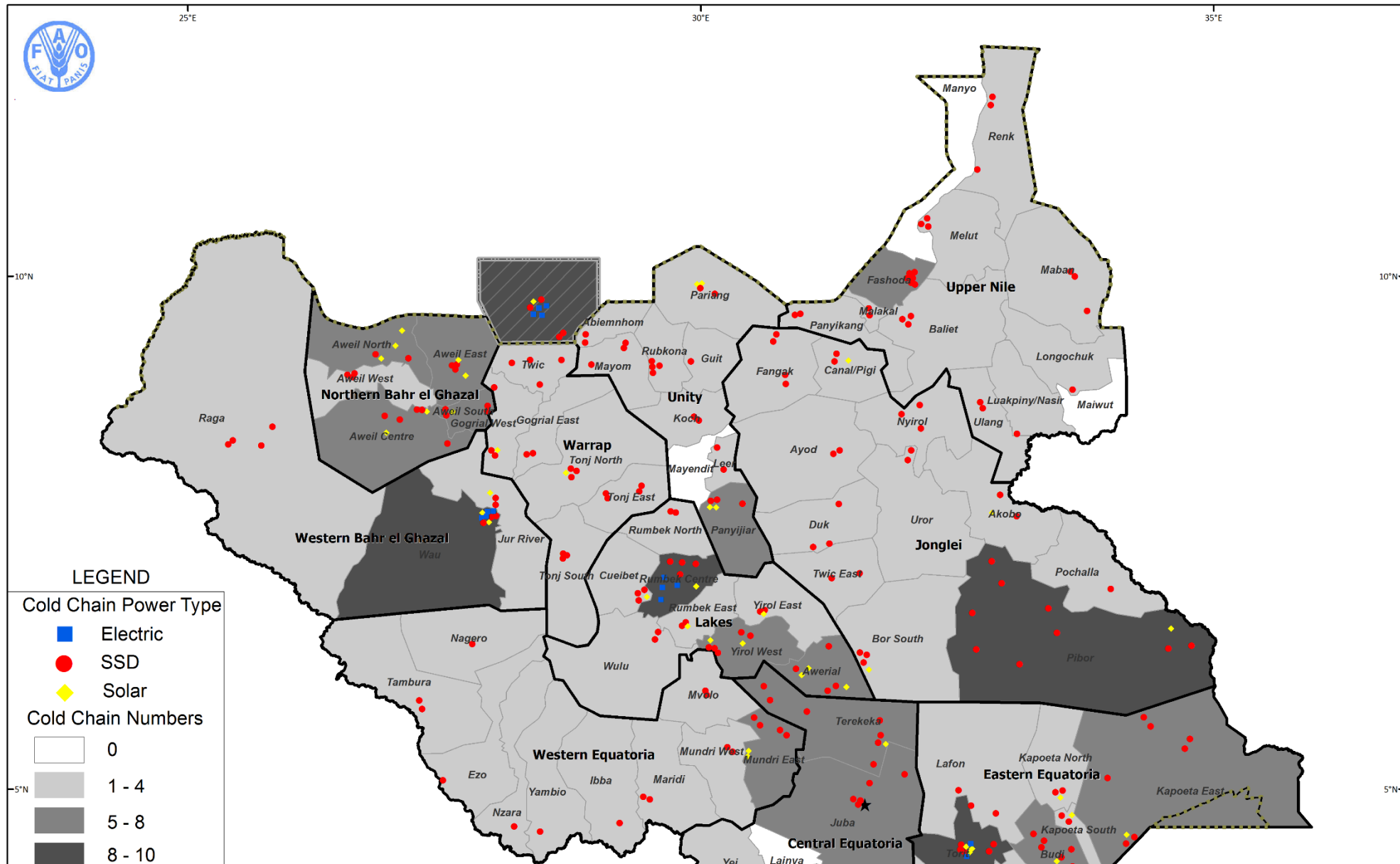
FAO Funded LOA

FAO Funded LOA + Funds from other Sources





The response – livestock vaccine cold chain





Challenges

- Increased case load - gap in funding (frontline / pipeline circa 3.5 million dollars)
- Cold chain damaged in some locations e.g Pibor. EPI and One Health approach
- Access - floods; delivery of services affected as livestock owners internally displaced - moved to high ground affecting access and mobilization
- Total Mixed Ration – logistics / acceptance; lessons learnt



THANK YOU!

