



Rapid Assessment of the Impact of 2020 Floods on Livestock in Panyijiar County, Unity State

IRC, VSF –Suisse, WHH

About Panyijiar

- ❖ Panyijiar County is located in Southern Unity state with an estimated total population of **117,718** people (10,684 are IDPs and 6,174 returnees)
- ❖ OCHA estimated **126,000** households were affected by flooding in Unity state from July 2020 to December 2020 with Panyijiar County the worst affected with **5,791 HH** (Nyal 3,577 and Ganyliel 2,214) .
- ❖ Flooding started in Panyijiar mid-June 2020 continuing to January 2021 significantly affected the livelihoods of the people, especially livestock as most of the population in Panyijiar relies on livestock rearing, subsistence farming, and fishing as their primary source of livelihoods.
- ❖ Estimated **66.8%** of Panyijiar County population depend on some form of humanitarian assistance with **63.5%** receiving general food distribution (FSNMS R25)



Why the Livestock Needs Assessment

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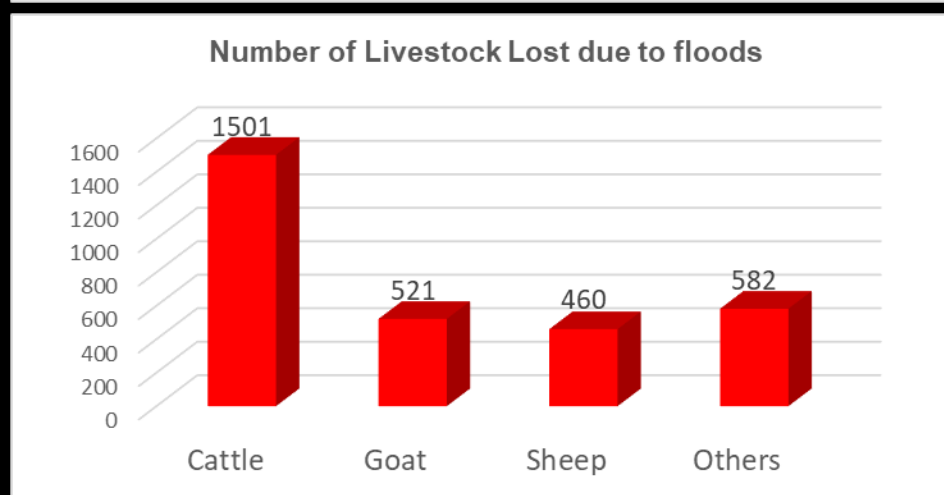
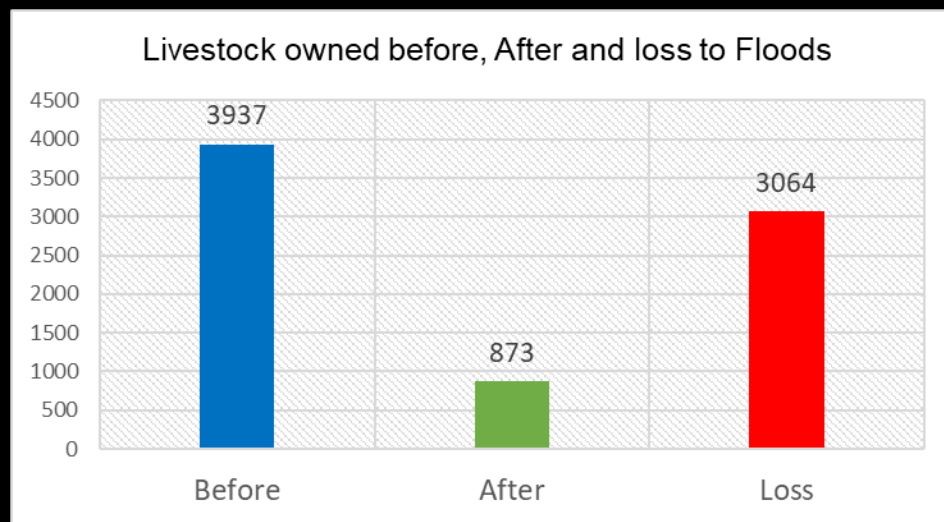
Methodology

- ❖ Assessment involves mixed methods including qualitative and quantitative
- ❖ Desk review of relevant context data
- ❖ Held Focus Group Discussions (FGD's) with agropastoral
- ❖ Visited cattle camps and observed livestock conditions
- ❖ A total of 245 households were randomly sampled in 13 Payams of Panyijiar
- ❖ The partners' (IRC, VSF Suisse, and WHH) staff were responsible for the data collection
- ❖ Data were collected using digital mobile collection tool (KoBo)



Findings – Floods Impact on Livestock

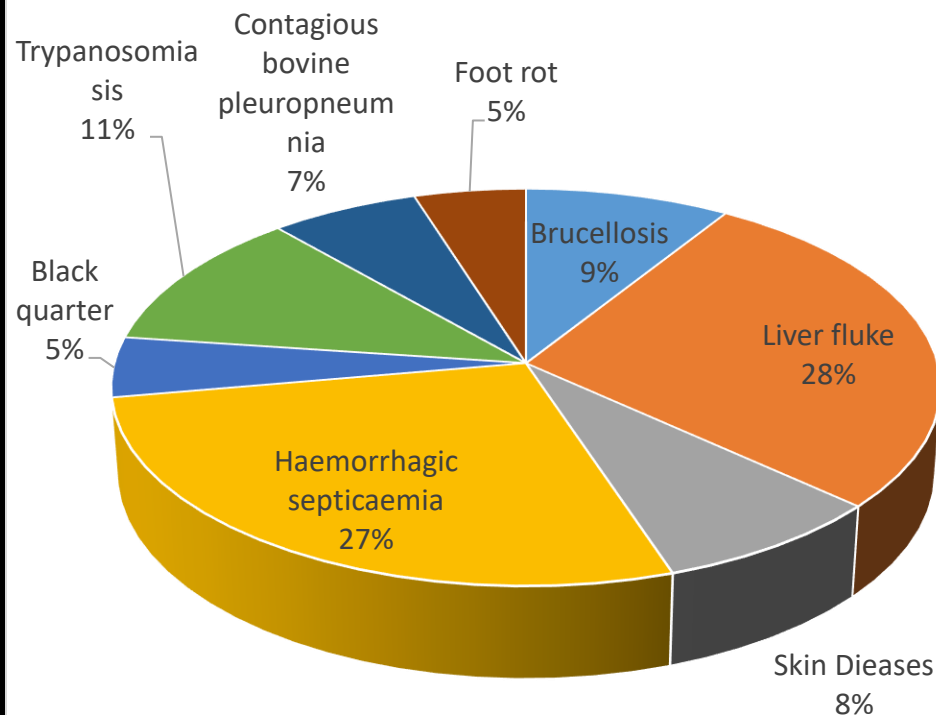
- ❖ 245 households interviewed owned over **3,937** livestock (Cattle, Sheep's, Goats, and Poultry) before the floods, **only 873** livestock were available because of floods.
- ❖ **3064 (77%)** of livestock were lost as a result of floods, out of which (**1,501 cattle**), (**521 goats**), (**460 sheep**) and **582** are other livestock including poultry and donkey.
- ❖ **69%** lost their livestock due to animal disease outbreaks, **28%** livestock were washed away/ drowned and **3%** were stolen as a result of displacement
- ❖ **91%** confirmed floods to have caused severe damages to pasture/grazing land which were flooded and swamped up
- ❖ **60%** indicated livestock assets were the most affected by the floods, **20%** crops farms, **19%** houses/resident and the remaining **1%** institutions



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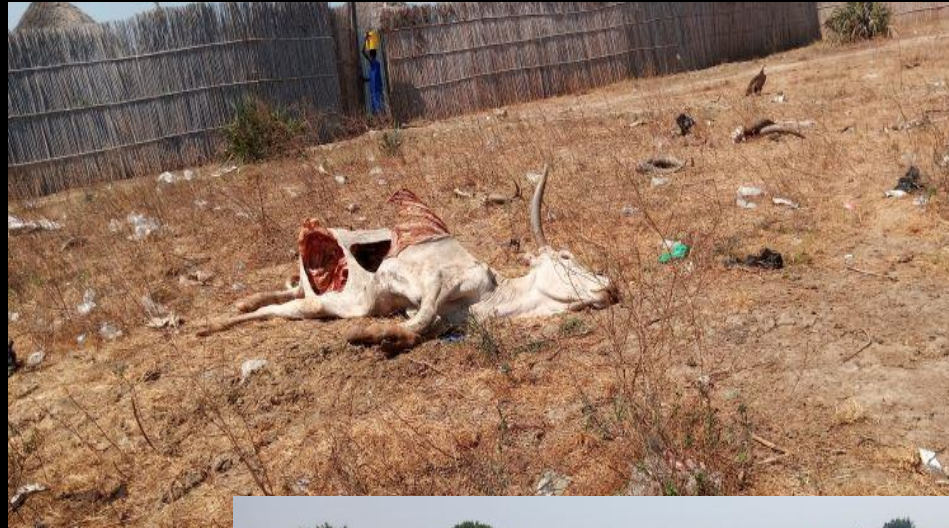
- ❖ 100% of households confirmed increased incidences of livestock diseases as a result of flooding
- ❖ Livestock diseases included but not limited to, helminth infestations like Liver flukes (28%), Hemorrhagic Septicemia (27%), Trypanosomiasis (11%), Brucellosis (9%), Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (7%), Black Quarter (5%), and Foot conditions/ foot rot (5%).
- ❖ Livestock milk production reduced as the grazing areas were flooded. This has led to high malnutrition cases among children, lactating as well as pregnant mothers.
- ❖ Most women who relied on milk selling as source of income has been lost because of decreased in milk production.

Type of diseases affecting livestock



Copying Strategies on Floods impact on Livestock

- ❖ For those whose animals died, they disposed the death animals or carcasses in the nearby forest
- ❖ In large cattle camps pastoralist migrate to new location while some community leaders burry those that died outside the community
- ❖ There are inadequate drugs and vaccines as respondents confirmed to have being using different means to reduce the rate of animal mortality. “We administered human drugs such as Amoxilin, Tobacco and sometimes herbal tree so that our animals will not die” FGD



Response Recommendations

Short Term

- ❖ The need for scaling up animal health services involving mass vaccination of healthy livestock herds to protect them from endemic diseases, deworming and treatment of sick/affected livestock at cattle camps and homes.
- ❖ Restocking of the affected/vulnerable households through provision of small ruminants especially goats, sheep or poultry.
- ❖ Sensitization of affected populations on veterinary public health and livestock disease control and prevention measures to mitigate the spread of diseases.
- ❖ Carry out a mass public health campaigns on the prevention of zoonotic diseases in affected cattle camps and homes including Brucellosis, Rift Valley Fever among others.
- ❖ Training CAHWs and pastoralists on handling and appropriate disposal of carcasses.
- ❖ Support the affected households with other livelihood options including the provision of staple crops, fishing and vegetable kits, provide training to fishing households on fish preservation, marketing and net repair skills and considering the decrease in livestock productivity and milk production.
- ❖ Support in construction of dyke and drainages in farm and flood plain areas through Cash for Work integrated with Disaster Risk Reduction through the support of existing Disaster Risk Reduction Committees

Medium Term

- ❖ Provision of cash vouchers to support animal health service provision through linkages with existing network of trained Community Anima Health Workers.

Long term

- ❖ Support the development of livestock pastures/ feed conservation measures in addition to the establishment of livestock watering sources.
- ❖ Capacity building to CAHWs, community structures and County structures on emergency preparedness, community based early warning systems and DRR approaches.

Thank you.

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