

## Livestock Technical Working Group [LTWG] Meeting Minutes

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> October 2021      Facilitator: Dr. Nimaya – FAO      FSLC (M Teams) Virtual Room

### Meeting Agenda:

- a) Update on the pipeline (FAO)
- b) Distribution plan for the 2021 - 2022 vaccination and treatment campaign (FAO and partners)
- c) Lumpy skin disease – FAO
- d) Updated CAHWs training manual and guidelines (FAO)
- e) 2021 World Rabies Day
- f) Flood Impact Assessment – Khang (FAO)
- g) Partners updates

### Minutes of the Meeting:

#### **1. FAO Pipeline**

FAO currently has substantial stock of veterinary vaccines for cattle which partners can request but no veterinary drugs and small ruminant vaccines. FAO is expecting new supplies of vaccines in third week of October.

#### **2. 2021 – 2022 vaccination and treatment campaigns**

A total of 10,093,510 livestock have been planned to be vaccinated, 1,734,515 to be treated and to support 336,451 households. A total of 50 priority counties have been prioritized for intervention for the 2021 – 2022 campaign with 33 of them will be funded, 25 Counties are yet to be covered.

#### **3. Lumpy Skin Disease**

Lumpy skin disease is an infectious and occasionally fatal disease of cattle characterized by nodular skin lesions. It is endemic in South Sudan and key outbreaks have been reported in a number of Counties. It has 5-10 year outbreak waves. No vaccination was being done in the past but now vaccination of the disease already approved by relevant government authorities. FAO is in the process of procuring vaccines to support preventative measures.

#### **4. Updated CAHWs training manual and guidelines (FAO)**

A presentation on a harmonized CAHWs training manual and guidelines will be shared in the next meeting.

#### **5. 2021 World Rabies Day**

The 2021 World Rabies Day was commemorated on the 28<sup>th</sup> of September with key theme focusing on Facts Not Fear. Rabies is a neglected zoonotic disease that causes an estimated 59,000 human deaths every year, with 40% of the victims being children. Rabies affects the most vulnerable populations with cases reported in South Sudan among other countries in Africa and Asia. Rabies virus transmission is mainly through a bite or direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with saliva of an infected animal. Dogs are responsible for 99% of human cases. Eliminating rabies in dogs is therefore the key to achieving elimination of human rabies, which the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, FAO, VSFs, South Sudan Veterinary Association, SAADO being among other key institutions and partners supporting eradication efforts; in line with the global call for action against rabies to achieve zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030. This year private participated and contributed in the commemoration and the WDR and the related activities.

#### **6. Flood Impact Assessment**

Flooding extremes have been experienced in 2021 due to a combination of overflow of the White Nile (and other rivers) and heavy rains which have intensified in the recent months. Floods have consequently created conducive environments for outbreak of animal diseases including zoonoses such as Rift Valley Fever with at least 600,000 animals affected. This is in addition to submerging of grazing lands with Jonglei, Unity, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and Warrap being affected with consequent displacement of people and livestock. Livestock deaths continue to occur due to starvation, drowning and diseases such as Lumpy Skin Disease, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Black quarter, Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax, Peste des Petits Ruminants, East Coast Fever and other related conditions. Partners are advised to advocate for a

community led carcass disposal measures for cases of flood induced livestock mortalities using guidelines shared by FAO including disease surveillance and reporting.