



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations




LTWG meeting 21 Jan 2021

Livestock emergency interventions in  
priority counties

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# Outline

- Introduction (FAO programme)
  - The key partners available to support in the priority counties (including FAO direct response)
  - Planned interventions:
    - Vaccination and treatment campaign
    - Epidemio - surveillance
    - Innovations given the post flood situation & high degree of food insecurity
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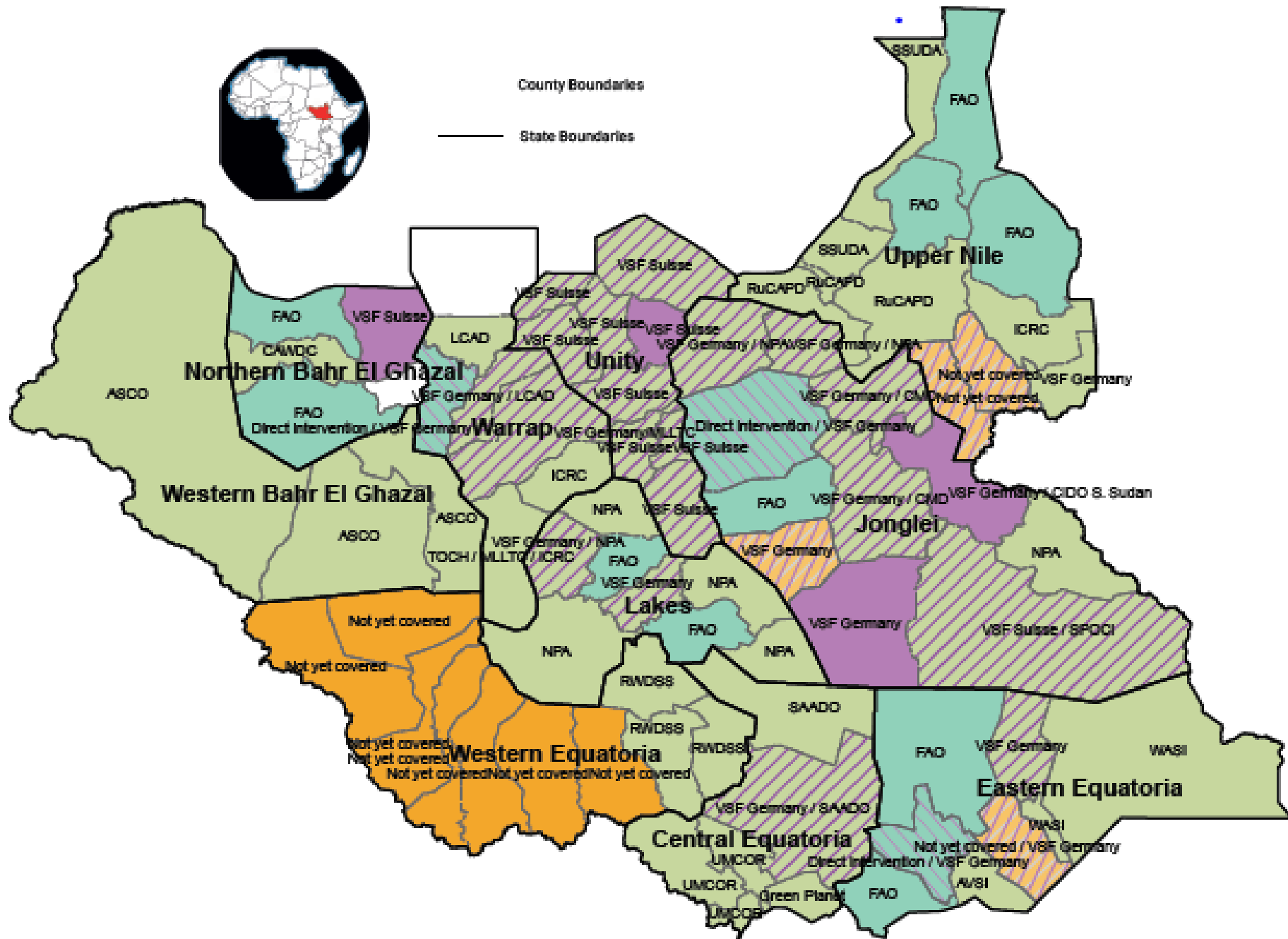
# FAO livestock programme

- Provides support to partners and also conducts direct interventions
  - CAHWs training – network of about 2 000 country – wide + 150 AHAs
  - Inputs - vaccines, medicines, veterinary/lab/cold chain equipment
  - Support dry season vaccination -10million animals
  - Support treatment of 1,6 million animals
  - Cold chain and laboratory support
  - Frontline support to 22 I/NNGOs
  - Direct intervention in 11 counties
  - Collaboration and coordination with One Health partners and stakeholders
  - Normative functions – policies / strategies (e.g FMD PCP, PPR control).



County Boundaries

State Boundaries



# Priority counties for intervention

- According official IPC Dec 2020, **Akobo, Aweil South, Pibor and Tonj North** counties have pockets of populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)
- The IPC Global Support Unit on Famine Review Committee report
  - classified parts of Pibor County as 'Famine Likely'
  - Likelihood of (IPC Phase 5) in **Akobo, Aweil South, Tonj East, Tonj North and Tonj South.**
- Scale-up multi-sectoral response operations recommended in:
  - **Priority area 1:** Pibor, Akobo, Tonj South, Tonj East, Tonj North and Aweil South;
  - **Priority areas 2:** Duk, Ayod, Twic East and Bor South

# Vaccination and treatment plan

County	Target HH	Target vaccination	Treatment target	Implementing Agency	Other
Akobo	4,817	144,500	-	VSF Germany	
	3,407	102,200	32,400	CIDO S. Sudan	SCI 50,000/5000
Pibor (Pibor Area)	1,500	45,000	-	VSF Germany	
	3,587	107,600	32,400	SPOCI/Direct imple	ICRC = 86800/61300
Pibor (Boma, Marow, Miwono)	650	19,500	-	VSF Suisse	
	2,037	61,100	24,300	SPOCI	
Tonj North	2,887	86,600	-	VSF Germany	ICRC=110000/24000
	5,477	164,300	16,200	MLLTC/ICRC	
Tonj East	6,047	181,400	16,200		ICRC =110000/24000
Tonj South	5,143	154,300	12,150		
	4,477	134,300	12,150	TOCH	ICRC=70000 vacc only
Aweil South	7,782	233,450	12,175	Direct implementation	
Bor South	4,868	146,040	6,364	VSFG/Direct impl	
Twic East	1,667	50,000	-	VSF Germany	
	3,868	116,040	28,350	Direct implementation	
Duk	3,400	102,000	-	Direct intervention	
Ayod	1,500	45,000	-	VSF Germany	
	4,888	146,640	32,400	Direct intervention	

## Some achievement on interventions for priority 1 area

	Partner/s	#Vaccinated	# treated	CAHW trained	
Pibor	SPOCI/VSF-G/VSF-S/FAO	93 168	24 522	35	
Akobo	SCI/CIDO	38 852	17 127	55	
Tonj S	MLLTC/TOCH	30 525	3 657	32	
Tonj N	MLLTC/VSF-G	44 400	5 733	50	
Tonj E	MLLTC/ICRC?	112 000		21	

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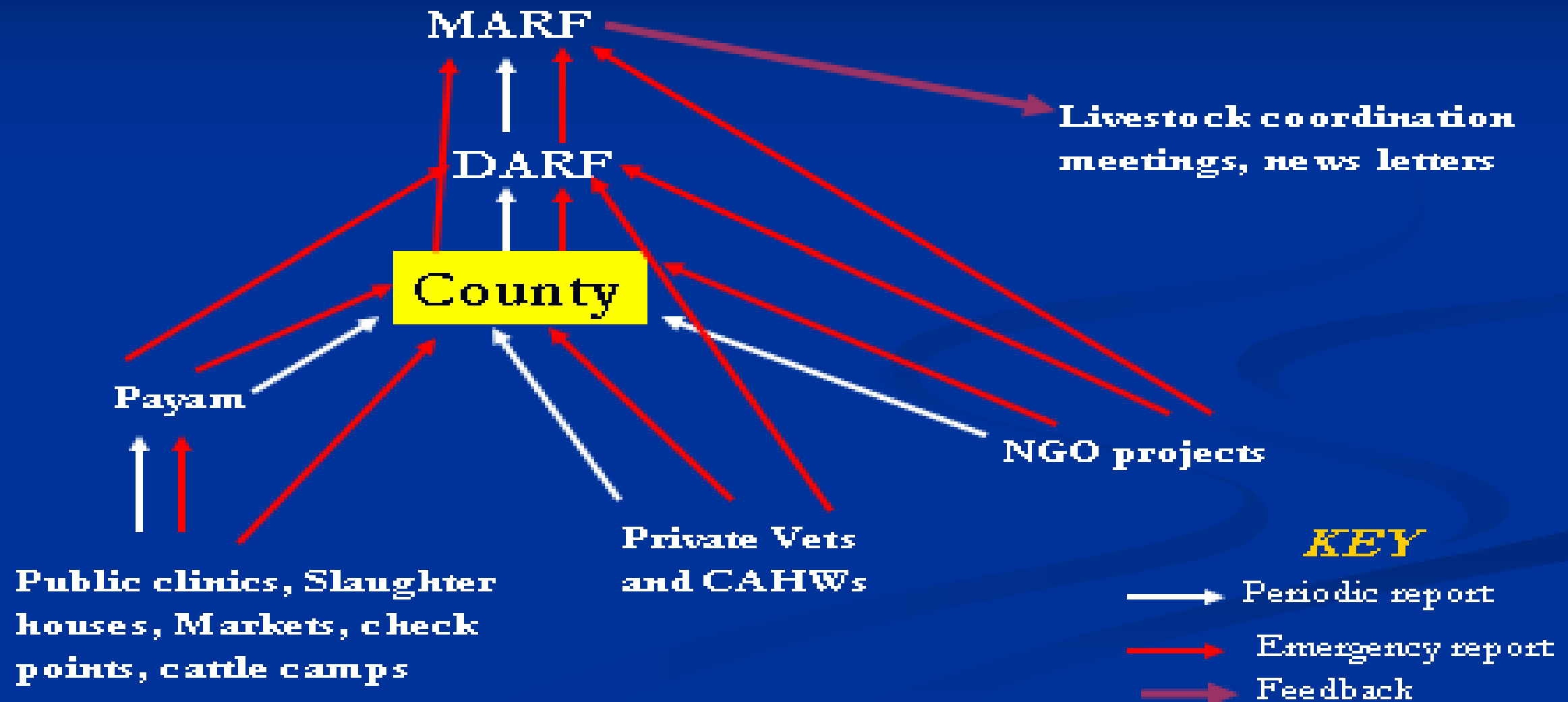
# Surveillance

Ongoing systematic collection, collation, analysis and interpretation of data and the dissemination of information to those who need to know in order that **action may be taken**' – Information for Action

- Active surveillance (disadvantage- cost money and time)
- Passive surveillance (happens while you performing other duties e.g. meat inspection, marketing/auction yards)
- 55 alert reports received including zoonotic diseases and 37 responded to
  - Report on greater egrets and RVF
- Investigations (including sample collection and control interventions)
- Laboratory support (test kits, internet, reagents consumables)

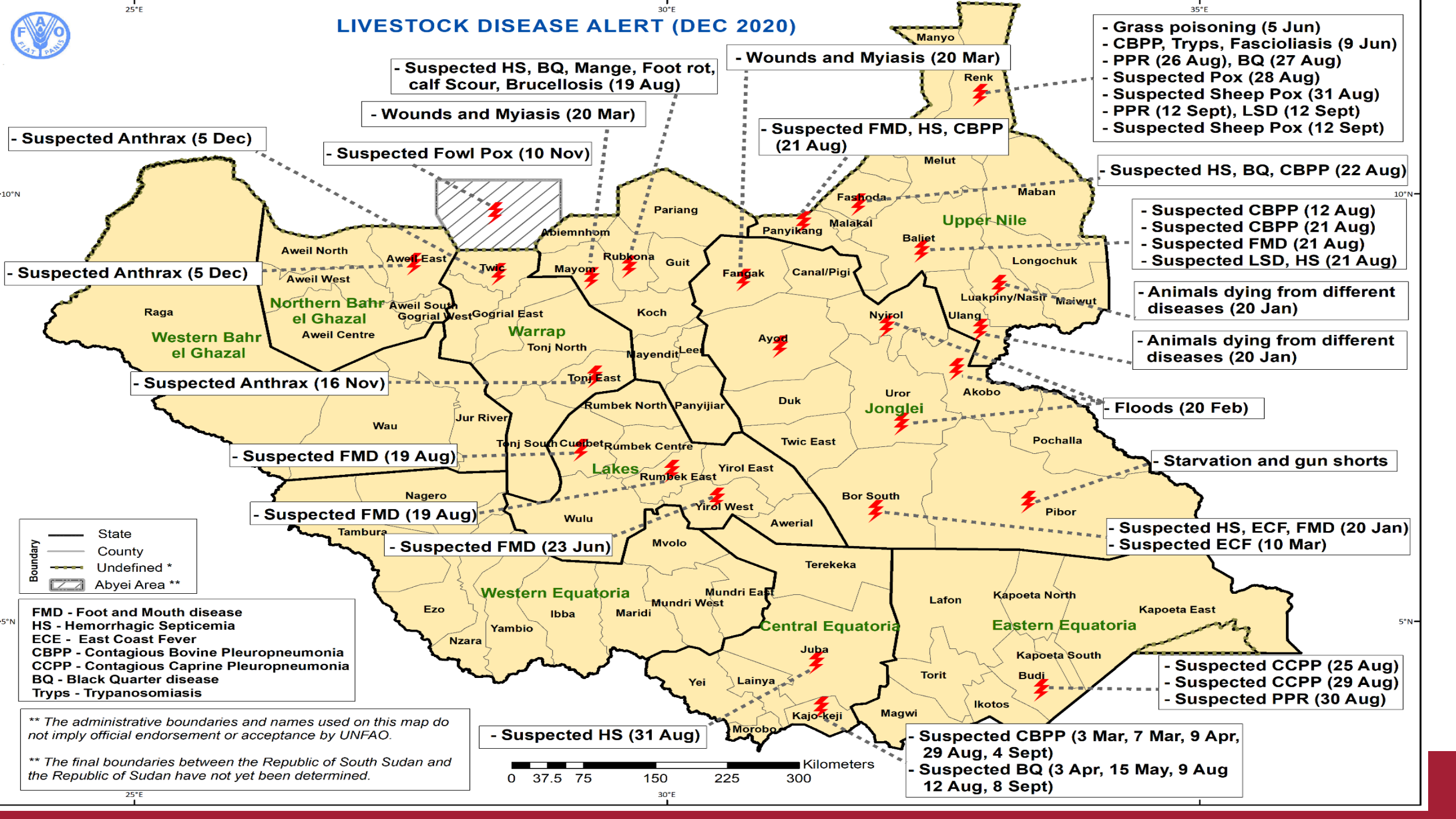


# Organisational information flow in MOSS in South Sudan





# LIVESTOCK DISEASE ALERT (DEC 2020)



- Suspected Anthrax (5 Dec)

- Suspected HS, BQ, Mange, Foot rot, calf Scour, Brucellosis (19 Aug)

- Wounds and Myiasis (20 Mar)

- Grass poisoning (5 Jun)  
- CBPP, Tryps, Fascioliasis (9 Jun)  
- PPR (26 Aug), BQ (27 Aug)  
- Suspected Pox (28 Aug)  
- Suspected Sheep Pox (31 Aug)  
- PPR (12 Sept), LSD (12 Sept)  
- Suspected Sheep Pox (12 Sept)

- Wounds and Myiasis (20 Mar)

- Suspected FMD, HS, CBPP (21 Aug)

- Suspected HS, BQ, CBPP (22 Aug)

- Suspected Anthrax (5 Dec)

- Suspected Fowl Pox (10 Nov)

- Suspected CBPP (12 Aug)  
- Suspected CBPP (21 Aug)  
- Suspected FMD (21 Aug)  
- Suspected LSD, HS (21 Aug)

- Animals dying from different diseases (20 Jan)

- Animals dying from different diseases (20 Jan)

- Suspected Anthrax (16 Nov)

- Floods (20 Feb)

- Suspected FMD (19 Aug)

- Starvation and gun shorts

- Suspected FMD (19 Aug)

- Suspected FMD (23 Jun)

- Suspected HS, ECF, FMD (20 Jan)  
- Suspected ECF (10 Mar)

Boundary

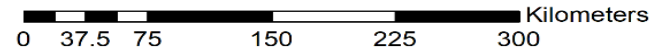
- State
- County
- Undefined \*
- Abyei Area \*\*

FMD - Foot and Mouth disease  
 HS - Hemorrhagic Septicemia  
 ECF - East Coast Fever  
 CBPP - Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia  
 CCPP - Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia  
 BQ - Black Quarter disease  
 Tryps - Trypanosomiasis

\*\* The administrative boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UNFAO.  
 \*\* The final boundaries between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan have not yet been determined.

- Suspected HS (31 Aug)

- Suspected CBPP (3 Mar, 7 Mar, 9 Apr, 29 Aug, 4 Sept)  
- Suspected BQ (3 Apr, 15 May, 9 Aug 12 Aug, 8 Sept)





# Other planned interventions in view of the flood disaster and food insecurity

## 1. Restocking programme

**300 HH per priority county**

**1 500 goats/sheep will be distributed per county**

- Small stock 5 sheep/goats per vulnerable HH
- Or 10 chicken per HH

## 2. Emergency feeding -TMR (total mix ration)

- 800 MT distributed in Nov - Dec
- 335 MT will soon be received for Distribution

3. Carcass disposal (dissemination and mobilization of communities to dispose dead animals by burial or burning).

