



Third GF-TADs Regional Roadmap Meeting for Eastern Africa with regard to the FMD, PVS.

By

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Introduction

- Livestock contribute significantly to national food security and the welfare of the population in South Sudan both at household and national levels.
- The contribution of livestock to GDP is at **(3.015 Billion USD)**

Livestock density and distribution (maps). Value chain analysis results

SPECIES	POPULATION
Cattle	11,7 Million heads
Sheep	12,1 Million heads
Goat	12,4 Million heads
Poultry	23,582 Heads
Pigs	14,406 Heads
Equine	222,671 Heads

ANIMAL HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES

National Veterinary authority supervises all Activities of animal services delivery

NGOs support the government and Filling the gaps in services delivery

CAHW fills the gap in terms of disease surveillance

Private Sector is weak to undertake disease surveillance

Cost recovery is applied in vaccination programme



Disease surveillance

- All disease outbreak rumors reported and investigated by animal health staff.
- Disease occurrences compiled and reported to the Ministry and OIE is notified



Disease reporting

Data and sample
collection

SURVEILLANCE

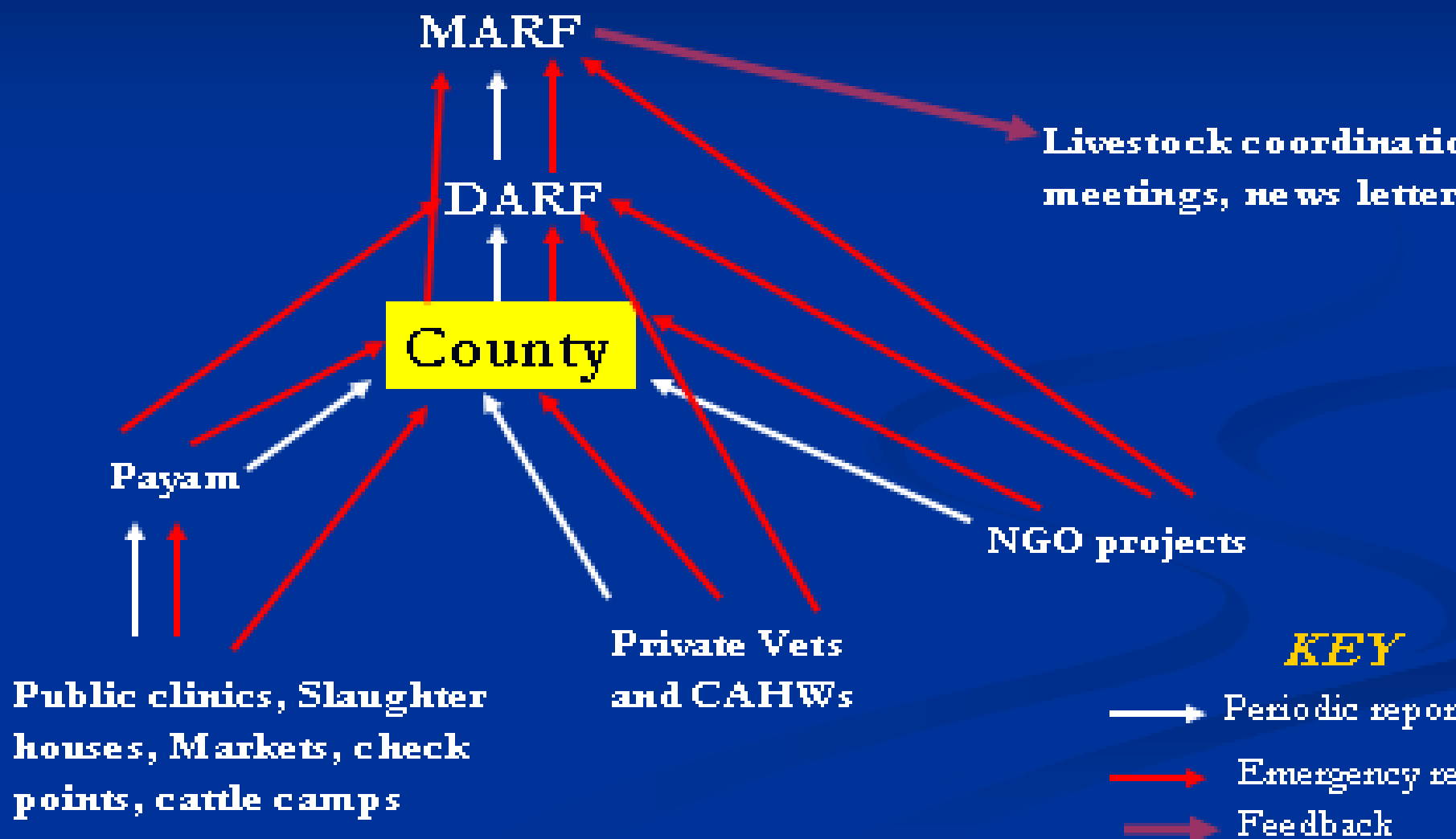
Epidemiology
and laboratory
investigation

Information
management

Analysis and
communication

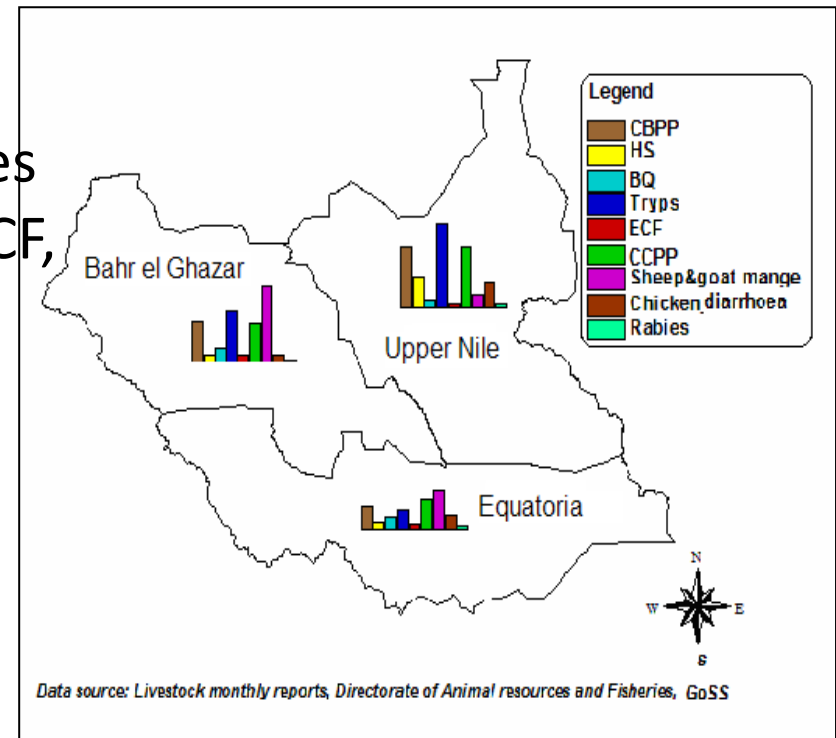
ACTION

Organisational information flow in MOSS in South Sudan



Geographical Distribution of Diseases

The most commonly reported diseases are CBPP, RVF, Tryps, CCPP, BQ, HS, ECF, PPR, Sheep and goat pox in different parts of South Sudan



FMD and other TADS outbreaks

Species	Outbreak	No. of outbreak	Response	Reference Lab	Remark
Cattle	FMD	15	Movement restriction	Ambakasi	
Cattle Shoats	RVF	6	Awareness creation	OVI	
Human&dogs	Rabies	4	Dogs vaccination & awareness creation		

Passive Surveillance in 2016-2017

Jonglei	Disease	Bor	Controlled
	LSD	Duk	On going mission
Unity	HS Trypanosomiasis CBPP	Rubkona	Controlled On going mission
Upper Nile	FMD LSD	Melut & Renk	Controlled
Lakes	LSD	Rumbek Centre	Controlled
WBG	LSD	Jur River	Controlled
CES	Anthrax, PPR, Rabies	Juba	On going mission
CES	Rabies	Terekeka	Controlled
	HS PPR		

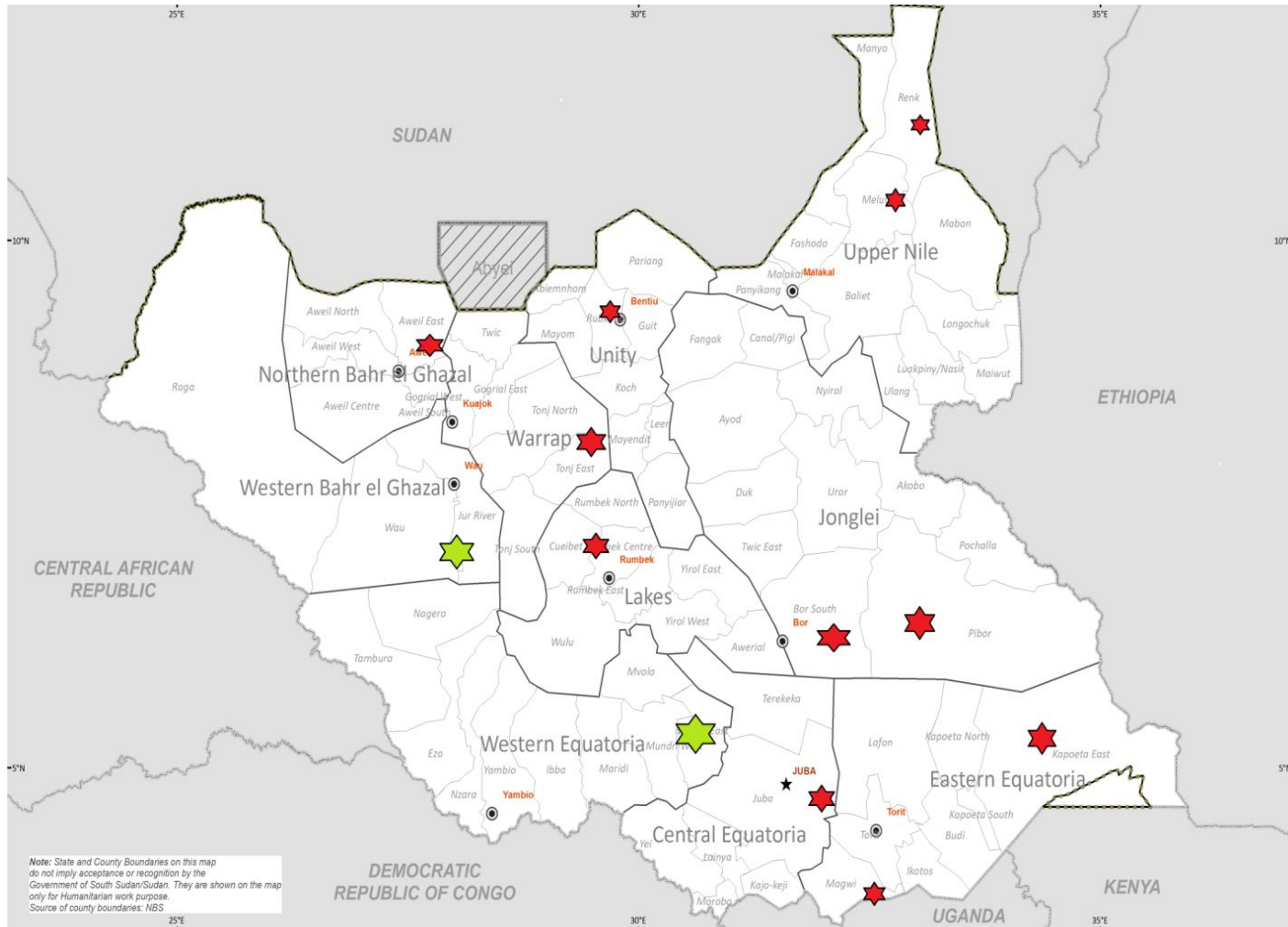
Cross section survey of major TADs

- Diseases are major constraint to improve livestock production and productivity and trade in livestock in South Sudan
- Priority trans-boundary diseases are FMD, PPR, RVF and CBPP

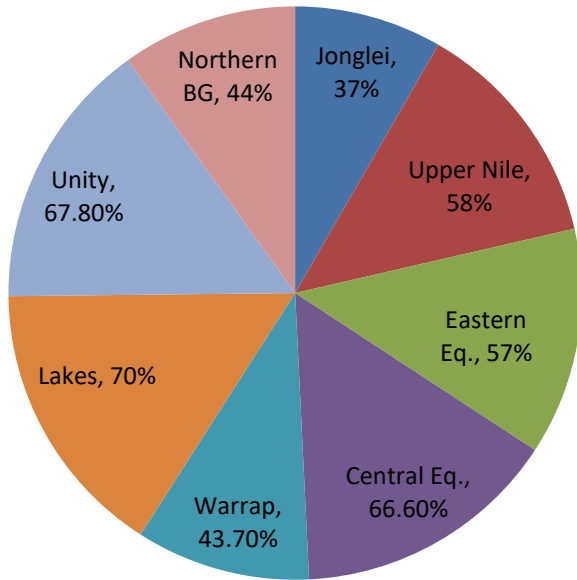
Result of the survey

Disease	overall sero-prevalence
FMD	55.02 %
CBPP	56 %
PPR	63.60 %
RVF	2.90 %

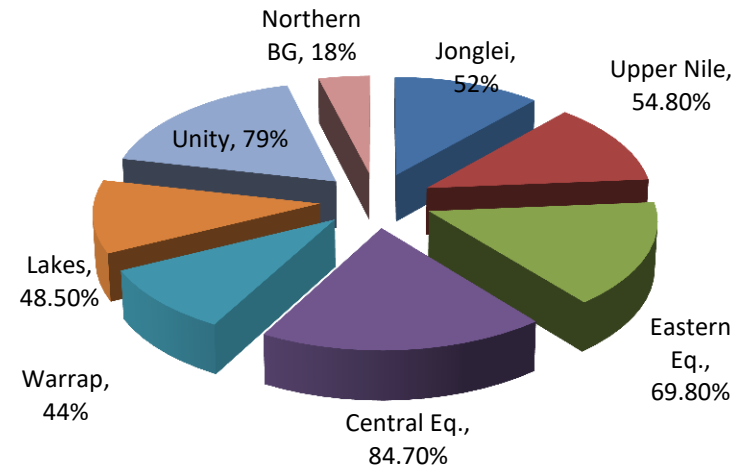
Map shows areas of samples collection



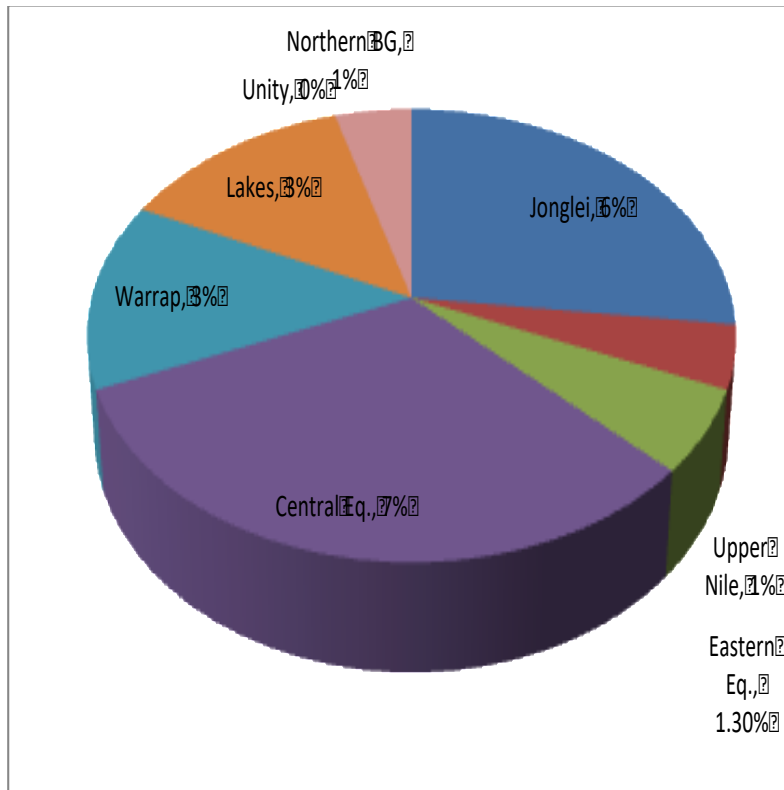
CBPP



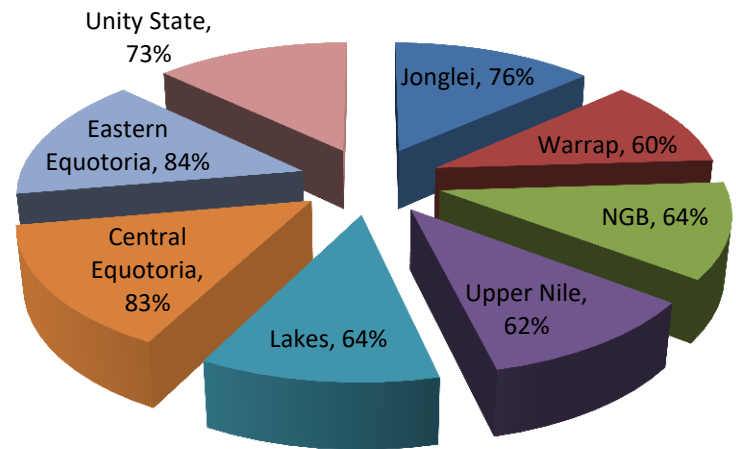
FMD



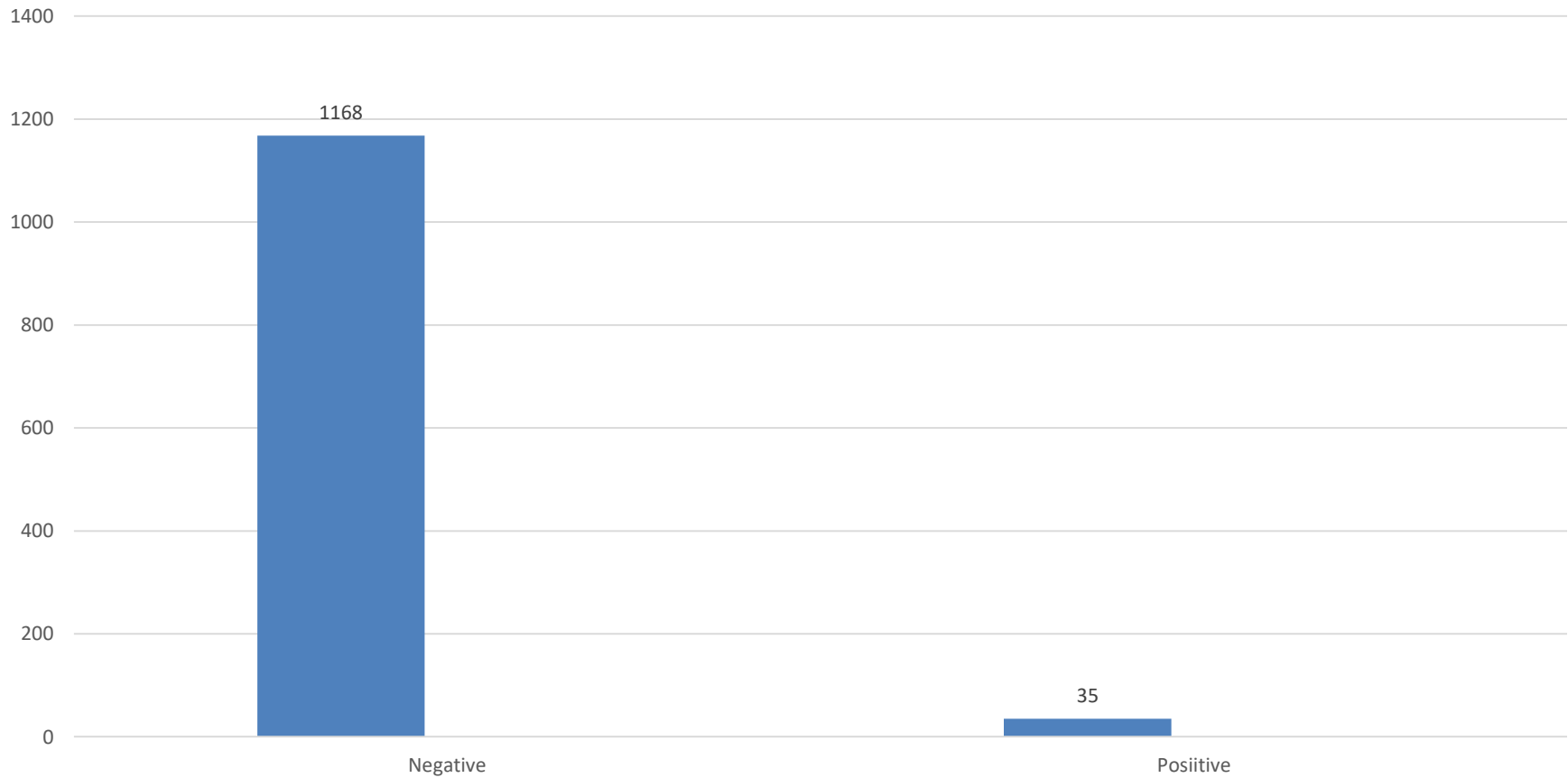
RVF



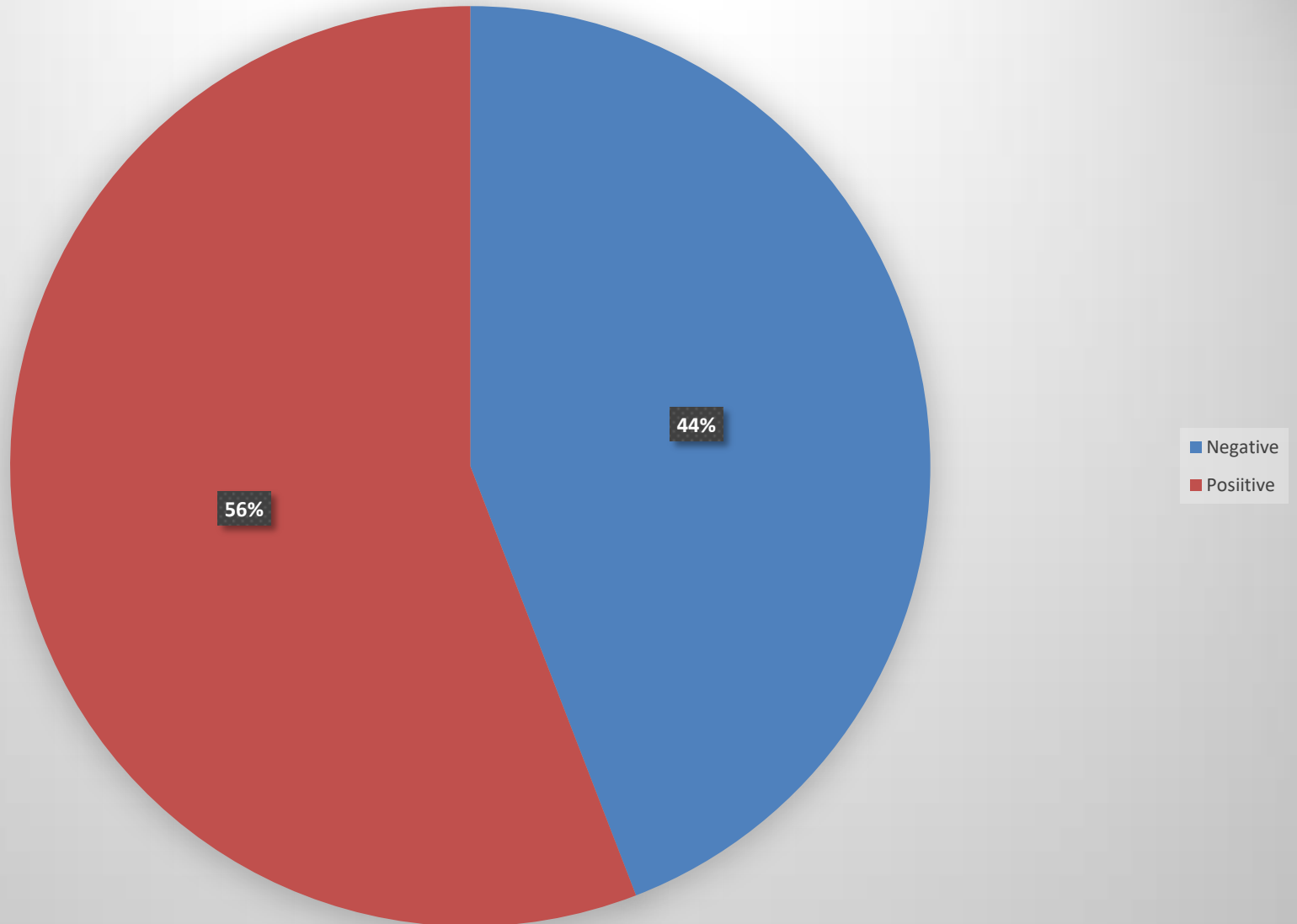
PPR



RVF overall sero-prevalence

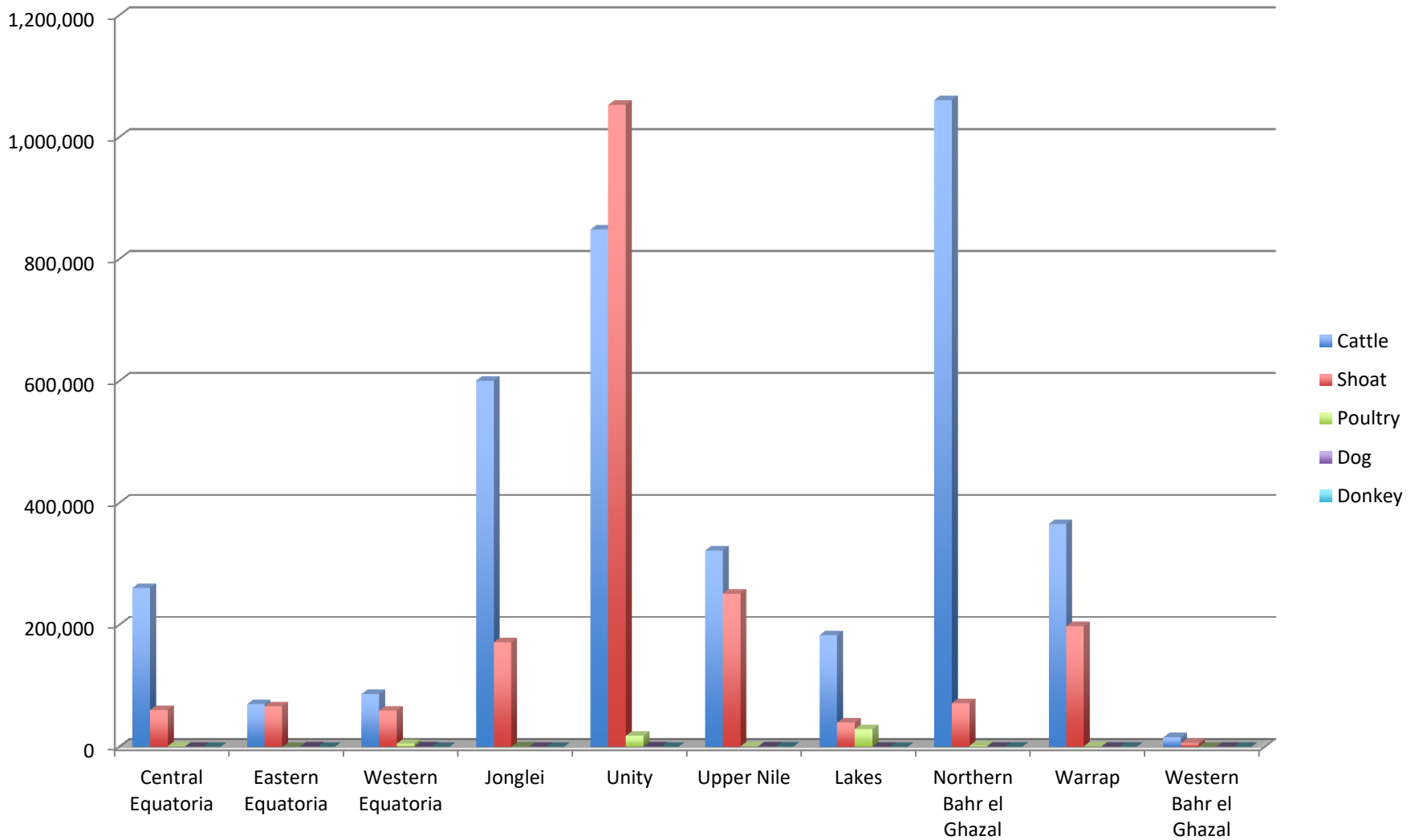


FMD overall sero-prevalence

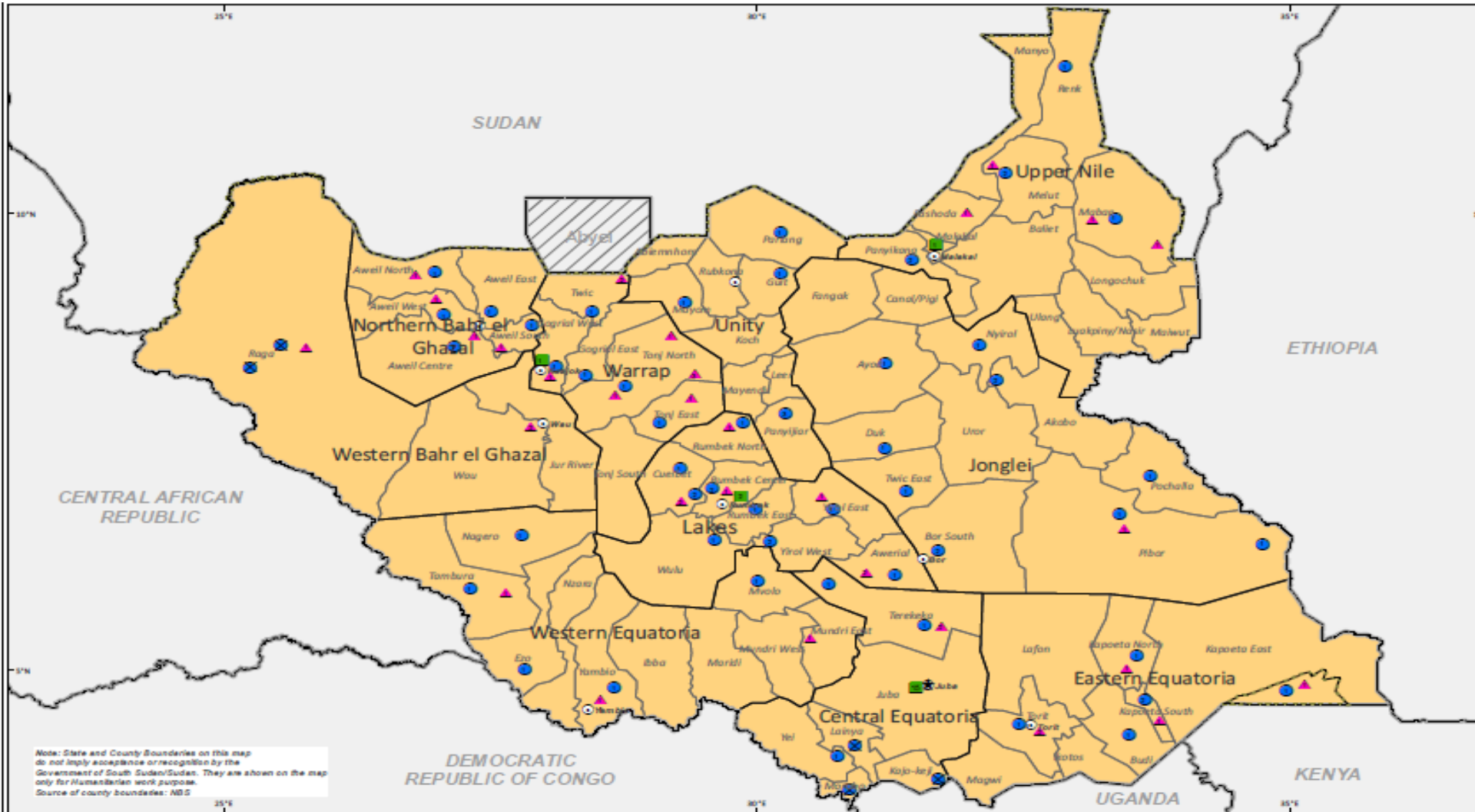


Vaccination

State	Cattle	Shoat	Poultry	Dog	Donkey
Central Equatoria	260,575	60,450	1,076	64	0
Eastern Equatoria	69,730	65,959	0	236	0
Western Equatoria	86,440	59,380	5,048	343	0
Jonglei	600,490	171,186	194	46	0
Unity	848,734	1,053,093	17,861	465	0
Upper Nile	321,805	251,504	596	267	113
Lakes	183,282	39,853	29,002	15	0
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,060,854	71,444	1,830	51	46
Warrap	365,524	197,763	991	80	48
Western Bahr el Ghazal	15,525	6,256	0	80	0
Grand Total	3,812,959	1,976,888	56,598	1,647	207



Cold chain distribution



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: NDS



- SDD Refrigerator
- X Looted SDD Refrigerator
- ▲ Solar Refrigerator
- Electric Refrigerator

- ★ National Capital
- ⊙ State Capitals
- * Number in the symbol depicts number of Refrigerators

- International Boundary
- State Boundary
- County Boundary
- Undefined *
- ▨ Abyei Area **

* Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.
** Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
Data Source: NDS, OCHA, FAO



Date Created: April 2018
ES_COLD_CHAIN_A3
Proj: Data: Design/Int: WDR/ES
The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations/FAO. Some may date not verified, use at your own risk.

FMD socio-economic impact study

- The aim of this study was to estimate the socio-economic impact of Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) on individual pastoralists and economy of south Sudan

Findings of the study

- In herds which implemented vaccinations against FMD, the estimated level of net benefit was **USD 1,318** per year.
- But in cattle herds that did not vaccinate, the estimated loss was approximately **USD 1,437** per year.

Findings of the study

- The estimated national impact of FMD on south Sudan's economy was **USD 164 million** per year
- The strategy with minimal costs for FMD control in the pastoral systems, the estimated total cost to the nation would only be **USD 14.4 million** per year.

Challenges for FMD strategy implementation

- Social and cultural beliefs and the value society have attached to livestock may hamper any disease control effort.
- Inadequate Veterinary services delivery system

Activities to strengthen the veterinary services

Critical competencies relevant to PCP-FMD Stage 1	Score required	Current score (OIE evaluation or self-evaluation)	Comments (if any)
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	3	4	
I.3. Continuing education	3	3	
I.6.B. External coordination	3	4	
II.3 Risk analysis	3	2	
III.1 Communications			
III.2 Consultation with stakeholders	3	3	
IV.1 Preparation of	3	3	

Synergies to control other TADs

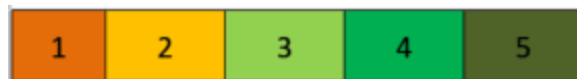
FMD Activity	Control other diseases
Awareness & training on FMD control	Awareness raising & improve capacity of veterinary services providers to a control other diseases
Refresher training on sample collection and handling.	Improved capacity of national and local institutions to effectively control other diseases in South Sudan
Training of enumerators to carry out household survey (impact assessment)	Improve capacity of surveillance of to effectively
Provide technical support to the Epidemiological and lab-Units	Improve effectiveness of Veterinary services to control other TADS
National consultative meetings with stakeholders	
Training on sample and epidemiology data collect	Improve capacity of national surveillance to effectively control other TADS.

Gaps and request for support

GAPS	Support Needed
Inadequate qualified human resources in disease surveillance and control	Building capacity of animal health services providers in surveillance, laboratory and disease control.
Lack of supportive policies, legislations and laws in diseases surveillance and control	support in development of policy ,strategic plan and regulations.
Inadequate surveillance and laboratory Equipment, laboratory Kits and reagents	Support in provision of required surveillance GIS, surveillance and laboratory Equipment, laboratory Kits and reagents.
Lack of public awareness on importance of FMD and other TADs	Conduct awareness creation campaigns on FMD and other TADS.

Provisional PCP-FMD Roadmap for {South Sudan} 2017-2025

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimation in 2012	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5
Estimation in 2017	2													



The way forward

- Efficient strategy for control of FMD required
- strong political will,
- effective national veterinary services,
- williness of private sector to facilitate and systematic mass vaccination campaigns of the susceptible herds.



Thank you!