

**CONSULTATION TO ADVISE SUDAN PEACE FUND
SUPPORT ON COMMUNITY-BASED ANIMAL HEALTH
PROGRAMMING IN SUPPORT OF PEACE BUILDING**

Location

Northern Bahr El Ghazal, West Kordofan and South Darfur

Target Population

Dinka, Missiriya and Rezeigat (DMR)

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Sudan Peace Fund

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About this document

This document is an output from a programme funded by the USAID/PACT Sudan Peace Fund. The views expressed are not necessarily those of AU/IBAR or USAID.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACAD	Abyei Community Action for Development
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ACWA	Aweil Community Welfare Association
AHAs	Animal Health Auxiliaries
AHITIs	Animal Health and Industry Training Institutes
APC	Abyei Peace Committee
AU-IBAR	Africa Union/Inter-African Bureau on Animal Resources
BEG	Bahr El Ghazal
BYDA	Bahr el Ghazal Youth Development Association
CAH	Community Animal Health
CAHC	Community Animal Healthcare
CAHWs	Community-based Animal Health Workers
CAPE	Community-based Animal health and Participatory Epidemiology
CBOs	Community-based Organizations
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DMR	Dinka, Missiriya and Rezeigat
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GoS	Government of Sudan (Northern side)
HCOG	High Conference Organizing Committee
IAS	International Aid Sweden
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
MR	Missiriya and Rezeigat
MRTC	Maasai Rural Training Centre, Isinya Kenya
MSF-F /B	Medecins Sans Frontieres –France/Belgium
NCD	Newcastle Disease
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSCC	New Sudan Council of Churches
OLS	Operation Lifeline Sudan
Oxfam GB	Oxfam Great Britain
PACE	Pan African Programme for the control of epizootics
PC	Peace Committee
PHC	Primary Health Care
PPR	Pestis des Petits Ruminantes
SCF UK/S	Save the Children Fund – United Kingdom and Sweden
SPF	Sudan Peace Fund
SPLA	Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement
SRRC	Sudan relief and rehabilitation commission
SSARP	South Sudan Agricultural Revitalization Programme
SUPRAID	Sudan Production Aid
TEAR Fund	The Evangelical Alliance Relief Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development programme
UNICEF	United Nations
USAID	United States AID
VCC	Veterinary Coordination Committee
VSF-B	Veterinaries Sans Frontieres - Belgium
VSF-Ch	Veterinaries Sans Frontieres - Suisse
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The southern Sudan region is divided into three regions, Equatoria to the South, Upper Nile to the North East and Bahr el Ghazal to the Northwest. The physical border with the Northern Government of Sudan (GoS) controlled area is River Kirr, though the actual boundary is North of the river. River Kirr serves as a key source of permanent water. The land is generally flat, lying at an altitude of less than 500m above sea level. As a result, the area is swampy and prone to seasonal flooding.

The study focused on the border Counties of Northern Bar El Ghazal (Counties of Aweil East and North and Abyei), and other adjoining counties such as Twic. The target communities are the Dinka (Living south of the Kirr River) and the Missiriya and Reizegat (MR), who are seasonal migrants from West Kordofan and South Darfur respectively, often referred to as Arab nomads. The Dinka are agropastoralists while the Arab nomads are traditionally pastoralists. The objective of the study was to advise Sudan Peace Fund (SPF) on community-based animal health programming in support of Peace. This would be achieved by consulting with key stakeholders in the three frontier counties of northern Bahr el Ghazal, with respect to determining the following:

- a. existing dynamics of livestock competition and cooperation;
- b. the community capacity to address key identified issues related to the animal health and seasonal movements;
- c. structural and institutional capacities to support community based responses to animal health and movement issues;
- d. potential expansion of cross border cooperation;
- e. linkages of animal health issues to broader inter-community peace building, reconciliation and recovery processes
- f. entry points for SPF and other actors to support the DMR communities over the short, medium and long term period

A historical, political and military truce between the Government of Sudan and the Rebel movement of SPLA/SPLM was arrived at in Nairobi on the 5th of June 2004 after 21 years of war. This has been a culmination of local and National level peace negotiations. The local level initiatives involved grassroot elders, tribal chiefs, opinion leaders and other community leaders from the North and southern Sudan.

The Sudan Peace fund (SPF), in a bid to address the conflict issue, started a grassroot mediation process among the Dinka, Missiriya and Reizegat (DMR) communities and the Kirr cluster region. This took the form of dialogue meetings held in neutral grounds outside and inside southern Sudan. It is out of these conferences that wider issues related to conflicts affecting the communities were identified. Among these were animal health, seasonal movements and the need for co-operation.

Key findings from this study

1. The three communities cooperate to; ensure access to pastures, water and saltlicks in the *Toics* during the drought season, enhance livestock marketing and trade and control livestock disease and management frameworks for pasture and movement control.
2. The community capacity to address key identified issues affecting them is limited to traditional systems of disease control and existence of peace committees, which facilitate enforcement and implementation of such strategies.
3. There are a limited number of development actors in animal health in the cluster. The only active development actor in animal health is VSF-Suisse

4. There is a potential to expand cross border co-operation due to the new optimism with the signing of the peace pact.
5. A strong relationship exists between animal health and peace building as the common denominator in the two is centered around livestock
6. The community expectations of SPF are high and there is a general readiness for development-based interventions to address food security and infrastructural development.
7. There is a clear entry point for SPF to support the DMR communities, as long as they focus on AH-based joint activities that will foster and increase the interrelationships between the two communities and thus reduce conflicts.

Recommendations:

1. There is an urgent need to obtain a better understanding of the communities in the Northern border area through conducting a similar study. This would help gain a more balanced perspective and ensure suggested recommendations are appropriate and sensitive to the needs of the different communities. This should be completed before the upcoming grass roots peace conference.
2. SPF should address the identified gaps in AH service delivery (see activity implementation table (6.0)). To implement activities it will be essential to establish an operational base in a centralized location such as Agok to serve both the southern and northern border Counties. This should preferably happen before the upcoming grass roots peace conference as a sign of SPFs commitment to working in the area.
3. SPF should take the lead role in strengthening partnerships, co-ordination and co-operation among the local and international NGOS (VSF-Suisse) operating in the area to ensure effective implementation of all aspects of the suggested animal health programme. This is a continuous process that should start immediately.
4. Facilitate the creation of an information sharing platform to harmonise community expectations of SPF activities in the area and SPFs actual capacity to meet the communities expectations. This will enhance sensitivity and accountability to the community. This can be an agenda in the upcoming conference.
5. SPF should develop strategies to facilitate resettlement of internally displaced persons for smoother integration with the rest of the communities, thus avoiding new conflict dimensions that would impede the on-going cross-border co-operation. This should be done continuously.

1. INTRODUCTION

The southern Sudan region is divided into three regions, Equatoria to the south, Upper Nile to the north East and Bahr El Ghazal (BEG) to the Northwest. The physical border with the northern Government of Sudan (GOS) controlled area is the River Kirr, though the actual boundary is North of the river. River Kirr serves as a key source of permanent water and a fishing resource to the Dinka community. The land is generally flat, lying at an altitude of less than 500m above sea level. As a result, the area is swampy and prone to seasonal flooding.

The Barh El Ghazal (BEG) area has one rainy season from May to September and a long dry period from November to April. Most of the area is inaccessible by road during the rainy season due to floods. The soil type in the swampy areas is black cotton soil. During the dry season, livestock move South of the Kirr River to the swampy areas of the Twic, located in Dinkaland.

The study focused on the border Counties of Northern Bar El Ghazal (Counties of Aweil East and North and Abyei), and other adjoining counties such as Twic. The target communities are the Dinka (Living south of the Kirr River) and the Missiriya and Reizegat (MR), who are seasonal migrants from West Kordofan and South Darfur respectively, often referred to as Arab nomads. The Dinka are agropastoralists while the Arab nomads are traditionally pastoralists. The objective of the study was to advise Sudan Peace Fund (SPF) support for community-based animal health programming in support of Peace.

The area studied is under the control of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation movement (SPLM) and the Sudanese peoples Liberation Army (SPLA). Each County is divided into a number of *Payams*, which are further divided into cattle camps.

The Dinka and MR have traditionally engaged in conflicts revolving around livestock issues – grazing lands, routes for movement and claims of land ownership, access to water and mineral licks. Previously peaceful negotiations for grazing were relatively effective and conducted by the elders and chiefs using traditional mechanisms. Peace deteriorated in the southern Sudan when the SPLA/SPLM took arms, as rebels in 1983, in what later became the second liberation, seeking to emancipate themselves from the northern government. Generally the Dinka have greater sympathy for the cause of the SPLA/SPLM while the Missiriya and Reizegat have been aligned more with the GoS and their militias. The three tribes live along the borderline, which is a sensitive and contentious land. After discovery of oil reserves in Abyei and Bentiu, the Dinka were pushed southwards and in the process loosing land traditionally considered to belong to the Dinka.

The three communities over the last three years (Since 2001) have now decided to live in relative peace through the interventions at national level peace negotiation processes and local efforts of the peace committees who use traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.

The conflict situation has affected the establishment of animal health programmes in the area. Currently drugs for treatment and control of livestock diseases are available through NGO systems in certain areas, while others like Aweil North have no access to animal drugs. Attempts at livestock health interventions are only done through extension and awareness raising in the absence of a sustainable drug supply system.

The Sudan Peace Fund (SPF), in a bid to address the conflict issue, started a grassroots mediation process among the DMR communities and the Kirr cluster region. This has taken the form of dialogue meetings held in neutral grounds inside and outside southern Sudan. It is out of these conferences that wider issues related to conflicts affecting the communities were identified. Among these are animal health, seasonal movements and the need for co-operation.



Rampant Environmental damage as more returnees and abductees resettle

1.1 Study Objectives

According to the TOR (Annex I), this study aimed at providing information on key identified aspects in animal health and seasonal movements among the DMR communities of northern BEG, with an objective of clearly documenting justifiable entry points for animal health programming that will contribute in peace building efforts already taking place in the region. The findings and recommendations from this study were to advise SPF and other actors in the region, on community based animal health programming in support of peace building.

The study areas were the border counties of Aweil North, Aweil East and Abyei (on the Bahr el Ghazal side) and the Provinces of Ed Daien and Abyei (GOS) to the north. However, the northern counties on the GoS side were not visited due to lack of available funds from AU-IBAR and could not be accessed from the south due to travel restrictions. Limited information was sourced as most actors do not have Nairobi offices but are based in Khartoum.

The inability to visit the northern areas controlled by the GoS is a limitation to the study. Due to this constraint it must be understood the key findings and recommendations may not represent the views and opinions of the communities in the northern areas and the recommendations may be inappropriate and/or lack sensitivity to their needs and expectations.

The investigations were on animal health, seasonal movements, dynamics of livestock competition and cooperation, local community capacities to deal with issues that affect their lives, external structural and institutional capacities to support the communities and identification of linkages on how animal health programmes can be used in propagating peace initiatives. The study also investigated wider aspects of the potential for cross-border cooperation and harmonization. It also looked at aspects of community expectations and leverage points and leadership for SPF engagement.

1.2 Methodology

A desk study was done to review similar contextual work being done elsewhere with a view to finding what can be shared or replicated in the situation of southern Sudan. The main areas focused on included the operations of the community animal healthcare (CAHC) programmes, the question of drug supply systems and the familiarization with the study areas and the people.

The review attempted to glean information on the organizations operating in the northern side (GoS controlled) and the activities and programmes undertaken, particularly to enhance synergy and greater harmonization along the border.

Various categories of stakeholders were interviewed during the field visit to northern Bahr El Ghazal and at the various stopovers at Rumbek, Lokichoggio and in Nairobi. The categories included:

- Community members – chiefs, traders, livestock owners, peace committee members and officials, either in groups or as individuals.
- Animal health assistants – community-based animal health workers (CAHWs), Animal health Auxiliaries (AHAs) and stock persons.
- Representatives of organizations in the areas dealing with animal health issues
- Representative organizations in Nairobi, Lokichoggio and Rumbek

Focus group discussions were a most resourceful method in obtaining information on the general opinion of the community members and also to verify information obtained from individual interviews. The groups varied in size from 3 to 10 per session often with many uninvited contributors in and out of the meeting. Focus group discussions targeted community members and opinion leaders and at times employees or representatives of organizations dealing with CAHC. The discussions took 20 – 45 minutes depending on participation level and willingness to extend the subject matter beyond the guideline questions.

Field observation brought out the realities of socio-economic dynamics of communities, their relation to one another and provided an approximation of possible joint activities that could be undertaken jointly by the communities to enhance their peace. The observations were often done during normal community activities such the celebrations during SPLM day on 16th May 2004.

Questionnaires were administered to CAHWs, SRRC Vet coordinators and NGO workers and used in sampling and cross checking information from other sources, while check lists were very important during the interviews with community members and organizations either as groups or individuals.

2. PRESENT CONFLICT SITUATION

A historical political and military truce between the Government of Sudan and the Rebel movement of SPLA/SPLM was arrived at in Nairobi on the 5th of June 2004 after 21 years of war. This has been a culmination of local and national level peace negotiations. The local level initiatives involved grassroots elders, tribal chiefs, opinion leaders and other community leaders from the north and southern Sudan. The two negotiation levels have worked in consultation evidenced by the support for the peace pact even at the grassroots level. According to the peace deal, after six years of a joint government, southern Sudan will have a referendum to determine whether to become independent from GoS or cessation.

The GoS recruited the Missiriya to fight the Dinka through the Murahaleen especially when oil was discovered in Abyei and Bentiu in 1970. These were originally part of Dinka land but the Dinka were forcefully pushed out to give way for oil exploitation. The GoS and external investors mainly from China are presently exploiting the oil. Local people do not necessarily know the value of the oil but their day-to-day livelihoods have been threatened by years of insecurity and displacement. This displacement further soured the relations between these two communities despite the need for mutual interaction to allow the Missiriya and Reizegat cattle to access pasture in the Dinkaland. Due to this need, the Missiriya in 2001 initiated dialogue through the traditional systems of negotiation with their neighbours through the Peace committees (PCs) for peaceful co-existence and unity.



A Peace Committee meeting as 'Judiciary' in arbitration at Anet Market, Abyei County

The PCs are active in conflict resolution and they meet once to twice monthly or more if necessary. The current role of the PCs is to:

- Resolve intercommunity problems that arise from both sides.
- Follow up the peace process between the DMR communities.
- Punish errant community members
- Control and regulate livestock movements

2.1 Key Observations

- Communities are continuously educated on negotiation skills and principles and also informed on the articles/issues being brokered for in the dialogue for peace meetings.
- Mechanisms similar to traditional conflict resolution approaches have been adopted by SPF to broker for peace at the grassroots level e.g. Addis Ababa and Machakos dialogue meetings
- There is seriousness and participation in the peace process indicated by the community agreement and support of the peace process

- The communities are presently in a transition, evidenced by the movement of people from the north to the south for settlement purposes - moving from Abyei (GoS controlled side) to Abyei (SPLM controlled side) of the south and other counties.
- Contentious issues are given prominence in community feedback discussion e.g. status of Abyei county that has been in the middle of controversy due to presence of oil reserves, Sharia laws and the constitution should be reviewed to cover all Sudanese people and to make it relevant to their new situation.



Crossing River Kirr at Guk Mabil from and to Abyei town

- The community is taking responsibility and are ready to move to other development issues e.g. education sector (building of schools), shelter (improved building materials) and food security issues.

3.0 MAIN FINDINGS

3.1 Livestock and Livestock Movements

The type of livestock kept in this cluster is indigenous species with specific phenotypic identities to the tribes that own them. The Dinka cattle are generally multicoloured with prominent long horns. The Missirya cattle are reddish brown in colour and often hornless. The Reizegat cattle are reddish brown, large and tall with short horns. Some community members feel that one way of reducing animosity between the communities is by crossbreeding all the DMR cattle to produce an animal without a tribal identity.

The type of livestock production system practices is pure pastoralism for the MRs with the Dinkas practicing climatic seasonal crop farming and nomadism. A traditional pasture management system exists among the Dinka. Livestock are moved further south to the Dinka Twic clans grazing areas in Tooc and Alal Kau (West and middle Twic) during the rainy season when crop planting is taking place in the north and the swampy toic areas are flooded and inaccessible. The Toics *or wetlands* are grasslands along the River Lol. The Dinka Twic receive animals from the Aweils, Missiriya, Dinka Ngok (Abyei and Gogrial). They also used to receive cattle from South Darfur from the Reizegat community a long time ago. The livestock return north after the harvest.

The Dinka traditionally have also designated certain areas for livestock movement routes for the Misirya and Reizegat to access the *Toics* during the dry season. The two communities therefore meet at the *Toics* during the dry season when the grazing areas are accessible. According to the new peace pact, the SPLM/SPLA are responsible for security of Missiriya livestock South of Kiir River. The livestock movement routes are also determined by tsetse infestation along the river Kirr.

The Dinka only allow their neighbours the MRs to come to their grazing lands after the crops have been harvested. Movement of livestock has been a potential source of conflicts between the agro-pastoralists and pastoralists. Sometimes conflicts occur because the Arab cattle are believed to bring along with them diseases such as Blackquarter and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) (*Apuot*). The Dinkas on the other hand want to move their livestock to the North to access livestock markets.

Limited access to distant watering points are major problems encountered by livestock keepers. In some cases, the Reizegat animals have to stay up to 3 days without water due to distance between pastures.



The Dinka' Luek' - giant huts for livestock shelter during the cold months

The Arab peace committees request for permission to use the Dinka grazing lands through their local chief to their counterparts in the Dinka areas. The peace committees manage pastures in a traditional manner. The PCs also negotiate for compensation for damages or injuries to both humans and livestock. For example as it happened in Abyei early last year – following a raid where one Dinka was killed and livestock and firearms stolen, the PCs fined the Missiriya a total of 41 cattle and all the stolen guns and livestock, were returned.

Common Livestock Problems during livestock movements:

- Wild animals such as hyenas preying on animals and possibly transmitting diseases to livestock
- The spread and treatment of livestock diseases such as Black quarter, FMD, PPR, Trypanosomosis, CBPP, CCPP, worms, mange etc.
- Poor access to markets as a result of under developed marketing routes and distances between the peace markets now available
- Theft is also common at night in the cattle camps.

3.2 Livestock Marketing

Livestock markets in the south are fairly well developed especially around Tonj and Rumbek. The market outlets are the Democratic Republic of Congo and Northern Uganda and some parts of Kenya. However, the three Counties under study do not have access to these markets. Only a very minor and obscure route exists for linkage with major livestock marketing routes further south (Allan King et al 2004).

Peace markets, a strategy that was developed to increase interaction and harmony through trade, play an active role in local trade of livestock and livestock products. The markets mainly dominated by Arabs have a variety of domestic goods and services. Arabs sell-sugar, soap, flour, spices, oil, salt, transport hire of horse/donkey carts while Dinka sell – fish, sorghum, sesame, groundnuts, cattle, gum Arabic/Sudan, dry fish, dry okra, dry skins and provision of casual labour.

There is a strong spirit for cooperation in trade among the communities as livestock change hands in the markets. The markets are strategically located along the border counties of Aweil East, Aweil North Abyei and Twic e.g. Warawar and Abin Dau.

The market infrastructure is poorly developed. The marketing routes have no water and facilities such as holding grounds and animal health facilities such as dips for disease control. The only economical mode of transporting livestock is by trekking, which at times takes 4 to 5 days. The livestock traders and keepers have no access to market information due to the poorly developed infrastructure.

There are no established market institutions in northern BEG, but only small informal groups of individuals. There are problems of cash flow and currency constraints. The Sudanese pound is not recognized as legal tender in the GoS controlled areas and therefore as compared to the Dinar, is unstable. The Sudanese pound is only used in Rumbek and Cueibet. The short supply of dinars impacts negatively on trade.

Livestock markets in BEG

In the southern part of BEG, Oxfam supports livestock marketing and trade. It has constructed an auction yard at Rumbek and is monitoring trade in livestock. An average of 50 animals exchange hands daily at the market depending on the season and needs of the community. The animals are trekked to Uganda. Rumbek has become a real business hub for service provision. Animals from the Tonj areas come through Rumbek.

There is a plan in place to improve market facilities such as watering points, holding

grounds, security and health certification as part of clinical services for animals en route to markets throughout Bahr El Ghazal. A hides and skins drying yard has been established at Rumbek meant for the export market to Uganda. It is operated by veterinarian supervisors through the Rumbek Livestock Development Organization.

They have a future plan for local processing and development of a local cottage industry to be funded by USAID under the southern Sudan Agricultural Revitalization Programme (SSARP) through the secretariat of Agriculture and animal resources SPLM/SPLA. The secretariat has a component of agribusiness giving training on local cottage processing of agricultural and livestock products. Linkage to this for Northern BEG could give a great incentive to further development of markets.

Source: Oxfam Rumbek

3.3 AH Service Delivery

There are different cadres of Animal Health service providers, based on the level of exposure and training in AH issues.

1. Stock persons
2. Animal Health Auxiliaries
3. Community-based Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)
4. Community-based Meat inspectors

A summary of characteristics of different AH service providers

Item	CAHW	AHA	Stock person
Area of operation	Cattle camp	Payam	Regional or County
Designation	CAHW	Vet supervisor	Vet Co-ordinator
Level of training	CAHW-2 weeks	4 months	9 months
Selection	Community	-	-
Where trained	Local Centers	SAHATI	SAHATI
Who does the training	Vets	Vets	Vets
Level of education	Illiterate or semi-literate	Primary 6 and above	Primary 6 and above

NB:

1. Some CAHWs are given an extra one-week training in meat inspection to become meat inspectors. They are trained in detection of major macro lesions or changes in meat due to certain important diseases.
2. AHAs can graduate into stock persons after an additional 5 months training

Southern Sudan Animal Health Auxiliary Training Institute (SAHATI)

The Institute was started in 1996, to provide animal health training for the supervisors of CAHWs. It was a follow up to the OLS Livestock programme started by UNICEF and established an year later by VSF - B animal health programme. It is located in BEG although it serves the whole of southern Sudan. The institute is used by all training agencies in southern Sudan.

SAHATI is currently being upgrading into a livestock-training centre through a USAID grant under southern Sudan Agricultural Revitalization Programme (SSARP). As a result, SAHATI will become a department within the bigger centre. The livestock centre is to be managed as a parastatal body under the secretariat of Agriculture and animal resources and to be governed by a board of directors. VSF – B is in the process of handing over the operations of the centre to the indigenous managing team.

The consortium of NGOs under SSARP are

- Catholic Relief Services (CRS) – team leader and key player in crop and agricultural technologies
- VSF Belgium – Animal health component
- Winrock International – Forestry, fisheries and Wildlife
- SUPRAID – Deals with all sectors above

The center will have an Agribusiness training component to provide for livestock-based agribusiness skills such as marketing, product handling etc.

Source: Interview with Oxfam Rumbek

All the animal health service providers training are sponsored by NGOs such as VSF Suisse and Accord (wound up activities in December 2003) after which they are provided with accreditation certificates.

Marialu training center was started by VSF Belgium on a request from UNICEF to provide Animal Health training for the supervisors of CAHWs as a follow-up to OLS livestock Programme. The Marialu institute has now been taken over by SPLM under the secretariat of Agriculture and animal resources and is to be renamed Marialu Livestock training centre A number of local Sudanese also prefer to study in Kenya e.g. at Isinya Maasai Rural Training Centre (MRTC) for acquisition of better skills and more recognized qualifications. Others have been trained in the Animal Health Technical and Industry Institutes (AHITI) or BARAKA Agricultural College in Molo.

The table below indicates the number of animal health service providers in the cluster

County	CAHWs	S/P	AHA
Abyei	25	0	2
Aweil North	17	1	2
Aweil West	21	3	1
Aweil East	36	1	4

3.4 Drug Supply

Drugs have for a long time been supplied to southern Sudan mainly under emergency programmes by NGOs. The drugs and vaccines were either supplied free or under heavy subsidy. As the peace process was taking effect, NGOs started changing the approach towards community development principles. As a result the concept of privatization and cost recovery was introduced mainly as an exit strategy of NGOs.

Some community members apply their own indigenous knowledge in using traditional remedies e.g. bark of trees, roots, seeds, leaves, and stock of particular plants or natural materials in the area. Local experts give the advice on the herb to use but majority of those interviewed showed that they do not trust these local treatments when compared to modern veterinary drugs. They say that modern drugs are more effective and reliable when used in the treatment of livestock. During the seasonal livestock movements there are a lack of drugs for livestock treatment along routes.

Drug supply routes

There are only three options of getting drugs to the area:

Through Uganda

This is only possible through the road network, which unfortunately is poorly developed and becomes inaccessible during the rainy season from May to September. World Food

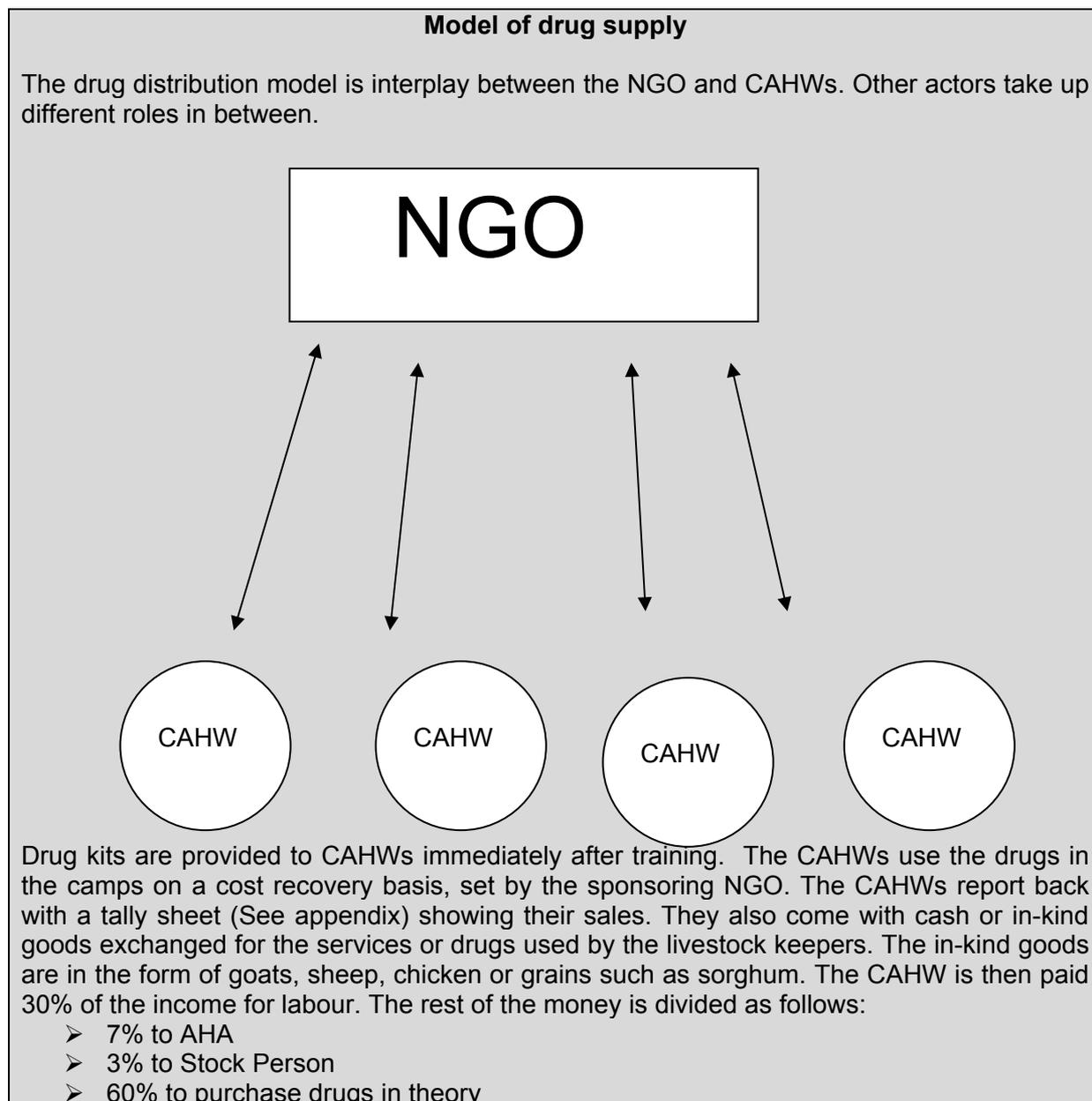
Programme is currently improving the road network connecting Northern Uganda to south Sudan.

From Northern Sudan

There is absence of free trade between northern and southern Sudan. As a result, drugs have to be smuggled from the north to south and therefore the route cannot be relied upon for drug supply.

From Kenya

The drugs are flown from Lokichoggio in northern Kenya particularly by the NGOs operating under OLS.



Challenges facing drug supply system to the cluster:

1. Drugs supply is purely in the hands and control of NGOs with very little participation by the community.
2. It is not accurate to describe the existing system as cost recovery, as the money generated is not used to buy new stock of drugs.

3. The present model of NGO drug supply is not sustainable and NGOs have to inject new funding to keep the system running. As collecting the money for the drugs has not been completely successful. The drugs are sold at 165% of the cost price to cover all additional costs (logistics, transport and salaries for the CAHWs).
4. The community capacity to manage cost recovery process is lacking as the NGO is solely in charge of all the operations
5. Accessibility of the drugs to the poor is not assured

To increase community participation and control in the drug supply system, Veterinary Coordination Committees (VCC) were established earlier through the work of UNICEF/OLS. The VCCs were composed of the executive chief, Payam administrator, vet supervisor, women group representative, cattle camp elder or leader, veterinary coordinator and a trade Union representative. The VCCs used to collect the money from the CAHWs but did not account to the community or the facilitating authorities – NGOs of SRRC. The cost recovery therefore collapsed due to a variety of reasons; poor planning, limited community capacity, limited accountability to the community, drugs were provided on credit but the money was never collected, poor management and at times corruption.

Experiences in Developing a sustainable drug supply system through cost recovery by VSF Suisse

VSF Suisse operate in Aweil East, Abyei and Twic Counties. They are involved in vaccination programmes and training of CAHWs and provision of starter kits. In a bid to introduce cost recovery measures, the VCCs were established to collect and manage drug sale financial returns by CAHWs. The system however collapsed due to corruption and lack of transparency by the VCC. The community requested VSF – Suisse to repossess the management of the cost recovery. The NGO is now undertaking both the procurement and the management of the cost recovery funds.

The VCC now collects the money from drug sales, and VSF-Suisse banks the money in Kenya. The NGO is accountable to the community on the status of their finances. Receipts are provided to the community. The community can access the finances when there is a livestock related need not funded by the NGO. The process may have challenges on how to apportion the money for development activities in the different areas.

CAHW KIT

The kit provided after the trainings contains drugs for animal diseases, mosquito net, Blankets, Rain coat, G/boots, overalls and tyre sandals.

The drug kit contain – Oxytetracycline 10% x 10 bottles x 100ml

- Ethidium – 1 tin
- Ivermectin – 2 bottles x 50ml
- Pink eye powder
- Albendazole 10% 2 x 5litre
- Tick grease
- Healing oil
- Louse powder
- Furaprol (for Poultry)
- Wound spray

Main achievements in CAHC through the NGO so far are:

1. Through vaccinations – control of major cattle diseases such as Rinderpest
2. Training of CAHWs – 47 in all from 2 counties of Aweil North and West
3. Community awareness on cost recovery
4. A proposal has been forwarded to FAO from Aweil North and West, for training CAHWs and conducting refreshers to old ones.

They are currently investigating the concept and viability of a private pharmacy to be

owned and managed by locals in Turalei with a view to replicating the same in other underserved areas.

Source: Interview with Dr. D. Machuchu, VSF Ch, Malual Kon

Private Vet Model of drug supply

This appears to be the future plan of all the major actors (Community, NGOs and private entrepreneurs). NGOs have been exposing communities to payments of drugs and services (Sales of drugs at 165% of cost price). On the other hand, little has been tried in terms of assessing the viability of such an undertaking. According to a study done by VSF Suisse in Turalei, the cattle owners do appreciate and are willing to pay for animal health services at least for 20% of total herd size found to have market and cultural value (VSF-Suisse 2004).

The private vet model is still in a trial phase and its success will depend on many variable factors present now and in the future. It may not be feasible or sensible to privatize all the veterinary services such as vaccinations and professional services are still largely subsidized or free. Credit schemes will have to be designed with capacity building components through trainings in business development and then setting up local institutions to manage credit schemes.

The drugs found to have great marketability are mainly trypanocidals, antibiotics and dewormers. The sourcing of drugs for the pharmacies is a major issue for Northern BEG. According to the study, the pharmacy may have to be owned or managed by persons with lower skills and qualifications than a veterinarian. This is based on the expression of interests and the fact of having only few veterinarians in the area.

The success of this will largely depend on development of an appropriate support framework. The social dynamics could also change with the current resettlement of returnees and abductees. Cultural attitudes and value systems of the livestock keepers in this cluster may also prove to be a strong challenge.

3.5 Disease Control And Prevention Programmes

Livestock diseases are a major challenge to livestock production in this region. Disease prevalence is closely related to seasons and the migratory patterns of livestock. There are some diseases that are associated with the onset of the rains e.g. Anthrax and Blackquarter. Trypanosomosis is prevalent along the river Kirr, a factor that prevents access to pastureland along the river. Other diseases become more pronounced as a result of livestock concentration in the swampy grazing areas in the *Toics* e.g. FMD, CBPP, worm infections etc.

Some common livestock diseases in the cluster

<p>Cattle Hemorrhagic septicaemia Black-quarter CBPP Tick borne diseases FMD (Esp. during swampy areas grazing) Trypanosomosis</p> <p>Poultry New Castle Disease Coccidiosis (NB.10-15 chickens available per household)</p>	<p>Shoats Foot-rot in during rainy seasons PPR CCPP</p> <p>Different species Brucellosis in cattle and shoats Conjunctivitis in all species Mange in goats, camels and donkeys. Internal parasites in all species</p>
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Animal health service delivery is a major constraint in livestock production in this cluster. This has mainly been due to the prevailing conflict situation along the border counties and lack of infrastructure and necessary linkages to the rest of the country. There are no trained Veterinarians; the few that are available are currently working with development agencies operating in the area. Animal Health service delivery is provided by stock persons, AH auxiliaries, CAHWs, and cattle camp elders.

Routine project activities in animal health include:

- Provision of drugs and vaccines
- Maintenance of cold chain
- New and refresher trainings for CAHWS
- Funding of vet supervisors in Marialu and providing technical support on the ground
- Rinderpest surveillance
- Routine disease surveillance

Pastoralists have traditional systems of disease control that have been in use from time immemorial. These include traditional quarantine systems interpreted as isolation of sick animals; restriction of access to common grazing lands and water points, salt licks and livestock trekking routes. Such systems are still in existence, largely managed by the peace committees.

The modern efforts at disease control are the main interventions established by external actors through humanitarian assistance. Most NGOs are located in Aweil East at Malual Kon, an established center from which they travel to the communities and cattle camps. They have therefore established a cold chain system for keeping of vaccines and other relevant drugs.

Among the three counties, VSF-S has provided solar refrigerators located as follows:

- Malual Kon 3
- Turalei 2
- Akak 3

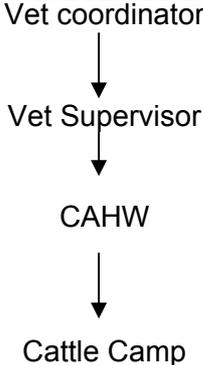
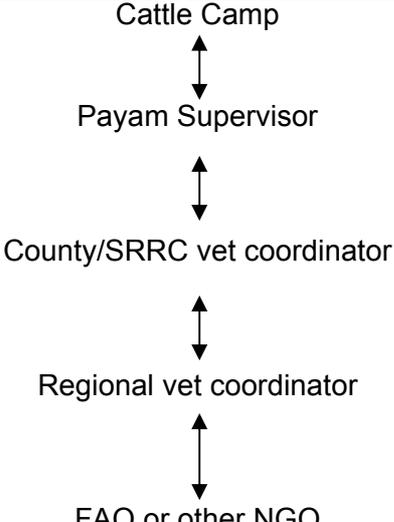
VSF Belgium co-ordinates procurement of all livestock vaccines in BEG in consultation with an FAO liaison officer. All NGOs make requests for vaccines to VSF-B. The vaccines are therefore procured in bulk. VSF – B also coordinates the national eradication strategy on Rinderpest. It targets to have Sudan certified Rinderpest free by 2010 as part of the PACE programme.

3.6 Reporting, Supervision And Disease Surveillance

Disease surveillance is done by FAO in conjunction with animal health workers and other development agencies. The NGOs share information with others through FAO especially for notifiable diseases. Samples are taken to Vet labs or UK for investigation and diagnosis. There is an operational disease reporting system in the cluster, developed by NGOs. The AHA fills Surveillance and monitoring forms with information provided by CAHWs on a monthly basis. The CAHWs are illiterate and therefore rely on mental records.

The information captured in the reports is on:

- Treatment and consultations done in the cattle camps
- Disease outbreaks and vaccination
- Community dialogue on various issues
- Cost recovery (cash or inkind exchange of materials)

Administrative and supervisory hierarchy of CAH system	Information flow and reporting system
 <pre> graph TD VC[Vet coordinator] --> VS[Vet Supervisor] VS --> CAHW[CAHW] CAHW --> CC[Cattle Camp] </pre>	 <pre> graph TD CC[Cattle Camp] <--> PS[Payam Supervisor] PS <--> CVC[County/SRRC vet coordinator] CVC <--> RVC[Regional vet coordinator] RVC <--> FAO[FAO or other NGO] </pre>

3.7 Institutions Dealing In CAHC In Beg

A number of organizations have operated programmes in animal health in this region previously. They include OLS/UNICEF, ACCORD and FAO. FAO still plays an important role in coordination and support particularly of the vaccination programmes against most endemic livestock diseases. Its presence in Tonj is very limited in terms of implementation work. They support the maintenance and technological requirements of the cold chain systems.

Summary of Institutions involved in CAHC in BEG

Name of organization	Area of operation	Major activities	Drug supply mode	Future plans if any
Oxfam GB	Rumbek and Cuiebet counties	Animal health – routine activities Training support at Marial Lou	By road from Uganda Air from Kenya	Privatization of drug supply – some already in place
VSF Suisse	Aweil East, Twic and Abyei counties	Animal health routine activities Training support at Marial Lou	By air from Nairobi	Privatization of drug supply – study done
VSF Belgium	Tonj and other areas in S. Sudan	Vaccines and Vaccinations Surveillance for PACE in N. BEG	Air from Nairobi	Handing over SAHATI to SPLA/SPLM secretariat
ACAD (Local NGO)	Abyei and Twic counties	Water Women's groups Conflict resolution	N/A	Issue of returnees Have written proposal on CAHC
FAO	Tonj at Thiet, limited field presence	Vaccination coordination	By air from Kenya	-
ACORD (Closed down Dec. 2003)	Aweil North and West	CAHW Programme	From Kenya by air	Depends on funding
SRRC	Everywhere	Local authority. Technical support	Do not source any drugs	Transform itself into a ministry after peace deal is signed

Summary

- Only VSF Suisse is currently working in the Kirr cluster region on animal health work.
- Closure of some of the agencies such as ACCORD implies strong financial support is required for continued work in such an area.

Other Institutions working in the cluster

Name of organization	Area of operation	Main activities
SUPRAID	Twic	Water
CWAC	Gos controlled Northern side	Abductees return
Save the children UK/Sweden	Aweil East	Returnees and Abductees
UNDP	Rumbek, Abyei	Returnees and abductees
BYDA-Local	Aweil East, Abyei, Twic	Water
ACWA-Local	Malual Kon- Aweil East	-
ICRC	Malual Kon- Aweil East	PHC
MSF France	Malual Kon- Aweil East	PHC
Diocese of Rumbek	Malual Kon- Aweil East	PHC
AMURT	Malual Kon	Education

IAS	Malual Kon- Aweil East	Water
Tear Fund	Malual Kon- Aweil East	Food security
Concern	Aweil West	Food security
World Vision	Abyei County	Water

Constraints concerning service delivery:

- Many organizations, both local and international are working here on different sectors other than animal health
- Local organizations don't have capacity and skills in animal health despite the huge need for services in the region.

3.8 Northern GoS-Controlled Counties

DMR communities and Oxfam have a programme called reduction of conflicts over natural resources funded by UNDP in northern Bahr El Ghazal. The issues and angles for this programme are:

- Natural resources – water and grazing land.
- Small arms threat – looking at what can be done
- Community leadership – evolution of both traditional and modern structures for leadership

Oxfam has introduced services such as animal health to bring communities together in the GoS controlled side north of Kiir River.

4.0 DISCUSSION

4.1 Livestock Cooperation and Competition

The areas of cooperation in any social set-up can always be potential areas of competition. From the findings above, these areas are:

Access to pastures water and saltlicks

There is a seasonal cyclical phenomenon when the DMRs must agree to come together for their survival. This involves the movement of the Missirya and Reizegat to Dinka land during the drought season to access pastures, water and saltlicks. However this could be an area of potential conflict in times of competition of scarce resources.

Livestock marketing and trade

The establishment of peace markets has enhanced trade between the two conflicting communities. Informal markets also exist, outside the peace markets, further indicating interaction levels between the two communities. Each group offers unique goods and services to the other. The balance of trade is however largely in favour of the Arab nomads, who have access to industrially manufactured goods, while the Dinka only trade in primary products that they produce. The Dinka cattle are purchased by the Arabs, offering the only market access along the border counties. There is clear trade related interdependence between these two communities that should be enhanced.

Livestock diseases

There is a similarity in the livestock diseases facing the two communities. The need for a common strategy in livestock disease control is magnified especially during periods of concentration of livestock in the Twic during the dry season. However, communities have to overcome specific attitudes towards their own beliefs on disease spread, and stop apportioning blame to each other. During this period, the communities rely on a common drug supply network.

Institutional Management frameworks

There is observed community dialogue and consensus on the modalities of seasonal movements and sharing of natural resources during periods of drought. The Peace committees on either side interact to ensure proper co-ordination and implementation of this process. The same institutions are responsible for gathering and disseminating information. This while very useful also has a potential danger, because misinformation deliberately or unintentionally spread can have dire consequences.



Goats are tethered outside traditional 'Tukuls' in hot weather

4.2 Community Capacity to Address Key Identified Issues Related to Animal Health and movement

The community capacity to address AH and movement related issues are limited to traditional systems of disease control and existence of peace committees, which facilitate enforcement and implementation.

The community has been exposed largely to emergency humanitarian aid and least organized for development because of many years of war and displacement. This has resulted in poor development of social amenities e.g. schools, colleges, and thus the high illiteracy levels. The community is visibly in a transition, as evidenced by the high number of returnees resettling in the region.

Capacity gaps identified are:

- Lack of technical skills and resources
- Very little capacity to gather and disseminate information (no newspapers, local radios or documented materials)
- Poorly developed cash economy
- High levels of poverty
- Limited capacity to manage local institutions e.g. VCC and drug supply
- Poor capacity to resist poor governance
- Local NGOS lack capacity to intervene in AH issues

4.3 Structural and Institutional Capacities to Support Community-based Responses to Animal Health and Movement Issues

There are a limited number of development actors in animal health in the cluster. The SPF partners to date have demonstrated to the communities limited capacity to implement much needed animal health interventions which would help re-inforce ongoing grass roots peace initiatives. The only active development actor is currently VSF-Suisse, who are concerned with disease control and treatments but are not involved in livestock infrastructural development (water, pasture management, holding grounds etc).

Due to the absence of a recognized functional government, there is lack of government facilitation such as appropriate legal and policy frameworks to support community-based responses to AH and movement issues. This contributes to lack of co-ordination and poor infrastructural development. As a result there is poor service delivery due to lack of institutions, such as Schools, colleges and health facilities.

There are no organizations offering credit facilities to support AH activities such as privatization or development of local pharmacies and establishment of marking associations.

4.4 Potential Expansion of Cross Border Cooperation



A Horse cart belonging to an Arab merchant is hired out by Dinkas at Gok Machar

With the signing of the peace pact, there is great optimism that the scenario of cross-border co-operation will be enhanced. Among the communities in the border counties, there is a strong willingness towards cross-border co-operation as evidenced in local trade and movement of people to and fro across Kurr River.

Other indicators of increased cross-border co-operation are:

- The communities in the south have expressed the need to acquire drugs from the North, as they are cheaper and easily accessible.
- Existing livestock off take to the North is likely to increase as a result of free trade.
- Efforts by SPF to bring grassroot communities together across the border are a great step towards enhancing border co-operation. The forthcoming DMR conference is a strong indicator towards this.

4.5 Linkages of Animal Health Issues to Broader Inter-community Peace Building Reconciliation and Recovery Processes

The DMR communities commonly depend on livestock as a source of livelihood. Any animal health intervention would evoke a similar value system between them. This brings out similar perceptions and hence animal health programming would be a potential strength in enhancing peace among the communities. The symbols of reconciliation and compensation for losses, death and damages are always centered on livestock.

Linkages between animal health and conflict already exist institutionally because of the work of the peace committees who manage both conflict resolution, pasture management and movement. The VCC has representation from the peace committees, also linking up animal health and peace issues.

The cattle kept by the three communities have unique physical attributes. These livestock are therefore closely associated with the communities who keep them and can evoke negative attitudes similar to what happens when these community members are in conflict. Suggestions of harmonizing these breeds through crossbreeding have been suggested.



Local Reizeggat cattle at a cattle camp near Gok Machar

There is therefore need to identify activities that communities can undertake together to change their focus towards developing synergies in AH and peace building. Such activities would need to be timed according to the seasonal calendar to coincide with the periods when communities are closely interacting.

Implementation of common or shared animal health issues through joint activities for peace building:

- Establishment of mobile clinics for livestock
- Joint livestock vaccination programmes
- Joint community dialogue sessions
- Development of joint Income Generating Activities (IGAs)
- Joint participation in infrastructural development (roads, water pans, holding grounds) and security management
- Management of natural resources (pastures, water, salt licks)
- Joint livestock marketing ventures to stabilize prices and improve services
- Develop accessible drug supply centers
- Management and enforcement of joint community initiatives

4.6 Community Expectations vs. Leverage and Leadership Component for SPF Engagement

The communities appreciate the role of SPF in enhancing grassroots community dialogue. There was a general feeling that SPF was taking the right pace in implementing activities through its local partners.

SPF brought the tribal chiefs, opinion leaders, community leaders and grassroots representatives from the DMR for a dialogue meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Nairobi in Kenya. This resulted in the development of a local committee known as High Conference Organising Committee to organize for a reconciliation conference between peace committees. The committee was to work closely with the local NGOs and SPF that organize local tribal conferences. The grassroots conference dates and venue are yet to be agreed upon by the DMR communities. In the meantime, the findings of this report should be shared in ongoing peace process meetings as a stimulus for promotion of peaceful co-existence through a common livelihood focus.

Community expectations of SPF engagement are;

- The communities are still awaiting fulfilment of the alleged SPF promises made by PACT president during a recent visit. E.g. issuance of loans to individuals to start small businesses at Warwar market.
- They facilitate access to livestock drugs
- To take a lead in training of CAHWs
- For them to focus more on socio-economic activities of the people, especially during the recovery process
- To be involved in education through training and paying teachers and supplementing building of schools (raw materials such as iron sheets etc.) The communities can produce the bricks

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to SPF are:

- There is an urgent need to obtain a better understanding of the communities in the Northern border area through conducting a similar study. This would help gain a more balanced perspective and ensure suggested recommendations are appropriate and sensitive to the needs of the different communities. This should be completed before the upcoming grass roots peace conference.
- SPF should address the identified gaps in AH service delivery (see activity implementation table (6.1)). To implement activities it will be essential to establish an operational base in a centralized location such as Agok to serve both the southern and northern border Counties. This should preferably happen before the upcoming grass roots peace conference as a sign of SPF's commitment to working in the area.
- SPF should take the lead role in strengthening partnerships, co-ordination and co-operation among the local and international NGOS (VSF-Suisse) operating in the area to ensure effective implementation of all aspects of the suggested animal health programme. This is a continuous process that should start immediately.
- Facilitate the creation of an information sharing platform to harmonise community expectations of SPF activities in the area and SPF's actual capacity to meet the communities expectations. This will enhance sensitivity and accountability to the community. This can be an agenda in the upcoming conference.
- SPF should develop strategies to facilitate resettlement of internally displaced persons for smoother integration with the rest of the communities, thus avoiding new conflict dimensions that would impede the on-going cross-border co-operation. This should be done continuously.

6.0 SUGGESTED ENTRY POINTS FOR SPF

The activities identified below will increase interaction between the communities, and therefore increasing cooperation between them. Increased co-operation between the communities will contribute towards reducing tensions and conflicts.

6.1 Activity Implementation Framework.

Key: **ST** – Short term (6 months), **MT** – Medium term (1-2 years), **LT** – Long term (3 years and above)

Interventions	ST	MT	LT
Cross cutting issues			
Development of Legal and policy frameworks to support AH			X
Infrastructure (roads) development			X
Setting up operation base	X		
Community capacity building activities for them to take increasing responsibility of the animal health issues.			
Livestock Marketing			
Infrastructure-water, roads, holding grounds, livestock routes	X	X	X
Provision of Security	X	X	X
Institutional support- credit, marketing association		X	X
Developing livestock product markets- Hides and skins, value adding, cottage industries		X	X
Health certification for markets		X	X
Disease control			
Expansion of cold chain	X	X	X
Availing vaccine	X	X	X
Supporting vaccination campaigns	X	X	X
Strengthening disease surveillance and reporting –reporting system, personnel	X	X	X
Joint development of disease control guidelines by building on existing traditional guidelines e.g. quarantine and means of enforcement		X	X
Initiate community-based tsetse control programmes		X	X
AH service delivery			
Training of CAHWs and refresher courses for existing ones (MR)	X	X	X
Sponsor locals to veterinarian schools		X	X
Support them to start up private practice		X	X
Upgrade the training of all animal health service providers		X	X
Introduce cost-sharing for kit acquisition	X	X	X
Improve capacity for surveillance and monitoring (Develop appropriate tools for illiterate CAHWs)	X	X	X
Strengthen supervision and referral systems of CAHW activities	X	X	X
Drug supply			
Lobby to allow drug access from the North	X	X	X
Develop a privatization model of drug supply		X	X
Develop community control in drug supply for areas without the NGO model	X	X	X
Community support			
Create awareness on: the need to pay for services, focusing on development and not humanitarian emergencies	X	X	X
Create capacity of the community to manage drug and vaccine supply	X	X	X
Strengthen existing local institutions			
Strengthen the capacity of local NGOs to handle all AH related issues	X	X	X
Train PCs and VCC in AH, livestock management including pasture management	X	X	X

7.0 ANNEXES

Annex I-TOR

TASKS:

To undertake a consultation with key stakeholders in the three frontier Counties of northern Bahr el Ghazal, and the frontier communities in South Darfur and West Kordofan, with respect to the determination of the following:

- g. Existing dynamics of livestock competition and cooperation;
- h. The community capacity to address key identified issues related to the animal health and seasonal movements;
- i. Structural and institutional capacities to support community based responses to animal health and movement issues;
- j. Potential expansion of cross border cooperation;
- k. Linkages of animal health issues to broader inter-community peace building, reconciliation and recovery processes
- l. Community Expectations vs. Leverage and Leadership Component for SPF Engagement
- m. Entry points for SPF and other actors to support the DMR communities over the short, medium and long term period

OUTPUTS:

The consultant will produce a comprehensive report on the basis of the above noted tasks, which could be utilized as a thematic paper to be discussed at the DMR Conference. The report should also note clear recommendations as to the community expectations for SPF involvement. These recommendations will be accompanied by clearly articulated justifications, related to the existing and planned interventions of other actors, including the authorities. The scope of SPF engagement, and the leverage and leadership component that SPF engagement could be expected to deliver, should also be clearly articulated.

METHODOLOGY:

- Familiarise with context and existing situation, roles of other actors (desk study)
- Refine outputs with Programme Co-ordinator and Support Team members
- Agree on modality of study, including cooperation with FAO and other agencies as appropriate
- Visit selected sites in each of the three frontier counties and two northern provinces
- Report writing

TIMEFRAME: It is expected that the Consultation can be completed within a 28 day period, including desk study, travel, community consultation and field work, report writing and review with SPF.

REPORTING TO: The Implementing Agency and SPF Program Advisor

LIAISING WITH:

- Relevant local and regional officials
- Community leaders and key informants
- Animal health workers, Ministry of Agriculture,
- Local, national and international NGOs and UN agencies
- Livestock owners, herders

Annex II-Itinerary

ITINERARY -Dr. Mpoke Leina on SPF consultancy on Animal health programming for peace among the DMR communities in Northern Bahr El Ghazal. Southern Sudan.

Date, Location and Activity undertaken - May, 2004

Date	Location	Activity
6th, May	Nairobi	Picked Air ticket at AU - IBAR Maendeleo Hse Office then to Acacia to sign contract. Then to AU - IBAR Ambank Hse Office to meeting with Peter Gathuru - assignment logistics and back-ground information sources. Left Office very late - AU/Acacia sorting out on logistics.
7th, May	Nairobi	Early to Westlands Acacia and Bank. Then to Airport - too late as left due to delay in the Bank. Return to Langata. Called Richard Grahn who asks me to go to the Office for some briefing and for an introductory letter to SPLA/SPLM. Then to airport. Got into a plane whose motar refuses to start - flight cancelled and return to Langata.
8th, May	Nairobi, Loki then Rumbek via Yei	Air travel
9th, May	Rumbek	Orientation. Arrangement to meet FAO personnel not fruitful. Meeting with three Vet. Coordinators from Aweil north and west. Development of questionnaires and hiring of translator.
10th, May	Rumbek	Flight cancellation. Catching up on write up layout. Verification of questionnaires with local translator - Akonon Matiang. Shifted to Apex as Diakone had own German bosses come over.
11th, May	Rumbek then flight to Gok machar via warrab	Meeting with Oxfam GB at Rumbek. Visit to UNDP - absent staff. Issue of returnees and abductees at Gok machar. Meeting with A.North commissioner and interview Joseph Akot in presence of SPLA/SPLM commander Yusuf Kara (I/c of logistics in SPLA 3rd front).
12th, May	Gok machar	Travel 25km to Rezeigat cattle camp. Interview chief of area from Dinka side. Questionnaires for 2 CAHWs and 1 vet supervisor.
13th, May	Gok machar drive to Aweil east, Malual Kon	Meeting with SRRC secretary for introduction and acceptance. Meeting VSF-Swiss vet Dr. Douglas Machuchu and gave questionnaire for org.
14th, May	Malual Kon	Interview Dr. Douglas Machuchu of VSF-Ch. Travel to Market for to Ag. Commissioner Aweil East. Then to Warawar market. Focused group discussion with peace committee then return to Mauual Kon. Interview through questionnaire 3 animal health workers under VSF-Ch.

15th, May	Travel by road to Agok via Turalei	Meeting at Anet market 2 missiriya traders and the livestock coordinator for Agok Abyein county.
16th, May	Agok	Garang Day' when SPLA took arms. Celebrations at county - great feedback by SPLA on peace process, dialogue meetings to the grassroots. Meeting with the vet coordinator again.
17th, May	Agok then to Turalei stayed at Wun rok - GOAL cpd near Bin dau market	Visit Guk mabil crossing point at River Kiir. Then inetrview vet coordinator for Abyei county. Meeting ACAD Ex. Director and then travel to Turalei for the peace conference. Arrangements for interviews and meetings for next day. Travel to wunrok at the goal compound for accommodation.
18th, May	To Turalei and then back to Wunrok	Arrangements for cattle Camp visit but failed for distance and exact location. Focused group discussion with Joint Peace committee for Twic county. Meeting with SRRC vet coordinator - Questionnaire and arrangements for further meetings next day with other stakeholders. Catching up on write up.
19th, May	To Turalei and then back to Wunrok for flight to Loki	Interview twic county vet coordinator. Then interview with one Dinka chief who is also a member of the HCOC. Then travel back to Wunrok for flight to Loki via Agok (Pick Janet) and Malual Kon. Arrival to Loki at 530pm.
20th, May	Loki and then to Nairobi	Visit to OLS CAH organizations - VSF-Belgium, VSF-Suisse, FAO and VSF-Germany. Then to PACT office and flight to Nairobi.
21st, May	Nairobi	Write up of field report - catching up
24 th , May	Nairobi	Write up of field report - finished typing. Call to A. Bisson at FAO and got marketing report by Alan King
25 th , May	Nairobi	Visit to VSF Ch and VSF Belgium Nairobi Offices. Desk study
26 th , May	Nairobi	To FAO for Dynamic Atlas Desk study continues
27 th , May	Nairobi	Synthesis of information and development of report format according to TOR and outputs
28 th , May	Nairobi	Start of report write up.
29 th , May	Nairobi	Report write up

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Annex IV-Check lists

Check list for community interviews - Individual members or groups

Linkages to markets for grain and cash crops, livestock traders and community access to essential goods and services.

Seasonal movements - safety of passage, integration and resettlement of large numbers of returnees for recovery.

Existing dynamics of livestock competition and cooperation

- Normal socio-economic activity

- Institutional set ups for animal health/marketing

- Causes of conflicts and local initiatives for peaceful co-existence

 - Competition challenges facing livestock sector - markets, health facilities, routes of mvt etc

- How can the DMR communities work together, cooperate on for peace to prevail?

Community capacities - disease control, control of seasonal mvts, early warning systems, resource management and control over markets/routes of livestock off take

- Skills/Experiences

- Institutional support

- Climate conducive for development

- Controls and infrastructural development

Organizations in the area that support animal health

Seasonal calendar of activities/events in the year.

Institutional set ups for animal movements - traditional and modern

Aspects and conditions that would allow for required movements in a state of peaceful co-existence

Potential expansion of cross-border linkages - current situation, national initiatives and their translation at local level and the type of cooperation being brokered - specific conditions.

Linkages of animal health issues to peace initiatives - what can be done together?

Check list for local authorities interview

Name of person interviewed

Name of local authority/location

Presence of any livestock marketing institutions and facilities in the area

Causes of conflicts as it relates to livestock issues and local people's initiatives to intervene
(I.e. movements, routes and the seasonal occurrences)

What can communities do together/cooperate in terms of animal health so as to contribute to peaceful co-existence?

Aspects of competition - water, pastures, health facilities, markets and access, building of herds

Community capacity to address animal health issues

(Disease control such as quarantine, drug supply, basic vet skills, husbandry tools and equipment)

(Early warning systems - information availability and access)

(Pasture/water management)

(Control over routes of movement)

(Presence of and access to markets)

Community capacities - Skills/experiences, resources, institutional support, climate for development, infrastructural support and controls

(Look at present situation community perception vs. what can be done now differently)

What animal health institutions are in your area?

What activities are they engaged in? Structures set up and gaps that exist.

Aspects and conditions that would allow for required movements of livestock in a state of peaceful co-existence

Institutional set ups for livestock marketing and movements if any

Potential cross-border cooperation - Willingness, steps towards, national level initiatives for peace

What type of cooperation is being brokered? Do communities understand this?

Linkages of animal health to peace work - what are the issues?

Annex V-Questionnaires

Questionnaire for trained CAHWs

Name

- 1 Age (approximate years or age set)**
- 2 Are you giving services now?**
- 3 When did you receive training, if any?**
- 4 How was the training conducted? (Classroom, demonstration, exposure visit etc)**
- 5 What topics do you remember were covered?**
- 6 What kind of services do you commonly offer?**
- 7 Who trained you and for how long? (Organization and duration)**
- 8 Did you have any refresher trainings?**
- 9 Do you have a drug Kit? Did you acquire one after the training?**
- 10 How do you get your next supply of drugs/materials for your work?**
- 11 What challenges have you met in your effort to deliver services as a CAHW? (Including payment by community of drugs and services offered).**
- 12 What kind of additional training or equipment do you feel you need to make your work better?**
- 13 Do you have a CAHWs' Association/group in your area?
Name of association if any:**
- 14 How can your sort of work contribute to peace building in your area? (Opportunities)**

Questionnaire for organizations with CAH programme

Name of org.

1 Brief historical background of org.

2 Who are your partners in the CAH programme? (Include both local and external partners and donors)

**3 Current CAH programme approaches used -e.g. CAHW Trainings, how long, scope/contents, equipping and any institutional capacity realized)
(A separate write up is welcome)**

4 What are your major achievements/gains so far? (Impacts on community and livestock disease control)

**5 Experiences and Lessons learnt during implementation of programme - including sustainability issues on service delivery to community and drug supply linkages if any
(Suggest new or different strategies to resolve the challenges encountered)**

6 How are the local women involved in the animal health programme (Roles, decision making and benefit sharing) and how can their participation be enhanced in future programmes?

7 What are your organization's future plans - in CAHC?

8 How can collaboration be enhanced between organizations dealing with CAHC to increase synergy and effectiveness in service delivery?

**9 What opportunities exist for animal health programmes to contribute in peace building at community level and beyond?
(Include when, how and whose role)**

Annex VI-List of Respondents

No	Name	Location	Position
1	Abraham Dut Mayuol	Majak bai Malual west payam – A. East	CAHW
2	Abraham Kenyang	Aweil West	Vet supervisor, SRRC
3	Agostino Aguot	Aweil West	SRRC Field Vet coordinator
4	Ajo Garang	Gok Machar, Aweil North	Prog. Officer, UNICEF
5	Ashford Gichohi	Oxfam Rumbek	Project Officer, Food security
6	Atem Atakanae	Mayom, Aweil East	CAHW
7	Ayuel Kur Mayar	Twic/Abyei	SRRC Vet coordinator Twic county
8	Ayuel Kur Mayar	Turalei, Twic county	Vet Coordinator, SRRC
9	Clement Lado	Oxfam Rumbek	Programme Manager
10	Cleto Akot Dut	Malual Kon, A. East	Ag. Commissioner
11	Deng Thiep Akok	Gok Machar Aweil North	County commissioner
12	Ding Mading Mijak	Abyei at Agok	Ex. Director ACAD
13	Dr. Barasa	VSF Suisse, Nairobi	Veterinarian, VSF Ch i/c W. Upper Nile
14	Dr. Cecilia Warero	VSF Suisse, Nairobi	Veterinarian
15	Dr. Douglas Machuchu	Malual Kon	VSF – Suisse Field vet
16	DR. Muriuki	VSF Belgium, Nairobi	Veterinarian VSF B
17	Dr. Seif Maloo	VSF Suisse, Nairobi	VSF Somali Pro. Manager
18	Garang Athian Deng	Baac Payam, Aweil East	CAHW
19	Garang Mokuei	Una Rual, Cattle Camp Aweil North	Dinka Asst. Chief
20	Gum deng gum	Mayom Adal	Vet Supervisor, SRRC
21	Hassan Saddik Abdallah	Soomat Cattle camp, near Gok Machar	Rezeigat elder Member of the local Peace committee and org. of cattle camp
22	Hesein Jabir	Abin Dau Market, Twic county	Trader
23	James Bol Adiang	Turalei, Twic county	Chairman PC Member of the HCOC
24	James Chan Mou	Aweil East, Malual Kon	SRRC vet coordinator/Deputy field coordinator VSF –Ch.
25	James Garang Kin	Aweil North	Vet coordinator, SRRC
26	Joseph Akok	Gok Machar, A. North	Former Ex. County Administrator Member of the HCOC
27	Joseph Garang	Aweil West and East	Formerly with ACORD
28	Kuol Nyol	Agok, at Anet marke	Dinka trader
29	Marv Koop	SPF , Nairobi	Programme Advisor
30	Mary Awek	Malual Kon	SRRC vet supervisor
31	Michael Mijok Nyol	Agok, Abyei county	Vet supervisor, SRRC
32	Muktar Musa	Agok, at Anet market	Missiriya Trader
33	Peter Gathuru	AU-IBAR, Nairobi	Conflicts programme

34	Richard Grahn	AU-IBAR, Nairobi	Conflicts Programme
35	Victor A. Anei	Malual Kon, A. East	Suspended Commissioner
36	William Deng Nyang	Mangar tong Payam	CAHW

Annex VII-Participants in Focused Group Discussions

Rumbek, for SRRC Field coordinators from Aweil North and Aweil west counties

1. Agostyino Aguot
2. James Garang Kin
3. Abraham Kenyang

Malual Kon, Aweil East introductions to county

1. Kuol Manyak – water facilitator
2. Peter Local – SRRC county Secretary
3. Moses Akook Kual

Soomat Cattle camp with elders, 18km North of Gok Machar

1. Hassan Saddik Abdallah
2. Haji Ibrahim
3. Ali Mohammed Hamad

Warawar Peace Market, Joint Committee meeting

1. Ding Luol Akue – Chief/Chair Joint Peace committee for Warawar area
2. Sheikh Mohamed – Chairman PC Rezeigat and Missiriya
3. Ahmed Abdallah – PC member
4. Adan Rahamdallah – PC member Missiriya from W. Kordofan at Mirram

Abyei introductions to county secretary and commissioner, Anet market

1. Joseph Dut Aguot – Ex. Director Abyei county
2. Arop Alor Kuol - Financial officer
3. Arop Ayuel Inol – Adm. Officer
4. James Maluk Mijok – Establishment Officer
5. Nyok Ador Jal - SRRC Ag. Secretary
6. Daniel Moror Ral – Political officer

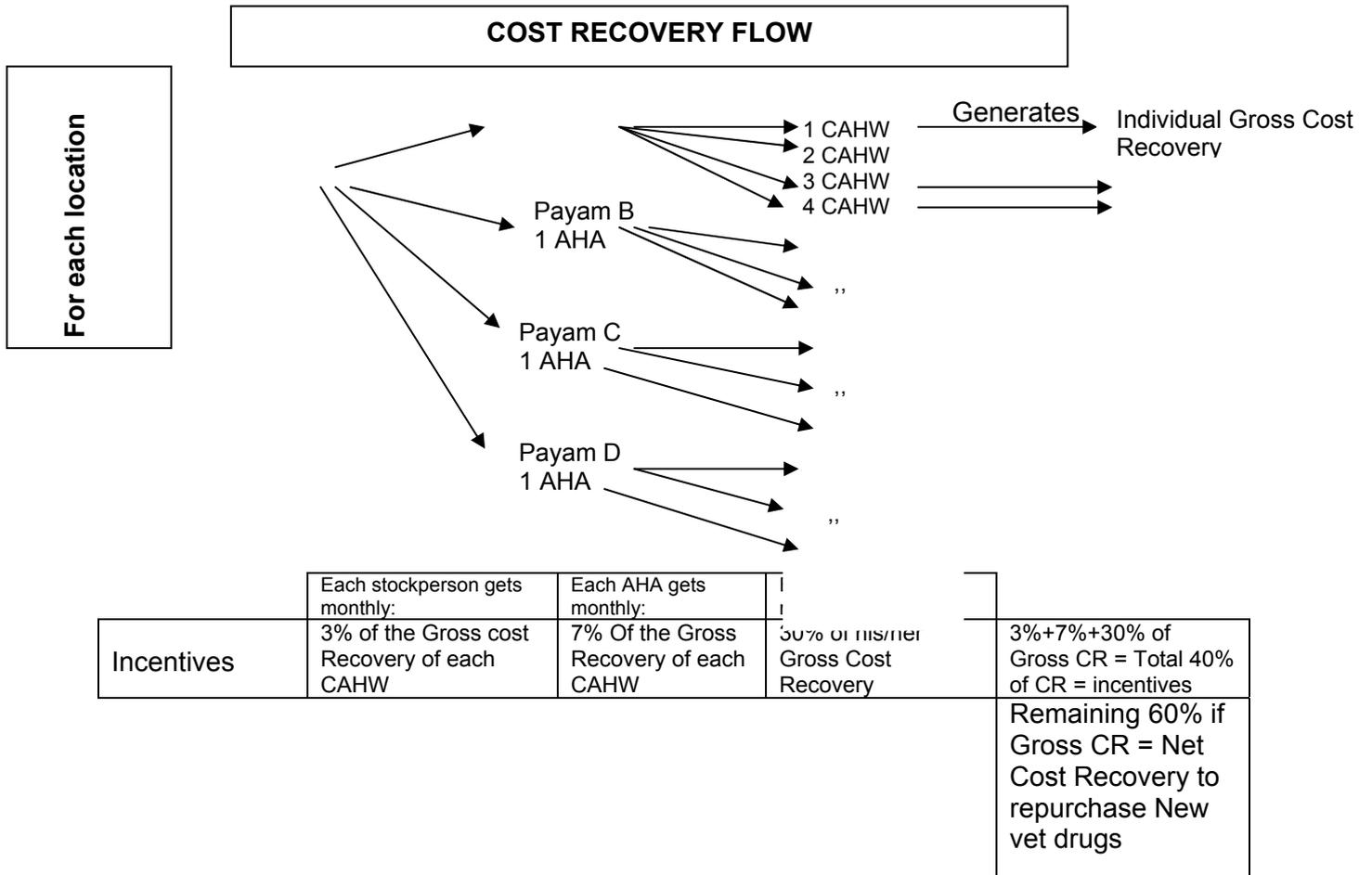
Turalei Market, Twic County

1. Joseph Bol Adiang – Chairman PC Twic county, Member of the HCOC
2. Numeiri Baktan – Chairman Missiriya/Rezeigat PC
3. Ibrahim Jabriel – Missiriya PC Member
4. Isa Jamaala – Rezeigat PC member
5. Adam Saddik – Rezeigat PC member
6. Mohamed Said – Missiriya PC member
7. Santino Guot Maiyol – Dinka PC member
8. Arkangilo Acuil Malith – Dinka PC member

Abin dau Peace market

1. Hesein Njabir
2. Musa Adam
3. Ibrahim Rehema
4. Ahmud Musa

Annex VIII-Reporting Formats-VSF Suisse



INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT SUMMARY FORM

Date of 1st treatment (dd/mm/yy)

All Locations New Prices 165%
Location:

Date of last treatment (dd/mm/yy)

MONTH

Province

Name of country/State: _____

Name of Payam/Paris: _____

Name of Village/Camp: _____

Name of Field Vet Supervising: _____

Sign: _____

Name of SP Supervising: _____

Sign: _____

Name of AHA Supervising: _____

Sign: _____

Recipient:

Pos. (CAHW/AHA/SP: _____

Sign: _____

Gross CR breakdown (SP): Cash: A _____
In kind: B _____

GROSS COST RECOVERY EFFECTIVELY COLLECTED (in SP) =C=		
% Incentive of recipient/incentive given to recipient (CAHW) D=	30%	xc
% Incentive of AHA/incentive given to AHA E=	7%	xc
% Incentive of SP/incentive given to SP (stock person) F=	3%	xc
% Total incentive of CAHW, AHA, SP/Total incentive G=D+E+F=	40%	xc
NET C.R. Effectively Collected = H=C-G=	60%	xc

	Drug balance from previous month	Drugs issued in current month	Total No. of drugs in stock	No. of drugs used present month	Drug balance at month end	Min. n. treatable / drug unit	Expected min. no. of Animals Treated	New Price of drug Units (SP)	Expected Gross Cost Recovery/in SP
	I	J	K=1+J	L	M=K-L	N	O=LXN	P	Q=LXP

Drug type	I Remaining	J In	K=I+J Remaining in	L Out	M=K-L Balance	N Cattle	O=LXN Total NB TT Exp.	P Unit Price	Q=LXP OUT x Unit Price
Oxytetracycline 20%-100ml						4		13,300	
Albendazole 10% - 1lt						40		58,500	
Homodium tablets						1		2,000	
Tick grease-500gm						5		8,700	
Ivermectin 1%-50ml						10		35,000	
Amoxycilline-100ml						1		29,500	
Healing oil-250ml						5		6,700	
Malation-400g						0		3,000	
Alb.2500mg						1		2,000	
Chlortet-1g						1		2,000	
Opticlox-5g						0		3,000	
Oxy-spray-200						0		5,000	
Flumethrin-1%						40		120,000	
P-Iodine-1lt						0		10,000	
Furaprol						0		5,800	
Total									
* Each cattle weight being estimated to be 250kg/soats 25kg						Sum 0 Expected		Total Q	
GROSS COST RECOVERY EFFECTIVELY COLLECTED = C = A + B						0% < R < or = 25% -> Delivery =25% Monthly Package 25% < R < or =50% -> Delivery =50% Monthly Package 50% < R < or =75% -> Delivery =75% Monthly Package 75% < R < or = 100% -> Delivery =100% Monthly Package			
EXPECTED GROSS COST RECOVERY = Q = L X P									
% OF ACHIEVEMENT OF THE RECIPIENT = R = C/Q X 100							%		