South Sudan Report on Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis:
32\textsuperscript{nd} ISCTRC conference: 8\textsuperscript{th} -12\textsuperscript{th} September 2013.
Friendship Hall Khartoum Sudan.

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Presentation outline

- Introduction
- Situation analysis
- Achievements
- Challenges
- Opportunities
- Conclusions
- Recommendations
- Acknowledgements
Introduction:

South Sudan

- 38th T&T affected African country since July 9th, 2011.
- About 38.5% of its territory (644,239 sq. km) tsetse-infested.
- *Glossina m. submorsitans* and *G.f. fuscipes* among the seven species of tsetse incriminating livestock and humans.
- Follows DRC and Angola in HAT severity.
- HAT confined in three Equatoria States; W.E, C.E and E.E. bordering CAR, DRC, Uganda and Kenya.
Situation analysis

- 327 cases treated in 2012 compared to 52 in 2013 totaling 676 using NECT in 374 cases (55.3%) as a potential drug so far employed in both stages.
- Active screening in Yei River County in 2012 revealed high No. of cases (14) in the age group from 16-45 out of 38. This could explain the dynamic and energetic age in wood-fire collection, farming, fishing and water fetching as socio-economic related activities.
- AAT constitutes health problems in almost the ten states causing substantial economic impact on the livelihoods of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists alike. This is exacerbated by the drug resistance due to under-dosage of trypanocides used including ethidium bromide.
- Nagana due to *T. congolense* pose a menace to cattle in Northern Bahr El-Ghazal State (NBGS) with a prevalence rate of 20%.
Human population at risk of HAT in S. Sudan (2012-2013).

- Population at risk 1.57 m in 2012 compared to 1.72 m in 2013.
- Yei is highly risky and Lui reveals low risky location.
- 7 hospitals including Juba, Yei, Kajo-keji, (K.K), Yambio, Lui, Maridi and Nimule established as treatment centers for HAT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>CE</td>
<td>395,093</td>
<td>406,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yei</td>
<td>CE</td>
<td>406,192</td>
<td>418,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.K</td>
<td>CE</td>
<td>221,035</td>
<td>227,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yambio</td>
<td>WE</td>
<td>267,628</td>
<td>275,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lui</td>
<td>WE</td>
<td>84,762</td>
<td>87,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maridi</td>
<td>WE</td>
<td>92,811</td>
<td>95,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimule</td>
<td>EE</td>
<td>202,731</td>
<td>208,813</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,577,441  1,720,360
HAT screening

- Total active screening 17,331 in 2012 and 2013.
- While total passive screening 4,020
- 21,351 individuals exposed to screening operations
Achievements

• Preliminary/baseline data of the country profile on T&T established.

• Participation in
  ➢ PATTEC coordinators meetings in Kenya, Ghana and Ethiopia

• Hon. D/Minister of National Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MARF) attended the 3rd PATTEC partners’ conference held in Nairobi Dec. 2011.

• Cooperation and collaboration with AU/PATTEC partners including information sharing.
Achievements

- Participating in HAT platform steering committee meeting held in Juba in September 2012.
- T&T strategies, plans and actions incorporated into Policy Frame work and Strategic Plans of the Ministry (2012-2016).
- Capacities on T&T control for vulnerable community leaders strengthened.
Achievements

- 2nd PATTEC training on Planning and Execution of PATTEC projects in Africa, ICIPE, Nairobi Kenya.
Challenges

- Inadequate trained human resources at the state level.
- Logistics impediments; one vehicle to facilitate field activities and dilapidated HAT ward.
- Limited livestock and human health facilities.
- Inaccessibility to potential areas during the rainy season.
Challenges cont.

- Lack of resources to operationalize regular tsetse field surveys to meet the minimum requirements for control campaigns.
- No motivation or incentive provided
- Erratic surveillance system
Opportunities

- Political will, peace and stability.
- Technology transfers and innovations.
- Animal and fish mills industries, Fish farming, Goat farming, Peri-urban Poultry farming, Commercial honey production.
- Maximization of land use through Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA) experiences.
- Development partners.
- UN Agencies including FAO.
Conclusion

- HAT and AAT pose a menace to socioeconomic development of S. Sudan.
- S. Sudan strives for collaborative efforts to mitigate the impacts of AAT and HAT on the livelihoods of the poor rural people.
- Development partners and key stakeholders are urged to intervene for enhancement of healthy people, healthy livestock and food and nutrition security.
Recommendations

- Strengthening capacity through human resource development in T&T control at the state level to mitigate a major challenge of unskilled staff.
- Provision of logistics arrangements; vehicle to facilitate field activities, control inputs and supplements.
- Livestock and human health facilities (wards, drugs storage, etc).
- Feeder roads to facilitate accessibility to some riverine tsetse potential areas during the rainy season.
- Budgetary allocation of resources to operationalize regular tsetse field surveys.
- Granting reward and motivation to tsetse field staff.
Recommendations cont.

- Community dialogue, sensitization and mobilization
- Coordination and harmonization in the T&T control with the neighbouring countries.
- Operating capacities of AAT and HAT be enhanced.
Acknowledgements

- AU/PATTEC
- AU/IBAR
- MAFTAFCRD ARF sector, South Sudan
- MOH, National Sleeping Sickness Control Programme, South Sudan.
- WHO
- FIND
- SMARF/SMOH, WE and CE
- Community opinion leaders
- Government of Sudan
THANK YOU VERY MUCH

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