



Impact of the Conflict on the Animal health Delivery System on North Darfur State, Sudan



Introduction

People of Darfur are caught up in a conflict resulting from years of underdevelopment, resource-based disputes over land and water, and political/military engagement.

This study conduct to assess the impact of conflict on animal health services during 2008-2009 in North Darfur State.

Material and Methods

The research adopted a mixture of descriptive and analytical Participatory rapid Appraisal approaches; primary and secondary data were used

Result

The impact of the conflicts on the animal health delivery system are:Animal population, disease pattern, management system, marketing, main uses of the livestock, veterinary clinics situation, pastures and water resources. The management system was affected: 52.6 % of the animals were looted, 18.7% were forced to sale or slaughter, 14.7% maintenance and 14 % were migrated to neighboring countries.

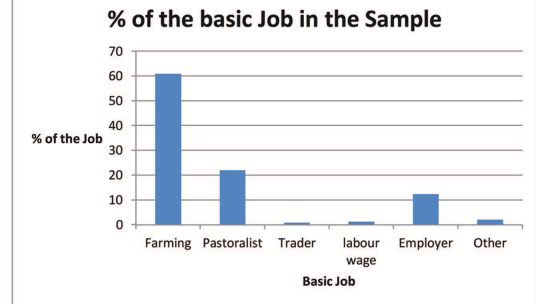


Fig. 1: Distributions of respondent according to types of work and sources of income

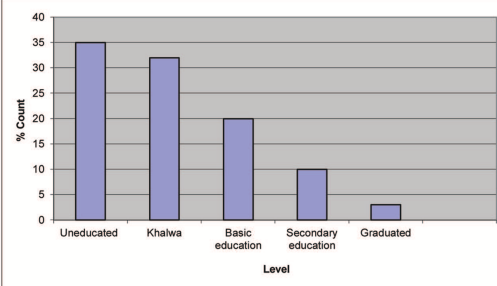


Fig.2: Distributions of respondents according to education level

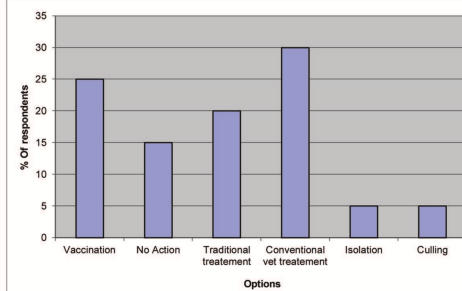


Fig.3: Ranking of disease control options by livestock keepers

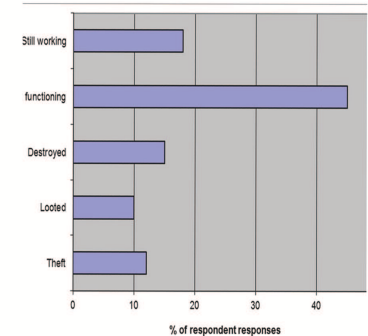


Fig.4: Situations of veterinary clinics in rural areas during the conflicts

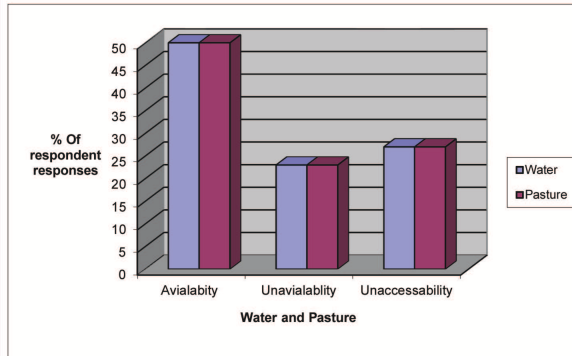


Fig. 5: Water and Pasture availability and accessibility

Table.1: Constrains to animal heaths services according to respondent views

No.	Description	Total
1	Pasture and water shortages	40%
2	Poor marketing facilities (remoteness, access & border closure)	30%
3	Lack of infrastructure (poor rural roads & transportation)	10%
4	Lack of trained manpower	10%
5	Animal are of low genetics potentials	8%
6	Tensions and displacement	2%
	Total	100%

Discussion and Recommendations

Conflicts are the main reasons for inadequate animal health services in the rural areas, makes changes in livestock diseases, number of animals, migratory routes, management system, and delivery of animal health services. The study recommended that interventions should be made in order to improve the animal health delivery systems