

South Sudan 2013 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2013

For further CHF information please visit <http://unocha.org/south-sudan/financing/common-humanitarian-fund>
or contact the CHF Technical Secretariat chfsouthsudan@un.org

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS(FSL)
--------------------	---

CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 First Round Standard Allocation
This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. It should provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF in line with the cluster objectives highlighted in the CAP 2013.

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round
<p>In order to provide appropriate response that builds on the cluster strategic objectives and address the needs identified for CAP 2013 the following will be the priority areas for CHF 1 funding and categorized into A & B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support to the core pipeline to pre-position agricultural and livestock inputs • Category B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds & tools) for food production ✓ Emergency livestock vaccinations and disease control interventions; ✓ Creating/rehabilitating community assets (including grazing & water resources) for building community resilience to shocks ✓ Cash based programming for income generation, access to inputs/services, and safety nets; ✓ Nutrition enhancing FSL responses (vegetable production, kitchen gardens & cooking demos, integrating nutrition within safety nets activities, maximizing nutritional impacts of livestock products etc) ✓ Coordination, advocacy, response planning and needs assessment ✓ Post harvest handling and storage, strengthening value chain, and agro-processing/value addition. 	<p>The following are the geographic areas that will be considered for CHF 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Nile • Unity • Warrap • Northern Bahr el Ghazal • Western Bahr el Ghazal • Jonglei • Lakes • Abyei Administrative Area <p>However since the geographic coverage is broad partners should strive to provide thorough evidence on the choice of the area selected for implementation while taking into consideration the provisions in the policy document. Partners should therefore thoroughly review and understand the provided application materials (including the policy document) before designing their proposals.</p>

Project details
The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (list State, and County (or counties) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)															
VSF Belgium	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">State</th> <th style="width: 10%;">%</th> <th style="width: 60%;">County</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Warrap</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">100%</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Tonj East, South and North</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"> </td> <td style="padding: 2px;"> </td> <td style="padding: 2px;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"> </td> <td style="padding: 2px;"> </td> <td style="padding: 2px;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"> </td> <td style="padding: 2px;"> </td> <td style="padding: 2px;"> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	%	County	Warrap	100%	Tonj East, South and North									
State	%	County														
Warrap	100%	Tonj East, South and North														
Project CAP Code																
SSD-13/A/55302/5654																
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)																
Livestock Emergency Response Project (LERP)																

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$715,000	Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US\$400,000
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$ Nil	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)			

Direct Beneficiaries (Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CAP project and number of targeted beneficiaries scaled appropriately to CHF request)

	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	4,900	94,057
Girls:	10,200	97,735
Men:	3,383	46853
Boys:	10,081	97735
Total:	28,564	336,380

Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)

Indirect Beneficiaries

Catchment Population (if applicable)

367936

CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)
Indicate number of months: 12 (15 Feb 2013 – 15 Feb 2014)

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	VSFs Offices, Stadium road, Block 131, Hai Malaka,; Juba, South Sudan.
Project Focal Person	<i>Khang Chol Khang</i> , kchol@vsfb.or.ke , 0955151080
Country Director	<i>Wilson Makuwaza</i> , wmakuwaza@vsfb.or.ke , 0955166031
Finance Officer	<i>Lomoro Paulino</i> , plomoro@vsfb.or.ke , 0955876944.

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	Avenue Paul Deschanellaan 36-38, B 1030 Bruxelles, Belgium.
Desk officer	<i>Joap Vanmierlo</i> j.vanmierlo@vsf-belgium.org
Finance Officer	<i>Name, Email, telephone</i> <i>Francoise Tran Dai</i> f.trandai@vsf-belgium.org +32 (o) 2539 09 89

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF funded activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and category of the affected population¹

In the last quarter of 2012 there was an upsurge in the outbreak of livestock diseases sequel to the widespread floods experienced in many states of South Sudan including Jonglei, Warrap and Upper Nile (and Abyei area) in 2012 as reported by OCHA (Humanitarian Bulletin, 25 September 2012). FAO / WFP expected this to be compounded by the forecasted above to near normal rainfall in September – December 2012 due to expected mild to moderate El Nino, indeed this was the case. In 2013, this is likely to translate into an erratic rainfall pattern further worsening the food security situation mainly affecting vulnerable groups including lactating mothers, boys, girls and the elderly. Wetter conditions were conducive for and led to increased livestock mortalities / disease outbreaks eg. Rift Valley Fever (RVF), East Coast Fever (ECF), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and black quarter (OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, 1-7 Oct 2012 and VSF B field observations) negatively impacting on household food security. It will be important to protect the remaining livestock through vaccinations and treatments.

In insecurity prone areas like Warrap and Jonglei states, chronic displacement and loss of livestock assets results to poor resilience of households; pastoralists are forced to change their traditional grazing routes exposing their animals to diseases. Recent FAO and VSF B field assessments reported that livestock diseases affect about 20% of the households. This is a possible major contributing factor towards high chronic malnutrition rates among children under 5 years of age, lactating and pregnant mothers in the state due to poor access to milk and meat protein.

Recently, after the onset of the dry season in December 2012, there has been an upsurge in insecurity in Warrap state due to inter-tribe / clan fights leading to displacement of livestock keeping populations. Significant livestock populations converge in the Toic (Tonj East, North and South) rivers in fear of attacks armed groups. It will be critical to deliver emergency animal health services to these displaced communities as unregulated movement on its own is conducive to livestock disease outbreaks. Additionally, PPR is expected to pose a livestock emergency in Warrap State from April / May onwards. Livestock therefore offers an entry point for disaster risk reduction protecting assets of pastoralists who have livestock as mobile assets and a key fall back during times of disasters. Intervention will link into existing programmes in all targeted locations.

Particularly, there is an urgent need to focus on veterinary public health in addition to livestock vaccinations / cold chain and treatments including in the context of seasonal livestock migrations. Zoonotic diseases deserve special attention especially in view on strengthening hygienic slaughtering livestock and meat inspection. The targeted Counties are also gap areas. It also hosts a lot of livestock during the both the dry and wet seasons presenting a huge number of livestock population and an opportunity for easy spreading of livestock diseases. If the livestock are left without animal health services, this could leave to disease outbreaks worsening food insecurity especially for the livestock owners who rely mostly on these livestock assets for their livelihoods.

In the past, emergency animal health services in the 3 targeted Counties were mainly offered by humanitarian Agencies. Resumption of the exportation of oil is not expected soon, however no significant improvement in government emergency animal health service delivery is expected in the short term because of capacity issues. Preparedness for livestock emergencies remains inadequate resulting in an acute need to reposition veterinary inputs and provision of further support to the vaccine cold chain. This is worsened by lack of cold chain operators and skilled animal health workers at community level limiting access to emergency veterinary services by pastoralist communities.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the reasons for requesting CHF funding at this time. Explain how CHF funding will help address critical humanitarian gaps in your cluster. Explain the value added by your organization (e.g. geographical presence). Indicate if any other steps have been taken to secure alternative funding.

VSF Belgium has been operating in South Sudan since 1995 significantly contributing towards the eradication of rinderpest, establishment of the community animal health system and setting up of the livestock disease surveillance system for South Sudan after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005. We have maintained presence in the target areas since then. These areas also fall into the cluster priority geographical areas.

The impact of ECF and other priority diseases like BQ, HS (cattle) and *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR) increased during the last wet season (August to November) and will be more severe and protracted as there is a prediction of above to near normal rainfall to December 2012. Traditionally, outbreaks of these diseases have been contained or prevented through vaccination campaigns. ECF is a major menace in Jonglei state. Priority livestock diseases negatively impact on people's livelihoods. ECF particularly poses a serious threat given the high mortality rate in affected cattle (80 to 100%) especially amongst young cattle stock. The result is a grave impact on people's coping strategies and social networks leaving them more vulnerable as the resilience of communities is

¹ To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

weakened.

The planned activities are in line with the cluster vulnerability mapping for livestock diseases and will help protect livestock assets of vulnerable pastoralist communities and increased disease surveillance in line with the cluster priorities. The project will also strengthen preparedness for livestock emergencies through training of cold chain technicians and Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) (special focus on women).

The project's target areas in Warrap state have experienced widespread floods leading to a projection of high levels of food insecurity in 2013. Particularly, there is an urgent need to focus on veterinary public health in addition to livestock vaccinations / cold chain and treatments including in the context of seasonal livestock migrations. The project will address the problem of food insecurity and widespread malnutrition complementing emergency food distribution. Animal source foods offer a practical and accessible means for improving the diet quality for the most vulnerable groups especially women of reproductive age and children. Women and children headed families are more vulnerable and need targeted support through de-worming treatment, vaccinations of their animals and meat hygienic handling and sanitation trainings.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to contribute to the achievement of the cluster priority activities identified for this allocation.

The chosen activities are in line with the cluster priorities and vulnerability mapping for livestock diseases. The grant will be used to complement ongoing humanitarian activities in the livestock sector. The needs have increased especially in view of recent changes in the humanitarian context in relation to widespread floods and anticipated upsurge in livestock disease outbreaks. The government capacity to respond to livestock emergencies has greatly been curtailed by continuing budgetary austerity measures and the grant will aim at filling this gap increasing disease surveillance and protecting livestock assets of vulnerable pastoralist communities. Pastoralist communities who have had to assume extra burdens hosting IDPs due to insecurity (cattle raiding, rebel militia activities etc) and returnees and will need further support. In most instances, women, children and the elderly are most vulnerable.

ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project will achieve. Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

Protection of livestock livelihood assets of Agro-Pastoralists, Internally Displaced Persons and returnees through provision of emergency veterinary services.

iii) Proposed Activities

List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

Result 1: Provision of essential veterinary supplies (vaccines, drugs and equipment) for response to livestock diseases and protection of livestock assets in Warrap States.

Activity 1.1. Treatment/vaccination of livestock (cattle, sheep, chicken and goats) against common diseases and internal / external parasites: 214,000 treated/vaccinated in Tonj East, South & North Counties with particular attention to women and child headed families.

Activity 1.2. Carry out 10 de-worming campaigns (5 per county).

Activity 1.3. Community dialogues on livestock treatment/vaccinations 5 (Tonj North County) , 5 (Tonj South County) & 5 (Tonj East County) .

Activity 1.4. 9 Fridge operators trained (3 per county) for the cold chain.

Result 2: Expand Surveillance for livestock disease outbreaks

Activity 2.1. 150 CAHWs Trained / refreshed in Tonj East, North and South Counties.

Activity 2.2: Provision of 150 basic veterinary kits to trained / refreshed CAHWs.

Result 3 Disease surveillance and reporting of livestock diseases outbreaks promoted.

Activity 3.1 9 Conduct PDS sessions conducted on livestock priority disease control strategies(3 per County)

Activity 3.2 Support private (2) veterinary pharmacies to actively provide services.

Result 4. Environmental management, Food safety and hygienic handling

Activity 4.1. 15 Community dialogues on Public health and hygienic handling/disposal of livestock products/ livestock waste by boys, girls and women

Activity 4.2. 15 Community sensitization on environmental management and HIV/AIDS for women, boys, girls and men.

Result 5. Support to vulnerable households through redistribution of livestock assets.

Activity 5.1. 1500 Small stock redistributed to 300HHs.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS) are addressed in the project implementation.

HIV/AIDS is a key cross cutting issue in our programming. This is especially important given the high levels of illiteracy amongst our target pastoralist beneficiaries. Gender receives special attention; we aim at enrolling a minimum of 20% females during our training programmes. Our programmes are conflict sensitive and mainstream protection. Issues related to the environment are also discussed during community dialogues emphasizing on the need for protecting the environment through optimum stocking rates to avoid overgrazing. VSF B programming also encompasses nutrition as an important cross-cutting issue. The project will address the problem of food insecurity and widespread malnutrition complementing emergency food distribution. Animal source foods offer a practical and accessible means for improving the diet quality for the most vulnerable groups especially women of reproductive age and children.

v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

VSF Belgium has presence in Warrap state and intends to expand services to more beneficiaries Inputs will be procured through prequalified reputable sources and Government / FAO in order to ensure quality. Activities will be implemented in close liaison with the state MARF, SSRC, CAHW networks and pastoralist communities with conflict sensitivity, protection, gender, nutrition, HIV /

Aids, environment and other cross cutting issues being taken into consideration. The Cluster strategy will guide the project. Women and child headed families will constitute 20% of trainees: women have a critical role in food security. Reports will be provided to the cluster feeding into the standing M and E Framework.

Outputs

- Beneficiaries' livestock assets protected against priority diseases for better resilience to disasters with particular attention to women and child headed families.
- Better animal husbandry practices and natural resources management.
- Enhanced capacity for management and maintenance of the cold chain for vaccines leading to improved efficacy.
- Enhanced animal health services delivery for disease surveillance and reporting for trained cadres including women at community level.
- Improved livelihood of vulnerable families through access of animal origin protein.

List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. At least three of the indicators should be taken from the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (SOI) (annexed). Put a cross (x) in the first column to identify the cluster defined SOI. Indicate as well the total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age.

SOI (X)	#	Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
	1.	Heads of livestock vaccinated/treated	214,000
	2.	Number of deworming campaigns	10
	3.	Number of community dialogue sessions on animal health delivery	15 (300 People; 70 women, 104 men 70 boys and 56 girls)
	4.	Number of cold chain technicians trained	9
	5.	Number CAHWs trained	150 (50 Women and girls and 100(men and boys)
	6.	Number of basic veterinary kits provided	150
	7.	Number of PDS conducted	9 (90 people; 45women & girls and 45 men & boys)
	8.	Number of veterinary shops supported	2
	9.	Number of community dialogue meetings on hygienic handling of livestock products	15 (450 women and girls)
	10.	Number of vulnerable HH supported with Small stock assets	(300hh*6 = 1800people) each HH getting 5 shoats

vi) Implementation Mechanism

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

The project will be implemented by VSF Belgium field staff led by a project manager who reports to the country director. Implementation will adopt a conflict sensitive approach and will be in close partnership with state level animal health authorities as well as Community Animal Health workers and other stakeholders in community animal health (Stock Persons, animal health auxiliaries etc). Communities will also be involved in implementation of field activities adopting participatory approaches with special focus on vulnerable women and women headed families. Livestock vaccines will be supplied by the government in partnership with FAO. Activities will be based on the needs as discussed with state authorities, communities and other local government actors in the different States and also on the gaps. Progress in terms of activities and expenditure will be measured continuously with different monitoring tools being used at different levels. Field monitoring forms have been designed for monitoring the project by the different cadres of animal health workers. Data collected will then be collated, analyzed and compiled to a monthly report by a field supervisor / coordinator. Monthly reports from different field locations are then send to the project managers and used to compile a quarterly report (including specific monitoring data) to evaluate achievement against the targets for the period. Monthly reports will also be send to county and state veterinary authorities. The field veterinarians will directly monitor the activities of SPs, AHAs and CAHWs in their locations, which include the collection and analysis of the FAO designed activity reporting forms.VSF B will also work closely with the FAO FSL Cluster Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

vii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Describe how you will monitor and report on the progress and achievements of the project. Notably:

1. Explain how will you measure whether a) Activities have been conducted, b) Results have been achieved, c) Cross-cutting issues have been addressed, and d) Project objectives have been met
2. Indicate what monitoring tools and technics will be used
3. Describe how you will analyze and report on the project achievements
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project work plan (Section III)².

Progress in terms of activities and expenditure will be measured continuously with different monitoring tools being used at different levels. Field monitoring forms have been designed for monitoring the project by the different cadres of animal health workers. Data collected will then be collated, analyzed and compiled to a monthly report by a field supervisor / coordinator. Monthly reports from different field locations are then send to the project managers and used to compile a quarterly report (including specific monitoring data) to evaluate achievement against the targets for the period. Monthly reports will also be sending to county and state veterinary authorities. The field veterinarians will directly monitor the activities of SPs, AHAs and CAHWs in their locations, which include the collection and analysis of the FAO designed activity reporting forms. The FAO FSL Cluster Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will also be expected to carry out field visits to monitor the project.

Participatory monitoring, impact assessment and community participatory evaluation will be carried out. This will provide an effective tool for dialogue with the target population and other stakeholder. Through these methodologies, information on impacts can be gathered while lessons learned can be incorporated into the project.

² CHF minimum narrative reporting requirements will include the submission of a final narrative report and where applicable a narrative mid-term report. Narrative reports will include a progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

Both impact and output indicators will be measured using the Participatory Monitoring and Impact Assessment tools, which include the community participatory evaluation. These methods allow the use of indicators where no concrete baseline data is available. Through the CPEs, the communities who are recipient of the project benefits are able to evaluate their own level of satisfaction before, during and after the project. It is this level of community satisfaction that is captured qualitatively and quantitatively during the monitoring process.

E. Total funding secured for the CAP project

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)

SECTION III:

The logical framework is a tool to present how the implementation of CHF funded activities and their results (outputs and outcomes) will contribute to achieving higher level humanitarian results (project and cluster objectives) and how these results will be measured.

Fill in the logical framework below for this project proposal ensuring the information provided is in accordance with the strategies and activities described in the narrative section of this proposal, in particular section C.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/A/55302/5654		Project title: Livestock Emergency Response Project (LERP)		Organisation: VSF B
Overall Objective	<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: <i>What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing essential veterinary services & supplies (vaccines, drugs and equipment) for response to livestock disease emergencies • Improving animal water and feed availability, livestock redistribution and commercial and slaughter livestock destocking to improve food security of affected households • Carry out spot vaccination of dog population against rabies and awareness and education campaign among population at risk. 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of animals (disaggregated by type of animal and vaccine) vaccinated or treated against endemic diseases • Number of people benefiting from improved sanitation and meat hygiene in IDP, Returnee and Refugee concentration areas • Number of pastoral households who access veterinary services; • Number of improved water points created and number of animals benefiting from the improved water points 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1.4 million animals (cattle, goats, sheep) vaccinated or treated against endemic diseases in targeted areas • At least 80% of animals vaccinated for endemic economic diseases in targeted areas • At least 300,000 people (refugees, IDPs and returnees) benefiting from improved sanitation and meat hygiene services • At least 50,000 people in risk areas benefiting from rabies vaccination and awareness/education campaign 	
	<p>CHF Project Objective: <i>What are the specific objectives to be achieved by the end of this CHF funded project?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of livestock livelihood assets of Agro-Pastoralists, Internally Displaced Persons, refugees and returnees through provision of emergency veterinary services. 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % decrease in disease outbreak • % of livestock keepers accessing animal health services 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What sources of information already exist to measure this indicator? How will the project get this information?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VSF-B reports • Laboratory reports • FSL and other clusters' annual assessment reports 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonality does not affect accessibility • Security remains stable in the project areas. • CAHWs remain committed to service
Results	<p>Results - Outcomes (intangible): <i>State the changes that will be observed as a result of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries.</i></p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</i></p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i></p>
	<p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <i>List the products, goods and services (grouped per areas of work) that will result from the implementation of project activities. Ensure that the outputs are worded in a manner that describes</i></p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outputs?</i> <i>Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of</i></p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly report 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these</i></p>

	<p><i>their contribution to the outcomes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of essential veterinary supplies (drugs & vaccines) for response to diseases and protection of livestock assets 	<p><i>this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % decrease in livestock mortality • % decrease of major diseases outbreak • Increase in % of Livestock owners accessing animal health services • % increase in No. of CAHWs offering animal health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly report • End of project report 	<p><i>objectives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonality does not affect accessibility • Security remains stable in the project areas. • CAHWs remain committed to service.
	<p>Activities: <i>List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will result in the project outputs.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community dialogues on livestock animal health services delivery (vaccinations, de-worming and treatment), livestock pasture, water management and cross-cutting issues • Training / refresher for community animal health workers / small stock and poultry auxiliaries (mostly women) • Fridge operators 9 trained for the cold chain. • Provision of 150 basic veterinary kits to trained / refreshed CAHWs. • Carry out 10 de-worming campaigns (3 Tonj East, 3 Tonj North and 4 Tonj South counties). • Treatment/vaccination of livestock (cattle, sheep, chicken and goats) with particular attention to women and child headed families. • Redistribution of livestock assets to vulnerable families 	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, travel, publications costs etc.?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff time, training resources (cash for participants feeding allowances, workshop venue, training materials, Mobility depend on existing field situation at time of activity. • Staff time, training resources (cash for participants feeding allowances, workshop venue, training materials, vet drugs and equipment for demonstration Mobility depend on exist field situation at time of activity. • Staff time, CAHWs feeding allowances, vet drugs and equipment, Mobility depend on exist field situation at time of activity. • Staff time, CAHWs feeding allowance, functioning cool chain system, vaccines, vet drugs and equipment. Mobility WFP/Charter plane and vehicle on the ground. • Staff time, cutting tools, life animal for demonstration, gum boot and overall, plastic sheet and bucket. Mobility depends on existing field situation at the time of activity (plane/vehicle). 	<p>Heads of animals treated/vaccinated 214,000 Number of de-worming campaigns 10 Number of trained technician 9 Number of CAHWs/small auxiliaries trained 50 (women),25 (boys) and 75 (men) Number of veterinary basic kits provided 150 Community dialogue on animal health services delivery 15 Number of community sensitization on cross-cutting issues 15 Heads of small ruminant redistributed to vulnerable families 1,500 Number of veterinary drugs shops supported (2) Number of PDS conducted with livestock owners 9</p>	<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: <i>What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On time delivery of project inputs to the operational areas • No insecurity in the project locations • CAHWs available in their locations • There are clear policies on CAHWs network system from the government. • There are county veterinary systems which are functional

PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable).

The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.

Activities	Q1/2013		Q2/2013			Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Activity 1. Treatment/vaccination of livestock (cattle, sheep, chicken and goats) against common diseases and internal / external parasites: 214,000 treated/vaccinated in (Tonj North, Tonj South & Tonj East Counties) with particular attention to women and child headed families	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x
Activity 2. Carry out 10 deworming campaigns (3 Tonj North, 4 Tonj South & 3 Tonj East Counties).				X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 3. Community dialogues on livestock treatment/vaccinations 5 per County			X	X	X	X		X	X	X			
Activity 4. 9 Fridge operators trained (3 per county) for the cold chain			X										
Activity 5. 150 CAHWs Trained / refreshed in Tonj North, Tonj South and Tonj East counties.			X				X	X					
Activity 6. Provision of 150 basic veterinary kits to trained / refreshed CAHWs			X	X	X								
Activity 7. Conduct 9 PDS sessions conducted on livestock priority disease control strategies					X	X	X			X	X	X	x
Activity 8. Support private (2) veterinary pharmacies to actively provide services													
Activity 9. 15 Community dialogues on Public health and hygienic handling/disposal of livestock products/ livestock waste by boys, girls and women				X	X			X	X				
Activity 10. 15 Community sensitization on environmental management and HIV/AIDS women, boys, girls and men.			X	X						X	X		
Activity 11. . 1500 Small stock redistributed to 300HH	X	X	X	X				X	X				

*: TIMELINE FOR EACH SPECIFIC ACTIVITY MUST BE MARKED WITH AN X AND SHADED GREY 15%