

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	FSL																		
<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round</p> <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>Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round</p> <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>																		
<p>Project details</p> <p>The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.</p>																			
<p>Requesting Organization</p> <p>Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse (VSF Suisse)</p> <p>Project CAP Code</p> <p>SSD-13/A/55310/5110</p> <p>CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)</p> <p>Protecting and Rebuilding Livestock Assets for Enhanced Resilience of Pastoralists/Agro-Pastoralists in Unity State</p>	<p>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)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">State</th> <th style="width: 33%;">%</th> <th style="width: 33%;">County</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unity</td> <td>100</td> <td>Panyinjar, Leer, Rubkona, Koch</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	%	County	Unity	100	Panyinjar, Leer, Rubkona, Koch												
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<p>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)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%;">Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Women:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17,500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girls:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17,500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17,500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17,500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">70,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP	Women:	17,500	25,000	Girls:	17,500	25,000	Men:	17,500	25,000	Boys:	17,500	25,000	Total:	70,000	100,000	<p>Indirect Beneficiaries</p> <p> </p> <p>Catchment Population (if applicable)</p> <p>499,014</p>
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<p>Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)</p> <p> </p>	<p>CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)</p> <p>Indicate number of months: 12 months (February 2013 to January 2014)</p>																		

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Organization's Address	
Project Focal Person	Martin Barasa, barasa_martin@yahoo.com , 0920328475,0912164882
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Organization's Address	
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Finance Officer	Philip Muua, pmuua@vsfsuisse.org , 254-20-4343441

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 2013, the population of Unity State will mostly experience stressed and crisis levels of food insecurity. The driving factors for the food insecurity include below average 2012 harvests resulting from significant flooding and internal conflicts that displaced thousands, reduced cultivation and inundated crops especially in Abiehnom, Mayom, Pariang, Leer, Koch, Rubkona and Panyinjar counties, above-average prices for food, fuel and other commodities, bad roads leading to poor connectivity to markets, and needs of displaced, returnee populations. Whereas sorghum prices tended to decline across the country since September 2012, the prices in Bentiu were 93 % higher than the long term average (2007-2011) and still indicated an upward trajectory. With the lean season expected earlier than normal, poor households and IDPs are projected to experience food consumption gaps as early as March 2013 (FEWSNET- South Sudan Food Security Outlook, October 2012 to March 2013, FEWSNET -South Sudan August-December 2012 Food Security Outlook). At least 24 % of the 125,000 returnees expected in South Sudan in 2013 will be destined for Unity State (IOM Sudan/South Sudan, HC October 2012).

According to South Sudan Food Security Monitoring Round 8 (WFP *et al*, October 2012) food security indicators in Unity State are poor compared to the same period in 2011. The proportion of severely food insecure households increased from 21 % to 29%, while that of poor food consumption groups rose from 2 % to 11%. Poor food consumption groups have a lopsided dietary intake mainly consisting of cereals that is inadequate to meet the requirements for a healthy life. Returnees had significantly higher level of the food insecure households than the local population, the same was observed among women-headed households, a possible indication of gender-based vulnerabilities. The severely food insecure depended more on unreliable and unsustainable income sources, mainly sale of natural resources-grass, charcoal, firewood and brewing. The relatively food secure, mainly residents, rely on the sale of livestock and crops. However, the contribution of crop sales as a source of income was minimal compared to livestock sales, underscoring the minimal crop production in the state and the population's reliance on livestock. With the market being the major source of cereals throughout the year, the importance of livestock in the household food security is further accentuated.

In terms of child nutrition, the report notes that out of the 10 states of South Sudan, Unity State has the dubious distinction of recording the highest prevalence of acute malnutrition in children (6-59 months) based on MUAC, the second highest prevalence of acute malnutrition (GAM) among women (16%) and the lowest proportion of children aged 6-24 months with adequate dietary diversity (15%). The most consumed foods by 6-24 months are starches/cereals while the least consumed were animal protein (14%) and fruits and vegetables (19%).

Underscoring the central role of livestock in the food security and incomes for the agro-pastoral population in Unity State, the FSMS Round 8 report also identifies livestock diseases as one of the two major causes of shocks (59%) in the state (the other being flooding). Noteworthy is that the report associates livestock diseases with the poor food security indicators. Peste des Petits Ruminants, Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Blackquarter, Food and Mouth Disease and Malignant Catarrhal Fever were reported throughout the state in 2012. Additionally, zoonoses pose public health hazards in the state as exemplified by 2 human deaths each in Panyinjar and Abiehnom Counties suspected to have been caused by rabies from dog bites. Increased livestock movement in search of pasture and water in the dry season, including the expected in-movement of Misseriya Arabs' herds into the state will heighten disease outbreaks risks (2012 Annual Report-Unity State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, 22 Jan 2013; VSF Belgium EVSP III evaluation report, October 2012, Summary Notes on Partners Meeting on Rabies Outbreak Situation in Unity State, 29th January 2013)

With livestock being crucial to food security and well-being of the Unity State population, it is clear that animal and zoonotic diseases negatively affect household food security through diminished availability of animal products, incomes, ability to extend kinship support and capacity to cope in the event of shocks. Considering that the public and private sectors do not have adequate capacity to provide veterinary services to the agro-pastoral population, there is an urgent need for veterinary services support to protect livestock assets. This support will contribute to improved food security and livelihoods for vulnerable women, men, boys and girls in the state and their ability to cope with future shocks.

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.

The humanitarian context analysis shows that livestock is crucial in ensuring food security, incomes and the general well-being of the largely agro-pastoral population of Unity State. Livestock diseases are associated with poor household food security, dietary diversity, incomes and diminished coping strategies. With the state projected to witness stressed and crisis levels of food insecurity and the anticipated earlier commencement of the lean season, the dependence of households on livestock as source of food, mainly milk, and incomes to purchase cereals, other foodstuffs and household needs will increase. However, the challenge of animal disease will curtail livestock's contribution to food security, since the risk of disease outbreaks and spread is heightened with the increased movement of livestock during the dry season in search of water and pasture, including the anticipated in-migration of Misseriya Arabs' herds, thus heightening the risk of disease spread. In the dry season also, livestock tend to congregate in the dry season grazing areas thus accentuating disease spread. Considering that the public and private sectors do not have the capacity to provide animal health services to the agro-pastoral communities, it is imperative that CHF funding is availed to support livestock assets protection services (vaccination, deworming, treatment) to agro-pastoralists during the project period, which largely falls in the lean dry season, when dependence on livestock for food is increased. Public health extension on zoonoses prevention should also be provided to in the wake of the public health menace caused by zoonotic diseases.

VSF Suisse is a specialist livestock INGO offering community-based animal healthcare services in Unity State since 1995. With CHF and other donor

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.

funding, VSF Suisse has supported the training of a network of community-based animal health workers in the state. The organization supports the development of private vet pharmacies to ensure sustainable availability of vet drugs to the community, public health (extension on zoonoses prevention, meat and milk hygiene and marketing; the economic re-integration of vulnerable groups including women, men and conflict affected boys and girls through restocking with small ruminants and training on improved small stock management. VSF Suisse has established extensive networks in the states and coordinates well with communities, LGAs, CBAHC actors, UN agencies, INGOs & NNGOs and the State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, both at State and County level. The good collaboration with stakeholders ensures a good outreach to agro-pastoralists in remote areas.

Under an ongoing USAID/OFDA funded project that is implemented in Unity and NBEG States, VSF Suisse has allocated US\$ 100,000 to provide emergency veterinary support in Abiehnom, Pariang, Mayom, Panyinjar, Leer, Rubkona, Koch from 1st of January 2013 to 30th of June 2013. However, the available funds are grossly inadequate to meet the increasing need of animal health services for the agro-pastoral population in the targeted counties and there is a funding gap of nearly US\$ 500,000.

In conclusion, providing support to agro-pastoral communities in Unity State to protect their livestock assets will contribute to enhanced food security, incomes and resilience for agro-pastoral women, men and children, both boys and girls.

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.

CHF funding will be used to achieve objective 3 of the FSL cluster objectives viz. "Improve livestock health and contain disease outbreaks to protect livelihood assets and food security of pastoral/agro-pastoral households". Specifically the funding will be used to provide essential veterinary services (vaccination, treatment and deworming) and supplies (vaccines, drugs and equipment) for response to livestock disease emergencies in Unity State. The funding will also support the delivery of public health extension on zoonoses including rabies, meat and milk hygiene to women-, men-, and children.

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)

The objective of the project is: To improve food security of vulnerable households in Unity State through veterinary support in 2013. It is anticipated that through the animal health services support, disease outbreaks will be reduced resulting in more healthy and productive livestock thereby increasing availability of livestock products (milk) for domestic consumption and sale to purchase cereals and other household needs for men, women, boys and girls.

Public health training/extension on prevention zoonoses and on meat and milk hygiene will contribute to improved public health and labour productivity for men, women, boys and girls.

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).

Output 1: Livestock vaccination and treatment services are provided to pastoral/agro-pastoral communities of Unity State

Main activities and activities under this output include

i) Livestock Vaccination and Treatment

- Conduct 10 stakeholder sensitization sessions targeting SMARF, LGAs, CAHWs and agro-pastoralists on the project for ownership and joint planning
- Constitute and brief 4 County-based vet teams and plan for vaccination, treatment and deworming campaigns in Panyinjar, Leer, Rubkona and Koch Counties
- Conduct vaccinations and treatments/deworming targeting 250,000 animals, including small stock, in Panyinjar, Leer, Rubkona and Koch counties through 4 county-based County Vet teams composed of 10 % female 90 % male CAHWs (100 pax) and in cooperation with State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries .
- Procure, establish, maintain and operate 5 sets (3 existing, 2 new) of cold chain facilities to support emergency livestock vaccinations ;
- Coordinate vaccines, drugs and equipment procurement in cooperation with MARF FAO and the private sector
- Refresh existing 100 CAHWs (15 % female, 85 % male) on priority diseases management and safe disposal of medical waste
- Refresh 15 existing vaccines fridge operators at State and County levels on proper operation and maintenance of vaccine fridges
- Conduct 4 sessions of county and state livestock coordination meetings with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease control policy information

ii) Public Health Services:

- Conduct 10 community dialogue sessions on zoonoses, especially rabies, and meat and milk hygiene targeting 300 men, 300 women, 600 boys and 600 girls through schools, church gatherings and cattle camps in the seven counties
- Disseminate public health extension messages, mainly on rabies, through FM Radio (4 sessions) targeting the seven counties
- Vaccinate up to 500 dogs against rabies in Panyinjar County
- Develop and implement one community action plan on the control of the rabies menace in Panyinjar County
- Monitor/evaluate project including community participatory evaluation with women, men, boys and girls

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Capacity Building/Training: The project will focus on capacity building through trainings, community dialogues and provision of teaching aids / posters to various communities in the targeted counties in Unity State.

Gender Relations: In recognition of the fact that South Sudanese women are generally disadvantaged because of cultural norms there will be deliberate attempts to involve women in all proposed activities as they are the main caretakers of their families where nutrition and health is crucial. Awareness creation among the beneficiaries on the role of gender in access and control of resources will be done. Gender plays a key role in animal health service delivery and is important for the maximization of community input towards the production, utilization and marketing of safe livestock products. Both females and males will be involved in the training in animal disease treatment, prevention and surveillance, public health, small stock and poultry healthcare, marketing and Human Immuno-deficiency /Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention, control and home based care.

HIV and AIDS: Livestock activities will be used as an entry point for facilitation of awareness campaigns on the causes, spread, prevention and control of HIV /AIDS among agro - pastoralist communities and other project beneficiaries. VSF Suisse has always mainstreamed this cross-cutting issue in programmes as it is considered very relevant especially in remote areas where no other organizations operate. Both men and women will be targeted in collaboration with human health stakeholders. This is particularly important with the large numbers of returnees with some coming from

countries with known high levels of infection (eg. Uganda and Kenya). Where activities are carried out in urban areas awareness campaigns will also be incorporated especially considering the fact that the urban population is considered to be more vulnerable especially the returnees.

Disaster Risk Reduction: Targeting will be done for both resident and returnee households among rural and urban households through community participation, at the same time deliberately targeting women and women headed households. This enhances community support to the project and minimizes tensions that might develop between residents and returnees and between urban and rural areas on accusations of bias. Programming of cross cutting issues such as environment and public health ensures a stable natural resource base and reduced disease risk and hence better labour productivity. Animal health services minimize occurrence of livestock diseases thereby helping to safeguard food security and livelihoods of vulnerable households. VSF Suisse will work with the communities enhancing their capacity in risk reduction. Assessments will be carried out at community level on capacity, hazards, vulnerability and risk. VSF Suisse will then assist the communities in developing contingency and action plans. Support will be provided by VSF in their implementation. Monitoring and evaluation of the activities will be done by communities with the facilitation and support of VSF Suisse.

Host Communities, Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees: The program will focus on providing assistance to host communities, IDPs and returnees. The project will help protect the asset base of host families making them more able to fend for themselves as well as assist returnees and IDPs.

Nomads/Pastoralists: VSF S's mission focuses on working with pastoralists. The project will primarily seek to provide assistance to pastoralist communities in the targeted areas. Main focus will be on emergency preparedness, support of private networks in livestock health service delivery and marketing, improved utilization and increased awareness of public health. Agro-pastoralists will benefit from improved productivity of the animals as a result of improved animal and labour productivity due to public health interventions. Itinerant pastoralists such as the Misseriaya Arabs will also be targeted in the delivery of animal health services, resulting in improved livestock productivity and reduced friction between these itinerant groups and the local communities. Local communities in the project areas often accuse livestock belonging to migrant Arab tribes as source of disease to local herds.

Livelihoods/Income Generation: The programme will promote a livelihoods approach linking interventions with sustainable income generation. This will be achieved through the support to privatization efforts for veterinary drug shops and delivery of animal health services by CAHWs.

Protection Mainstreaming: This is important in the fragile post conflict context that exists in South Sudan. It is even more relevant in many areas where tribal clashes lead to insecurity. The project will support vulnerable HHs that include IDPs and returnees. It will ensure that activities do not lead to or perpetuate discrimination, abuse, violence, neglect or exploitation through respect for human rights.

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.

The following results will be achieved at the end of the CHF grant period:

Livestock vaccination and treatment services are provided to pastoral/agro-pastoral communities of Unity State :
It is anticipated that animal health interventions will contribute to improved animal health and productivity, thereby boosting household food security, coping strategies of agro-pastoralists and their ability to extend support to their kinsfolk. Public health of agro-pastoralists, both in urban and rural areas will be promoted through improved awareness on zoonoses and their prevention.

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 animals vaccinated/treated	250,000 animals
	2.	Number of people receiving vaccination and treatment services	70,000 (17,500 women; 17,500 men; 17,500 girls; 17,500 boys)
	3.	Number of people benefiting from public health extension services	2030

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.

Internal planning meetings are held with project staff to ensure that all staff working on the project understand its objectives, targets, M & E and reporting requirements. Stakeholder dialogues and consultation, comprising MARF at State and County level, local authorities and beneficiary communities are conducted in order to ensure a common understanding, local ownership and support of the project and to define and agree on the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. Especially MARF is a key implementation partner at National, State and County levels. FAO is a key collaboration partner for technical support to the project. As a principle, participation of men, women, and youths is encouraged to ensure that interests of various beneficiary groups are taken into account during planning and project implementation.

Emergency protection of livestock assets will address livestock disease challenges by providing emergency preventive and curative animal health services, targeting both vector-borne and contagious diseases through community animal health actors (CAHs), MARF and communities. The implementation is via the community based animal health programme which is extensively established throughout the project areas. County-based veterinary teams composed of CAHWs will be formed to carry out the activities. They will be paid an incentive in line with local rates for casual labour. The CAHWs work in teams and are encouraged to form networks to market their services for sustainability through cost recovery. The teams will be supervised and monitored by VSF and SMARF. It should be noted that the project does not pay salaries to CAHWs. Rather the incentive given is intended to enable the CAHWs to meet their basic needs, allowing them to accumulate capital from the sale of their services for reinvestment. Where government staff are members of the CAHW teams, they will be paid incentives based on Government per diem rates. Existing active CAHWs will be refreshed on priority diseases including PPR and rabies in cooperation with SMARF. This training will take place at field level over 5 days targeting 100 CAHW and AHA/Stock Person (SP) participants. In cooperation with FAO and MARF, up to 15 existing vaccine fridge operators will be refreshed on fridge operation and maintenance.

CAHWs will be provided with attires and equipment consisting of basic field veterinary kits for their work as a "one off" effort. The communities will be encouraged to select women as animal health workers at all levels. The project aims at getting women to occupy 10% of all the refresher training courses. Considering that women are not as flexible as men in moving together with the livestock due to family commitments and traditional role allocation, the project will also refresh women CAHWs who take care of small stock (goat and sheep and poultry). In order to promote privatization of veterinary inputs supply, as much as possible in-country procurement of vet inputs will be encouraged, where quality is assured and prices are competitive. Cost recovery will be encouraged as an important element of privatization of animal health service delivery.

Community awareness sessions on priority diseases, with emphasis on their prevention and control strategies, will be conducted in order to increase community participation on the control of the diseases. The awareness sessions are fora for information exchange between livestock professionals, livestock owners and MARF on livestock health related issues. These fora enable the communities to identify the key livestock diseases for joint action with MARF, VSF and other agencies. This will also be an opportunity to market the shift towards privatization of animal health services with emphasis on the need for pastoralists to pay for the services provided by CAHWs for sustainable service delivery. State/county MARF will receive technical and logistical support to conduct participatory disease searches (PDS) for priority diseases. This support will include on job training, transport facilitation, provision of sampling equipment and laboratory diagnosis. State/county MARF will be assisted in acquisition, domestication and dissemination of the existing disease control strategies.

Public Health of agro-pastoralists will be promoted through increased awareness on zoonotic diseases, meat and milk hygiene as well as provision of meat and milk hygiene equipment.

Community dialogue sessions on milk and meat hygiene, zoonoses and HIV/AIDS will also be carried out. Focus on HIV / AIDS is especially important considering the fact that a high proportion of the South Sudan population has inadequate knowledge on HIV / AIDS. It is also in line with the Inter – Agency Working Group’s recommendation to mainstreaming HIV / AIDs in all emergency projects. A session on HIV/AIDS will also be incorporated in all community trainings in order to increase awareness among livestock dependent communities. Information will be provided in a socio-culturally acceptable manner where the audiences understand fully what is being explained to avoid stigmatization. The need for proper nutrition especially from livestock food sources will be emphasized while desperate cases will be referred to health organizations for counseling and further integration.

Public health extension messages will be delivered to communities using local FM radio stations, and community dialogues in church gatherings, cattle camps and schools using existing public health extension manuals developed by VSF Suisse.

Through community participation, one community-based rabies prevention strategy will be developed and implemented in Panyinjar county, which county has reported several outbreaks of the disease in 2012 and 2013 resulting in human fatalities.

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 workplan (Section III)².

Field staff submit before each field period their monthly activity plans (including M&E activities) together with their imprest request through their respective Supervisors to the Programme Coordinator for final approval.

Progress in terms of activities and expenditure will be measured continuously with different monitoring tools 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. Monthly reports are then used to compile a quarterly report (including specific monitoring data) to evaluate achievement against the targets for the period. This also provides an opportunity for the field and headquarters support staff to reflect on and address implementation challenges.

Monthly and quarterly reports will also be sent to county and state veterinary authorities. Field and Juba based discussions will be held between the field staff and the project managers to assess the progress of the project and recommendations for change. This will be complimented with technical visits to the field locations by project managers and senior programme staff from within South Sudan and headquarters offices. 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 with the following information:

- Number, type and size of livestock treated.
- Type of disease treated.
- Number of livestock vaccinated
- Type of disease vaccinated against
- Information on disease outbreaks.
- Amount of revenue collected from sales of services.
- Individual incentives and salaries paid from cost recovery.
- Medicine used.
- Personal profiles of livestock sector workers.
- Number of trainings and community dialogues meeting and workshops carried out.

The field staff will continue to facilitate community participatory evaluations with a wide range of stakeholders including participating communities and local authority representatives to assess the impact and process of the program. Information gathered will feedback to the overall program.

A mid-term narrative progress report and final narrative reports are shared with the donor according to project contract. Financial and audit reports are also shared with the donor as per contract.

E. Total funding secured for the CAP project

Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CAP.

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
USAID/OFDA	100,000

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.

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/55310/5110		Project title: Protecting and Rebuilding Livestock Assets for Enhanced Resilience of Pastoralists/Agro-Pastoralists in Unity State		Organisation: Vétérinaires Sans Frontières -Switzerland (VSF Suisse)
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"> Improve livestock health and contain disease outbreaks to protect livelihood assets and food security of pastoral/agro-pastoral households 	<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"> 5 % increase in the contribution of livestock to the household food basket 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports of FAO / WFP CFSAM, WFP/FAO South Sudan Statistics Commission FSMS Specific case studies 	
Purpose	<p>CHF Project Objective: <i>What are the specific objectives to be achieved by the end of this CHF funded project?</i></p> <p>To improve food security of vulnerable households in Unity State through veterinary support in 2013</p>	<p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative 50% of beneficiary Households are satisfied with veterinary services delivery provided through the project 	<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"> VSFs progress and annual reports Community participatory evaluation Specific case studies 	<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"> The good will and capacity of government at all levels to support the implementation process Security and climatic conditions allow unrestricted access to project areas There is no outbreak of diseases that have no cure or that cannot be controlled through vaccination
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing awareness among agro-pastoralists on the importance of animal health services, especially targeting small stock Increased knowledge on the causes, transmission and rabies prevention 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of CAHWs report increasing demand for animal health services targeting small stock from agro-pastoralists At least 30% of beneficiaries in Panyinjar County are aware of the actual cause of rabies, mode of transmission and methods of prevention 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory service demand with CAHWs Participatory Knowledge, attitudes and practices assessment 	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The good will and capacity of government at all levels to support the implementation process Security and climatic conditions allow unrestricted access to project areas There is no outbreak of diseases that have no cure or that cannot be controlled through vaccination The agro-pastoral community is receptive to new ideas
	<p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <i>List the products, goods and services (grouped per areas of work) that will result from the</i></p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the</i></p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information</i></p>	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes?</i></p>

	<p>implementation of project activities. Ensure that the outputs are worded in a manner that describes their contribution to the outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal health and public health extension services are delivered to agro-pastoral communities of Unity State in 2013 	<p>envisaged outputs? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 250,000 heads of animals are vaccinated/treated 70,000 people receiving vaccination and treatment services 2030 people benefiting from public health extension services 	<p>on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccination and treatment records using designated formats VSF Suisse and State MARF Beneficiary/attendance lists during public health extension sessions 	<p>What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from MARF and LGAs and communities Accessibility to and provision of support and materials not delayed due to rainy season and insecurity
	<p>Activities: List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will result in the project outputs.</p>	<p>Inputs: What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, travel, publications costs etc.?</p>		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: 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?</p>
	<p>i) Livestock Vaccination and Treatment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from MARF and LGAs and communities Accessibility to and provision of support and materials not delayed due to rainy season and insecurity Agro-pastoralists are in agreement with cost recovery mode of service delivery Communities are receptive to new ideas
1.1	<p>Conduct 10 stakeholder sensitization sessions targeting SMARF, LGAs, CAHWs and agro-pastoralists on the project for ownership and joint planning</p>	<p>No of stakeholder sensitization sessions conducted No. of participants disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>Participant lists Project reports</p>	
1.2	<p>Constitute and brief 4 County-based vet teams and plan for vaccination, treatment and deworming campaigns in Panyijar, Leer, Rubkona and Koch Counties</p>	<p>No. of vet teams constituted Composition of vet teams disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>Participant lists Lists constituted per county Project reports</p>	
1.3	<p>Conduct vaccinations and treatments/deworming targeting 250,000 animals, including small stock, in Panyijar, Leer, Rubkona and Koch counties through 4 county-based County Vet teams composed of 10 % female 90 % male CAHWs (100 pax) and in cooperation with State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries .</p>	<p>No. of animals treated/vaccinated broken down by type of diseases treated/vaccinated and animal type</p>	<p>Field Vaccination/treatment reports State and County MARF reports</p>	
1.4	<p>Procure, establish, maintain and operate 5 sets (3 existing, 2 new) of cold chain facilities to support emergency livestock vaccinations ;</p>	<p>No. of cold chain facilities maintained and operated No. of cold chain facilities procured</p>	<p>VSF Suisse logistics reports VSF Suisse procurements documents State MARF reports</p>	
1.5	<p>Coordinate vaccines, drugs and equipment procurement in cooperation with MARF FAO and the private sector</p>	<p>Doses and types of vaccines delivered to the field Quantities and types of vet drugs and equipment delivered to the field</p>	<p>VSF Suisse logistics reports FAO and MARF reports</p>	
1.6	<p>Refresh existing 100 CAHWs (15 % female, 85 % male) on priority diseases management and safe disposal of medical waste</p>	<p>No of CAHWs refreshed disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>CAHW Training reports VSF Suisse and SMARF reports</p>	
1.7	<p>Refresh 15 existing vaccines fridge operators at State and County levels on proper operation and maintenance of vaccine fridges</p>	<p>No. of fridge operators refreshed disaggregated by gender and County</p>	<p>Fridge operators training reports VSF Suisse reports FAO reports</p>	
1.8	<p>Conduct 4 sessions of county and state livestock coordination meetings with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease control policy information</p>	<p>No. of county/state livestock coordination meetings conducted No. of participants in the coordination meetings disaggregated by gender and county</p>	<p>VSF Suisse reports State MARF reports</p>	
	<p>ii)Public Health Services:</p>			

1.9	Conduct 10 community dialogue sessions on zoonoses, especially rabies, and meat and milk hygiene targeting 300 men, 300 women, 600 boys and 600 girls through schools, church gatherings and cattle camps in the seven counties	No. of community dialogue sessions conducted No. of participants disaggregated by gender and county	Attendance lists VSF Suisse reports State MARF reports
1.10	Disseminate public health extension messages, mainly on rabies, through FM Radio (4 sessions) targeting the seven counties	No. of public health extension messages prepared and disseminated by radio	VSF Suisse reports State MARF reports
1.11	Vaccinate up to 500 dogs against rabies in Panyinar County	No. of dogs vaccinated	VSF Suisse reports State and County MARF reports
1.12	Develop and implement one community action plan on the control of the rabies menace in Panyinjar County	No. of sessions conducted to develop the action plan No. of participants during development of the action plans	Action plan developed and in place VSF Suisse and MARF reports
1.13	Monitor/evaluate project including community participatory evaluation with women, men, boys and girls	No. of monitoring sessions conducted No. of participants in the monitoring sessions disaggregated by gender	Monitoring report VSF Suisse and State MARF reports

PROJECT WORK PLAN															
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 Conduct 10 stakeholder sensitization sessions targeting SMARF, LGAs, CAHWs and agro-pastoralists on the project for ownership and joint planning	X	X													
Activity 2 Constitute and brief 4 County-based vet teams and plan for vaccination, treatment and deworming campaigns in Panyijar, Leer, Rubkona and Koch Counties		X	X												
Activity 3 Conduct vaccinations and treatments/deworming targeting 250,000 animals, including small stock, in Panyijar, Leer, Rubkona and Koch counties through 4 county-based County Vet teams composed of 10 % female 90 % male CAHWs (100 pax) and in cooperation with State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries .		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 4 Procure, establish, maintain and operate 5 sets (3 existing, 2 new) of cold chain facilities to support emergency livestock vaccinations ;	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 5 Coordinate vaccines, drugs and equipment procurement in cooperation with MARF FAO and the private sector	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 6 Refresh existing 100 CAHWs (15 % female, 85 % male) on priority diseases management and safe disposal of medical waste	X	X	X												
Activity 7 Refresh 15 existing vaccine fridge operators at State and County levels on proper operation and maintenance of vaccine fridges	X	X													
Activity 8 Conduct 4 sessions of county and state livestock coordination meetings with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease control policy information			X	X	X	X					X	X			
Activity 9 Conduct 10 community dialogue sessions on zoonoses, especially rabies, and meat and milk hygiene targeting 300 men, 300 women, 600 boys and 600 girls through schools, church gatherings and cattle camps in the seven counties			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 10 Disseminate public health extension messages, mainly on rabies, through FM Radio (4 sessions) targeting the seven counties			X	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 11 Vaccinate up to 500 dogs against rabies in Panyinar County			X	X	X	X									
Activity 12 Develop and implement one community action plan on the control of the rabies menace in Panyinjar County			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 13 Monitor/evaluate project including community participatory evaluation with women, men, boys and girls						X	X	X				X			

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