

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
CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 Second 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 Category A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replenishing core pipeline (for agricultural, livestock & fisheries inputs) and logistical support Category B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency livestock vaccinations for disease control and deworming interventions • Dry season production & diet diversification (e.g. through vegetable production seeds & tools) • Cash transfers for enhancing food security including access to inputs & services • Supporting operational costs to utilise available/ already procured stocks and existing projects • Community assets (pasture & water management) for resilience building to shocks • Post-harvest handling and storage, agro-processing technologies (value addition) & trainings 	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Nile, • Unity, • Warrap • Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG), • Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBeG), • Jonglei, • Lakes • Greater Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria (EES) • Abyei – life saving humanitarian activities by core pipelines

SECTION II

Project details The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.																				
Requesting Organization Vétérinaires sans Frontières (Belgium)	Project Location(s) - list State and County (payams when possible) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State																			
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Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)	CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date) Indicate number of months: 9 (1 October 2013 – 30 June 2014)																			

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	VSFs Offices Stadium road, Block 131, Hai Malakal. Juba, South Sudan.
Project Focal Person	<i>Name, Email, telephone</i> Khang Chol Khang kchol@vsfb.or.ke 0955151080
Country Director	<i>Name, Email, telephone</i> Wilson Makuwaza wmakuwaza@vsfb.or.ke 0955166031
Finance Officer	<i>Name, Email, telephone</i> Lomoro Paulino 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>Name, Email, telephone</i> Joap Vanmierlo j.vanmierlo@vsf-belgium.org
Finance Officer	<i>Name, Email, telephone</i> Francoise Tran Dai f.trandai@vsf-belgium.org +32 (o) 2539 09 89

SECTION III

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 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

Recently there has been escalation in insecurity in Jonglei state as a result of conflict in Pibor county and cyclical clashes between communities. This has led to internal displacement and loss of livestock assets resulting to poor resilience of households further worsening the food security situation mainly affecting vulnerable groups including lactating mothers, boys, girls and the elderly. VSF B has identified 87 IDP HHs in Walgak and Alali payams of Akobo. These HHs lost their livestock during the insecurity and, together with other vulnerable HHs will need support with livestock restocking as their livelihoods are mainly livestock based.

Access to Pibor itself has been a major problem. However large numbers of livestock keeping people have been displaced to neighbouring counties including Ayod, Akobo, Wuror and Nyiro². Significant livestock populations will likely converge in areas along the Nile and Sobat rivers in fear of attacks by rebel militia 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. The response in these counties is therefore partially a proxy response to the emergency in Pibor county. The full effects of that conflict have started to manifest with women and children being most affected because of inherent vulnerability. Current wetter conditions are conducive for and have led to increased livestock mortalities / disease outbreaks eg. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and black quarter as they pathogens thrive better in the wet season negatively impacting on household food security. Due to insecurity, pastoralists are forced to change their traditional grazing routes exposing their animals to diseases. The target areas have high levels of food insecurity.³ A recent FAO assessment reported that livestock diseases affect about 20% of the households in Jonglei state. 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. Effective livestock vaccinations will require establishment of / support to the cold chain as this is a major issue in the targeted counties. Due to capacity issues and current budgetary austerity measures, the government has very limited capacity to delivery emergency livestock services. Communities themselves have limited capacity to respond to livestock emergencies and need capacity building through training of CAHW as a resilience building measure.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 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 B has the technical capacity and geographical presence in the target counties whose communities predominantly depend on livestock for their livelihoods and food security. VSF B is among the 3 main INGO livestock players who have interventions aimed the protection of livestock assets of vulnerable households. Due to limited funding the urgency of responding to such emerging disease outbreaks is limited and hence CHF funding will enable upscaling of interventions. The intervention is also a proxy intervention to the Pibor crisis as affected communities have also been displaced to the targeted counties. Most of the Internally Displaced households move with virtually nothing and must re-establish their livestock based livelihoods all over. This will be done through restocking activities with small ruminants mostly targeting IDP, women and child headed HHs. Restocking and capacity building interventions (see under needs analysis) will help towards resilience building in communities. The project will address the problem of food insecurity and widespread malnutrition complementing emergency food distribution. Animal foods source offer a practical and accessible means for improving the diet quality for the most vulnerable groups especially women of reproductive age and children.

Pastoralist communities who have had to assume extra burdens hosting IDPs due to insecurity (cattle raiding, rebel militia activities etc) and returnees will need support. Livestock also offers an entry point for resilience building through disaster risk reduction efforts

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.

² OCHA, Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin, July 2013

³ WFP South Sudan Food Security Monitoring., Round 9, February 2013; UNFAO/WFP Annual Needs and Livelihood Analysis Report, March 2013

protecting assets of pastoralists who have livestock as mobile assets and a key fall back during times of disasters. This will be done through livestock vaccinations, deworming and treatment. The intervention will link into existing programmes in all targeted locations. Escalation in disease outbreaks is anticipated sequel to recent cattle raiding activities as uncontrolled movement of livestock results in spreading of diseases across geographical locations. The grant will be used to complement ongoing humanitarian activities in the livestock sector. The beneficiaries and geographical locations targeted under this project are not the same as the ones under funding through CHF 1.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Priorities

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

The planned activities are in line with the cluster geographical priority and vulnerability mapping for livestock diseases and will help protect livestock assets of vulnerable pastoralist communities and increase 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 fits in with the cluster's objective no. 3 – "Improve livestock health and contain disease outbreaks to protect livelihood assets and food security of pastoral/agro-pastoral households".

ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project. 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 and (re)establishment of livestock based livelihoods through restocking.

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 Jonglei State.

Activity 1.1 Vaccination of 150,000 livestock (cattle, sheep, chickens, goats) against priority diseases: 37,500 each (Akobo and Ayod counties), 45,000 (Wuror) and 30,000 (Nyirrol) with particular attention to women and child headed families benefiting 30,000 people.

Activity 1.2. Treatment of livestock (cattle, sheep, chicken and goats) against common diseases and internal / external parasites: 37,500 each (Akobo and Ayod counties), 45,000 (Wuror) and 30,000 (Nyirrol) with particular attention to women and child headed families benefiting 30,000 people.

Activity 1.3. Carry out 8 de-worming campaigns (2 per county).

Activity 1.4. Community dialogues on livestock vaccination, livestock pastures, water management and cross cutting issues: 8 meetings - (2 per County).

Activity 1.5. 4 Fridge operators trained (1 per county) for the cold chain.

Activity 1.6. Establish 1 cold chain system in Wuror.

Result 2 Disease surveillance and reporting of livestock diseases outbreaks promoted and expanded.

Activity 3.1 . Conduct PDS 4 sessions (1 in each County) conducted on livestock priority disease control strategies

Activity 3.2. 200 CAHWs Trained / refreshed in Ayod (50), Wuror (60) and Nyirrol (40), and Akobo (50) counties.

Activity 3.3. Provision of 200 basic veterinary kits to trained / refreshed CAHWs.

Result 3. Support to vulnerable households through redistribution of livestock assets.

Activity 3.1. 960 small stock redistributed to 192 HHs.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

The project will address issues related to HIV/ Aids during community dialogues. 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. The project will also take into consideration conflict sensitivity (e.g restocking will not be with cattle as this might expose some HHs to cattle raiding). Environmental issues will be discussed with regard to prevention of overstocking and other aspects of natural resources (pasture and water) management promoting peaceful co-existence of communities in the process. It will be important to address environmental protection ensuring proper disposal of syringes / needles, drugs and vaccines packaging materials by CAHWs (and own staff). They need not be disposed into the environment. CAHWs will be educated on proper disposal. This will also link with messages on proper disposal of carcasses and the importance of not consuming animals that die from diseases in order to protect communities from disease outbreaks.

Gender will be a key cross cutting issue with special focus on women, vulnerable boys and girls, women and child headed HHs, the elderly and the disabled. The project will aim at enrolling a minimum of 20% females during training programmes taking into consideration their important role in the husbandry of small stock (poultry / sheep and goats)

v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 100 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

The expected results are:

- i) Veterinary supplies made available and diseases outbreaks contained timely.
- ii) Livestock disease surveillance and reporting improved at community level.

iii) Households livelihood assets protected and vulnerability reduced thereby contributing to food security.

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.	Total direct beneficiaries (Men, women)	Total of 61,356 beneficiaries (28,384 Male: 32,972 Female)
X	2.	Livestock vaccination	a) 150,000 livestock vaccinated b) 5,000 HHs have their livestock asserts protected against diseases benefiting 30,000 people: women (6000), Men (667), girls (1667) and boys (1666).
X	3.	Livestock treatment	a) 150,000 livestock treated b) 5,000 HHs have their livestock asserts treated against diseases benefiting 30,000 people: women (1000), Men (4002), girls (10002) and boys (9996).
X	4.	Number of technicians trained in cold chain management and solar/gas fridge maintenance (Men, Women)	4 cold chain technicians trained
X	5.	Training of CAHWs (Men and women)	200 CAHWs Trained / refreshed (men 150 and Women 50)
	6.	Livestock restocking for vulnerable HHs	192 HHs receiving 960 small ruminants (5 per HH) benefiting 1152 people
X	7.	Cold chain establishment	1 cold chain established
X	8.	Provision of disease surveillance kits	Provision of 200 basic veterinary surveillance kits to trained / refreshed CAHWs

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 in country director for the organization. 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. Targeting criteria for vulnerable households eligible for restocking will be done in a participatory manner that involves the local authorities, traditional leaders like chiefs, the vulnerable sections of community like women and child headed HHs and the aged. HH to benefit from vaccinations and treatments will be targeted through risk mapping for the occurrence of disease outbreaks. Livestock vaccines will be supplied by the government in partnership with FAO in order to assure quality. Other inputs like the CAHW kits will be sourced from reputable suppliers (with a good track record) in Juba. The small ruminants for restocking will be examined by our veterinary staff, dewormed and vaccinated against common diseases like PPR before distribution to the vulnerable HHs in order to ensure that they do not die immediately after the restocking exercise. The owners will also be given basic education in animal husbandry. Further follow up will be done by the CAHWs trained under the project. 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.

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)⁴.

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

⁴ 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.

(including specific monitoring data) to evaluate achievement against the targets for the period. Monthly reports will also be sent 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.

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.

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.

D. 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)
CHF Round 1 – April 2013	400,000
Pledges for the CAP project	
Nil	

SECTION III:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: _ SSD-13/A/55302		Project title: <u>.Livestock Emergency Response Projecj (Jonglei)</u>		Organisation: <u>VSF Belgium</u>
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 	
Purpose	<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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative</i> % 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of essential veterinary supplies (vaccines, drugs and equipment) for response to livestock diseases and protection of livestock assets in Jonglei State • Disease surveillance and reporting of livestock diseases outbreaks promoted and 	<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"> • % increase in No. of CAHWs offering animal health services 	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAHWs remain committed to service.

<p>expanded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to vulnerable households through redistribution of livestock assets 			
<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 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>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outputs? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of 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 	<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 • Quarterly report • End of project 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 objectives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonality does not affect accessibility • Security remains stable in the project areas.
<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 • Treatment/vaccination of livestock (cattle, sheep, chicken and goats) with particular attention to women and child headed families. • Carry out 4 de-worming campaigns (1Akobo, 1Wuror, 1 Nyirol and 1 Ayod counties). • Training / refresher for community animal health workers / small stock and poultry auxiliaries (mostly women) • Fridge operators 4 trained for the cold chain • 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 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, 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 allowance, functioning cool chain system, vaccines, vet drugs and equipment. Mobility WFP/Charter plane and vehicle on the ground. 	<p>Community dialogue on animal health services delivery 8 Heads of small ruminant redistributed to vulnerable families 750 Number of PDS conducted with livestock owners 4 Heads of animals treated/vaccinated 300,000 Number of de-worming campaigns 8 Number of trained technician 4 Number of CAHWs/small auxiliaries trained 50 (women),50 (boys) and 100 (men) Number of veterinary basic kits provided 200</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.

Project start date:	1 October 2013	Project end date:	30 June 2014
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Activities	Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Activity 1. Redistribution of small stock to vulnerable families in (5 shoats *150 HH) Akobo								X	X	X					
Activity 2. Cold chain system				X	X	X									
Activity 3. CAHWs protective attires Supplies				X	X	X									
Activity 4. Livestock drugs and equipment supplies				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 5. Community dialogues on livestock vaccination, livestock pastures, water management and cross cutting issues					X	X									
Activity 6. Support for vaccination and treatment campaigns for 300,000 livestock				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 7. Support to livestock de-worming campaigns							X	X							
Activity 8. CAHWs refreshed and actively delivering animal health services						X			X	X					
Activity 9. fridge operators trained						X			X	X					
Activity 10. PDS conducted on livestock priority diseases							X	X							

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