

## 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](mailto:chfsouthsudan@un.org)

### SECTION I:

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

### SECTION II

<b>Project details</b> The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.														
<b>Requesting Organization</b> Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse (VSF Suisse)		<b>Project Location(s)</b> - 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 <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/ies (include payam when possible)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unity</td> <td>100</td> <td>Panyinjar, Leer, Koch, Rubkona, Mayiendit</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)	Unity	100	Panyinjar, Leer, Koch, Rubkona, Mayiendit						
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Unity	100		Panyinjar, Leer, Koch, Rubkona, Mayiendit											
<b>Project CAP Code</b> SSD-13/A/55310/R/5110	<b>CAP Gender Code</b> 2a													
<b>CAP Project Title</b> (please write exact name as in the CAP) Protecting and Rebuilding Livestock Assets for Enhanced Resilience of Pastoralists/Agro-Pastoralists in Unity State														
<b>Total Project Budget requested in the South Sudan CAP</b>	US\$ 600,000	<b>Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal</b>	US\$270,000											
<b>Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)</b>	US\$ 360,000	<b>Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)?</b> 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)												
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b> (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)		<b>Indirect Beneficiaries</b>												
	<b>Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project</b>	<b>Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP</b>												
Women:	12,500	25,000												
Girls:	12,500	25,000												
Men:	12,500	25,000												
Boys:	12,500	25,000												
<b>Total:</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>												
<b>Implementing Partner/s</b> (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)		<b>CHF Project Duration</b> (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date) Indicate number of months: 9 (1 October 2013 – 30 June 2014)												

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## 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 population<sup>1</sup>

Unity State will face stressed and crisis levels of food insecurity in 2013 due to impacts of 2012 flooding, border tensions with Sudan, cattle raiding, civil insecurity, low income levels, ( FEWS NET , June 2013). In particular the food security situation deteriorated significantly in April 2013 in Panyinjar, Leer and Mayiendit counties, exacerbated by atypically early cattle raiding and reprisal attacks, low food supply levels and high prices. A total of 10,300 people were displaced by violence in Panyinjar, Mayiendit, Mayom , Koch (25th April 2013, CAP MYR 2013 project planning figures). Coping strategies employed by affected population included eating wild fruit, roots and leaves and fish and migrating out of the area (Humanitarian Coordination meeting, Bentiu, April 2013). Some 4000 people were displaced in Koch following cattle raids in May amidst reports of more displacements in Guit, Panyinjar and Pariang following inter-communal clashes there (OCHA, 15-25 July 2013). It is also estimated that 6,300 of 70,000 returnees expected in 2013 will be destined for Unity State (CAP Mid-year Review April 2013). It is hoped that the unfolding political events related to the recent reshuffles in the Government do not result in a protracted unpredictability in the political context.

The 2013 outlook shows that Unity State will experience near normal to below normal rainfall resulting in decreased crop performance and pasture and water availability (FEWSNET, March 8 ,2013; FEWS NET June 2013). Reduced crop performance will force agro-pastoralists to increase their dependence on livestock-their mobile livelihood source- for food , mainly milk, and sale to purchase food from the market. In addition households displaced by conflict will not be able to cultivate on time. Livestock diseases are associated with poor household food security, dietary diversity, incomes and diminished coping strategies. It is imperative to ensure that livestock maintain good body condition for favourable livestock to grains terms of trade. Reduced pasture and water resources alters the migration patterns for pastoralists/agro-pastoralists and their livestock, which could elicit/exacerbate resources related conflicts. Livestock congregation in few grazing and watering areas provides the trigger for spread of livestock diseases. Animal diseases reduce livestock productivity and erode livestock's contribution to food security and coping strategies for agro pastoralists and their ability to extend kinship support. Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia , Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Blackquarter and Foot and Mouth Disease were reported in cattle throughout the state in 2012. The Unity State Department of Animal Health reported an outbreak of HS in Chomborau Village of Rubkona County 4<sup>th</sup> August 2013 in which 73 cattle were affected and 32 cattle died from the disease. Cold wet conditions are likely to increase outbreaks of HS and other soil-borne diseases. Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia, have also been reported since 2012 in the state. 150 households losing small ruminants in the past 6 months in Panyinjar, Mayiendit, Leer and Koch counties reported that 37 % of the losses were caused by mortality due to disease, with S&G Pox, PPR, Mange, CCPP, Fleas and Helminthosis in that order being the most important. While PPR was the major disease that decimated flocks throughout 2012, S&G Pox appears to have assumed prominence. (VSF Suisse Quarterly Restocking Monitoring Report,, June 2013) . Additionally, zoonoses pose public health hazards in the state as exemplified by 2 human deaths each in Panyinjar County suspected to have been caused by rabies from dog bites. Moreover , increased livestock movement in search of pasture and water in the dry season, including movement into Rubkona county of herds of the Misseriya Arabs' heightens 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). CHF Round 1 targets a total of 250,000 heads of livestock for vaccination and treatment services. However, the prevailing disease risk factors mean that more livestock assets need to be protection through vaccination to improve their immune status. Deworming, especially of small ruminants and calves helps maintain feed conversion efficiency, hence their productivity. . With the inadequate veterinary services, timely and effective livestock vaccinations and treatments cannot be mounted. The project will target vulnerable agro-pastoralists/ pastoralists, including resident and IDP households. Especially women headed households with few animals and lacking cash to pay for drugs, vaccines and services, if available from the few existing veterinary pharmacies and CAHWs suffer immensely when diseases reduce milk availability and incomes from their flocks. Decreased milk availability disadvantages women, the traditional processors and marketers of milk. The whole household suffers as income from milk sales is normally used to buy food consumed by all members, including women, men and children –both boys and girls. Milk is important especially in the nutrition of small children.

### 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.

The projected 2013 near normal to below normal rainfall in Unity State will result in decreased crops performance and reduced pasture and water resources for livestock. Conflict and population displacement during the planting season in counties such as Panyinjar means that many households were unable to cultivate during the main 2013 cropping period. The largely agro-pastoral population is therefore expected to increase their dependence on livestock, their mobile livelihoods source, for food (milk) and sale to purchase cereals and other food stuffs. Increased and irregular livestock migration and resources based conflicts as livestock congregate in the few areas with adequate pasture and water are expected. Congregation of large livestock herds in the few grazing areas and watering points results in the quick spread of livestock diseases. Vulnerable households who own a few small stock and lack cash to procure drugs, vaccines and services suffer most when diseases affect their flocks. Considering that the public and private sectors do not have the capacity to provide animal health services to the agro-pastoral communities, it is

<sup>1</sup> 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.

imperative that CHF funding is availed to support livestock assets protection services (vaccination, deworming and treatment) to agro-pastoralists. This is important considering the need to protect livestock assets from the endemic diseases prevalent in the targeted areas. 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 funding, VSF Suisse has supported the training of a network of over 400 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). VSF Suisse has established extensive networks in the states and collaborates 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.

VSF Suisse received USD 360,000 under the CHF Round 1 funding to provide emergency livestock vaccination, deworming and treatment services in Panyinjar, Leer, Koch and Rubkona Counties. Services were also regularly extended to Mayiendit county due to cross county border movement of animals from the neighbouring counties of Koch and Leer in search of water and pasture. There being no other donors supporting emergency animal health services and the chronically under resourced state MARF that limit their animal health services delivery functions, the available funds under CHF Round 1 are grossly inadequate to meet the increasing need of animal health services for the pastoral and agro-pastoral population in the four counties as well as Mayiendit.

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 Priorities

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 priority activity I of the FSL cluster viz. "Emergency Vaccinations for disease control and deworming interventions" in food insecure/conflict/disaster affected counties. 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 Panyinjar, Leer, Koch, Rubkona, Mayiendit Counties of 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. Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

The objective of the project is: To improve food security of vulnerable livestock dependent households in Unity State through emergency veterinary support. 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. The emergency veterinary support will afford livelihood assets protection and enhance resilience of the livestock-dependent households.

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 and agro-pastoral communities of Panyinjar, Leer, Koch, Rubkona, Mayiendit counties in 2013/2014.**

Vaccination services will be conducted in line with vaccination calendar from the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries.

Main activities and activities under this output include :

- Conduct 10 community dialogues/stakeholders meetings for sensitization on the project
- Constitute and brief 5 County based vet teams (composed of 20 % female 80 % male CAHWs (120 pax) and plan for vaccination, treatment and deworming campaigns
- Conduct vaccinations targeting 150,000 animals through 5 county based County Vet teams and in cooperation with the Department of Animal Health (DAH). Unity State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Resources and Fisheries
- Treat/deworm up to 200,000 livestock, especially small ruminants targeting female headed and other vulnerable households
- Procure, establish, maintain and operate six sets of cold chain facilities to support emergency livestock vaccinations (four existing and two new) .
- Coordinate vaccines, drugs and equipment procurement in cooperation with DAH, FAO and the private sector
- Refresh 12 existing vaccines fridge operators on proper operation and maintenance of vaccine fridges Conduct County and state livestock coordination meetings with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease control policy and information

##### **Output 2: Public Health Services are provided to pastoral/agro-pastoral communities of Panyinjar, Leer, Koch, Rubkona and Mayiednit Counties in 2013/2014:**

Main activities under this output include:

- Conduct 12 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
- Disseminate public health extension messages, mainly on rabies, through FM Radio (4 sessions)
- Develop and implement a 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, radio programs and provision of teaching aids / posters to various communities in the targeted counties.

**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, IDP and returnee households among rural and urban households through community participation, at the same time deliberately targeting women and women headed households.. Women headed households will be reached through deliberate targeting of small stock for vaccination, treatment and deworming activities. 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. 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 Suisse'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 through 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.

**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 100 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, deworming and treatment services are provided to pastoral/agro-pastoral communities of Unity State. The animal health interventions will contribute to improved animal health and productivity, thereby boosting household food and nutrition 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, especially rabies 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.

<b>SOI (X)</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b> <small>(Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).</small>	<b>Target (indicate numbers or percentages)</b> <small>(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)</small>
	1	Total direct beneficiaries	50,000 (12,500 women; 12,500 men; 12,500 girls; 12,500 boys)
	14	Heads of Livestock Vaccinated	150,000
	15	Heads of Livestock Treated	200,000
	18	Cold chain establishment	2
	19	Number of technicians trained in cold chain management and solar fridge maintenance	12
	29	Number of people benefiting from public health extension services	1,800

**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 will be 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 and contagious and parasitic 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 20 % female and 80 % male CAHWs respectively 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 Suisse 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 12 existing vaccine fridge operators will be refreshed on fridge operation and maintenance, both kerosene and solar operated fridges. A particular innovation in the provision of cold chain will be the establishment of solar operated vaccine fridges in Panyinjar, Mayiendit and Koch Counties. This is seen as an important solution to the perennial challenge associated with lack of or shortage of kerosene and parts to operate the kerosene powered fridges in these poorly accessible counties, especially during the rainy season. Two solar fridges have been procured under CHF 2013 Round 1. It is proposed to procure two additional solar powered fridges/freezers under CHF 2013 Round 2 project to be established in gap areas of the targeted counties. The fridges will be handed over to communities through the County Departments of Animal Health to ensure that they responsibly maintained and managed. The solar freezers will also be used to produce ice blocks, that will in turn ensure adequate temperatures in the portable cooling boxes that CAHWs use for carrying vaccines to the herds. Deworming campaigns will target mainly yearling cattle and small stock, which are mainly owned by vulnerable households who lack incomes to purchase drugs or pay for services of CAHWs. Deworming for small ruminants will be done at no cost. Vaccines will be obtained through the core pipeline in collaboration with MARF and FAO. Drugs will be sourced from reputable suppliers, both national and international through competitive bidding. Companies operating in and recognized by the Government of South Sudan will be encouraged to bid. Sourcing of drugs from in-country vet drug pharmacies as opposed to from suppliers outside the country prevents the emergency response having a negative impact on the existing drugs suppliers, due to unfair competition.

.CAHWs will be provided with attire 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 at least 20% 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. Such sessions will be facilitated in collaboration with local health services providers and the state HIV/AIDs Commission field extension agents. Information will be provided in a socio-culturally acceptable manner where the audiences understand fully what is being explained to avoid stigmatization, discrimination and fear. 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)<sup>2</sup>.

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 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 filed 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/dewormed.
- Type of disease treated.
- Number of livestock vaccinated
- Type of disease vaccinated against
- Information on disease outbreaks.
- Medicine used.
- Personal profiles of livestock sector workers.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

- Number of trainings and community dialogues meeting and workshops carried out.

It should be noted that no comprehensive livestock census has been conducted in South Sudan. The number of beneficiaries reached is estimated based on the fact that the average livestock herd size for poor and average income households, who collectively comprise about 80 % of the population in South Sudan, is about 50 head of livestock/HH (The Livestock Sector in South Sudan, Results of a Value chain Study of the Livestock Sector in Five States of Southern Sudan covered by MDTF with a Focus on Red Meat-SNV, November 2010). The number of HH reached is obtained by dividing the total number of animals treated and vaccinated by 50 (number of livestock/HH). Total estimated number of target beneficiaries reached is obtained by multiplying the number of HH reached with the number of persons/HH (7).

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. Lessons learnt will be documented and shared with stakeholders through livestock stakeholder meetings, both at county, state and national levels. The lessons learnt will also help in decision making for future emergency animal health programming.

A mid-term narrative progress report and final narrative reports are shared with the donor according to project contract and prescribed formats.

Financial and audit reports are also shared with the donor as per contract.

**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 -NIL)
<b>Pledges for the CAP project</b>	

## SECTION III:

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 Suisse (VSF Suisse)
Overall Objective	<p><b>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation:</b> What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Emergency Vaccinations for disease control and deworming interventions” in food insecure/conflict/disaster affected counties</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicators of progress:</b> What are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective?</p> <p>5 % increase in the contribution of livestock to the household food basket</p>	<p><b>How indicators will be measured:</b> What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual reports of FAO / WFP</li> <li>CFSAM, WFP/FAO</li> <li>South Sudan Statistics Commission</li> <li>FSMS</li> <li>Specific case studies</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>CHF Project Objective:</b> What are the specific objectives to be achieved by the end of this CHF funded project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve food security of vulnerable livestock dependent households in Unity State through emergency veterinary support.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicators of progress:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative</li> <li>50% of beneficiary Households are satisfied with emergency livestock vaccination, deworming/treatment interventions provided through the project</li> </ul>	<p><b>How indicators will be measured:</b> What sources of information already exist to measure this indicator? How will the project get this information?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community participatory evaluation</li> <li>Specific case studies</li> <li>VSF Suisse progress and annual reports</li> <li></li> <li></li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> 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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The good will and capacity of government at all levels to support the implementation process</li> <li>Security and climatic conditions allow unrestricted access to project areas</li> <li>There is no outbreak of diseases that have no cure or that cannot be controlled through vaccination</li> </ul>
Results	<p><b>Results - Outcomes (intangible):</b> 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing awareness among agro-pastoralists on the importance of animal health services, especially targeting small stock</li> <li>Increasing awareness/ skills on use of solar powered vaccine fridges and freezers</li> <li>Increased knowledge on the causes, transmission and prevention of rabies</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicators of progress:</b> What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 50% of CAHWs report increasing demand for animal health services targeting small stock from agro-pastoralists</li> <li>100 % of targeted fridge operators are skilled on operating solar powered fridges and freezers</li> <li>At least 30% of beneficiaries in Panyinjar County are aware of the actual cause of rabies, mode of transmission and methods of prevention</li> </ul>	<p><b>How indicators will be measured:</b> What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory service demand with CAHWs</li> <li>Participatory skills assessment</li> <li>Participatory Knowledge, attitudes and practices assessment</li> <li></li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> 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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The good will and capacity of government at all levels to support the implementation process</li> <li>Security and climatic conditions allow unrestricted access to project areas</li> <li>There is no outbreak of diseases that have no cure or that cannot be controlled through vaccination</li> <li>The agro-pastoral community is receptive to new ideas</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible):</b> List the products, goods and services (<b>grouped per areas of work</b>) that will result from the implementation of project activities. Ensure that the outputs are worded in a manner that describes</p>	<p><b>Indicators of progress:</b> What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outputs?</p> <p>Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in</p>	<p><b>How indicators will be measured:</b> What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccination and treatment records using designated formats</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> 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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support from from the Directorate</li> </ul>

	<p><i>their contribution to the outcomes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Livestock vaccination and treatment and public health services are provided to pastoral and agro-pastoral communities of Panyinjar, Leer, Koch, Rubkona, Mayiendit counties in 2013/2014</b></li> </ul>	<p><i>this section.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to 50,000 people receiving livestock vaccination and deworming/treatment services</li> <li>• 150,000 heads of livestock vaccinated;</li> <li>• 200,000 heads of livestock treated/dewormed;</li> <li>• 2 solar fridges established;</li> <li>• 12 technicians trained in cold chain management and solar fridge maintenance;</li> <li>• 1,800 people benefiting from public health extension services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VSF Suisse and State MARF reports</li> <li>• Logistics reports for solar fridges</li> <li>• Training reports and attendance lists for cold chain technicians</li> <li>• Beneficiary/attendance lists during public health extension sessions</li> </ul>	<p>of Animal Health, State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Resources and Fisheries, LGAs and communities</p> <p>Accessibility to and provision of support and materials not delayed due to rainy season and insecurity</p>
	<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p><i>List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will results in the project outputs.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>I Livestock Vaccination and Deworming/Treatment services</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs:</b></p> <p><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"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</b></p> <p><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"> <li>• Support from State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Resources and Fisheries (Directorate of Animal Health), LGAs and communities</li> <li>• Accessibility to and provision of support and materials not delayed due to rainy season and insecurity</li> <li>• Agro-pastoralists are in agreement with cost recovery mode of service delivery</li> <li>• Communities are receptive to new ideas</li> </ul>
1.1	Conduct 10 community dialogues/stakeholders meetings for sensitization on the project	Personnel, transport, stationery, interpreters, ICT equipment, hall hire, food and refreshments	Participant lists Community dialogues reports detailing main issues discussed and outcomes Project reports	
1.2	Constitute and brief 5 County based vet teams (composed of 20 % female 80 % male CAHWs (120 pax) and plan for vaccination, treatment and deworming campaigns	Personnel, transport, stationery, interpreters, ICT equipment, airtime, hall hire, food and refreshments	Participant lists/Lists of constituted County vet teams Report of briefing meetings detailing main issues discussed and outcomes Project reports	
1.3	Conduct vaccinations targeting 150,000 animals through 5 county based County Vet teams in collaboration with the Department of Animal Health (DAH).	Personnel, transport, stationery, ICT equipment, airtime, incentives for vet teams, vaccines, vaccine cold chain equipment, vet equipment, CAHWs service kits	Field Vaccination reports State/County Directorate of Animal Health Services (DAH) reports	
1.4	• Treat/deworm up to 200,000 livestock, especially small ruminants targeting female headed and other vulnerable households	Personnel, transport, stationery, ICT equipment, airtime, incentives for vet teams, vet drugs, dewormers, vet equipment, CAHWs service kits	Field deworming and treatment reports State/County DAH reports	

1.5	Procure, establish, maintain and operate six sets of cold chain facilities to support emergency livestock vaccinations (four existing and two new)	Cold chain facilities (2 existing kerosene/electric powered; 2 existing solar powered; 2 new solar powered) ,generator, fuel for generator, cold chain operators, stationery , transport	Logistics reports VSF Suisse project reports
1.6	Coordinate vaccines, drugs and equipment procurement in cooperation with DAH, FAO and the private sector	Vaccines, vaccine cold chain, flight costs, transport, personnel, stationery, communication; vet drugs and equipment	VSF Suisse logistics reports FAO logistics reports DAH reports VSF Suisse project reports
1.7	Refresh 12 existing vaccines fridge operators on proper operation and maintenance of vaccine fridges	Cold chain management trainer, personnel, transport, food and refreshment, stationery, cold chain equipment, fuel, communication, hall hire	Training report Participant lists
1.8	Conduct County and state livestock coordination meetings with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease control policy and information	Personnel, transport, food and refreshment, stationery, hall hire, interpreters, communication, ICT	Reports of meeting with major issues discussed and outcomes Participant lists Project reports
<b>II. Public Health services</b>			
1.9	Conduct 12 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	Personnel, interpreters, transport, stationery, public health extension flip charts, refreshments, hall hire, communication	Community dialogues reports showing major issues discussed and outcomes Participant lists
1.10	Disseminate public health extension messages, mainly on rabies, through FM Radio (4 sessions)	Personnel, radio presenters, FM radio stations, audio-video recording material, stationery, ICT equipment, transport ,	Audio-video recordings of the presentations made VSF Suisse project reports DAH reports
1.11	Develop and implement a community action plan on the control of the rabies menace in Panyinjar County	Personnel, stationery, ICT equipment, transport , data analyst, graphic artist, hall hire, food and refreshment	Community action plan developed and implemented VSF Suisse project reports DAH reports
1.12	Monitor/evaluate project including community participatory evaluation with women, men, boys and girls	Personnel, stationery, ICT equipment, refreshment, hall hire, communication, interpreters, data analyst	Monitoring/evaluation reports with major outcomes VSF Suisse project reports

## 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.

<b>Project start date:</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> October 2013</b>	<b>Project end date:</b>	<b>30 June 2014</b>
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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: Conduct 10 community dialogues/stakeholders meetings for sensitization on the project				X	X										
Activity 2: Constitute and brief 5 County based vet teams (composed of 20 % female 80 % male CAHWs (120 pax) and plan for vaccination, treatment and deworming campaigns				X	X										
Activity 3: Conduct vaccinations targeting 150,000 animals through 5 county based County Vet teams in collaboration with the Department of Animal Health (DAH).				X		X	X			X	X	X			
Activity 4: Treat/deworm up to 200,000 livestock, especially small ruminants targeting female headed and other vulnerable households				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 5: Procure, establish, maintain and operate six sets of cold chain facilities to support emergency livestock vaccinations (four existing and two new)				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 6: Coordinate vaccines, drugs and equipment procurement in cooperation with DAH, FAO and the private sector				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 7: Refresh 12 existing vaccines fridge operators on proper operation and maintenance of vaccine fridges					X	X									
Activity 8: Conduct County and state livestock coordination meetings with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease control policy and information								X	X						
Activity 9: Conduct 12 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					X	X			X	X					
Activity 10: Disseminate public health extension messages, mainly on rabies, through FM Radio (4 sessions)					X	X			X	X					
Activity 11: Develop and implement a community action plan on the control of the rabies menace in Panyinjar County					X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 12: Monitor/evaluate project including community participatory evaluation with women, men, boys and girls									X	X		X			

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