

## South Sudan 2014 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

*for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2014*

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>
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#### CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. It should provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF in line with the cluster objectives highlighted in the CAP 2014.

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round
<p>In order to implement responses that contribute to the cluster strategic objectives, address the identified needs and be in harmony with CHF 1 requirements the PRT identified the following as priority interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Supporting core pipeline in supplying/pre-positioning emergency agricultural, fisheries and livestock supplies</li> <li>✓ Providing emergency response livelihood inputs (seeds, tools, and fishing gears) to facilitate production and consumption. This will also maximize nutritional impacts among the vulnerable/food insecure populations</li> <li>✓ Providing emergency veterinary services &amp; supplies for control of livestock diseases &amp; public health risks. This will include response to emergency livestock diseases through vaccinations and disease control interventions to protect livelihood assets;</li> <li>✓ Livestock restocking/re-distribution and destocking in emergency situations or towards alleviating malnutrition</li> <li>✓ Mainstream alleviation of malnutrition within FSL interventions</li> <li>✓ Cash based programming for income generation, access to livelihood inputs/services, or in support of food insecure households with no access to land to have alternative means of accessing food;</li> <li>✓ Promoting community based seed security for access to quality seeds. It was recommended that this should be integrated within the crop production cycle activities rather than being a stand-alone venture.</li> <li>✓ Building capacity for food production, post-harvest handling, preservation &amp; livelihood diversification. The PRT recommended that this should be integrated within the food production cycle e.g. in addition to providing agricultural inputs to flood affected populations to re-enter production, capacity building on how to produce food or how to minimize post-harvest losses can be integrated. This applies to other sectors of livestock &amp; fisheries.</li> <li>✓ Creating/rehabilitating community assets for strengthening community resilience to shocks. This intervention should be tailored towards addressing food insecurity but not a general asset creation/rehabilitation exercise.</li> </ul>	<p>The following geographic areas are accorded greatest importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper Nile</li> <li>• Unity</li> <li>• Warrap</li> <li>• Northern Bahr el Ghazal</li> <li>• Western Bahr el Ghazal</li> <li>• Jonglei</li> <li>• Lakes</li> <li>• Eastern Equatoria (especially the greater Kapoeta)</li> <li>• Abyei administrative area (covered under core pipeline)</li> </ul> <p>However, in selecting the geographic location for project implementation partners should provide adequate/clear evidence of the needs to be addressed under the proposed intervention(s). These should be in line with the needs identified in section 1 above. Partners should therefore include adequate information regarding the problem to be addressed in the targeted location(s). General statements should be avoided. The vulnerability map provided by CHF Secretariat only acts as a guide and partners should incorporate available evidence in needs identification.</p>

### SECTION II

Project details		
The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.		
<b>Requesting Organization</b>		
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse		
<b>Project CAP Code</b>	<b>CAP Gender Code</b>	
SSD-14/F/60693	2a	
<b>CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)</b>		
Protecting and (Re)building Livestock Assets for Food Security and Resilience of Agro-pastoralists		
<b>Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP</b>	US\$ 750,000	
<b>Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)</b>	US\$ 0	
<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		
<b>State</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>County/ies (include payam when possible)</b>
NBEG	40 %	Aweil North, Aweil East,
Unity	60 %	Pariang, Mayom , Guit and Abiehnom
<b>Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal</b>	US\$ 415,000	
<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>Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project</b>	<b>Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP</b>
Women:	2,500	6,210
Girls:	1000	1250
Men:	9,500	15190
Boys:	1000	1250
<b>Total:</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>23,900</b>

**Targeted population: Agro-pastoral/pastoral communities in Unity and NBEG States, including returnees, itinerant pastoralists, IDPs and host communities**

**Implementing Partner/s** (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)  
None-Self implementation by VSF Suisse

<b>Contact details Organization's Country Office</b>	
Organization's Address	VSF Suisse Plot No. AX111, Block 131 Off Stadium Road Opposite the Old Cemetery of Hai Malakal Juba, South Sudan
Project Focal Person	<i>Martin Barasa</i> , <a href="mailto:barasa_martin@yahoo.com">barasa_martin@yahoo.com</a> , 0920328475,0912164882
Country Director	<i>Davis Ikiyor</i> , <a href="mailto:dikiyor@yahoo.com">dikiyor@yahoo.com</a> , 0955122160 +254-722806531
Finance Officer	<i>Catherine Ndunge</i> , <a href="mailto:ndunge.catherine@yahoo.com">ndunge.catherine@yahoo.com</a> , 0956271376
Monitoring & Reporting focal person	<i>Simon Chuchu</i> , <a href="mailto:simwach@yahoo.com">simwach@yahoo.com</a> 0925392403; <i>Lucy Lesimalele</i> , <a href="mailto:Lucie.malele@yahoo.com">Lucie.malele@yahoo.com</a> ; 0955-014312

**Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)**

Up to 86,000 individuals will benefit from this project indirectly through services and benefits of services provision (assuming that there are 14,400 Households supported (10,800 male-headed agro-pastoralists and 3,600 female headed), with each HH having six members).

**CHF Project Duration** (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)

Indicate number of months: 6 (1 Jan – 30 June 2014)

<b>Contact details Organization's HQ</b>	
Organization's Address	VSF Suisse Mühlenplatz 15, P.O. Box 109, 3000 Bern 13 Switzerland <a href="http://www.vsf-suisse.ch">www.vsf-suisse.ch</a>
Desk officer	<i>Marc Dietrich</i> , <a href="mailto:marc.dietrich@vsf-suisse.ch">marc.dietrich@vsf-suisse.ch</a> +41(0)313327768
Finance Officer	<i>Philip Muua</i> , <a href="mailto:pmuua@vsfsuisse.org">pmuua@vsfsuisse.org</a> , 254-20-4343441

**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 and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBEG) States are projected to experience stressed food insecurity into 2014, triggered by depressed 2013 crops harvests resulting from the extensive flooding that destroyed maturing crops; declining cross-border trade flows from Sudan and rising inflation (South Sudan Food Security Outlook - FEWSNET October 2013 to March 2014). The ongoing recent outbreak of armed conflict in South Sudan that began on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2013 is causing displacement of communities in Unity State. This scenario is likely to disrupt agricultural activities thus increasing the community's dependence on livestock derived livelihoods. Therefore affected agro-pastoralist women, girls, men and boys will over-rely on livestock for food security into 2014. However, flooding has precipitated an upsurge in livestock disease outbreaks. From August to October 2013, Unity-SDARF reported HS outbreaks in Rubkona, Koch and Mayiendit counties. Diseases- mainly PPR, CCPP and Sheep and Goat Pox cause over 50 % of small ruminants' deaths in Unity State (VSF Suisse Restocking Monitoring Report, August 2013). On 15<sup>th</sup> November 2013 NBEG-SDARF reported outbreaks of LSD, Black quarter, Anthrax and PPR in Aweil East and North counties. Disease outbreaks are not restricted to the wet season. In the dry season, disease outbreaks and spread are accentuated by increased cattle rustling that suck in Mayiendit and Panyinjar counties and livestock migration in search of water and pasture, including Sudanese pastoral herds. As diseases reduce livestock productivity, decreased milk availability will impact negatively on child nutrition, children being prioritized for milk consumption in the households. A low livestock: grains terms of trade heighten food insecurity further due to decreased purchasing power. The already high malnutrition rates among girls and boys 59 months and below are likely to worsen during the extended hunger gap period. (ACF-USA- 23 September, 2013). Rabies outbreaks are increasing (Summary Notes on Partners 4 on Rabies Outbreak Situation in Unity State, 29th January 2013), and together with other zoonoses such as anthrax, pose public health risks due to close proximity of agro-pastoralist women, men, girls and boys with animals and their products.

**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.

Destruction of the 2013 crop through extensive flooding and the ongoing armed conflict in Unity State means that agro-pastoral men, women, girls and boys in Unity and NBEG States will over-rely on their livestock for food security into 2014. However, livestock are threatened by diseases due to inadequate capacity by public and private sectors to provide veterinary services, a situation that is made worse by the ongoing armed conflict in South Sudan. In 2013/2014 VSF Suisse provides emergency veterinary services in Panyinjar, Leer, Koch, Rubkona, Mayiendit counties of Unity using CHF 2013 funds. CHF 2014 funding will be used to extend services delivery to gap counties of Pariang, Mayom, Guit and Abiehnom. Extension of services delivery to the four counties 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.

important as the risk of disease outbreak and spread is high, especially in the dry season, due to cross-border livestock movement in search of water and pasture. In the same vein, Aweil North and Aweil East counties in NBEG are gap areas and CHF funds will be used to provide emergency animal health services here. The NBEG -SDARF has appealed for support to contain livestock diseases in the state. CHF 2014 funds will also be used to help to address public health risk posed by rabies and other zoonoses. A specialist livestock INGO, VSF Suisse has been offering community-based animal healthcare services in NBEG and Unity States since 1995. VSF Suisse has supported the training of a network of over 400 community-based animal health workers, development of private vet pharmacies in NBEG and Unity States, public health (extension on zoonoses prevention, meat and milk hygiene). 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 Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries at all levels. VSF Suisse will leverage this specialization, experience, networks and goodwill to ensure effective services delivery.

## 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 contribute to the attainment of FSL Cluster Goal/Purpose "Food secure households and communities resilient to shocks". The intervention will address cluster objective 2 of Increasing food availability for at risk populations through protection and diversification of livelihood systems, strategies and assets. Specifically the funding will be used to provide essential veterinary services (vaccination, treatment and deworming) and supplies (vaccines, drugs and equipment), trainings and technical support to SDARF and cold chain installation and maintenance response to livestock disease emergencies in targeted locations. The funding will also be used to reduce public health risks associated with rabies and other zoonoses through public health extension targeting agro-pastoral women, men, girls and boys.

### ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project and how it links to your CAP project (one specific geographical area, one set of activities or kickstart/support the overall project). Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

The objective of the project is to enhance the food security and resilience of agro-pastoralists through livestock assets protection and reduction of public health risks associated with zoonoses. It is anticipated that through the emergency animal health services support, disease outbreaks will be decreased resulting in more healthy and productive livestock. This will increase the availability of livestock and livestock products (milk) for domestic consumption and sale to purchase cereals and other household needs for men, women, boys and girls. Moreover, through livestock assets protection, the emergency animal health services support will enhance the capacity of livestock-dependent households to respond to shocks. The project also aims to reduce public health risks associated with rabies and other zoonoses for agro-pastoral women, men, boys and girls by increasing public awareness on and prevention of rabies and other zoonoses.

### iii) Project Strategy and proposed Activities,

Present the project strategy (**what the project intends to do, and how it intends to do it**). There should be a logical flow to the strategy: activities should lead to the outputs, which should contribute towards the outcomes, which should ultimately lead to the project objective.

List the main activities and results 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).

The project has three main components thus: Provision of emergency animal health services; (II) Provision of public health services and (III) supporting the diversification of livestock based livelihoods. Project implementation will be carried out in collaboration with key stakeholders such as the State Directorates of Animal Health, FAO, CAHWs, and livestock inputs suppliers and with involvement of all gender groups the communities – women, men, boys, and girls. Project results deriving from the three components, activities and their implementation strategy are discussed below.

#### **Result 1: Emergency Animal Health Services are Provided to Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralist/Pastoralist Communities in NBEG and Unity States in 2014**

Stakeholder sensitization and planning meetings will be held with State and County Department of Animal Health authorities, LGAs, community leaders and communities as this is crucial for common understanding, support and ownership of the project. This activity cuts across the two project results.

Emergency animal health services comprise vaccination, treatment and deworming of livestock. Vaccination services be provided to an estimated 14,400 agro-pastoralists/pastoralists comprising of 10,800 men and 3,600 women. The action targets to vaccinate over 250,000 heads of livestock (cattle, goats, sheep) against major diseases including HS, CBPP, Anthrax, BQ in cattle and PPR in small ruminants in targeted counties of Unity and NBEG States. Over 150,000 animals will be treated and dewormed, with deworming focusing mainly on small ruminants and calves. Vaccines will be obtained from FAO/MARF cold-room through the core pipeline while drugs and other veterinary supplies will be procured from MARF approved private suppliers.

The government will be responsible for collecting cost recovery related to vaccination as per policy. In this connection, cattle owners will be expected to meet the costs related to cattle vaccinations. Livestock treatment and deworming services will be at a cost, a move taken to reduce undue competition with the budding private vet pharmacies in NBEG and Unity States. Cattle owners being relatively wealthy will pay for deworming and treatment costs for mature cattle. On the other hand vaccination, deworming and treatment services for owners of goats and sheep will be paid by the project through a voucher system. This means that the project will cover any cost recovery by the government on vaccination of small ruminants. This approach will ensure that vulnerable households, especially women-headed households, who mostly own small stock and with majority lacking cash to pay for animal health services do not miss out this crucial service. Calves, which are owned mainly by men, will also be dewormed free of charge on voucher system to preclude gender discrimination in services delivery. Where local veterinary pharmacies are functional, treatment and deworming services (direct or through a voucher system) will be provided through local veterinary pharmacies. This will obviate the unfavorable competition to the budding entrepreneurs through free drugs provision by the project. The pharmacies will be responsible for incentive payment for the CAHWs participating in the exercise. Where functional vet pharmacies do not exist, treatment and deworming services will be provided through the network of CAHWs using project drugs on performance based incentives to be paid through the project. Livestock vaccination, treatment and deworming services will be provided adopting the veterinary camps approach through the veterinary teams. The veterinary teams comprise CAHWs, both male and female, supervised by State Departments of Animal Health and VSF Suisse. Deliberate efforts are taken to ensure that at least 15-20 % of the Vet team composition is women. Local capacity to provide emergency animal vaccination services will be enhanced through procurement and installation of 6 solar powered vaccine fridges and freezers and training/refreshers of 16 fridge operators in Guit, Mayom, Pariang, Abiehnom, Aweil East and Aweil North counties. The capacity of at least 210 CAHWs (30 females and 180 males) and State/County MARF authorities in disease surveillance and reporting will be improved through training and provision of essential diseases surveillance and reporting kits. Participatory disease search (PDS) sessions will also be conducted in all counties.

Specific activities to achieve this result are:

1. Conduct 12 stakeholder sensitization and planning meetings with State and County MARF authorities, LGAs, community leaders and communities for common understanding, support and ownership of the project attended by up to 600 participants (200 women and 400 men);
2. Carry out 12 sessions for assembly, briefing and equipping of County Veterinary teams attended by 40 female and 200 male CAHWs;
3. Refresh 210 CAHWs on priority diseases, their surveillance and control and provide veterinary kits,
4. Conduct 6 PDS sessions (1 in each County) on livestock priority disease and control strategies for 120 participants (35 women, 25 boys, 25

- girls, 35 men )
5. Vaccinate 250,000 livestock against major diseases through the County Veterinary teams
  6. Treat/deworm 150,000 heads of livestock
  7. Refresh/Train 21 fridge operators on vaccine fridges operation and maintenance;
  8. Procure, install and operate 6 solar fridges/freezers;
  9. Coordinate the procurement and distribution of vaccines, drugs and equipment, including contracting private veterinary pharmacies to distribute drugs and dewormers on voucher system;
  10. Carry out 8 County and state stakeholder meetings to disseminate livestock disease control policies/strategies/feedback on monitoring results

**Result 2: Public Health Services are provided to agro-pastoralist/pastoralist communities in Unity and NBEG States in 2014**

Rabies and other zoonoses are posing a public health risk to agro-pastoral communities, especially in Unity State. The project anticipates to directly reach 1,000 men, 1000 women, 1000 girls and 1000 boys with public health extension messages using flip charts in cattle camps, churches and schools. In addition, public health extension messages on specific themes will be disseminated via local FM stations, popular with and having large audiences among local communities. It is anticipated that over 10,000 listeners of FM radios will be reached with these messages. Community action plans on rabies control developed under CHF 2013 in Unity State will be implemented under CHF 2014. The project will promote vaccination of dogs as part of the community action plan on rabies control.

Specific activities are:

1. Conduct 20 community dialogues sessions on zoonoses, especially rabies through schools, church gatherings and cattle camps targeting 1,000 women, 1000 men, 1000 girls and 1000 boys using VSF Suisse developed flip charts;
2. Disseminate public health extension messages, mainly on rabies through 9 programs on local FM stations
3. Implement 2 community-based action plans on rabies control
4. Vaccinate 6,000 dogs against rabies
5. Monitor/evaluate project including 1 session of community participatory evaluation with women, men, boys and girls and produce and disseminate one report

**iv) Expected Result(s)/Outcome(s)**

Briefly describe the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

The project has two key outcomes viz: :

1. Decreased livestock disease outbreaks.
2. Agro-pastoral women, girls, men and boys have increased awareness of and following good public health practices.

v) List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. Use a reasonable and measurable number of indicators and ensure that to the most possible extent chosen indicators are 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. Ensure these indicators are further used in the logframe.

SOI (X)	#	Standard 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)
X	1.	Number of direct beneficiaries reached	14,000 beneficiaries reached
	2.	Number of stakeholder sensitization and planning meetings conducted	12 sessions attended by up to 600 participants (400 men and 200 women)
	3.	Number of sessions conducted for assembly, briefing and equipping of County Veterinary teams	12 sessions attended by 30 women and 180 men
X	4.	Number of CAHWs trained	210 CAHWs (180 males, 30 females)
	5.	Number of PDS sessions conducted	6 sessions attended by 120 Participants ( 35 women, 25 boys, 25 girls, 35 men)
X	6.	Number of livestock vaccinated	250,000 heads of livestock vaccinated
X	7.	Number of livestock treated	150,000 heads of livestock treated
X	8.	Number of cold chain facilities established	6 solar fridges established
X	9.	Number of technicians trained in cold chain management and solar/gas fridge maintenance	21 trainees
		Women	
		Men	
X	10.	Number of disease surveillance kits provided	210 basic veterinary surveillance kits provided to trained / refreshed CAHWs (180 males, 30 females)
	11.	Quantities of vaccines, drugs and equipment procured and distributed	Quantities of vaccines, drugs and equipment distributed
	12.	Number of county and state stakeholder meetings to disseminate livestock disease control policies/strategies/feedback on monitoring results	8 meetings conducted
	13.	Number of people reached with public health extension messages in community dialogues	4000 people reached with public health extension messages
		Women	1,000
		Girls	1,000
		Men	1,000
		Boys	1,000
	14.	Number of public health extension messages disseminated through local FM stations	9 public health programs disseminated
	15.	Number of community action plans implemented on rabies control	2 action plans implemented
	1	Number of dogs vaccinated against rabies	6000 dogs vaccinated

6		
	Number of project monitoring/evaluation reports produced and disseminated	1 report produced and disseminated

#### vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

**Gender:** In recognition of the fact that South Sudanese women, and youth (boys and girls) are generally disadvantaged because of cultural norms deliberate attempts are made to ensure 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 healthcare, marketing and Human Immuno-deficiency /Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention, control and home based care.

**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.

**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.

**Environment:** Restocking is done using locally procured small ruminants. This eliminates the danger of over-stocking, overgrazing and environmental degradation that would occur if animals were brought from outside. This approach also minimizes the risk of introducing new diseases and adaptation stress to the animals. Beneficiaries receive animals that they can easily manage. Besides, beneficiaries are trained on pasture management, including the establishment of multi-purpose tree shrubs which improve soil fertility through nitrogen fixation. CAHWs are trained on proper disposal of medical waste. Establishment of livestock and livestock products marketing facilities is conducted in cooperation with the local authorities after an environmental impact assessment and implementation of mitigation measures.

**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. Involvement of the communities enhances their 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.

**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 through services sub-contracting, and diversification of livestock-based livelihoods for vulnerable groups through restocking with small ruminants, milk vending and meat marketing. .

**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.

#### vii) 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.

VSF Suisse will hold internal planning meetings on project to ensure that all staff working on the project understand its objectives, targets and 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 animal health services** 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. The CAHWs 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 staffs 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 240 CAHW and AHA/Stock Person (SP) participants. In cooperation with SMARF, up to 24 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 the targeted 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. 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.

Vaccines will be obtained through the core pipeline in collaboration with MARF and FAO and delivered to the states via WFP-UNHAS flights for distribution to the counties. 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. Vaccination services will be availed to all livestock keepers targeting all livestock species at no cost. Deworming campaigns will target mainly yearling cattle and small stock, the latter being mainly owned by vulnerable households who lack incomes to purchase drugs or pay for services of CAHWs. Deworming treatment for small ruminants will be done at no cost through existing local vet pharmacies and CAHW networks/groups on a voucher basis. On the other as cattle owners are considered to be relatively wealthy people, hence they will be expected to pay for treatment/deworming for adult cattle through local pharmacies or CAHWs.

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 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. It will be linked to the government cost recovery policy on animal health services.

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 services promotion is achieved through increased awareness on rabies, and other zoonoses and meat and milk hygiene.**

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, community-based rabies prevention strategy will be implemented in Unity State. Rabies outbreaks have been reported throughout Unity State resulting in human fatalities. 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.

**viii) 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 are the monitoring institutional arrangements (e.g. monitoring team, monitoring schedule, updates to management etc.) and monitoring tools and technics will be used to collect data on the indicators to monitor the progress towards the results achieved. Please provide an indication of the frequency data will be collected and if there is already a baseline for the indicators or if a baseline will be collected.
3. Describe how you will analyze the data collected and report on the project achievements in comparison with the project strategy.
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 Country Coordinator for final approval. Field staff submit to the Country Coordinator on a monthly basis their activities and financial expenditure reports. These reports (including specific monitoring data) are compiled on a quarterly basis to evaluate achievement against the targets for the period. This also provides an opportunity for the field and regional support staff to reflect on and address implementation challenges. Regular monitoring visits to the project areas are carried out by senior country programme staff and VSF Suisse headquarter staff from Switzerland. An indicator based monitoring plan will be developed showing (i) the indicator to be measured (what?); (ii) how this will be measured; (iii) who will collect the data; and (iv) when the data will be collected/frequency.

One community participatory evaluation (CPE) will be conducted during the last month of the project. The CPE is carried out with a wide range of stakeholders including women, men, girls and boys from 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. Internal evaluation and steering of the project is based on team-based review of monitoring information and observations of senior program staff during monitoring missions, for example in Professional Staff Meetings and field – based regional planning and coordination meetings. As much as possible, the number of actual beneficiaries reached will be obtained in collaboration with the local leaders, cattle camp and goal leaders and SMARF. It should, however, be noted there are a lot of sensitivities regarding the actual number of livestock owned by a household or the number of inhabitants per household. In addition, no comprehensive livestock census has been conducted in South Sudan. Where difficulties exist in obtaining beneficiary lists with respect to livestock ownership, the number of beneficiaries reached will be 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 (6).

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, including asset lists are also shared with the donor as per contract.

<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.

## Exit strategy,

The project will lay emphasis on capacity building, support privatization and income generating activities, linkages with service providers as well as linking this project with ongoing or future projects.

**Capacity Building:** The project will continue investing in building local skills and capacities to pave way for increased community participation and eventual ownership and control of animal health services delivery. Participatory training techniques will be used to strengthen ownership and control. VSF Suisse has invested heavily in the training of counterparts, including fridge operators and CAHWs at the County and State levels. These cadres are now available to MARF, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and the private sector. In 2014, there will be continuation of working with local partners ( MARF officials, CAHWs and local vet pharmacies) as a way of strengthening their capacities in animal health services delivery. The installation of solar fridges for vaccines storage coupled with training of fridge operators and CAHW refresher trainings will improve the government's ability to respond to livestock disease outbreaks. State MARF staff will be involved in activity implementation including conducting refresher trainings for CAHWs, disease surveillance and reporting as well as supervision and monitoring of the CAHW teams.

The action will facilitate capacity building activities for the resource/asset management committees for meat and milk traders to improve their organizational and management skills. Market linkage promotions increase accrued incomes for beneficiaries, making them able to continue with the milk and meat businesses. In the community dialogues sessions, communities awareness is improved on special areas such as meat inspection and hygienic handling of meat, milk, better natural resource utilization, emergency preparedness and response. It is envisaged that peace will in South Sudan allowing the exploitation of the enormous potential of the livestock sector to contribute to food security and incomes. Community action plans for rabies control will be managed by local administration and communities to ensure its enforcement.

**Privatization of services delivery/income generation:** VSF Suisse will continue to lobby community animal health workers to embrace privatization as this will be the most certain way of being employed. With the private sector also growing for livestock and livestock products, the livestock keepers will be willing to reward/pay CAHWs upon receiving a service.

VSF Suisse will continue to promote development of the private sector to facilitate repositioning of inputs for response to livestock emergencies. Private veterinary drug outlets have been established and are now operational in NBEG and Unity States to ensure continuity of drug supply to livestock owners in the long run. The engagement of local private veterinary pharmacies to offer treatment and deworming services in this project augurs well for public-private partnerships in the delivery of animal health services and limits the competition from free drugs supplied through the project. Experience gained in this project can be replicated elsewhere and contribute on strategy development for sub-contracting of animal health services delivery by the public to the private sector. VSF Suisse has supported the entrepreneurial skills development of veterinary pharmacies with previous funding from the EU and USAID/OFDA. Incorporation of business and organizational skills training in the milk and meat value chains is helps in the good management of the businesses. Ability of vulnerable households supported through livelihoods diversification interventions enables these households to provide for their households, hence reducing the burden they exert on local communities.

**Linkages with services providers:** The project will be implemented in collaboration with SMARF, CAHWs, private vet pharmacies and communities. Linkage with SMARF, Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and veterinary pharmacies/agro-vet shops as well as other existing VSF Suisse programs in Unity and NBEG State will ensure continuity of animal health and extension services provision to the restocking beneficiaries.

**Linkages with other projects:** The action will be complementary to other efforts funded by the European Union, UNICEF and other donors. Coordination will be maintained with other Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) cluster members are maintained for synergies and application of best practices. It is envisaged that lessons learnt under CHF 2014 will inform the preparation of the CHF 2015 and CHF 2016 projects.

### 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)
None	0
<b>Pledges for the CAP project</b>	
None	0

### 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. Follow the guidance and the structure (Goal, objective, outcome, outputs and activities) and the numbering. Add/remove lines according to the project strategy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: ..... SSD-14/F/60693		Project title: ..... <b>Protecting and (Re)building Livestock Assets for Food Security and Resilience of Agro-pastoralists</b>	Organisation: <b>Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse</b>	
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)</b>	<b>Food secure households and communities resilient to shocks”..</b>	% increase in the contribution of livestock to the household food basket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP/FAO</li> <li>South Sudan Statistics Commission</li> <li>FSMS</li> <li>Specific case studies?</li> </ul>	
<b>CHF project Objective</b>	To enhance the food security and resilience of agro-pastoralists through livestock assets protection and reduction of public health risks associated with zoonoses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of beneficiaries who think that their household food security has improved through livestock interventions by the end of the project</li> <li>% of beneficiaries adopting practices to prevent contracting zoonoses by the end of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline and end line evaluation</li> <li>Community participatory evaluation</li> <li>Specific case studies</li> <li>VSF Suisse progress and annual reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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?</li> <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>
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreased livestock disease outbreaks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased understanding among agro-pastoralists on the need to vaccinate and treat their livestock, especially for small ruminants</li> <li>0% of CAHWs reporting increased demand for animal health services from agro-pastoralists</li> <li>% decrease in response time to livestock disease outbreaks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline and end line evaluation</li> <li>Participatory service demand with CAHWs</li> <li>Knowledge, attitude and practices on livestock disease management analysis</li> <li>Number of livestock disease outbreaks pre-and post-project</li> <li>Analysis of response time to disease outbreaks following reporting-pre-and post-project</li> </ul>	<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>

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Output 1.1</b>	<b>Emergency Animal Health Services are Provided to Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralist/Pastoralist Communities in NBEG and Unity States in 2014</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of direct beneficiaries reached</li> <li>• Number of CAHWs trained</li> <li>• Number of livestock heads vaccinated</li> <li>• Number of livestock heads treated</li> <li>• Number of solar fridges established</li> <li>• Number of technicians trained in vaccine cold chain management</li> <li>• Number of basic veterinary surveillance kits provided to trained / refreshed CAHWs )</li> <li>• Number of PDS sessions conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccination and treatment records using designated formats</li> <li>• VSF Suisse and State MARF reports</li> <li>• Logistics reports</li> <li>• Solar fridges in place</li> <li>• Training reports and attendance lists for CAHWs and for cold chain technicians</li> <li>• PDS reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from SDARF, State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Resources and Fisheries, LGAs and communities</li> <li>• Accessibility to and provision of support and materials not delayed due to rainy season and insecurity</li> <li>• Availability of vaccines to be procured under the core pipeline</li> <li>• There is no outbreak of a disease for which there is no vaccine or treatment</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>	Conduct 12 stakeholder sensitization and planning meetings with State and County MARF authorities, LGAs, community leaders and communities for common understanding, support and ownership of the project attended by up to 600 participants (200 women and 400 men)			
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>	Carry out 12 sessions for assembly, briefing and equipping of County Veterinary teams attended by 40 female and 200 male CAHWs;			
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>	Refresh 210 CAHWs on priority diseases, their surveillance and control and provide veterinary kits,			
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>	Conduct 6 PDS sessions (1 in each County) on livestock priority disease and control strategies for 140 participants ( 42 women, 28 boys, 28 girls, 42 men )			
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>	Vaccinate 250,000 livestock against major diseases through the County Veterinary teams			
<b>Activity 1.1.5</b>	Treat/deworm 150,000 heads of livestock			
<b>Activity 1.1.6</b>	Refresh/Train 21 fridge operators on vaccine fridges operation and maintenance;			
<b>Activity 1.1.7</b>	Procure, install and operate 6 solar fridges/freezers			
<b>Activity 1.1.8</b>	Coordinate the procurement and distribution of vaccines, drugs and equipment, including contracting private veterinary pharmacies to distribute drugs and dewormers on voucher system;			
<b>Activity 1.1.9</b>	Carry out 8 County and state stakeholder meetings to disseminate livestock disease control policies/strategies/feedback on monitoring results			
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Agro-pastoral women, girls, men and boys have increased awareness of and following good public health practices.	At least 80% of beneficiaries know the cause of rabies and other zoonoses, their transmission mode and prevention methods	Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) analysis pre-and post-project	
<b>Output 2.1</b>	<b>Public Health Services are provided to agro-pastoralist/pastoralist communities in Unity and NBEG States in 2014</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people reached with public health extension messages</li> <li>• Number of public health extension messages disseminated through local FM stations</li> <li>• Number of community action plans on rabies control implemented</li> <li>• Number of dogs vaccinated against rabies</li> <li>• Number of monitoring/evaluation reports produced and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participant lists</li> <li>• Community dialogues reports showing major issues discussed and outcomes</li> <li>• Audio-video recordings of the radio programs</li> <li>• VSF Suisse project reports</li> <li>• Community action plan developed and implemented</li> <li>• Dog vaccination reports/forms</li> <li>• Monitoring/evaluation reports with major outcomes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from SDARF, State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Resources and Fisheries, LGAs and communities</li> <li>• Accessibility to and provision of support and materials not delayed due to rainy season and insecurity</li> <li>• Availability of vaccines to be procured under the core pipeline</li> <li>• Agro-pastoral communities are receptive of new ideas</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>	Conduct 20 community dialogues sessions on zoonoses, especially rabies through schools, church gatherings and cattle camps targeting 1,000 women, 1000 men, 1000 girls and 1000 boys using VSF Suisse developed flip charts;			
<b>Activity 2.1.2</b>	Disseminate public health extension messages, mainly on rabies through 9 programs on local FM stations			
<b>Activity 2.1.3</b>	Implement 2 community-based action plans on rabies control			
<b>Activity 2.1.4</b>	Vaccinate 6,000 dogs against rabies			
<b>Activity 2.1.5</b>	Monitor/evaluate project including 1 session of community participatory evaluation with women, men, boys and girls and produce and disseminate one report			

## 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. Please insert as well the key monitoring activities to be conducted during the project implementation (collection of baseline, monitoring visits, surveys etc.)

<b>Project start date:</b>	<b>01.01.2014</b>	<b>Project end date:</b>	<b>30.06.2014</b>
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Activities	Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014			Q4/2014		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1.1: Conduct 12 stakeholder sensitization and planning meetings with State and County MARF authorities, LGAs, community leaders and communities for common understanding, support and ownership of the project attended by up to 600 participants (200 women and 400 men)												
Activity 1.2: Carry out 12 sessions for assembly, briefing and equipping of County Veterinary teams attended by 40 female and 200 male CAHWs;												
Activity 1.3: Refresh 210 CAHWs on priority diseases, their surveillance and control and provide veterinary kits,												
Activity 1.4: Conduct 6 PDS sessions (1 in each County) on livestock priority disease and control strategies for 120 participants (435 women, 25 boys, 25 girls, 35 men)												
Activity 1.5: Vaccinate 250,000 livestock against major diseases through the County Veterinary teams												
Activity 1.6: Treat/deworm 150,000 heads of livestock												
Activity 1.7: Refresh/Train 21 fridge operators on vaccine fridges operation and maintenance;												
Activity 1.8: Procure, install and operate 6 solar fridges/freezers												
Activity 1.9: Coordinate the procurement and distribution of vaccines, drugs and equipment, including contracting private veterinary pharmacies to distribute drugs and dewormers on voucher system;												
Activity 1.10: Carry out 8 County and state stakeholder meetings to disseminate livestock disease control policies/strategies/feedback on monitoring results												
Activity 2.1: Conduct 20 community dialogues sessions on zoonoses, especially rabies through schools, church gatherings and cattle camps targeting 1,000 women, 1000 men, 1000 girls and 1000 boys using VSF Suisse developed flip charts;												
Activity 2.2: Disseminate public health extension messages, mainly on rabies through 9 programs on local FM stations												
Activity 2.3: Implement 2 community-based action plans on rabies control												
Activity 2.4: Vaccinate 6,000 dogs against rabies												
Activity 2.5: Monitor/evaluate project including 1 session of community participatory evaluation with women, men, boys and girls and produce and disseminate one report												

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