

## South Sudan 2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

*Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal*

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)

This proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and it is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. In the second stage projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Allocation Matrix (Excel template).

### SECTION I:

<b>CAP Cluster</b>	<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>
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#### CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 First Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF.

<b>Cluster Priority Activities</b>	<b>Cluster Geographic Priorities</b>

#### Project details

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

<b>Requesting Organization</b>	<b>Project Location(s)</b> (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented)
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse	<b>Unity State:</b> Abiehmnom, Pariang, Mayom, Koch, Mayiendit, (51%) <b>Northern Bahr el Ghazal State:</b> Aweil East, Aweil North Counties (28%) <b>Western Bahr el Ghazal State:</b> Jur River County (21%)
<b>Project CAP Code</b>	
SSD-12/FSL/A/46172	
<b>CAP Project Title</b>	
Protecting Livestock Assets to Improve Food Security and Livelihoods for Vulnerable Agro-Pastoral Communities	

<b>Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP</b>	<b>Amount Requested from CHF</b>	<b>Other Resource Requested</b>
US\$ 550,560	US\$: 247,665	

<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Total Indirect Beneficiary</b>
Women: 14,000	30,000
Men: 14,000	<b>Catchment Population (if applicable)</b>
Girls: 28,000	
Boys: 28,000	

<b>Implementing Partners</b> (Indicate partners who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)	<b>Project Duration</b> (max. of 12 months, starting from allocation date)
	<b>Start Date (03/10/2012):</b> <b>End Date (03/09/2013):</b>

<b>Address of Country Office</b>	<b>Address of HQ</b>
Project Focal Person Davis Ikiror Email & Tel: <a href="mailto:dikiror@yahoo.com">dikiror@yahoo.com</a> , <a href="mailto:dikiror@vsfsuisse.org">dikiror@vsfsuisse.org</a> ; 0955122160 e-mail country director: <a href="mailto:dikiror@yahoo.com">dikiror@yahoo.com</a> , <a href="mailto:dikiror@vsfsuisse.org">dikiror@vsfsuisse.org</a> e-mail finance officer: <a href="mailto:ndunge.catherine@yahoo.com">ndunge.catherine@yahoo.com</a> Address: Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse Plot No. AX111, Block 131 Off Stadium Road Opposite the Old Cemetery of Hai Malakal Juba, South Sudan	e-mail desk officer: <a href="mailto:Bonny.Wilkinson@vsf-suisse.ch">Bonny.Wilkinson@vsf-suisse.ch</a> e-mail finance officer: <a href="mailto:pmuua@vsfsuisse.org">pmuua@vsfsuisse.org</a>  Address: Optingenstrasse 14, P.O. Box 479, 3000 Bern 25, Switzerland

## SECTION II

### A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population<sup>1</sup>

With a cereal deficit of 470,000MT and circa 4.7 million feared to be food-insecure, one million of them severely food-insecure, the 2012 food security outlook for South Sudan is worrisome, amid fears of a looming crisis food insecurity levels. Poor 2011 harvests because of erratic rains and conflict that displaced many away from the fields resulted in only half the nation's food needs being produced. The food insecurity is compounded by waves of returnees and refugees from Sudan, diminished trade with Sudan, depreciation of South Sudanese Pound and skyrocketing prices of food and fuel and poor infrastructure. Dependent on oil for 98 percent of its revenues, South Sudan's decision in January to halt oil production in a row with Sudan over transit fees could spark rampant inflation. Fear of mass deportations of up to 700,000 southerners still thought to be living in Sudan abound. NBEG and Unity States are major destination points for the returnees. (CFSAM-Feb 2012).

Livestock contributes significantly to food security and coping strategies for agro-pastoralist households and to their capacity to absorb and support returnees and IDPs. People's reliance on livestock has increased due to poor cereal harvests and high prices. However, livestock productivity is threatened by disease because of inadequate veterinary services, especially in the rural areas, where communities still rely on NGOs for services. Low livestock productivity diminishes households' ability to meet their food needs and to support returnees and IDPs. Resource poor groups, including women-and children headed HHs, owning few small stock suffer most when diseases affect their flocks; reduce their incomes and crop yields dwindle due to lack of manure. Women, traditional processors and marketers of milk, normally use accrued income to buy food for the benefit of the men, girls and boys in their households, suffer from decreased milk availability.

Communities in at least eight counties across three States-namely NBEG (Aweil North and Aweil East Counties), WBEG (Jur River County) and Unity (Abiehnom, Pariang, Mayiendit and Mayom Counties) have their livestock based livelihoods threatened by animal and zoonotic diseases. The key diseases include Trypanosomosis, HS, PPR and CBPP in (especially in NBEG State); BQ, CBPP and Anthrax (WBEG State) and PPR, Sheep and Goat Pox and CBPP in of Unity State (Core Pipeline-CERF and proposed CHF Funding Areas-FSL Cluster A07032012-1). Movement of livestock due to insecurity and droughts, including presence of Nomadic Arab tribes' livestock in the target states increase disease spread risk. Zoonoses such as Anthrax pose a serious public health hazard especially in the context of rapidly increasing urban populations due to high numbers of returnees and IDPs and lack of awareness on zoonoses among communities leading to risky practices such as drinking unboiled milk. (CFSAM Feb 2012, VSF LFDP 2010)

In view of the factors above, it is vital to provide veterinary support to vulnerable HH to protect livestock assets for improved HH food security and public health. The project will target the 8 counties across 3 states named in the paragraph above

### B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization

### C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

#### i) Purpose of the grant

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core humanitarian activities

The purpose of the grant is to provide veterinary services to allow vulnerable livestock dependent households in emergency to produce food in a dignified manner and to have the ability to provide kinship support to vulnerable returnee and IDP households

#### ii) Objective

State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)

The objective of the project is to protect livestock assets of vulnerable agro-pastoralist households in NBEG, Unity and WBEG States through provision of veterinary services in 2012/2013

#### 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.

##### Livestock vaccination and treatment:

- Conduct 8 stakeholder sensitization meetings for participation and expounding service delivery mode targeting 300 male and 600 female pax
- **Livestock vaccination**
- Formation and briefing of 8 County-based vet teams and planning for vaccination, treatment and deworming campaigns
- Conduct vaccinations targeting 400,000 livestock through 12 county-based County Vet teams composed of 10 % female 90 % male CAHWs (160 pax)
- Maintain and operate 13 functional cold chain facilities to support vaccinations ;
- Coordinate veterinary vaccines, drugs and equipment procurement in cooperation with MARF and FAO
- Refresh 160 CAHWs (15 % female, 85 % male) on priority diseases management and safe disposal of medical waste

<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.

- Refresh up to 16 fridge operators on vaccine cold chain management
- **Livestock treatment**
- Treat/deworm up to 100,000 livestock, especially small ruminants targeting female headed and other vulnerable households
- **Disease surveillance and reporting**
- 8 sessions of county livestock coordination meetings are conducted with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease control policy information
- 3 sessions of state livestock coordination meetings are conducted with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease control policy information

**Public health services:**

- Conduct 16 community dialogue sessions on zoonoses and meat and milk hygiene targeting 129 men, 129 women, 386 boys and 257 girls through schools, church gatherings and cattle camps
- Disseminate public health extension messages through FM Radio (4 sessions)
- Conduct milk hygiene refresher training for up to 50 milk traders and vendors
- Refresher training of 34 male and 6 female CAH actors, butchers, slaughter staff in meat inspection and hygiene
- Monitor/evaluate project incl. CPE with women, men, boys and girls

**iv). Cross Cutting Issues**

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)

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

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

**HIV and AIDS:** Livestock activities will be used as an entry point for facilitation of awareness campaigns on the causes, spread, prevention and control of HIV /AIDS among agro - pastoralist communities and other project beneficiaries. VSF Suisse has always mainstreamed this cross-cutting issue in programmes as it is considered very relevant especially in remote areas where no other organizations operate. Both men and women will be targeted in collaboration with human health stakeholders. This is particularly important with the large numbers of returnees with some coming from countries with known high levels of infection (eg. Uganda and Kenya). Where activities are carried out in urban areas awareness campaigns will also be incorporated especially considering the fact that the urban population is considered to be more vulnerable especially the returnees.

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

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

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

**Livelihoods/Income Generation:** The programme will promote a livelihoods approach linking interventions with sustainable income generation. This will be achieved through the support to meat and milk shops.

**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**

List below the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period, and provide no more than five indicators you will use to measure the extent to which those results will have been achieved. At least three of the indicators should be out of the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators.

Result 1: Livestock treatment and vaccination services are provided to agro-pastoralist communities in NBEG, WBEG and Unity States in 2012/13

It is anticipated that animal health interventions will contribute to improved animal health and productivity, thereby boosting household food security and ability of resident HH to extend support to their kinsfolk. The services will be provided in cooperation with State and County MARF authorities and FAO.

Result 2: Public Health of agro-pastoralists is promoted through awareness creation on zoonoses and meat and milk hygiene. The project envisages promoting public health of agro-pastoralists, both in urban and rural areas through improved awareness on zoonoses and their prevention and safe meat and milk marketing-through refresher training in meat and milk hygiene for traders and other handlers of meat and milk. Improved safety of food of animal origin will be promoted through hygiene training in milk and meat marketing.

Indicators for the results are shown in the table below:

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	Heads of livestock vaccinated	400,000
2	Heads of livestock treated/dewormed	100,000
3	Women CAHWs refreshed	16
4	Male CAHWs refreshed	144
5	No. of people benefiting from livestock vaccination and treatment services disaggregated by gender	84,000 people (14,000 women, 14,000 men, 28,000 girls, 28,000 boys) -14,000 HH in total
6	No. of people reached with public health extension messages disaggregated by gender	129 women, 129 men, 385 boys, 257 girls reached with public health extension messages; 50 men and 210 women trained in animal products hygiene and marketing

#### 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.

**All veterinary supplies** including vaccines, drugs and equipment will be obtained from FAO, who have are mandated to do procurement for all FSL cluster partners participating in the CHF 2012 Program through the core pipeline. VSF Suisse will receive an operational budget (US \$ 247,665) to facilitate actual field activity implementation.

Stakeholder dialogues and consultation, comprising MARF, local authorities and beneficiary communities are conducted in order to ensure a common understanding, local ownership and support of the project. Roles and responsibilities are defined agreed on and documented. Especially MARF is a key implementation partners National, State and County levels. FAO is a key collaboration partner for technical support to the project.

**Emergency protection of livestock assets** will address livestock disease challenges by providing emergency preventive and curative animal health services, targeting key diseases as identified in the core pipeline (CERF) and proposed CHF funding areas map (FSL Cluster A07032012-1) in cooperation with community-based animal health actors (CAHs), MARF and communities. The implementation is via the community based animal health programme which is extensively established throughout the project areas. County-based veterinary teams composed of CAHWs will be formed to carry out the activities. They will be paid an incentive in line with local rates for casual labour. The CAHWs work in teams and are encouraged to form networks to market their services for sustainability through cost recovery. This approach will be more effective as soon as MARF promulgates a clear policy on CAHWs. The teams will be supervised and monitored by VSF and MARF. 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.

Existing, active CAH actors will be refreshed on priority diseases (including Trypanosomosis, PPR, BQ, Anthrax) and their surveillance as well as on basic animal husbandry. This training will take place at field level over 5 days targeting 160 CAHW and AHA/Stock Person (SP) participants.

CAHWs will be provided with attires and equipment consisting of basic field veterinary kits for their work as a "one off" effort. The communities will be encouraged to select women as animal health workers at all levels. The project aims at getting women to occupy 10% of all the refresher training courses. But the reality is that the literacy levels for women are much lower than for men hence eliminating their candidature for training as higher level cadres in the animal health delivery (i.e. AHA/SP). In addition, women are not as flexible as men in moving together with the livestock due to family commitments and traditional role allocation. To allow participation of women in CAHW program, the small stock and poultry health auxiliaries' trainings were introduced two years ago. The program will also refresh women CAHWs who take care of small stock (goat and sheep and poultry).

Cost recovery will be encouraged as an important element of privatization of animal health service delivery. The government will be encouraged to create an enabling environment for this privatization to be successful for instance through MARF assuming a role in vaccine management viz a viz retailing, management and administration of routine drugs and equipment (better left to the private sector).

County and state-based livestock coordination meetings will be supported as fora dissemination and discussion of MARF National Disease control policy. It is important for MARF staff at State and County level to have a good grasp of MARF disease control policies, strategies and plans so that they can very easily articulate the said policies and strategies with communities, CAH actors and other actors in their areas of operation.

**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 dialogues for awareness creation on zoonoses and their prevention will be held with agro-pastoral groups in churches, cattle camps, schools and other fora. Public health flip charts produced by VSF Suisse in previous projects will be used. In addition to this, public health information will be disseminated through talk shows and call-ins in local FM radio stations to achieve a higher coverage.

In meat hygiene refresher training, focus will be on various stakeholders such as butcher associations, meat inspectors (under State and County MARF) and slaughter personnel. The training topics will include flaying, meat inspection, handling, personal hygiene, selling point management. In recognition of the fact that meat inspection data is a major adjunct to disease surveillance and control, the project will train CAH actors, butchers and slaughter personnel in meat inspection and hygiene as appropriate. The cadres will be expected to collect and analyze meat inspection data on a daily and monthly basis in cooperation with MARF. Equipment to be made available includes flaying tools, meat inspection tools, protective clothing for slaughter and selling points.

The project will also support individuals, formal and informal groups which are dealing with marketing of meat, milk, ghee and other livestock food products especially in the urban centres. The support will entail provision of facilities for hygienic marketing of meat and milk and training on meat and milk hygiene and food safety.

In milk value chain there are three layers of stakeholders that will be targeted, the producers, the transporters and vendors - the latter often being women and girls. Women groups will be supported to engage in safe milk trade. This will focus on filtering, milk quality test, smelling test and transportation and additional hygiene matters at producer level. VSF will only support groups of women who decide on their own to do business together. These will not be organized into groups.

The project will ensure that there is increased and safe production of meat and milk. These food products should reach the final consumers in both urban and rural areas when they are still safe for consumption. Improved handling of meat and milk will improve the marketability of the products; enhance incomes for the traders while safeguarding public health. Awareness creation will also be done among the urban and rural dwellers on hygiene and proper handling in relation to food products of animal origin. The vulnerable including a significant number of returnees are the main consumers of locally available food hence will benefit from enhanced food safety.

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

**vii) Monitoring Plan**

Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

**Monitoring plan:** 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 from different field locations are then sent to the project managers and 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 reports will also be sent to county and state veterinary authorities. Field and Juba based discussions will be held between the field staff and the project managers to assess the progress of the project and recommendations for change. This will be complimented with technical visits to the field locations by project managers and senior programme staff from within South Sudan and headquarters offices. The field veterinarians will directly monitor the activities of SPs, AHAs and CAHWs in their locations, which include the collection and analysis of the FAO designed activity reporting forms with the following information:

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

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

**E. Committed funding**

Please add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind supports in monetary terms (USD)

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
	0



### SECTION III:

This section is **NOT required** at the first submission of a proposal to the cluster coordinator/co-coordinator. However it is required to be filled for proposals recommended for funding by the Advisory Board.

LOGFRAME			
<b>CHF ref. Code:</b> <u>SSD-12</u> /FSL/38762	<b>Project title:</b> Protecting Livestock Assets to Improve Food Security and Livelihoods for Vulnerable Agro-Pastoral Communities	<b>Organisation:</b> Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse	
<b>Overall Objective:</b> <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to improved food security for vulnerable households in South Sudan</li> </ul>	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the number of people living on less than 1US Dollar a day</li> <li>5 % increase in the contribution of livestock to the household food basket</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i> <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>SIFSIA / CLIMIS</li> <li>Specific case studies</li> </ul>	
<b>Specific Project Objective/s:</b> <i>What are the specific objectives, which the project shall achieve? These relate to the immediate effect of the intervention measured at the end of the project.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect livestock assets of vulnerable agro-pastoralist households in NBEG, Unity and WBEG States through provision of veterinary services in 2012/2013</li> </ul>	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <i>What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% of beneficiary Households are satisfied with veterinary services delivery provided through the project</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <i>What are the sources of information that exist and can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VSFs progress and annual reports</li> <li>Community participatory evaluation</li> <li>Specific case studies</li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <i>What are the factors and conditions not under the direct control of the project, which are necessary to achieve these objectives? What risks have to be considered?</i> <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>
<b>Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide the list of concrete DELIVERABLES - outputs/outcomes (<b>grouped in Workpackages</b>), leading to the specific objective/s:</li> </ul> <b>Result 1: Livestock treatment and vaccination services are provided to agro-pastoralist communities in NBEG, WBEG and Unity States in 2012/13</b>	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>400,000 heads of livestock vaccinated</li> <li>100,000 livestock treated/dewormed</li> <li>14,000 HH (84,000 people) benefiting from livestock vaccination and treatment services disaggregated by gender</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccination records/reports</li> <li>Treatment records/reports</li> <li>State MARF reports</li> <li>Vaccination and treatment records/reports</li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <i>What external factors and conditions must be realised to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support from MARF and LGAs and communities</li> <li>Accessibility to and provision of support and materials not delayed due to rainy season and insecurity</li> </ul>

<p><b>Result 2: Public Health of agro-pastoralists is promoted through awareness creation on zoonoses and meat and milk hygiene.</b></p>	<p>No. of people reached with public health extension messages disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>Field vet reports Training reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from MARF and LGAs and communities</li> <li>• Accessibility to and provision of support and materials not delayed due to rainy season and insecurity</li> <li>• Communities are receptive to new ideas</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities:</b> <i>What are the key activities to be carried out (grouped in Workpackages) and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Result 1</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs:</b> <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc.?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>		<p><b>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</b> <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>•</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 1.1:</b> Conduct 8 stakeholder sensitization meetings for participation and expounding service delivery mode targeting 300 male and 600 female pax</p>	<p>Personnel, transport, stationery, food and refreshments, interpreter, hall hire, ICT</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from MARF and 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> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 1.2:</b> Formation and briefing of 8 County-based vet teams and planning for vaccination, treatment and deworming campaigns</p>	<p>Personnel, transport, stationery, food and refreshments, interpreter, hall hire, ICT</p>		
<p><b>Activity 1.3:</b> Conduct vaccinations targeting 400,000 livestock through 12 county-based County Vet teams composed of 10 % female 90 % male CAHWs (160 pax)</p>	<p>Personnel, transport, stationery, CAHWs, MARF staff, incentives, cold chain, vaccines, vet equipment, ICT</p>		
<p><b>Activity 1.4:</b> Maintain and operate 13 functional cold chain facilities to support vaccinations</p>	<p>Personnel, fridge operators, fridges and parts, kerosene, stationery</p>		
<p><b>Activity 1.5:</b> Refresh 16 fridge operators on vaccine cold chain management</p>	<p>Personnel, fridge operators, fridges and parts, kerosene, trainers (from FAO), stationery</p>		
<p><b>Activity 1.6:</b> Coordinate veterinary vaccines, drugs and equipment procurement in cooperation with MARF and FAO</p>	<p>Personnel, transport, UNHAS flights, cold chain, stationery, vaccines, drugs, vet equipment</p>		
<p><b>Activity 1.7:</b> Refresh 160 CAHWs (15 % female, 85 % male) on priority diseases management and safe disposal of medical waste</p>	<p>Personnel, transport, stationery, food and refreshments, interpreter, hall hire, training material</p>		
<p><b>Activity 1.8:</b> Treat/deworm up to 100,000 livestock, especially small ruminants targeting female headed and other vulnerable households</p>	<p>Personnel, transport, stationery, CAHWs, MARF staff, incentives, vet drugs, vet equipment</p>		
<p><b>Activity 1.9:</b> 8 sessions of county livestock coordination meetings are conducted with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease control policy information</p>	<p>Personnel, transport, stationery, livestock policy documents, hall hire</p>		
<p><b>Activity 1.10:</b> 3 sessions of state livestock coordination meetings are conducted with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease</p>	<p>Personnel, transport, stationery, livestock policy documents, hall hire</p>		

control policy information			
<b>Result 2:</b>			
<b>Activity 2.1:</b> Conduct 16 community dialogue sessions on zoonoses and meat and milk hygiene targeting 129 men, 129 women, 386 boys and 257 girls through schools, church gatherings and cattle camps	Personnel, transport, stationery, VSF Suisse Public health extension flip charts, interprators, food/refreshments		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from MARF and LGAs and communities</li> <li>• Accessibility to and provision of support and materials not delayed due to rainy season and insecurity</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2.2:</b> Disseminate public health extension messages through FM Radio (4 sessions)	Personnel, transport, stationery, radio presenters, DVD/CDs, extension material		
<b>Activity 2.3:</b> Conduct milk hygiene refresher training for up to 50 milk traders and vendors	Personnel, transport, stationery, training material, interpreters, food/refreshments, milk, milk equipment, hall hire,		
<b>Activity 2.4:</b> Refresh 34 male and 6 female CAH actors, butchers, slaughter staff in meat inspection and hygiene	Personnel, transport, stationery, training material, interpreters, food/refreshments, ,meat hygiene equipment and training manuals, hall hire, interpreter,		
<b>Activity 2.5:</b> Monitor/evaluate project incl. CPE with women, men, boys and girls	Personnel, transport, interpreter, food and drink, stationery,hall hire, lalop seeds, IT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from MARF and LGAs and communities</li> <li>• Accessibility to and provision of support and materials not delayed due to rainy season and insecurity</li> <li>• Target beneficiaries are forthright in providing requested information</li> </ul>



## 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.

Activity	Q1 / 2012			Q2 / 2012			Q3 / 2012			Q4 / 2012			Q1. / 2013		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Result 1</b>															
Activity (1.1) Conduct 8 stakeholder sensitization meetings for participation and expounding service delivery mode targeting 300 male and 600 female pax			X	X											
Activity (1.2) Formation and briefing of 8 County-based vet teams and planning for vaccination, treatment and deworming campaigns			X	X											
Activity (1.3) Conduct vaccinations targeting 400,000 livestock through 12 county-based County Vet teams composed of 10 % female 90 % male CAHWs (160 pax)				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity (1.4) Maintain and operate 13 functional cold chain facilities to support vaccinations				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity (1.5) Refresh 16 fridge operators on vaccine cold chain management			X	X											
Activity (1.6) Coordinate veterinary vaccines, drugs and equipment procurement in cooperation with MARF and FAO			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity (1.7) Refresh 160 CAHWs (15 % female, 85 % male) on priority diseases management and safe disposal of medical waste				X	X	X	X	X							
Activity (1.8) Treat/deworm up to 100,000 livestock, especially small ruminants targeting female headed and other vulnerable households				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity (1.9) 8 sessions of county livestock coordination meetings are conducted with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease control policy information							X	X	X	X					
Activity (1.10) 3 sessions of state livestock coordination meetings are conducted with stakeholders to disseminate livestock disease control policy information								X		X	X				
<b>Result 2</b>															
Activity (2.1) Conduct 16 community dialogue sessions on zoonoses and meat and milk hygiene targeting 129 men, 129 women, 386 boys and 257 girls through schools, church gatherings and cattle camps				X	X			X	X				X	X	X
Activity (2.2) Disseminate public health extension messages through FM Radio (4 sessions)				X	X			X	X						
Activity (2.3) Conduct milk hygiene refresher training for up to 50 milk traders and vendors								X	X						
Activity (2.4) Refresh 34 male and 6 female CAH actors, butchers, slaughter staff in meat inspection and hygiene				X	X										
Activity (2.5) Monitor/evaluate project incl. CPE with women, men, boys and girls														X	X

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