



DIERENARTSEN | VETERINAIRES
ZONDER GRENZEN | SANS FRONTIERES
B E L G I U M

FINAL REPORT TO USAID
DFD-G-00-04-00071-00/Sudan

EMERGENCY VETERINARY RELIEF TO LIVESTOCK OWNERS IN THE WAR AFFECTED
AREAS OF SOUTHERN SUDAN.

MARCH 2004 TO DECEMBER 2004

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1. ACRONYMS

AHA	Animal Health Auxiliary
AHW	Animal Health Worker
CAHW	Community-based Animal Health Worker
CBAH	Community-based Animal Health
CBAHP	Community-Based Animal Health Programme
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro-pneumonia
CDW	Community Dialogue Workshop
CPE	Community Participatory Evaluation
CRC	CAHW Refresher Training Course
CTC	CAHW Training Course
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Organization
EP&R	Emergency preparedness and response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFT	Food for Training (WFP)
HS	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSF	Medecines sans Frontieres
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIDS	National Immunization Day for Sudan
AU-IBAR	African Union – Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
OLS	Operation Lifeline Sudan
OIE	International Organization of Epizootic
PACE	Pan-African programme for the control of epizootics
PARC	Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign
PSF	Pharmaciens Sans Frontieres
RASS	Relief Association of Southern Sudan
RDC	Rehabilitation and relief committee
RNE	Royal Netherlands Embassy
SC-UK	Save the Children – United Kingdom
SINGO	Sudanese Indigenous NGOs
SSS	Skills for Southern Sudan
SPDF	Sudan People's Defense Force
SPLM	Sudanese People's Liberation Movement
SRRA	Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association
SRRC	Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation commission
SSAHATI	Southern Sudan Animal Health Auxiliary Training Institute
SSLM	Southern Sudan Liberation Movement
SSLCM	Southern Sudan Livestock Coordination Meeting
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children and Education Fund
VSF-DZG Belgium	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres /Dierenartsen Zonder Grenzen
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World health organisation

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Organization: Veterinaires sans Frontieres - Belgium

Date: 18th March 2005

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Program Title: Emergency veterinary relief to livestock owners in the war affected areas of southern Sudan.

Award No. DFD-G-00-04-00071-00/Sudan

Country/Region: Southern Sudan, Africa

Disaster/Hazard: Chronic Complex Emergency

Time Period Covered by this Report: March 1st 2004 to December 31st 2004

Summary of progress to date:

Objective: To improve animal health in southern Sudan through the establishment of a viable animal health delivery system to 14 500 livestock owning households.

Summary of progress so far:

Indicators and Current Measure

Treatments:	135%
Vaccinations:	177%
Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) active:	101%
CAHWs' initial training and refresher training:	120%
Community dialogues:	520%
Training of women:	166.7%

Resources:

Budget for the objective:	\$300 000	Expended this Period: \$
Cumulative Expenditures to Date:	\$294.337.26	Balance: (5.662,74)

3. PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The report is for the grant award No. DFD-G-00-04-00071-00/Sudan, awarded to VSF Belgium and starting 1st March 2004 and ending 31st December 2004, totalling \$ 300 000. Under this grant, VSF Belgium implemented livestock health interventions for the agro - pastoralists in targeted areas of Tonj County in Bahr el Ghazal and Bieh and Pibor in Jonglei Regions of southern Sudan.

3.2. PROGRAMME GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal: To improve the livelihoods and food security of civil war affected pastoralist communities in southern Sudan.

Objective: To improve animal health in southern Sudan through the establishment of a viable animal health delivery system to 14 500 livestock-owning households in southern Sudan.

3.3. TARGET COMMUNITY AND CRITICAL NEEDS

- The project beneficiaries were the war - affected agro - pastoralist populations of southern Sudan, who depend on a variety of strategies to achieve livelihood security. Livestock raising activities are crucial both for their survival and improvement of their livelihoods. To best utilise the natural resources available to them, the communities move with their livestock between high ground areas, where cultivation takes place in the wet season and low lying swampy lands to access available pasture resources during the dry season.
- While the average household size is six persons, the number of livestock owned per pastoralist's household will largely depend on the geographical area. Even though the direct beneficiaries of the project were the livestock owners and keepers, other members of the society also benefited with increased access to livestock products through exchange or kinship ties.
- Actual human and livestock population figures are difficult to access. Using data from the National Immunisation Day for southern Sudan,(NIDSS) the estimated target population in Tonj and Pibor Counties and Bieh State, where the CBAHP was implemented by VSF-B and funded by USAID, is 87 000 persons. The livestock population is estimated at 655 650 comprising of 582 700 head of cattle, 59 000 sheep and goats and 14 650 poultry. The figures are drawn from vaccination and treatment records. Approximately 14 500 households have benefited directly from the programme.
- Endemic livestock diseases attributed to livelihood insecurity within the programme areas. The project aimed at controlling these endemic livestock diseases and by doing so reducing production losses due to increased rates of mortality and morbidity.
- In chronic conflict situations like south Sudan, conventional veterinary services collapse and the capacity to manage livestock health services is lost or greatly reduced. To ensure the provision of sustainable veterinary services in the programme areas, the project developed the capacity of indigenous veterinary services providers.
- Inputs such as veterinary drugs, vaccines and equipment were provided to the AHWs to enable them to conduct treatments and vaccination as planned.
- The program also considered it very important to provide organizational capacity building to communities' institutions in order to enable them to carry out their roles effectively.

3.4. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

The project was based in the agro - pastoralist regions of southern Sudan that are administered by the rebel civil authority structures. VSF-B does not operate in areas of southern Sudan under the control of the Government of Sudan.

VSF-B programs funded by USAID operate in the following areas (see Annex 1 for a map of the area):

Bahr el Ghazal Region Akop, Makuac and Ananatak Payams of Tonj County (USAID)
 Jonglei Region: Bieh State Diror district: Tangnyang, Walgak (USAID/ECHO)
 Jonglei Region: Bieh State Akobo and Nyandit Districts. (USAID)
 Jonglei Region: Pibor County Northern Pibor, Lokongole Payam. (USAID)

ECHO supports other VSF Belgium project areas in the Upper Nile areas of Latjor and Phou States.

Region	State	Place	Sector	Start	End	Estimated population	Target Population
Lakes	Tonj County	Akop, Luacjang Ananatak	Veterinary	1/3/2004	31/12/2004	110 000	44 500
Jonglei	Bieh State	Akobo Burmath Diror Lokongole	Veterinary	1/3/2004	31/12/2004	90 000	22 500

3.5. FUNDING SUMMARY FOR GRANT AWARD NO. DFD-G-00-04-00071-00/SUDAN

Period		Cumulative Total
1/3/2004 – 31/12/2004	\$300 000	\$300 000
Total	\$300 000	\$300 000

4. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

4.1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

2004 was characterised by increased optimism that after 30 years a comprehensive peace agreement would be signed securing peace in southern Sudan. The year started with the Government of Sudan (GOS) and Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) entering into peace negotiations. During this time, there was speculation that a large number of refugees and displaced persons would return to their homes in southern Sudan with the signing of the peace agreement in 2004. This scenario was realised in certain areas such as Western Equatoria where the Dinka communities who have been residing in Western Equatoria for the past ten years began migrating back to their homeland in North and South Bor Counties. Northern Bahr el Ghazal experienced and continues to experience large numbers of returnees from northern Sudan as well as, displaced persons fleeing the conflict in Darfur.

During April 2004, several peace initiatives were reported in Upper Nile where inter-tribe and political conflict was common. These included the Nuer Peace Conference in Fangak - Phou and Jikany / Lou Nuer Peace Conference in Riang - Latjor.

The peace negotiations continued throughout 2004 and culminated with signing of a comprehensive peace agreement before the deadline of 31st December 2004. The signing of a comprehensive peace agreement will allow the opportunity for long neglected problems to be addressed.

4.2. ACCESS

Bieh State and Pibor County

Access to project areas of Bieh State and Pibor County were severely affected by insecurity during the project period. In the second quarter of 2004, insecurity affected the areas of Akobo and Nyandit in Bieh State due to factional fights between SPLA and SSLA who were seeking control of Akobo Town. In May 2004 a serious cattle raid and SPLA recapture of Akobo resulted in the area becoming completely inaccessible. Dirror, Sub - county of Akobo, however was not affected by the insecurity during this first half of 2004. In July 2004 the project areas of Akobo were reassessed and the project activities restarted.

Walgak Village in Dirror Sub - county experienced clan fighting during October 2004 resulting in closure of project activities for the month. During the second half of 2004 Akobo Town remained calm however the Nuer Community in Akobo County and Dirror Sub - county accused the Murle of carrying out

indiscriminate killings of civilians and cattle raiding. As such, travel around Akobo was minimised for fear of attacks by the Murle.

Lokongole in Pibor County encountered insecurity during March 2004. The area was completely cut off for any OLS southern sector interventions by the militia activities and this situation remained so for the rest of 2004. The location remained security level four, according to OLS security protocols and subsequently no project activities were initiated in this project area during 2004.

Tonj County (Tonj East and Tonj North)

Clan fighting occurred in Tonj County during the project period. These clan feuds were widespread in three payams (Akop, Luacjang and Ananatak) where VSF Belgium operates. The most devastating impact of the clan conflict in Tonj was closure of project activities twice in 2004 and reduced movements of animal health workers to cattle camps and villages for fear of being attacked.

During the month of March 2004 an upsurge of clan fighting was experienced in the communities of Akop, Luacjang and Ananatak Payams in Tonj County. The clan fighting resulted in VSF Belgium relocating its staff out of Marial Lou to Rumbek for one week in March 2004. The inter-clan fighting in all these communities of Tonj reduced livestock activities as the animal health workers could not visit cattle camp for fear of being attacked by rival clansmen. These clan feuds and tensions continued throughout the month of April 2004. Similar clan feuds escalated in the month of July to August 2004 in the locations of Luacjang and Ananatak Payams in Tonj East County. In October 2004 further clan feuds over dowry between clans of Ananatak Payams in Tonj East County and Marial Lou clans in Tonj North escalated and resulted in closure of VSF Belgium activities in Tonj for two weeks in October 2004.

See annex 2 for details.

5. LESSONS LEARNED

The proposed project activities were successful despite insecurity encountered in some areas of operation.

VSF Belgium piloted a privatised veterinary drug supply store for community based animal health providers in Tonj County. Initially problems were experienced where some of the Animal Health Workers (AHWs) opposed the privatisation activities for fear of losing material incentives offered by the project. However with intensive and wider consultations with all cadres of AHWs, community and local authorities, the provision of veterinary drugs through the drug store has been. Marial Lou Livestock Training Centre established the veterinary drug pharmacy through financial support from VSF Belgium Community – Based Animal Health Programme. The Marial Lou Livestock Training Centre which was previously managed by VSF Belgium under the Southern Sudan Animal Health Training Institute (SSAHATI) project and USAID funded SSARP project has currently been handed over to the local community. The development of the local veterinary supply store is a step forward in strengthening the local institutions providing necessary services to the local community.

One of the remaining challenges in most areas of southern Sudan is a lack of a cash economy. Tonj County lies in the western corridor which is exposed to road network from Kenya through Uganda to Northern Bahr El Ghazal. As such Tonj enjoys increasing market activities as more consumer goods are brought to Sudan. On the other side, Akobo County and other areas of Upper Nile have very little or no market activities due to conflicts and lack of roads. With the comprehensive peace agreement signed, VSF Belgium will take this in consideration for future programming and operation and find innovative ways to stimulate the local economies. One proposed idea is for VSF Belgium field teams to buy more items locally and pay local communities in cash for services they render.

The project utilised Community Participatory Evaluation (CPE) techniques to assess the impact of the project on the targeted communities. The results of the CPE highlighted that the project had reduced livestock diseases and improved the availability of milk.

6. RESULTS

6.1. COMMUNITY BASED ANIMAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

6.1.1. Training and supervision

At the core of the CBAHP is the establishment of a veterinary structure that provides basic veterinary services to livestock owners under indigenous supervision. This is achieved through the identification and training of local service providers such as CAHWs, AHAs and Stockpersons. These cadres of staff are provided with the initial training and refresher courses as well as the on - going supervision and support by the VSF - B field staff through meetings and workshops.

Results

Seven CAHW initial and refresher courses were carried out in the project period with a total of 120 CAHWS being trained in Tonj and Akobo County.

A total of nine candidates were selected and trained as new Animal Health Auxiliaries (AHA); five of them were from Tonj County while the other four were from Akobo County.

During March 2004, four AHAs, two from Akobo and two from Tonj Counties attended AHA refresher courses conducted in Marial Lou Training Centre.

During the project period, 125 CAHW and 18 animal health supervisors were active. A total of 11 women were trained as animal health workers during the project period.

In effort to sensitize women in management of small stock 5 workshops were carried out during the project period.

VSF Belgium offers opportunities to for Sudanese professionals without work experience to be attached within programmes where they gain meaning experience for easier integration into job markets in Sudan. Recruitment for Sudanese professional is done through individual application and through secondment by Skill for South Sudan (SSS), is one organization which helps professional Sudanese returnees in resettling and finding gainful employment in southern Sudan.

During 2004 SSS seconded a Community Development Specialist to VSF – Belgium in September 2004 for six months. The Community Development Specialist has been and will continue to be exposed to NGO work to gain experience. On completion of the attachment the attaché will be evaluated for possible full employment.

The second attachment opportunity was offered to a Veterinary Assistant who individually applied to be given such chance. In this response, a six month work experience attachment was also offered to an animal health diploma graduate from Walgak who had returned from Ethiopia. His attachment began in August 2004 and it is hoped that at the end of the attachment full employment will be offered to him.

A Veterinary Assistants course was initially planned for introduction in the Marial Lou Livestock Training Centre. However the training centre reviewed its strategy for 2004 and decided to postpone the Veterinary Assistant Course until later. Because of this, the two proposed candidates to be upgraded to Veterinary Assistants were not realised.

Indicator	Target Proposal 1 st Mar 04- 30 th Dec 04	Achievement Mar - Jun 2004	Achievement July - Sept 2004	Achievement Oct - Dec 2004	Total % Achievement Of target
No. of CAHW initial and refresher courses	6	0	4	3	120%
Participants in the CAHWs initial and refresher courses	120	0	70	52	101%

Trainees selected and completed AHA initial training	5	9			180%
Trainees selected and completed AHA refresher training	5	4	3	0	140%
Trainee reselected for VA course	2	0	0	0	0%
CAHWs active	120	105	117	125	104%
Veterinary supervisors	14	13	14	18	128.5%
Women trained and active as CAHWs and AHAs	10	3	5	3	110%
Training workshops for Women in small livestock husbandry	3	2	2	1	166.6%
Work experience attachment for Sudanese professional returning	2	0	1	1	100%

See annex 3 for details.

6.1.2. Livestock health

The programme reduced livestock mortality through strategic vaccinations against haemorrhagic septicemia (HS), contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP), blackquarter, peste de petits (PPR), anthrax, newcastle disease and contagious caprine pleuro-pneumonia (CCPP). Vaccination procedures have been developed to encourage communities to carry out seasonal and preventative vaccination campaigns in all areas to successfully prevent outbreaks rather than emergency reactions to outbreaks.

Treatments were carried out against common diseases including trypanosomiasis, bacterial infections, internal and external parasites.

Results

Several outbreaks of livestock diseases were reported in Upper Nile and Bahr El Ghazal Regions. However seasonal outbreaks of diseases prior to the onset of the long rains in the months of April, May and June 2004 were common occurrence and are recognised by communities through their disease calendars and the information is used in emergency preparedness and stocking of vaccines. The common disease outbreak included of diseases such as hemorrhagic septicemia, blackleg and anthrax. These seasonal increase in the diseases is attributed to weather changes which influences the diseases predisposing factors.

In the second half of 2004 in months of July to October there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease that caused high mortality in calves in Tonj County and in the Upper Nile Region.

The animal health workers responded to the outbreaks offering curative and preventive veterinary services through vaccination of livestock. A total of 106 373 livestock were vaccinated against various diseases while 16 258 livestock were treated against various livestock diseases.

See annex 4 to annex for details.

Indicator	Target Proposal 1 st March - 30 th December 2004	Achievements March - June 2004	Achievements July - September 2004	Achievements October - December 2004	Total % achievement of target
Livestock vaccinated against bacterial diseases	60 000	49 235	25 768	42 398	196%
Number of livestock treated	12 000	2 265	4 911	11 384	155%

6.1.3. Cost Recovery in animal health provision

The cost recovery system has been operating in all of the VSF - Belgium locations and has been successfully used to purchase some of the drug supplies and pay for the incentives of the animal health workers. This system operates through the AHWs collecting fees for veterinary services they render to livestock owners. Cost recovery is collected either in cash or in - kind. Effort to improve the system has been made through capacity building of the local communities and CBAHP staff. This done through identifying methods for improving leadership, accountability and information dissemination and to provide a simple and transparent process for payment and re-supply of drugs. However areas which have established privatized veterinary medicines supply such as Tonj County the cost recovery program on veterinary medicines has been phased out. However in Tonj County cost recovery on veterinary vaccinations is still in operation.

Results

Cost recovery was collected both in cash and in kind. It was used to pay the incentives of the livestock workers with the balance being kept in the community chest. Communities have also used the cost recovery to construct livestock offices in their localities. Initially it was envisaged that cost recovery would be used to buy veterinary medicines for replenishment to the community. Buying of veterinary medicines with cost recovery has had mixed success since most cost recovery is tied in debts and lost money which is yet to be refunded to the community. Effort to improve the efficiency of veterinary drug provision to livestock owners have been undertaken in the process of privatisation. It is for this reason VSF - B will continue to negotiate with local communities for establishment of privatised drug supply since livestock owners are paying and are ready to buy veterinary medicines.

Indicator	Target Proposal 1 st March - 30 th December 2004	Achievements March – June 2004	Achievements July – September 2004	Achievements October – December 2004	Achievements for the Project Period 2004
Percentage of cost recovery used for the purchase of drugs	25%	0	0%	0%	0
Percentage of value of all drugs supplied collected as cost recovery.	75%	10%	42.2%	46%	27%
Percentage of cost recovery used as payment for animal health workers	40%	20.3%	13.5%	15.7%	26%

6.1.4. Privatisation of veterinary drug supply

For greater sustainability of veterinary service provision, there has been recognition that the private sector is best placed to deliver clinical services. As such, VSF - Belgium supports establishment of a private veterinary supplies outlet in Tonj County, which is locally managed. The veterinary supply store was established in the Marial Lou Livestock Training Center as an income generating activity and an entrepreneurship training facility. The Marial Lou Livestock Training Centre and the VSF - Belgium CBAHP technical team ensures the quality and consistency of the veterinary service provision in Tonj County is maintained and supported.

Results

The community and animal health workers were sensitized and trained in readiness to starting the pilot privatization of drug supply in Tonj County.

A pharmacy has been established in Marial Lou Livestock Training Centre. The income from drug sales from the pharmacy have been rising steadily. Veterinary drugs worth 1 021.6 USD have been bought by the animal health workers from the pharmacy in the last six months of 2004.

	Target USAID Proposal 1 st . Mar 04 – 30 th Dec. 04	Achievements Mar-Jun 2004	Achievement July-Sept 2004	Achievement Oct-Dec 2004	Total % achievement of target
AHW awareness workshops	2	2	0	0	100%
Community awareness workshops	3	3	0	1	133%
Entrepreneurship skills training	4	0	2	2	100%
Veterinary supply outlet established	1	1	0		100%

6.1.5. Community Involvement

The CBAHP empowers the local community in all aspects of the project's cycle; namely determination and prioritizing of constraints to livestock production, identification of mitigating measures, implementation and evaluation. Consultations are carried out through community dialogue workshops and meetings. These meetings and workshops also act as fora for dissemination and gathering of relevant specific information useful for strategic planning.

Results

Communities were consulted on livestock programme improvement through the community dialogue meeting, workshops and gender workshops. Several of these workshops which were carried out and their discussion focused on solutions to problems facing communities in livestock sector. The communities evaluated VSF's veterinary project through participatory evaluation techniques.

A cold chain training was carried out for refrigerator operators in Tonj County in the month of November 2004. OLS FAO provided refrigerators for vaccine storage. This helped increase the capacity of VSF - B CBAHP cold chain.

	Target USAID Proposal 1 st . Mar 04 – 30 th Dec. 04	Achievements Mar-Jun 2004	Achievement July-Sept 2004	Achievement Oct-Dec 2004	Total % achievement of target
Community Dialogue workshops held.	5	14	9	3	520%
Community participatory evaluations.	3	0	3	0	100%
Community managed cold chains	4	9	11	12	300%
Gender workshops	3	2	3	2	233%

6.2. RINDERPEST SURVEILLANCE

In the process of conducting community dialogues on various issues pertaining to the livestock program, rinderpest eradication and surveillance is one of the major issues addressed. Every livestock supervisor is expected to visit cattle camps and livestock auction markets on active search for clinical rinderpest. The process involves filling a "general herd health visit form" following an observation of a herd. These forms

are passed on to the Rinderpest Project. To ensure the AHAs are motivated to do the job, small cash compensation is paid on receipt of a completed form as well as a report of the livestock auction markets activities.

Result

The use of cattle camp disease surveillance reporting forms was terminated by rinderpest project on July 2004. However the animal health workers continued to report surveillance activities in their monthly reports. A continued activity which is crucial in successful surveillance system has been the reporting of livestock disease outbreaks irrespective of disease occurring. The animal health workers and field vets collected laboratory samples for diagnostic purposes.

Indicator	Target Proposal 1 st .Mar 04- 30 th .Dec 04	Achievements Mar-Jun 2004	Achievement July-Sept 2004	Achievement Oct-Dec 2004	Total % achievement of target
Surveillance forms reported	336	112	0	0	33%
Biological samples collected	0	57	10	7	-

7. CONCLUSION

Despite a very difficult period characterised by evacuations, displacement and insecurity, VSF-Belgium managed to achieve the majority of targets to a satisfactory level. The community continued to benefit from treatment and vaccination of livestock, leaving them better able to cope with the hunger gap. Animal health workers were supervised and trained. During the latter part of the project, services have been improved through the extensive community dialogues and training in the use of vaccines against bacterial diseases. The latter indicates a move from cure to prevention in insecure environments.

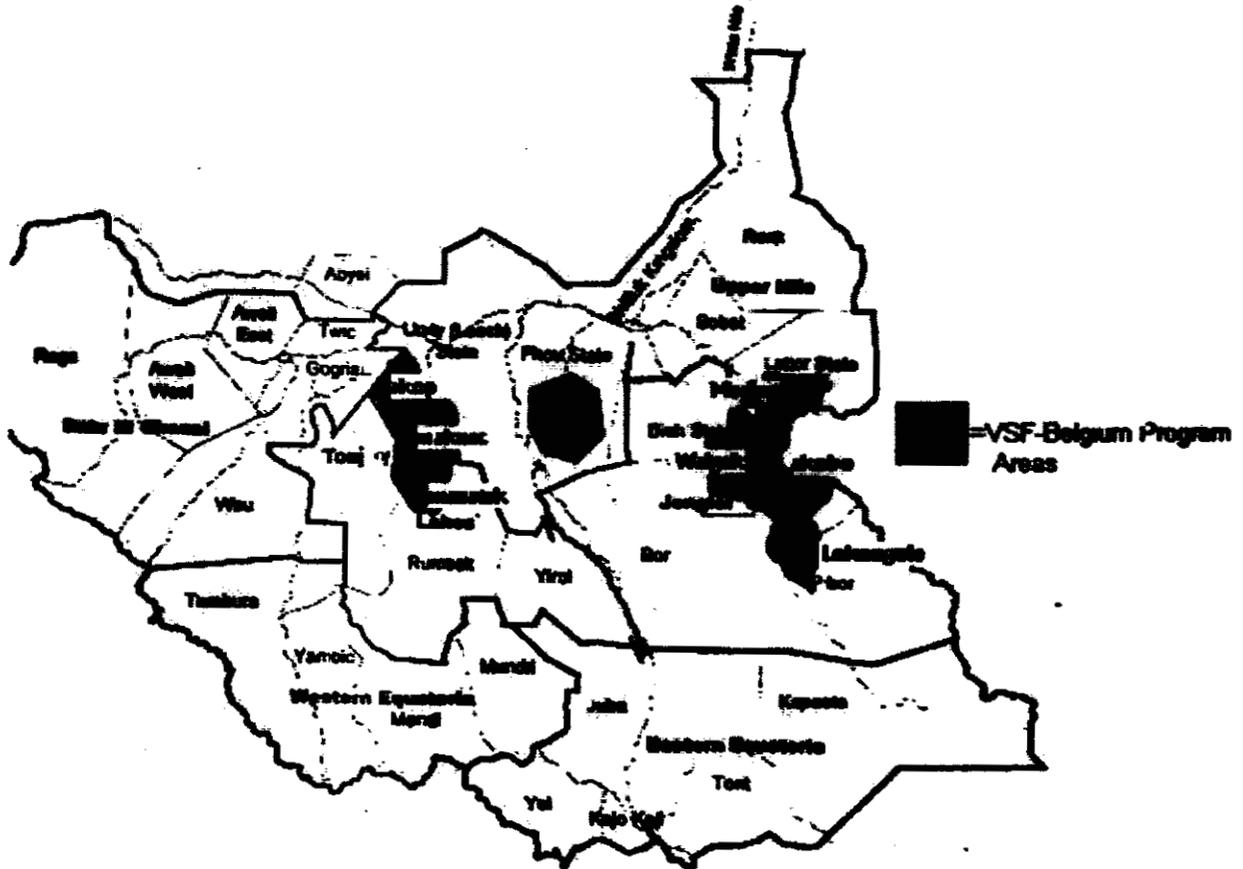
The signs that peace will be achieved in southern Sudan are a very welcome news. This is so because southern Sudan continued to be a challenging environment for the implementation of humanitarian programmes during the period of the grant. Peace holds the future for any meaningful development of southern Sudan. VSF-Belgium, through training, monitoring and supervision of indigenous veterinary workers, has laid the foundations for the establishment of a viable veterinary service, owned and implemented by southern Sudanese. While a fully viable service is still several years into the future due to insecurity, lack of trade and trade routes and a lack of indigenous capacity, each year sees incremental progress towards the programme objective.

8. RESOURCE USE / EXPENDITURES

Total programme expenditures by the end of December 2004 was \$294.337,26, leaving a balance of \$ 5.662,74. Expenditure figures have been submitted with the usual financial reports. Annex 8 summarises the expenditure for the grant period.

ANNEX 1

N : REGIONAL & COUNTY/STATE BOUNDARIES



DRAFT)

UNICEF MONITORING, AUGUST 1999

ANNEX 2: SECURITY SITUATION IN VSF-B LOCATIONS

2004	Marial Lon (Tonj)	Akobo	Walgak
January	2	2	2
February	2	2 CWOS	2
March	4 Closed for one week	2 CWOS	2
April	2	2 CWOS	2
May	2	4 RNG	2
June	2	4-2	2
July	2	2	2
August	2	2	2
September	2	2	2
October	4 closed for two weeks	2	4 Closed for month
November	2	2	2
December	2	2	2

Level 2 - Medium. Operation, normal. Project operation situation for southern Sudan

Level 3 – Tense. Operation almost nil, No project movements.

Level 4 – Insecure and area evacuated

*RNG –Red No Go areas

*CWOS - Check With OLS Security - for areas with limited access

ANNEX 3:**SUDANESE VETERINARY WORKERS TRAINED FOR THE CBAHP BY
DECEMBER 2004**

County	Payam	SP	AHA	CAHW
Tonj East	Makuac	0	5	17
	Ananatak	1	1	13
Tonj North	Akop	1	7	39
Mareang/Old Fangak	Toch	1	1	17
	Nyadin	0	1	8
Ayod	Wau			
	Haat	1	1	36
	Jiech			
	Pagil			
	Wichok			
	Kurway			
	Alam	1	2	43
Akobo	Akobo		1	13
	Dengok		1	20
	Nyandit		1	12
	Walgak			
	Kaikuny		2	27
Latjor	Maban		0	0
	Longuchok		2	20
	Luakipiny	1	6	31
	Wanding			
	Ulang			
		6	32	296

ANNEX 4: SUMMARY OF REPORTED DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Location	Suspected Disease	Date outbreak reported	Reporter	Action Taken
Akobo	HS	May-04	AHA	Vaccination
Akop	Anthrax	29/4/04	AHA	Vaccination
Akop	CBPP	29/5/04	AHA	Vaccination
Akop	CCPP	29/5/04	AHA	treatment
Makuac	Blackquarter	29/5/04	AHA	Vaccination
Makuac	CBPP	29/5/04	AHA	treatment
Makuac	CCPP	29/5/04	AHA	treatment
Makuac	Anthrax	29/5/04	AHA	Vaccination
Tonj	FMD	September	AHA/CAHWs	treatments
Ananatak	Anthrax	August	CAHW	Vaccinations & treatments
Ananatak	Blackleg	August	CAHW	Vaccinations & treatments
Ananatak	HS	August	CAHW	Vaccinations & treatments
Tonj	FMD	July	AHW	treatment
Makuac	Anthrax/Blackquarter	July	AHW	vaccination
Makuac	HS	July	AHW	vaccination
Makuac	CBPP	July	AHW	vaccination
Ananatak	Anthrax/Blackquarter	July	AHW	vaccination
Ananatak	HS	July	AHW	vaccination
Ananatak	CBPP	July	AHW	vaccination
Ananatak	CCPP	July	AHW	treatment
Akop	Anthrax/Blackquarter	July	AHW	vaccination
Akop	HS	July	AHW	vaccination
Akop	CBPP	July	AHW	vaccination