

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



RAPPORT D'ACTIVITÉS | ACTIVITEITENVERSLAG | ACTIVITY REPORT

2004



● ABOUT THIS REPORT:

The aim of this annual report is to enable VSF-DZG to inform its partners and supporters about what our teams and partners have achieved in the field.

This document is aimed at everyone who believes that sustainable development is both necessary and achievable.

● WHAT VSF DOES IN THE FIELD:

More than 3 billion people are currently living below the poverty line. Approximately one-quarter of these poor people are livestock farmers or own animals. Vets Without Borders (VSF-DZG) aims to improve the well-being of the disadvantaged people in developing countries by optimising their livestock resources. VSF-DZG dedicates itself to these people for whom livestock constitutes an opportunity of escaping poverty.

In most developing countries livestock plays a crucial role. It is a source of food such as eggs, milk and meat. Livestock is also important for agriculture, a source of fertiliser and for providing draught and pack animals. Livestock strengthens social and family ties (dowries, gifts) and is also a means of accumulating savings (for school fees and medical care).

This makes livestock a cornerstone for the often fragile socio-economic equilibrium of these people who are marginalised by poverty. The animal represents an effective means of escaping from the spiral of poverty and is a crucial factor for sustainable development.

In all of its projects, VSF-DZG uses local skills and tries to strengthen them further through its own programmes.

● REACTIONS IN THE FIELD

Our greatest motivation comes from often amazing testimonies that enable us to see just how much impact our projects have. They demonstrate that what we do can change the lives of the local people and open new doors for a better future.

These two examples speak for themselves:

- The weekly livestock markets in remote districts are a great success. In the early morning, the women bake traditional cakes and prepare drinks

made from the milk they sell at the market. The market not only enables the women to obtain a fair price for their produce, but also enables them to earn an income that boosts the family budget directly.

- In these areas, often ravaged by conflict and war, the herds and flocks of animals play a major role in the peace process. VSF-DZG helps to improve animal health and this privileged position also makes it possible to organise peace meetings between the warring tribes. These tribes all want to have access to grazing pastures and watering points in a peaceful environment. At one such peace meeting between different tribes of Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, stolen livestock and kidnapped children were returned to their families.

● HOW VSF-DZG OPERATES

Out of concern for operational effectiveness, VSF-DZG has chosen to concentrate its activities in 3 geographic zones in Africa: East Africa, the Great Lakes region and some of the countries in Sub-Saharan West-Africa.

In the future, VSF-DZG also intends to strengthen its operations in two main areas:

- Institutional support and local capacity building
- Strengthening of animal health services in local areas

The Board of Trustees sets the strategic priorities for the association and delegates the management to a Management Committee which ensures that VSF-DZG's mission can be carried out properly and

that every internal and external member of staff is able to work in a professional environment. The tasks are divided up based on the coordination of the regional programmes, the management of human resources and accounting, financial control and the management of knowledge.

VSF operates mainly from institutional funds (89%) which come from Belgian and international donors. The other 11% comes from individuals and companies that support us financially.

VSF aims to be transparent in every way. Various audits are carried out annually to ensure proper controls over income and expenditure, as well as the internal organisation. This mode of operation has led us to set down all of our operational and decision-making procedures as part of a quality manual. This discipline on our part strengthens the confidence of our financial partners as well as increasing the effectiveness of our programmes, which in turn boosts the impact the people who benefit from them.

I would like to thank you for your interest and support for our organisation. I hope you enjoy reading this report.

Dr. Vet. Madeleine Onclin
Director, VSF-DZG Belgium

PS: VSF-DZG is celebrating its 10th anniversary in 2005. We hope that next year we will be able to report to you again on the progress we have achieved. We'll make sure that is the case!



PARTNERSHIPS AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE SOUTH:

● EAST AFRICAN PROGRAMME

The future of civil society in marginalised communities lies in the establishment and development of indigenous organisations. These, in turn, will ensure that the people become as self-sufficient as possible.

This reflects VSF-DZG Belgium's concern that concepts of capacity building must be incorporated into its humanitarian and development operations.

In 2004, the regional office in Nairobi initiated the development of the strategy on capacity-building. This strategy is based on four principles:

- Building strong partnerships based on mutual trust, honesty, transparency, shared vision and goals, and openness to cultural, social, political and economic differences.
- Enhancing organisational development. This means engaging counterparts to identify and build on strengths and weaknesses. This is designed to lead to institutional independence, viability and sustainability.
- Valuing and building on local capacities; in communities (either through counterpart organisations or directly on a community level) through use of participatory methods.
- Strengthening civil society; by promoting the participation of local partners in and promotion of sustainable civil society. This can occur through strengthening policy environments, emphasising the importance of coalitions and collaborative efforts and creating networks.

In light of this, over the past 2 years, VSF-DZG has forged active programme partnerships with three main indigenous NGOs: VETWORK Services Trust, Naath Community Development Services (NCDS) in South Sudan and Turkana Livestock Development (TUPADO) in Kenya.

VSF-DZG's support for these indigenous organisations is focused mainly on supporting their community-based animal health activities and on organisational capacity building support i.e. technical

guidance and management for example financial management, the writing of project proposals and reports, monitoring and evaluation.

The budget for supporting these indigenous NGOs over the past two years was € 180,000.

In the future, VSF-DZG will continue to incorporate the fundamental principles highlighted above into all planned activities and continue forging active partnership with indigenous organisations and structures.

● PROGRAMME IN FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICA

To ensure increased quality of its projects, VSF-DZG has initiated the process of improving the methodological capacities through improved project cycle management and a strategy on local partners. An external adviser was brought in to provide the necessary support. This project began with a diagnostic phase, followed by a phase of methodological strengthening.

In practical terms, reporting and monitoring systems were developed and in June 2004, a workshop took place in Dakoro, Niger.

The workshop was attended by 23 participants, VSF-DZG staff and representatives from local partner organisations. There were also representatives from the national leadership of two projects implemented by the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) organisation in Niger.

The main results of the workshop were as follows:

- Increased knowledge of the principles and tools for PCM, not only regarding general concepts, but also and mainly on the issue of livestock husbandry.
- Implementation of the cooperation between VSF-DZG/ BSF /CTB/DGCD (Directorate General of Development Cooperation);
- Significant exchange of knowledge;
- Development of team spirit and a feeling of belonging for VSF-DZG.

● NEW REGIONAL COORDINATION OFFICE FOR WEST AFRICA

All VSF-DZG programmes in West Africa currently jointly financed by DGOS and BSF. In 1997, there was just one project in this region, whereas in 2005, seven projects were carried out both with local partners and 10 development workers.

The regional coordination office that will be opened in 2005 is co-financed by DGCD and will make it possible to promote the exchange of experiences so that projects within the five-year programme can be better coordinated. This will strengthen the capabilities of the local partners and support the VSF-DZG approach and strategy (participatory approach, local players, etc.). According to the policy on partnerships, the office will play an important role in the process of transferring responsibilities and for monitoring mutual obligations.

● A TRAGIC DAY FOR VSF-DZG

In 2004, cooperation with the PADEB project in Cameroon was terminated due to the death of the VSF-DZG project manager, Dr Kakule Kasonia. Currently the investigation is still open. The insecurity surrounding these events had made VSF-DZG decide to close down the project.

INTRODUCING VSF-DZG BELGIUM

● OUR VISION:

Veterinarians can improve living conditions on our planet.

● WE BELIEVE THAT:

- Each person has the right to decent living conditions and that international solidarity is of the utmost importance.
- The Earth, Animals and Mankind are three inextricably linked elements in a chain where the animal is a factor in sustainable development.
- Development gives increased choices to beneficiary populations.

● OUR MISSION:

"To improve the well-being of disadvantaged populations in developing countries, by improving animal husbandry"

● OUR APPROACH:

To work in partnership, to train, to empower, to teach to raise awareness

- To establish partnerships based on mutual respect and with common goals.
- To place ourselves at the service of the most vulnerable populations in a constant process of learning
- To train and to empower communities and to support local partners involved in the livestock industry.
- To respect the environment, culture, laws, human rights, ancient traditions and animal welfare in those countries where the programme is taking place.
- To develop appropriate and ethically-responsible participatory techniques in order to achieve the best results.
- To make the wider public aware of development issues and the role of the Animal as a development factor.
- VSF-DZG Belgium will intervene both for sustainable development and in emergency situations.

● OUR VALUES:

"Respect, Transparency, Sustainability"

- VSF-DZG Belgium always abides by its code of ethics.
- VSF-DZG Belgium's management is transparent and VSF-DZG Belgium is accountable to its stakeholders
- The activities initiated by VSF-DZG Belgium and partners are sustainable.
- VSF-DZG Belgium is an equal opportunity employer concerned with staff development.

● OUR STRUCTURE:

"Non-profit organization accredited as an NGO"

- VSF-DZG Belgium is a non-profit organisation officially registered as an NGO by the Belgian government, numerous international organisations and various African governments.
- VSF-DZG Belgium works with a professional team, nationally and internationally.
- **VSF-DZG Belgium is a member of the VSF Europa network**



SOUTH SUDAN:

COMMUNITY-BASED ANIMAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

1. BACKGROUND

In 1995 VSF started a community-based animal health project (CBAHP) as part of the Operation Lifeline Sudan programme. In 2004 this project entered its tenth year, but the needs of this vast area and its people who are affected by war and natural disasters are still high. Insecurity has caused whole villages to flee and livestock numbers, decimated by the civil war, have not yet returned to their previous numbers. For the local population, livestock means a buffer for counteracting setbacks. Milk is the main food source, especially for bridging the hunger gap, and less milk means decreased immunity in children. A healthy herd is crucial for the chances of survival for thousands of Sudanese families. Factors that have contributed to the decreased contribution of livestock to food security are: low productivity due to animal disease, inappropriate livestock husbandry techniques and nutritional stress, plus a decrease in livestock ownership as the result of raids, forced sales during bad times and livestock deaths. According to the local people, the main barriers to livestock production are the breakdown in veterinary services and lack of security. There is also too little access to grazing areas, water and livestock markets.

2. OBJECTIVE

The CBAHP aims at improving the food security of the livestock-owning communities in South Sudan affected by the war.

As part of the programme, essential livestock husbandry services to the livestock owners are developed and supported by Animal Health Workers (AHWs). These AHWs are drawn from the local community and trained by VSF-DZG. The animal health service is structured on a number of levels, depending on the training the AHWs have been given.

3. ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2004

VSF-DZG again **supported local communities in establishing veterinary services**. This included helping to run community services and selecting candidates to provide the various veterinary services. These students were trained by VSF-DZG vets and community development workers.

VSF-DZG provided veterinary drugs, equipment and vaccines to enable the AHWs to provide the services needed and to fight against outbreaks of all kinds of animal diseases. AHWs were very active in identifying and reporting cases of disease within their areas. The result of these activities was a

generally satisfactory health status of livestock in VSF-DZG locations.

A total of **334 AHWs were trained** and supported in 2004. Of 296 active CAHWs, 30 are women. There are currently 38 supervisors (AHAs and stock people).

Peace was finally achieved in southern Sudan in 2004. This means the start of a **major transition period of assistance for achieving sustainable development and reconstruction**. In 2004, VSF-DZG place more emphasis on preparing local people for this period of transition. VSF-DZG was also closely involved in discussions with the SPLM directorate of agriculture on how to develop methods of partnership for strengthening capacity, particularly in terms of local livestock policy.

In Tonj county, VSF-DZG facilitated the **pilot project to provide supplies for the community veterinary service**.

This is good example of a sustainable development initiative for improving the standard of living in this region. It is hoped that in 2005, more **trade-related activities** will be initiated in the livestock sector, alongside animal health activities, so that the standard of living and food security of livestock keepers in southern Sudan can be improved.

4. PLANS FOR 2005

- Consolidate progress in the privatisation of veterinary inputs in Tonj County and transfer to the local community. The experience gained will be replicated in Upper Nile.
- Support community-based animal health projects in Upper Nile with veterinary equipment and training, particularly in insecure areas.
- Develop an institutional strategy for building capacity to enable the programme work with new local partners.
- Emphasise preventive veterinary health by supporting vaccination and de-worming campaigns
- Continue with the active identification of animal diseases, particularly rinderpest

5. FUNDS

ECHO	€425,655
USAID 2003	US\$ 60,000
USAID 2004	US\$ 300,000



LIVESTOCK TRAINING AND AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (LITAP) - SSAHATI AND SSARP

LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY TRAINING IN SOUTH SUDAN

1. BACKGROUND

In 1996, VSF-DZG Belgium began the Southern Sudan Animal Health Auxiliary Training Institute (SSAHATI) aimed at strengthening the Community-based Animal Health Programme (CAHP). The aim of the CAHP is to reduce the impact of animal diseases on the economy and of food security for a population being undermined by the war.

In 2002, VSF-DZG, with the financial support of the USAID programme for restoring agriculture (SSARP), went a step further towards setting up and supporting livestock husbandry training courses:

Through SSARP support, a partnership has been developed with the Agriculture and Livestock department of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). As a result, the original animal health training programme (SSAHATI) has been extended into a total package of courses that covers all aspects of animal production and agribusiness. This has led to the establishment of the Livestock Training Centre (LTC) at Marial Lou. VSF-DZG is currently supporting the transfer of management and decision-making at this centre to local bodies.

Previously, the training programmes were managed from the regional office in Nairobi as 2 separate departments, the SSAHATI and the SSARP. Both have now been merged into one department, called the Livestock Training and Agribusiness Programme (LiTAP). LiTAP covers all of the training courses dealing with animal husbandry (animal health and production, and business development) and brings together the objectives of SSAHATI and SSARP.

LiTAP has support from various sources. The main donor is the USAID Southern Sudan Agriculture Revitalisation Programme (SSARP). Others sources include internal generated by the training programmes. These funds have been brought in mainly to finance further training in animal husbandry.

The overall objective of LiTAP is to develop innovative and relevant training

approaches that address the needs of livestock keepers and local business people. The ultimate aim is that the right type of training dealing with production, trade and business will increase the income of the local people in a sustainable manner.

South Sudan has an extremely high potential for livestock production and trading. However, livestock breeding and agriculture has remained at the 'level for sustaining the family' for the past 20 years, due to war and insecurity. Poor rural infrastructure (roads, communication, and transportation) has significantly slowed the economic recovery in post-conflict areas.

While many NGO programmes in the more stable areas are evolving from relief to rehabilitation, training and extension activities have focused mainly improving food security for rural households. Little attention has been paid to building up capacity in farm management and agribusiness, which would help livestock farmers to move from subsistence to more commercial production levels.

Institutional capacity and the infrastructure needed to manage the livestock development process at different levels is also underdeveloped. VSF-DZG is a key player in capacity building for the livestock sector in South Sudan. In the past decade and with assistance from various donors, VSF-DZG has established a strong reputation in training and building capacity. In the near future, we hope to address needs further so that the local economy, which depends to a large extent on rearing livestock, is able to get going. By developing training programmes, networks and trading opportunities, as well as providing access to new technology and information, the aim is to make South Sudan more self-sufficient and better prepared for sustainable development.

SSARP is a 5 year programme. It started in 2002 and ends in 2007. It is implemented by a consortium of NGOs with VSF-DZG handling the livestock component.

2. AIM

- To improve the income and food security of communities in South Sudan by building self-sufficiency in the agricultural sector, which will safeguard the natural resource base for future generations.
- The goal of the livestock component of the programme is to improve the income and food security of livestock-rearing communities in South Sudan by building up capacity. This will ensure self-reliance in livestock rearing activities while protecting the environment.

3. OBJECTIVE

- To increase capacity for livestock production and marketing.

4. EXPECTED RESULTS

- Increased access to capacity-building opportunities, information and technology
- Increased access to funding for the development of livestock enterprises
- Increased access to trading networks and agribusinesses to facilitate expanded trading opportunities.

5. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

To achieve the objectives stated above, SSARP has developed a strategy to work with the Livestock Training Centre (LTC) as a local partner in delivering residential course on various subjects. The LTC has been given a broader mandate in which animal production, animal health, livestock commodity handling and trade and business skills have been incorporated.

The training delivery strategy also includes an outreach component through which training will be taken out to the livestock communities. This outreach programme will work with individual trainers or local organisations, which after training or trainer training at the LTC, will go out into the field. These people or organisations will work with VSF-DZG and the LTC to deliver the training courses.

VSF-DZG and the LTC will be responsible for monitoring the quality of the teaching plans, training materials and capacity for local trainers. The outreach method will also work with local organisations and groups using the Farmer Field School method currently being developed.

6. RESULTS IN 2004

1. SSARP and SSAHATI were merged into a **single programme** managed by a single project manager. This new programme is called the "Livestock Training and Agribusiness Development Programme" (LITAP). This has brought all of the VSF-DZG training functions together.
2. The process of **handing over the management of the training centre** to the Board of Trustees (BoT) was initiated and speeded up. Various capacity-building activities were undertaken to equip this new board with skills (mainly with regard to management and administration).
3. A draft Bill establishing the LTC as a legal entity was developed in conjunction with all of the parties involved in the animal husbandry programme. This was signed into law by the South Sudanese authorities paving the way for the **legal existence of the LTC**. The LTC's mandate, roles and responsibilities are clearly defined in this law.
4. The **Livestock Training Centre Board of Trustees (BOT)** was appointed by the Commissioner for Agriculture and Animal Resources to oversee management and policy development at the LTC. Three meetings were held in 2004.
5. A provisional **director** was appointed to oversee the day-to-day management of the LTC and a number of **local positions** were filled.
6. Construction work for the new LTC is 90% complete. The new buildings will be opened officially at the beginning of 2005. These modern brick-built structures are a major step forward compared with the original mud huts with roofs made from reeds. They are even equipped with electricity and water.
7. **Curricula for the new LTC courses** were drafted at a Participatory Curriculum Development Workshop attended by trainers from the various East African

- livestock training Institutes. These additional courses are ready for delivery in 2005 and the development of training materials is on-going.
8. A Livestock Marketing Opportunities Identification Study, phase 2, was conducted to generate better insight into the **detailed information about various available and potential trading opportunities**. This information will make the opportunities opened by the LTC courses as relevant and appropriate as possible so that they will address the lack of skills among livestock keepers and small business people in earning a living from livestock husbandry.
9. 2 AHA training courses were conducted, one in Upper Nile (Nyal) and one in Marial Lou (Tonj). An additional 3 business skills courses were conducted, one for Norwegian People's Aid in Akot, one in Maluakon for VSF Suisse and 1 for VSF-DZG CBAHP in Tonj. An AHA refresher course was also held in Marial Lou and 3 gender workshops to make livestock programme personnel aware of gender..
10. A **private veterinary drug supply shop** was initiated in Tonj in a venture between the LTC and CBAHP. This serves as a model to promote entrepreneurship and private initiatives.
11. The Livestock Training Centre developed a **business plan** at a participatory workshop attended by all LTC staff.

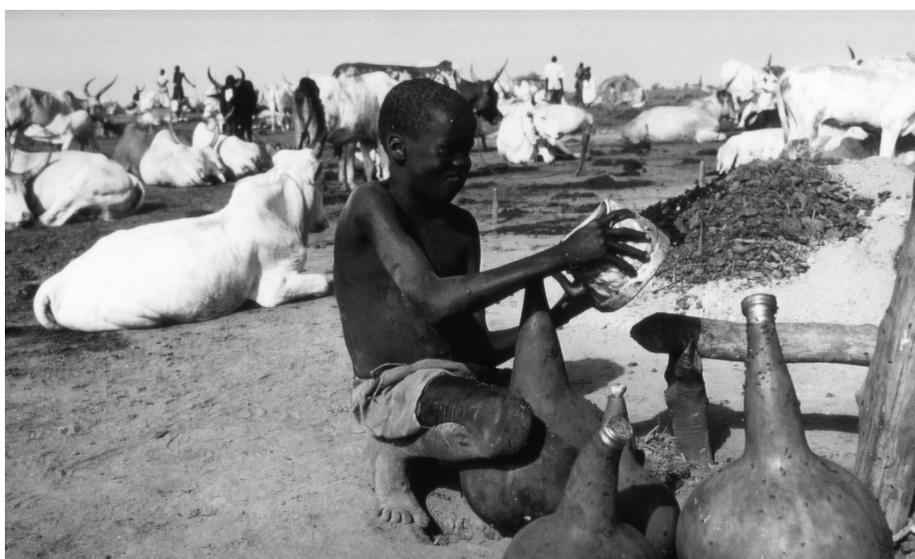
7. DONORS AND BUDGETS

1. USAID – \$516,101 (\$126,440 - administered by VSFB, \$102,556 directly to LTC & \$228,996 for construction works at the LTC).

2. Cost recovery (internal Funds) – 214,129 EUR
3. NEDA – 258,380 EUR (Year 2)
4. Europe aid 54,055 EUR (January and February only).

8. PLANS FOR 2005: MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

1. **Continue the transfer of management** of the training centre through facilitation of permanent staff recruitment, development of a Memorandum of Understanding with the new Livestock Training Centre management and capacity-building support for the management and BoT.
2. Launch and strengthen the **outreach programme** in conjunction with the Livestock Training Centre and other partners.
3. Extend **support to animal health training** previously under the SSAHATI.
4. Develop **training materials** for new courses.
5. Support **strategic planning and management systems** for the LTC.
6. identify **new sources of funding** for animal health training and outreach programmes
7. Identify and develop **new partnerships** for the Livestock Training and Agribusiness Programme and the LTC



PROJECT TO ERADICATE LINEAGE ONE RINDERPEST VIRUS IN SOUTH SUDAN

1. INTRODUCTION

The project covers the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)-administered areas of South Sudan and benefits the local livestock keepers and their families, community-based animal health workers (CAHWs) and veterinarians. The project was begun in November 2001 and runs until April 2005. During 2004, with a North-South peace agreement on the horizon, opportunities were taken to support indigenous NGOs and the emerging South Sudan Directorate of Animal Resources (DAR).

2. OBJECTIVE AND APPROACH

The overall objective is to reduce poverty among people who depend on livestock farming by increasing productivity and thereby improving their livelihoods and food security. The purpose of the project is to develop appropriate systems for animal disease surveillance and control to ensure the total eradication of rinderpest, thereby supporting the livestock industry in South Sudan.

The project is funded by and co-ordinated closely with the Panafrican Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) of the African Union (AU)-Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR). The project is being carried out as part of the Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) community-based animal health programme. It works closely with DAR and co-ordinates with the Government of Sudan PACE project.

3. MAIN RESULTS IN 2004

During the third year the focus has been **to continue to develop the systems for rinderpest outbreak reporting, investigation and surveillance**. As a result, data has been gathered for inclusion in the application to OIE for **official recognition of freedom from rinderpest**, to maintain rinderpest emergency preparedness and to continue to support CBPP control activities.

Training was provided about rinderpest surveillance to animal health workers and veterinarians –

100 people were trained - to ensure there is adequate capacity for surveillance and response to disease reports. One veterinarian was trained in epidemiology, 6 people were sponsored to attend AHA training and 3 for the AHA refresher training course. 46 CAHWs were trained and 34 CAHWs given refresher courses.

Reports of **ten possible cases of rinderpest were received and investigated but no cases were confirmed**. The reports were either due to fear of rinderpest, other disease problems or individual cases of disease similar to rinderpest. In particular, three reports of rinderpest-like disease causing significant mortality were investigated and confirmed as Malignant Catarrhal Fever.

A monthly livestock reporting system from provincial co-ordinators to DAR was introduced. As part of the active identification of rinderpest, supervisors from all counties have been carrying out cattle camp and market surveillance visits. Active disease searches, which combine participatory disease seeking with clinical surveillance, were carried out in seven areas that were identified as being high rinderpest risk.

A wildlife surveillance exercise was carried out in Boma National Park during February and March in collaboration with AU-IBAR PACE Epidemiology Unit, DAR, Directorate of Wildlife, New Sudan Wildlife Conservation Organisation, VSF-Germany, the Park Warden and Rangers and community animal health workers. 48 serum samples were collected from white-eared kob, buffalo, eland and antelope. All samples were negative for rinderpest, but 2 out of 3 buffaloes had PPR antibodies.

In case of a confirmed outbreak of rinderpest, the project maintains **contingency stocks of vaccine and equipment, and an outbreak contingency plan has been prepared**.

The project continues to promote **CBPP control** at training courses and co-ordination meetings and supplied 428,000 doses of CBPP vaccine to NGOs and other partners.

The project encouraged members of DAR to attend meetings between North and South Sudan about rinderpest eradication issues, and to attend a **border harmonisation meeting** between Kenya, Uganda and Sudan.

The project provided **additional subsidies of 24,000 Euro for two indigenous NGOs** to enable them to implement the community-based animal health project programme, as well as strengthening their organisation.

4. DONORS AND BUDGET

AU-IBAR PACE Programme (funded by the European Development Fund)
719,880 Euro.

5. PLANS FOR 2005

In year four the project will also continue to develop the surveillance system within the developing animal health service structure to ensure that if rinderpest virus is still present that it is identified and action taken.

If it is no longer present, sufficient material will have been collected to demonstrate that Sudan is free of rinderpest. The data collected will be incorporated into Sudan's application to the OIE in October 2005 for rinderpest-free status.

KENIA - TURKANA:

TURKANA LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

I. BACKGROUND

The Turkana Livestock Development Programme (TLDP) is implemented in Turkana District, an arid region of North West Kenya. The region has a hot and dry climate with unpredictable rainfall, making the area suitable only for nomadic livestock farming. The Turkana livestock farmers keep various types of animals (such as cattle, goats, camels, etc.) This is part of their traditional strategy for spreading risks.

Their herds and flocks are not just a source of food, but families are also able to sell animals to provide for their domestic needs. What they earn from these sales pays for school fees, medical and veterinary services other non-pastoral products (such as sugar, salt, tea, tobacco, fabric, etc.)

Logistical and financial constraints and the vastness of this remote area are the main stumbling blocks for providing government veterinary services.

2004 was the fifth year of this programme. According to recent information, 64% of the total population in Turkana depend entirely on raising livestock. 16% are agrostockbreeders and 12% are involved with fishing on Lake Turkana. The remaining 8% depend on employment and small-scale businesses.

The project is aimed at nomadic communities numbering 104,781 people (22,809 households)

2. OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the TLDP is to improve the well-being of the local communities in Turkana and reduce their vulnerability.

4 specific objectives have been set:

- To promote the health of herds and flocks
- To increase the accessibility of grazing land during the dry season
- To increase the trading potential of the livestock
- To achieve better integration of the nomadic population by involving them

in decisions that affect their own development.

The budget for this 6-year project is 1,411,704 EUR. 75% of the funds come from BSF, 10% is provided by the EU and 15% by VSF-DZG, and the Province of Flemish Brabant and the Walloon Region. An extra 99,972 EUR has been set aside for strengthening TUPADO.

3. RESULTS ACHIEVED

In 2004, the livestock sector was further developed in dialogue with local communities:

- **49 CAHWs were monitored and given additional training.**
- The local authorities were closely involved in the supervision of the animal health service.
- There were **annual vaccination campaigns of livestock against CBPP and LSD.**
- The VSF-DZG team attended 2 **national policy meetings and supported consultation between the private and public sector on providing veterinary services.** To support the privatisation of veterinary services, 4 private animal health technicians were trained.
- The involvement of women in the project was stimulated through research into their training needs and subsequent **skills training for 27 women in organisational development, leadership and business skills.**
- In 2004, the **partnership with TUPADO** was given greater substance and the ways used to work together were clarified. TUPADO took the lead in implementing efforts to build peace and prevent conflict.
- **9 peace workshops** were facilitated, geared towards opening up new areas for grazing and use of natural resources.
- Work was carried out to **improve the capabilities of the traditional Adakar Peace and Development Committees (APDC).**
- **Sub-surface dam technology**

using **clay** was extensively used, tested and accepted by the local people and **7 dams** of this type **were constructed.**

- In June 2004, a preliminary **assessment** was conducted by the Belgian Survival Fund, which confirmed the relevance of this project.
- The **new livestock markets increased the income** of livestock farmers through the presence of traders for Lodwar.
- **47 livestock traders were monitored and given additional training.**
- Efforts to identify **new markets in Uganda** bore fruit during two visits to Moroto in Uganda, where contacts were established between traders and business people.
- Support was provided for the **elections of the district livestock marketing committee** and members were supported financially to enable them to attend 3 workshops on leadership.

4. PLANS FOR 2005

- The first major activity in 2005 will be preparations for TLDP II.
- Additional efforts will be made to improve the performance of CAHWs further. They will be put in contact with private suppliers of medical drugs. 10 new CAHWs will be trained.
- The existing subsurface dams will be monitored and new areas identified for building 7 new SSDs. Experience with SSDs will be shared with other parties.
- Other techniques will be investigated for developing water points intended for areas not suited to SSD technology.
- The decentralised livestock marketing system will be developed further and support for DLMC increased. Livestock farmers and traders will be given training on marketing and business management.

The activities relating to building peace, led by TUPADO, will emphasise the strengthening and support of the APDCs.

5. TURKANA EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK OFF-TAKE PROJECT

A new project under the name "Turkana Emergency Livestock Off-take" was initiated in late 2004. It is part of the Arid Lands Resource Management Project in response to the drought affecting local livestock.

This project, with a budget of 9 million Ksh, is funded by the Government of Kenya and the World Bank. It is implemented by VSF-DZG. It will run for 3 months from December 2004 to February 2005.

The primary beneficiaries are the livestock farmers whose livestock is suffering from the drought. The secondary beneficiaries are schoolchildren.

The project aims to stimulate the sale of weakened but healthy goats to dealers in the areas most affected by the drought. The nomads will be able to sell their weakened animals at a fixed price, thereby **reducing pressure on the environment**. This will also enable them to purchase other necessities and **build up their herd** again **when conditions have improved**. The goats will be slaughtered and the meat made available to schoolchildren in specific needy institutions under the watchful eyes of the community and the government.



COMOROS:

PROGRAMME TO DEVELOP LIVESTOCK IN THE COMOROS – PHASE II

I. BACKGROUND

The archipelago of the Comoros (made up of Great Comoro, Anjouan and Mohéli) is faced with strong demographic pressure. The average population density is one of the highest in Africa (more than 330 inhabitants per km²). PADEC II started when the country was going through a phase of political, economic, social and institutional reconciliation.

The agricultural sector (including livestock farming and fishing) plays a predominant role in the national economy. The sector occupies 80% of the working population and represents 40% of the GDP and the whole of exports. Livestock plays a fundamental socio-economic role since livestock is the principal form of wealth in the rural area and contributes to the restoration of soil fertility.

The livestock sector is undergoing a number of changes. There is a tendency to specialise: some areas specialise in the production of feed, while others focus on dairy production.

The main target groups for this programme are:

1. Livestock keepers in general (of whom 5000 call annually on APSA - Association des Professionnels de la Santé Animale (Association for Professionals in Animal Health)) and the dairy producers (integrated in the sector in Anjouan)
2. Veterinary technicians and village agents in animal health,
3. Women involved in improved poultry farming, and
4. The local partner.

PADEC II is part of the 5-year programme 2003-07 and is a follow-up of PADEC (97-2001) based on the recommendations of the evaluation assignment.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

The overall objective of the programme is to improve food security for the people as well as improve the revenues of the farmers through adding value to animal

production and improving livestock health.

To this end, VSF-DZG has entered into a partnership with a local NGO, the Comorian Association for Community Animal Health Workers and Nurses (ACTIV) and has developed a programme on the three islands.

The strategy is designed to produce autonomy for all the beneficiaries. ACTIV is involved in all aspects of PADEC. Training and support/advice about animal health and project management are focused on the autonomy of APSA.

3. MAIN RESULTS

On Anjouan, the **strengthening of animal health care** is being achieved mainly through two programmes: institutional work with the group of village veterinary agents and the opening of a new clinic/pharmacy in Niumakélé area.

In the three animal production sectors covered by the project, the research activity and propagation of **improved livestock techniques** have contributed to improved performance.

In Niumakélé, a primary area for dairy farming, **new techniques** are being used **for the feeding and watering of stock**. Livestock keepers manufacture feeding troughs, plant forage and try to buy feed concentrates. All of these measures contribute significantly to **increasing the region's dairy production**.

On Great Comoro, the major results have been with poultry farming.

The project offers direct **technical support to poultry farmers** by building henhouses. Indirect support is also given through training of facilitators.

As the result of vaccination campaigns against Newcastle disease, the **mortality rate among poultry has fallen sharply**. This is particularly important for the women, who have seen their income increase as well as their social standing.

On Mohéli, the project supports in particular a group of some thirty goat keepers.

Initial results have seen a **decrease in the mortality rate of young goats** through the construction of shelter to protect them from predators.

Work has also been carried out to **strengthen the technical abilities and skills of the animal health agents**.

4. DONORS AND BUDGET FOR 2004

The project is co-funded 85% by DGCD. The 2004 budget was 127,600 €.

5. PLAN AND BUDGET FOR 2005

2005 will begin with institutional support to ACTIV as part of the VSF-DZG exit strategy.

Improving animal production will continue through the monitoring of activities begun in 2004: training livestock keepers, propagation improved livestock keeping techniques and organising organisation vaccination campaigns. This year, the emphasis will be in particular on increasing production through improvement of the local gene pool.

A pilot campaign of bovine artificial insemination in Anjouan is designed to improve the potential of the local dairy herds. In the same way, on Great Comoro, roosters of a better breed will be introduced to the villages.

Regarding animal health, APSA will open a new clinic in the north of the Great Comoro. Training and refresher courses for the veterinary technicians and village agents will further improve the service.

The budget for the 2005 programme stands at 123,000 €.



RWANDA:

SUPPORT TO THE AGRO-VETERINARY SCHOOL OF KABUTARE (EAVK)

I. GENERAL

Rwanda is a country in which more than 90 per cent of the population lives from subsistence agriculture. For a number of years, local living conditions have deteriorated and household food security is precarious. Problems in the area of animal and crop production explain to a large degree the fall in revenues and therefore the living standards of the agro-livestock keepers

The further development of agricultural and livestock keeping activities in Rwanda is based on the service, advice and dissemination of information provided through community-based animal health workers working for the Ministry of Agriculture. Unfortunately, this ministry is struggling with a lack of resources. In the future, a private veterinary service and modern agro-livestock keepers will result in better support to livestock husbandry for the rural population and a change from traditional techniques to modern-day technologies.

The Agro-veterinary school in Kabutare (EAVK) is located in the province of Butare and once enjoyed a first-rate reputation. After the war, the quality of the courses declined sharply as a result of a fall in the number of teachers and the theft of equipment.

The target groups of the project are the school and livestock keepers. Currently a total of 247 students have graduated, a quarter of whom are women. Nevertheless, certain initiatives will have an effect on the six other schools in the country. Agro-livestock keepers are the indirect beneficiaries of this project, because they will use the services provided by the future graduates.

2. OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

The specific objective of the project is the improvement of technical and animal health support to the agro-livestock keepers and a better socio-professional placement of graduate technicians. Attaining that objective will lead to better food security through the growth of the livestock sector in Rwanda.

The project is in line with the objectives of the government, for whom education and agriculture are two crucial pillars for development. The project will be carried out in close partnership with the management of EAVK.

Activities are organised on two levels:

- Improved support and training for students during their course
- Improvement of animal and crop production at the school itself, to be used as teaching material and as a source of income for the school.

The project began in 2001 and is now part of the five-year programme 2003-2007. Since 2003, the abilities of the teaching staff have increased considerably, as a result of the review of courses, the development of teaching and educational material and the reinstatement of practical exercises.

3. RESULTS ACHIEVED

The project consists of two main parts: The first is aimed at better training of veterinary technicians. This is achieved in the first instance by providing **new curricula that are adapted to the needs of future employers and to the different functions** that the technicians will have to carry out during their professional lives. This work should be completed in 2005 and will have a national impact on training.

The other activities consist of **developing teaching and educational materials**. These tools will, after approval by the local authorities, be distributed at a national level, so that training can be harmonised and have a greater impact.

The second part of the project is to provide the school with **appropriate educational structures** and the development of complementary **income-generating activities** enabling the school to be guaranteed of practical exercises, even in the absence of external funding. In the current phase, emphasis is being placed on the transfer of responsibility and the school's financial autonomy. Two activities bore fruit in 2004: **the production of cattle feed concentrate and a permanent veterinary clinic**.

4. DONORS AND BUDGET FOR 2004

The project is co-funded 85% by the DGCD and had a budget of 174,000 euro 2004.

5. PLAN AND BUDGET FOR 2005

In 2005, the work of developing the teaching and educational support will continue. To strengthen the school as an institute, the gradual transfer of administrative and financial responsibilities to the school management will take place. The budget for the 2005 action plan is 158,000 euro.

MALI:

SUPPORT TO LOCAL PARTNERS THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF SMALL-SCALE DAIRY PRODUCTION AND ANIMAL HEALTH IN KOUMANTOU AND OUALIA

I. INTRODUCTION

Mali is ranked 174th out of a total of 177 countries in the Human Development Index. Agriculture and livestock farming form the basis of the economy and 80% of the population in Mali live from them. Despite the fact that livestock is the third largest export product, much livestock husbandry is still practised in a traditional and extensive manner.

In many areas, nomadic livestock husbandry remains the only way of making any use of the semi-arid areas. The livestock sector in Mali has great potential but is not exploited to the full. This is due mainly to the weak organisation of herds-men groups, insufficient animal health cover and shortages of livestock feed. Imports of milk and milk products are estimated at 15 billion CFA francs annually.

At the national level, the government has adopted a policy of rural development, with the emphasis on increasing and diversifying animal production.

In the two project regions where VSF-DZG has a presence (Oualia, Kayes region and Koumantou, Sikasso region) the local conditions and husbandry methods of the livestock keepers do not enable them to escape chronic food shortage. The beneficiaries in Koumantou are a group of small-scale dairy cattle herders (APLK), which is linked to groups of milk sellers. In Oualia, the target group is the EGAB (Entente des Groupements Associés de Badumbé), a consortium of associated groups, representing 27 villages (12,000 people).

The project started in 1997 as part of VSF-DZG's first five-year programme (1997-02) and is currently incorporated into the second programme that runs from 2003-07.

As part of strategic reflection about partnerships and a workshop with the local partners, VSF-DZG opted for a clear-cut policy of partnership. This has resulted in a new partnership with the local NGO

ICD (Initiatives - Consultancy - Development). The APLK and EGAB come more under the profile of a beneficiary than a partner.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIES

The specific objective of the project is to improve animal production through an improved, more hygienic dairy production chain in Koumantou and Oualia. More generally, the objective seeks to improve food security and achieve a higher revenue for the target group from dairy production.

3. MAIN RESULTS

For the improvement of feed, **two revolving funds for livestock feed have been begun**, one in Oualia and the other in Koumantou. These funds ensure that the livestock keepers can purchase additional feed for their animals in order to keep milk production levels up during the dry season. These revolving funds are managed by the livestock keepers themselves.

A veterinary dispensary has been started in Oualia to support animal health. The service is functional but nevertheless the economic viability and the legal status are still not fully secure.

Furthermore, the accidental death of the veterinary technician was a dramatic event; certainly on a human level, but it also paralysed the animal health network. **Production at the mini-dairy also came to a halt** because of this incident. A participatory study with the EGAB is designed to demonstrate that restarting this mini-dairy is relevant.

In Koumantou, the **annual volumes of milk processed increased from 30 T to 37 T between 2003 and 2004**. The dairy equipment has been modernised which enables a greater quantity of milk to be processed under more hygienic conditions. New sales outlets are being sought

to ensure the sale of products.

4. DONORS AND BUDGET FOR 2004

The project is co-funded 85% by DGCD. The total budget was 124,000 € for 2004.

5. PLAN AND BUDGET FOR 2005

In 2005, the investment share of the budget will be reduced in favour of programmes based on "empowerment". The aim is to consolidate the services currently in place and so ensure their continuity after 2007. The capacity-building part of the programme for beneficiaries and local partner organisation will contribute to achieving this goal.

In the area of improving milk production, the livestock feed funds will be strengthened and innovative programmes proposed (introduction of the concept of mineral licks for example).

As far as the dairy is concerned (milk collection and sale), there will be a further increase in the volume processed under improved conditions of hygiene.

Finally, the activities contributing to the strengthening of decentralised animal health services (equipment and management) will be launched.

The budget for the project in 2005 is 119,000 euros

NIGER - NIAMEY:

SUPPORT TO SMALL-SCALE MILKPRODUCERS IN THE URBAN AND SUBURBAN AREAS OF NIAMEY (APPLNY) – NIGER

I. BACKGROUND

Niger is one of the poorest countries in the world, positioned as last-but-one in the UN Human Development Index. The national economy is largely dominated by agriculture, that employs 90 per cent of population. In this sector, livestock-keeping is fundamental for food security. But notwithstanding its very important socio-economic role, both nationally and in terms of the family, the sector of livestock-keeping does not make use of its full potential. The reasons for this are the wait-and-see attitude and very extensive way of live-stock keeping, as well as the lack of seasonally-related fodder.

The target group of the project is made up of livestock-keepers who are mainly of Peule origin, who have been based for many decades in and around the town of Niamey. These livestock-keepers are very vulnerable because they are subjected to the vagaries of the climate, a reduction of the grazing pastures available, and a seasonal price speculation on feed for dairy cattle.

On a national level, the government has undertaken a policy for rebuilding the livestock-keeping sector and the promotion of the dairy sector is part of thirteen priority programmes. National milk production only caters for 50 per cent of demand and the country has to import immense quantities of milk products.

The project started in 2001 and is currently part of the five-year plan 2003-2007.

2. OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

The specific goal of the project, which is being implemented in partnership with the Niger NGO AGROPAST, is to improve milk production and the incomes of small-scale dairy cattle keepers. The project works with some fifteen grass-roots organisations, representing some 800 dairy cattle keepers.

The overall strategy of the project is based along four main lines:

1. To work with a motivated local partner (Agropast) to initiate programmes and to ensure the institutional, organisational and technical strengthening.
2. To encourage the setting up and strengthening of grass-root organisations of livestock-keepers, to give them an active role in the milk production chain (institutional sustainability).
3. To strengthen the ability of livestock-keepers with regard to techniques of livestock-keeping and management, to ensure technical sustainability.
4. To develop collaboration with players in the milk production sector and in particular with the government structures.

3. MAIN RESULTS

1. **Strengthening livestock keepers' organisations** by awareness and training programmes and advice to Community Based Organisations. The result has been a sounder and more effective management.
2. **Increase in milk production through an improvement in the feeding conditions of dairy cattle.** The project has ensured that stocks of industrial agricultural by-products have been set aside for demonstrations of mixed feed cultures and the constitution of forage reserves. Activities for the improvement of animal health activities and zoological behaviour are provided through the **training of veterinary assistants** (APV).

3. The milk-production has also been approached in terms of **awareness about milk hygiene**. This programme is combined with making people aware of gender by supporting the women's groups involved in the processing and marketing of milk.
4. **Strengthening of the local partnership** through training and advice on a technical, organisational and institutional level, as well as through financial support.

4. DONORS AND BUDGET FOR 2004

The project is co-funded for 85% by the DGCD and the 2004 budget was 153,221 €.

5. PLAN AND BUDGET FOR 2005

The activities scheduled for 2005 follow the same guidelines as for 2004. They take in account the results and recommendations of the evaluation mission (July 2003) and the monitoring mission of December 2004.

The project will further intensify its activities in the area of animal health by training and setting up private veterinary assistants and by building up vaccination equipment.

Activities pertaining to milk hygiene (during milking and milk processing) will be continued with a new VSF-DZG project: "Healthy Milk for Niger".

The budget for 2005 is 157,000 euro.



NIGER PROXEL:

PROJECT TO ESTABLISH DECENTRALISED ANIMAL HEALTH AND LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY ADVICE NETWORKS IN NIGER

1. BACKGROUND

Niger is a vast country (40 times the size of Belgium) in West Africa 2/3 of which is enclosed by the Sahara area. 75% of the population in Niger lives below the poverty line and the country has a very high birth rate with an average of 8 children per woman.

Agriculture is dependent on the whims of the climate and the agricultural production is mainly cereals.

Livestock (second-largest official source of exports) represents 35% of agricultural GDP and 12% of total GDP. Livestock plays a very important role as the driving force of the national economy, as well as in the socio-economic development plan of the people, particularly for vulnerable households in the rural areas.

Against this background, since 2003 VSF-DZG has been running a second 6-year livestock husbandry project (Proxel) in the central part of the country.

The area of intervention for the Proxel project encompasses two districts (Dakoro and Abalak) covering an area of 37 000 km² (larger than Belgium). This is the most disadvantaged part of Niger with the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) nationally (Dakoro). The demographic pressure has caused farmers to extend their land beyond the space initially reserved for livestock. This move is leading to increased fear of territorial conflicts.

In spite of these difficulties, livestock is the main economic activity in Abalak and it is ranked second in Dakoro.

The main target groups are the groups of livestock keepers who can now make use of an animal health programme on community level. Groups of women are able to begin income-earning activities and hence improve food security, while animal health workers can count on support for establishing themselves in rural areas.

2. OBJECTIVES

In order to break the spiral of poverty, the Niger government has initiated a policy designed to breathe new life into the livestock sector. The programme is called "Increasing the contribution of the livestock sector to food security and the fight against poverty".

In accordance with the national policy, the PROXEL project seeks to improve the livelihoods (income and food security) of the farmers/herders in the area.

The programme seeks to improve the production of livestock through the strengthening of animal health on the one hand, and the improvement of animal nutrition mainly during the dry season, on the other hand.

The intervention strategy is based on the setting up of a private local veterinary service offering zoo-technical advice and building the capacity of livestock keepers and their association. The aim is to establish a viable and sustainable system.

The project aims at working as much as possible with the various players, main organisations, NGOs and other existing structures in order to upgrade the experience and knowledge already present.

3. RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2004

- **The setting up of an animal health system** with 1 veterinary clinic, 1 rural practice, 1 Veterinary Assistant and 60 Para Veterinary Technicians. In 2004, 7,000 livestock keepers were assisted.
- **2 vaccination campaigns through private structures;**
- Development of the animal health network and making livestock farmers aware of the importance of animal health;
- **Improving the management** (through training and support/advice) of 13 Grain Banks and 9 Livestock Feed Banks, and the installation of 2

new livestock feeders;

- The structuring of **10 women's groups** who had started up **various income-generating activities** (fattening sheep, making mineral blocks, etc.);
- For the training of 16 village agents in poultry farming and ruminants, 192 women advisers on keeping goats and 14 people to spread the word about the BTC goats project;

4. DONORS AND BUDGET FOR 2004

The programme was co-funded 85% by the BSF and 15% by the Walloon Region and VSF-DZG. The budget for 2004 is 420,611 EUR.

5. PROSPECTS AND BUDGET FOR 2005

For the coming year, PROXEL aims to develop the results achieved thus far:

- Strengthen the various parts of the animal health service;
- Support the initiatives regarding income-generating activities for the women's groups;
- Support food security activities (grain banks, goat project, etc.)
- Strengthen the capacities of livestock keepers (and their associations) to manage their natural resources and development programmes.

The 2005 budget amounts to 375,403 EUR.

MAURITANIA:

PROJECT TO STRENGTHEN THE PRODUCTION CAPACITIES OF LIVESTOCK HERDERS IN TRARZA AND BRAKNA IN MAURITANIA

I. GENERAL

In spite of the positive economic signs in Mauritania, more than half of its population still lives below the poverty line. The country is ranked among the least developed in the world (according to the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)).

The economy of the country is based on the traditional agriculture and livestock sector, the modern sector (iron and petroleum in the near future) and fishing. Despite being dependent on a capricious climate, the rural sector is relatively significant since it represents 25% of the national GDP and occupies more than 60% of the working population. Livestock remains the main activity of the rural sector, representing close to 80% of the agricultural production. Despite a very low level of investment, livestock farming contributes 15.2% of the GDP.

The National Development Strategy of the Rural Sector has stated that livestock is vital in the fight against poverty. Livestock provides added value to the rural area and this added value is redistributed (wages for herdsmen, people who draw water, leather workers, etc.). It also strengthened the traditional mechanisms of social solidarity. Livestock is also crucial for the food security of rural families, especially through the consumption of the milk it produces.

The dairy sector has strong growth potential as the result of national demand. The marketing of milk has also led to important changes in terms of the management of livestock and the practices of the livestock keepers, and there has been an increase in demands regarding the quality of raw milk.

The local people, who keep livestock for commercial dairy production, mainly in the area around the river, because this area is more easily accessible for milk collection, occupy a fundamental function for changing mindsets and improving practices.

The target group for this project is made up of partner breeders of the ATPD

(Association of Tiviski Dairy Producers) in the regions of Trarza and Brakna. This currently involves approximately 500 breeders and their families.

Women form a special category of producers and represent around 15% of dairy cattle herders. Milkers represent one of the most vulnerable sections of the population in the Sahara region, estimated at 500 people with their families.

Concerning the high level of redistribution of the revenue generated by livestock keeping, it is estimated that the number of people who depend on livestock for their subsistence is 10 times higher than the number of livestock. Consequently the number of people affected by the project could be approximately 15 000.

2. OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

The overall objective of this project is to alleviate poverty by increasing the income of the rural population.

The specific objectives include seeking to improve the dairy production of the cattle breeders in Trarza and Brakna, as well as strengthening the technical and operating capabilities of the ATPD.

Productivity is improved in four main ways:

- Ensuring animal health (by developing the livestock infrastructure);
- Cutting the cost of livestock farming (working capital and negotiations) and stabilising supplies;
- Improving animal production by improving the know-how of herders and milkers;
- The partnership with the ATPD.

3. MAIN RESULTS

1. **Livestock health is assured** by a veterinary service that meets the needs of the breeders: the number of visits per month per breeder is 0.71 (compared with the expected 0.75). 34,822 cattle and 26,966 small

ruminants (compared with the 15,000 expected respectively) have been vaccinated.

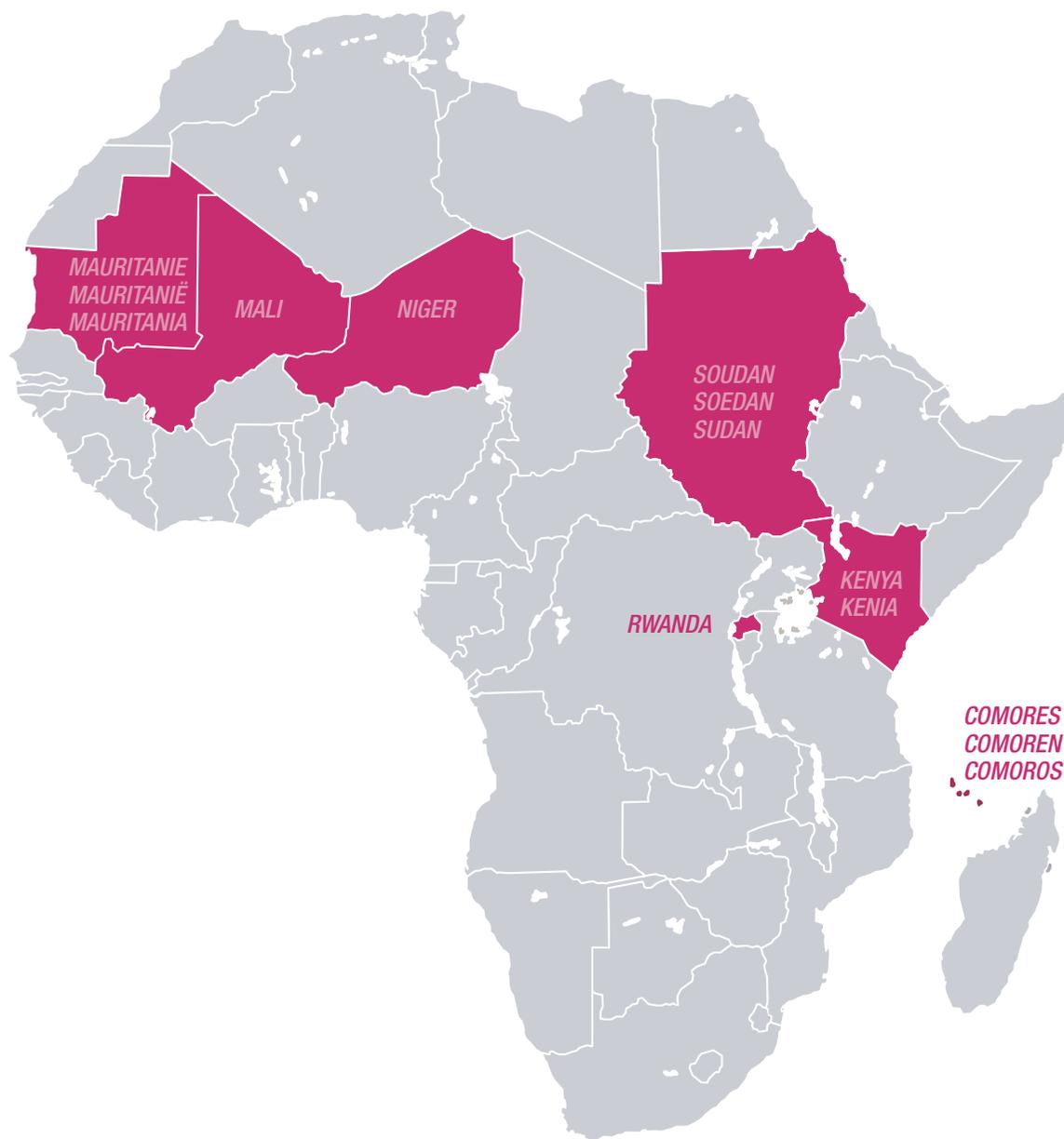
2. **The supply of livestock feed through the acquisition, storage and distribution of a feed stock of 37.5 tonnes** (compared with the expected 33 tons). This feed fund contributed 21% of the total value of feed administered by the ATPD and enabled it to fully play its role in stabilising the prices of feed and better availability for the breeders.
3. **The ATPD consolidated itself as an association** by virtue of the fact that:
 - 74% of the partner breeders have access to services of the ATPD (compared with the expected 50%);
 - 100% of the groups of partner breeders have an active representative.
4. **The strengthening of the ATPD in terms of its technical and operational skills** through:
 - On-going training for the policy abilities of the members of the technical coordination team on the one hand, and the veterinary capacities of the technical team on the other, with a workshop for 6 members of the technical team and a course on project cycle management for members

4. DONORS AND BUDGET FOR 2004

The activity was co-funded 85% by DGCD and had a budget of 146,000 € for 2004.

5. PLAN AND BUDGET FOR 2005

Based on the sound results obtained, the 2005 plan is to continue with the activities undertaken in 2004 strengthening of the skills of the breeders in order to maximise milk production. The budget for the 2005 action plan is 138,000 EUR.



Met de steun van:







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

AV. PAUL DESCHANELLAAN 36-38
BRUXELLES 1030 BRUSSEL
BELGIQUE - BELGIË

T: +32 (0) 2 539 09 89
F: + 32 (0) 2 539 34 90

VSF@VSF-BELGIUM.ORG

WWW.VSF-BELGIUM.ORG
WWW.DZG-BELGIUM.ORG