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ZONDER GRENZEN | SANS FRONTIERES

BELGIUM



**Vétérinaires Sans Frontières • Activity Report**

2006

Healthy animals,  
healthy people





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## A WORD FROM THE MANAGEMENT



*It's time once again to draw up the balance. One year gone by, another one is starting. As 2007 dawns, we're filled with hope and dreams and richer in experience for the ending year. Richer because of the smiles we brought back from over there, strengthened by the ordeals to be pursued, analysed, straightened, solved. Our work continues to motivate us. **The world is a village. What happens up north reflects down south and vice versa.***

*I was very amused when reading Amélie Nothomb's novel which abruptly carries us to the year 2580. In that universe, there are no more countries. There's no more talk about the south. Half of the planet is simply ignored, while it's life's cradle. This scenario is so unthinkable that it becomes hilarious.*

*What's less amusing is the reality of globalisation and the daily struggle for survival of 1 billion people. As its contribution to the international solidarity, VSF choose to try and diminish hunger in the world in a sustainable way. It's our mission to improve the well-being of vulnerable population groups in developing countries by optimizing livestock keeping methods. We firmly believe that each human being has the right to decent living conditions, that international solidarity is important, and that 'Earth, Animal and Man' are inseparably linked in a chain in which the animal is a factor of sustainable development. That's how veterinarians contribute to improving of living conditions on our planet.*

*For reasons of efficiency, VSF has opted for a thematically and geographically concentrated approach. **As a consequence, we focus on three regions in Africa, as you will discover***

**in this report. In 2006, VSF has developed actions in ten African countries.**

*Why limit our work, when animals are a source of living in the whole wide world, and livestock problems are so frequent in about every poor country? We are regularly confronted with this pressing question. **It's a huge challenge to carry a development project into effect.** One after the other, all kinds of problems are arising, those of an administrative and logistical nature certainly not in the least. But knowing the field and the stakeholders, a clear understanding of the sociological context, confidence built throughout the years with local partners, the swiftness of action these contacts make possible, seem all fundamental to us to work in a useful, efficient and sustainable way. And VSF strongly believes actions should be useful and efficient.*

*How to improve this effectiveness of field actions ever more? First of all, concentrating our efforts seemed indispensable. Then we developed methodological tools by capitalizing each project's positive experiences and leaving out practices which proved to be only moderately efficient. And of course, as a saying goes 'the ears see best': so we develop partnerships based on a real sharing of knowledge.*

*In 2007, VSF will start up three new actions. One is in eastern Congo, one in Uganda. And another big innovation for 2007 will be a project conducted in Belgium: a big action to raise civil awareness that will continue for three years, together with VSF France, Italy and Great Britain.*

*As you know, VSF's aim is to improve animal health and produce in disadvantaged*

*regions of the world as to improve people's nutrition and health, taking into account environmental preservation, in a perspective of cooperation and sustainable development (also in emergency situations). **Getting into contact with indigenous peoples, exchanging ideas between north and south, and raising awareness about the developing countries' challenges, are among the objectives of our association too.** Still, up until now, our actions in raising civil awareness in Belgium have been rather punctual.*

*Therefore 2007 will be an important year, considering the methodological reinforcement of our current actions, our new presence in Congo and Uganda, and the start of a civil awareness campaign. Through me, our entire, highly motivated team wants to express their hope that you will enjoy reading this report and to assure you that their energy and enthusiasm in serving our mission are continually renewed. For saving the herd is saving the village.*

**Madeleine Onclin**  
General manager VSF Belgium

**1<sup>st</sup> article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:**

**All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are gifted with reason and conscience and have to act towards each other in a spirit of brotherhood.**

## OTHER ACTIVITIES IN 2006

### Human resources

VSF-Belgium has 110 employees, 8 of whom work at the Head Office in Brussels. 102 employees work in Africa: amongst them are 13 expatriates and 89 local staff. Of course there are many more people working on our projects, as our local partners employ staff. 15 different nationalities work at VSF, so we are a truly international NGO. In 2006 VSF continued to harmonise the management of human resources all over the organization. Organizational audits were conducted both at the Regional Office in Nairobi and at headquarters. Recommendations from these audits are being acted upon. In 2006 VSF took forward its learning and development strategy.

### Knowledge Management

During a workshop in Niamey, the VSF staff and representatives from our local

partners were introduced or refreshed on the subject of knowledge management. Together we reviewed, discussed and in certain cases practiced "what is knowledge, learning from colleagues, capitalization (capturing knowledge)". For most of the local partners knowledge management was a new concept that needed some getting used to, while the VSF team was eager to get started and requested capitalization guidelines.

### Communication

In 2006, VSF organised different communication activities. 500 informative displays were produced and distributed between different vets practices in the country and VSF also set up an electronic newsletter. Besides structural communication activities for the Belgian vets – like newsletters, articles and fairs - VSF also chose two key days on which a bigger audience could be reached. These two days are World

Milk Day (1st of Juin) and World Animal Day (4th of October). In 2006, VSF was nominated for a solidarity prize, presented by a Belgian newspaper. It gave extra visibility and a page of free publicity in the newspaper.

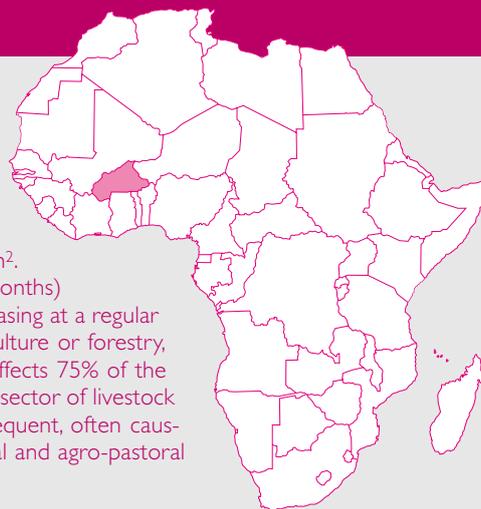
### Development Education

After various attempts, the European Commission finally agreed VSF's development education project. This project is a co-operation between VSF, VETAID, VSF - France and VSF Italy, all members of the VSF Europe network. It foresees an employee for VSF Belgium, who will be responsible for raising awareness of agriculture and veterinary students and local governments, about livestock keeping in the South. This will be organised on different levels, through workshops, animations, school info, exhibitions...



## BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso is a medium sized landlocked country in the Sahel covering 274,000 km<sup>2</sup>. It is the third poorest country in the world according to the Human Development Index of the United Nations. The Sahel region, which covers the extreme north of the country, spans an area of 36,868 km<sup>2</sup>, representing about 13.4% of Burkina Faso. More particularly, the surface of the province of Oudalan, which constitutes the zone of intervention of the project, as part of the first phase, covers 10,046 km<sup>2</sup>. The climate in the Sahel is semi-arid, characterised by a long dry season (9 to 10 months) and poor rainfall (less than 400 millimeters/year). Moreover, rainfall has been decreasing at a regular pace in the past few decades. A mere 24% of the Sahel's soil is suitable for agriculture or forestry, the main vocation of the Sahel soil being pastoralism. As to education, illiteracy affects 75% of the Sahel's population. Livestock keeping is crucial in terms of food security but the subsector of livestock keeping succeeds very badly at exploiting its potential. Periods of drought are frequent, often causing important food crises such as that of 2005 which strongly affected the pastoral and agro-pastoral populations.



## ZEPESA

### Development support project for the Zébu Peul in the Sahel

#### General context of the project

The project is situated in Gorom-Gorom, a small principal town in the province of Oudalan. Its zone of intervention covers 11,000 km<sup>2</sup> square kms and is inhabited by numerous population groups, the main ones being the Fulani and Tuareg. The province has little livestock-keeping infrastructure (vaccination parcs, livestock feed shops, etc.) and very little qualified animal health personnel. The government veterinary services' equipment is out-of-date and often inadequate. The herd is among the biggest of the country, especially as far as bovines, donkeys, small ruminants and dromedaries are concerned. The intervention aims to improve breeding conditions (animal health, feeding, support to and professionalising of livestock keepers, including increasing the literacy rate, reinforcing organisations that represent the livestock keepers) and to test a methodology to select the best performing subjects of the local race so as to embark on a longer process to improve the genetic potential of the Sudanese Zébu Peul.

#### 2006 results

In terms of animal health, 2006 witnessed the launching of the first completely private livestock vaccination campaign in the history of the Burkinese Sahel. In 2006 the selection criteria for the performing animals of the Zébu Peul race were also finalised, with the important cooperation of the livestock keepers. With regard to the improvement of the herds' food conditions, the project has reinforced the management capacity of organisations managing the livestock feed shops in the villages of intervention. As to the support of women's groups and vulnerable families affected by the recurring droughts, a support strategy for these vulnerable families and groups was validated in 2006 through restocking activities.

#### Plans for 2007

For 2007, reinforcement activities for the private veterinary clinic are scheduled, aimed at perpetuating veterinary services to livestock keepers, extending the project's zone of intervention to the 5 depart-

ments of the province, selecting Zébu Peul bull calves stemming from reasoned coupling of the best males and females, spreading a core of 5 small ruminants to vulnerable families with the support of the Provincial Direction for Social Action and National Solidarity, reinforcing activities for the supply of agricultural by-products by the livestock keeper organisations, with the support of the project, continuing literacy campaigns for the livestock keepers, training the livestock keepers about technical themes and about associative work.

#### Local partner

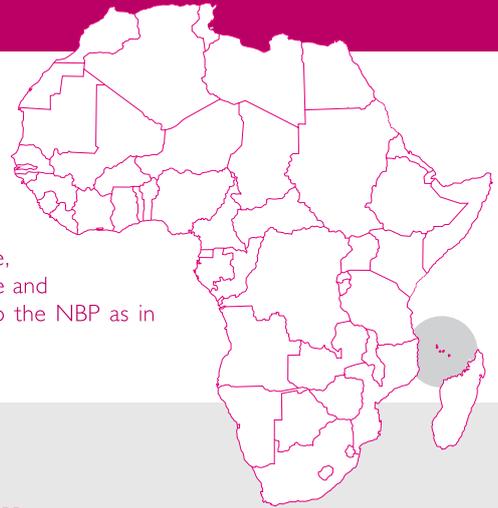
Nodde Nooto, which in fulfulde means « ready to serve », is an NGO created in 1996 by inhabitants of the Sahel. It intervenes in the four Sahel provinces.

#### Donors and budget 2006

Donors: Belgian Survival Fund  
Budget: 311,000 €

## UNION OF THE COMOROS

The archipelago of the Comoros is situated in the Indian Ocean between the African coast and Madagascar. It's composed of four islands: Grande Comore, Anjouan, Mohéli and Mayotte. Mayotte is French territory and therefore attracts lots of illegal immigrants, most of them from Anjouan. The PADEC project helps fighting this emigration flow in that it aims to improve breeding practices on the other three islands. As a result of the high territorial pressure, the land occupation degree is very high, with an average of 80%, while agriculture and livestock form the country's main economical activities - in their contribution to the NBP as in their exploitation of resources.



## PADEC II

### Program to develop livestock in the Comoros, phase II

#### General context of the project

Within this project, the animal health circuit which was organized in the course of the first PADEC project (1997-2001) is to become self-reliant. Furthermore, animal produce should increase by improved breeding methods. To this end, each region should maximize its own speciality. Thus on Anjouan the project is milk-oriented; Mohéli's priority is to train goat breeders; and on Grande Comore, village-based poultry farming is the central theme.

#### 2006 results

2006 saw the first impact on animal produce resulting from several programmes for genetic improvement executed in 2005: 71 calves were born after 149 Anjouan cows had been artificially inseminated with semen of the Bruns des Alpes race, and after the import of Boer he-goats for breeding, 43 kids have been identified as half Boer.

Due to the improved organization of the production, the number of vaccinated poultry doubled on Grande Comore. Animal health care has made good progress too: the health centres in Moroni and Mutsamudu are in operation again.

In the whole country, reinforcing partnerships is a priority. On the level of institutional help, the project carries on the work started in 2005 with a specialized NGO. A initial workshop resulted in a programme for the internal strengthening of ACTIV (Association Comorienne des Techniciens et Infirmiers Vétérinaires).

#### Plans for 2007

After ten years of presence in this country, VSF-B's projects in the Comoros will be concluded in 2007. Therefore self-reliance will be a central theme for all our target groups this year, to assure the sustainability of all our activities.

Thus the veterinary technicians will receive refresher training in the beginning of the year. The consolidation of the animal health circuit should likewise end our organisational obligations (transfer of financial management tools).

The milk production programme will conduct another campaign for artificial insemination, this time financed by the breeders themselves and organized by competent locals: whereas the goat breeders are to work out a sales strategy for the improved (Boer) goat race, ready for market from

February 2007 onwards.

On Grande Comore, the village-based poultry farmers are to start practicing improved breeding methods, and vaccination campaigns are to be organized on a regular basis by the agents trained to this end.

#### Local partner

ACTIV (Association Comorienne des Techniciens et Infirmiers Vétérinaires) is VSF-B's partner in implementing the project.

#### Donors and budget 2006

Donors: DGCD (85%)

Budget: 126.000 €



#### Chicken

The arrival of highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza on the African continent would be of great concern for human as well as animal health. In Africa large numbers of households keep backyard flocks, which often mingle freely with wild birds. Deaths of large numbers of poultry, whether due to disease or culling for control purposes, would deprive already impoverished populations of an important source of dietary protein.



Mali is a large country (1 240 000 km<sup>2</sup>, 40 times the size of Belgium) with its Northern part covered by the Sahara desert and located largely in the Sahel region. The country has 11 millions inhabitants. Having a life-expectancy of 49 years and an important infant mortality rate, 73% of the Malians live below the threshold of poverty, Mali occupies the 175th position (on 177) in the ranking of the Human Development Indicator. The inhabitants live for 80% of agriculture, depending for their survival on the unpredictable climate. The livestock sector contributes up to 12% to the GNP and is, next to gold and cotton, the third main source of Mali. As such for the vulnerable families, the products and income drawn from livestock is not only a way to survive, but also an important lever for its socio-economic development.



## APLFLSA

### Support to the Local Partners through the Milk Distribution Channel and Animal Health

#### General context of the project

Despite an important livestock sector, Mali needs to import milk. Local initiatives focusing on increasing milk production are feasible. In Koumantou, in the Sikasso region, for instance, the project supports the development of a mini-milk factory. Improved animal production and milk transformation techniques have resulted in the milk industry becoming sustainable and the creation of employment as well as economic activity in a little village.

In Oualia, in the Kayes region, the project follows the general animal health service privatization framework by helping a private vet to settle and maintain a specific strategic activity within a difficult context. Finally, the project helps 4 private vets in Koulikoro with the development of their activities.

#### 2006 results

In Koumantou, the milk industry continues to head towards full sustainability. For the first year livestock keepers have been able

to benefit from a discount. The range of products has been diversified and the milk industry sells its products all the way across to Bamako, about 250 km further on. The dairy farmers have increased their milk production and their wives no longer have to walk long distances in order to sell 1-2 liters per day. In Oualia, 2 vaccination parks have been set up and the vet has been able to have his first vaccination campaign. Finally, in Koulikoro, credit has enabled 4 vets to develop their services close to the farmers.

#### Plans for 2007

In Koumantou the actions will focus on consolidating the results obtained by the milk industry through additional management training. In Oualia, extensive support should allow a young private vet to settle under optimal circumstances. Finally, the support to the vets will be continued in the Koulikoro region, to improve the health of the local livestock.

#### Local partner

Initiatives Conseil Développement (Mali ONG)

#### Donors and budget 2006

Donors: DGCD (85%), Own Funds (15%)  
Budget : 138.000 €

*«The milk factory is really good for us. Before, we always had to wake up very early, walk a long way to the market and even then we weren't sure weather we would be able to sell our milk. With the milk factory, we can sell our milk every day and for a good price. We've got more money for food, clothes and school. Really, it's great.»*

*A Peul woman from Koumantou*

## MAURITANIA

Mauritania, a cultural and geographical passage area between the Maghreb and black Africa, is an enormously large desert country, approximately 33 times the size of Belgium. Like many neighbouring countries there is a lot of poverty among its rural population, with 75% of the people considered poor. Nomadic livestock-keeping can play an important role in reducing poverty. It supplies the national food industry and it stimulates the rural economy in various ways (income for livestock keepers, tanners...).



### APROFLIM Support to the milk production by establishing an incorporated milk chain in Mauritania

#### General context of the project

Approximately 95% of the milk production is still used for own consumption. Nevertheless, the milk trade has strong potential because of the benefits that can be obtained by the current livestock-keeping methods and the developing milk industry in Mauritania. The river area offers various possibilities for forage cultivation and transportation of milk. The APROFLIM project covers the Trarza and Brakna areas along the river Senegal.

To ensure full incorporation of the local farmers in the milk marketing systems some important modifications need to take place in terms of production systems, improving husbandry practices to ensure sustainable benefits as well as increasing quality standards of raw milk.

The most important aspect to consider is that the project aims to stimulate the local people to formulate their own responses and proposals towards reducing their vulnerability and increasing the benefits to be obtained from the dairy sector.

#### Results 2006

##### Animal health has been insured

The number of animals treated against parasites as well as annual vaccination numbers has increased. There were no cases

of botulism and in the vaccinated areas no official case of PPCB has been diagnosed. The regional animal health service is able to react in a timely manner in case of emergency. The number of vaccination parks has increased.

##### The supply of animal food has improved

Livestock keepers can have access to animal feed concentrates in two ways: either they can apply for an advance via a system initiated by the local partner APLT and currently applied by two dairies, based on the milk they foresee to supply to the dairy; or on the other hand they can benefit from micro-credits on mid-term. These options available have a direct impact on the ability of the farmers to provide their herd with sufficient animal feed.

##### Livestock keepers have the necessary skills to optimise their milk production.

More and more livestock keepers participate in trainings. The knowledge they acquired is converted into practical activities. More and more different subjects are taken into consideration and several more will be developed in 2007. What is more, due to these results the local partner APLT has improved their planning and their skills in implementing rural training activities.

##### APLT has proven to be a good association and appropriate partner

Our local partner APLT has chosen for an institutional approach and has become a Non Governmental Organisation. It was involved in the structuring of the 'Solidarity Groups of Livestock Keepers', a movement APLT has been co-operating with since 2003. In 2005 APLT has detached itself entirely of the milk company Tiviski. At all levels (target group, executing staff, decision makers) APLT shows transparency and good cooperation.

##### Plans for 2007

During the first three years VSF prepared a capacity building plan that would allow gradual handover to the partner. An effective improvement of their technical capacities has been noted and APLT has since proven its technical and executive skills. In 2007, the management of the project will be transferred entirely to the local partner.

##### Local partner

Association pour les Producteurs Laitiers Transhumants (APLT)

##### Donors and budget 2006

Donors: DGCD  
Budget: 169.804 €



## NIGER

Niger is a West African Sahelian country with a surface of 1 267 000 Km<sup>2</sup>. It occupies the last but one place in the UN Human Development Index (HDI). Niger has the highest birth rate in Africa and two-third of its population lives in poverty. Agriculture prevails in the national economy; it employs 90% of the country's active population. In this sector, the livestock is primordial for food security, nevertheless the livestock subsector manages only with difficulty to enhance its potential. Reasons for this are the passive and very extensive husbandry practices as well as the poor availability of fodder. Agricultural activities are subject to the unpredictable climate. The frequent droughts often cause serious food crisis, as it has been the case for those in 2005, which strongly affected the pastoral and agro-pastoral populations.



## PROXEL

### Project to establish decentralised animal health and livestock husbandry advice networks

#### General context of the project

The Proxel intervention areas are the Dakoro department (since 2003) and the Abalak department (since the end of 2006), covering more than 37 000 km<sup>2</sup>. These areas are very vulnerable. Droughts are recurrent. The Human Development Index (HDI) is very low and the population pressure forces farmers to leave their plots to go in the pastoral area, which was originally destined for livestock. Despite these issues livestock remains the main economic activity in the country. The livestock keepers exclusively live on their herds, according to an ancestral way of life, while the farmers and the agro-pastoralist purchase animals as a means of saving.

#### 2006 results

As far as animal health is concerned, the year 2006 has been highly favourable for the development of the private and local veterinary services (SVPP), which is supported by the Proxel. In Dakoro, many local partners resorted to the PROXIVET clinic and its auxiliary workers' network to ensure the health coverage of thousands of animals, which were distributed following the 2004/2005 drought. These collaborations have favoured the recognition of the system within the department and have shown the importance of a good running disease prevention and vaccination programme. The livestock

keepers subscribe more and more to the vaccination schemes and coverage rates are constantly improving. In Abalak, the project's expansion has permitted to rapidly establish the first stages of the local animal health service. The new clinic SAPROX has performed its first cattle vaccination campaign and the recorded figures are beyond all expectations. Most livestock keepers have accepted to resume the vaccination of their herds after several years without any treatments.

As far as food security is concerned, the project carries on reinforcing the capacities of a cereal bank network (400 tonnes) and of cattle feed banks (150 tonnes). This action meets the basic food requirements of several thousand people and animals during the annual hunger gap.

Furthermore, the Proxel continuously tries to improve the awareness of the new livestock methods and to increase the number of trainings. Several livestock keepers (men and women) are encouraged to give a supplementary feeding to their animals. Women of 20 groups pursue the expansion of some livestock profit-making activities and are slowly progressing to achieve real management autonomy thanks to literacy trainings and the project's advice.

The fourth year ended by a mid term review of the Proxel. This has been a really participatory mission that permitted to show the action's strength and weaknesses since the beginning. Several strategic recommendations have been made in order to improve the field actions.

#### Plans for 2007

The objectives are: to implement the assessment mission's recommendations, to clearly set up the local animal health network in Abalak and to prepare the end of the project, scheduled for March 2009. It seems highly likely that the Proxel will continue after March 2009 but probably according to a new approach.

#### Local partners

The Proxel Project is implemented in collaboration with the Nigeran NGO Karkara, which actively intervenes to lift the local populations out of poverty. With the project, different aspects of the structure are strengthened, which permits to safeguard its future and its place in the Nigeran civil society.

#### Donors and budget 2006

Donors: Belgian Survival Fund (85%). The Walloon region and VSF-B (15%)  
Budget : 642.000 €

## **SECAN Food Security Project in the Dakoro Department**

### **General context of the project**

The SECAN project is implemented in the main agro-pastoral area of the Proxel Project. This area has been severely stricken by the 2004/2005 drought. Several thousands of agro-pastoralists and livestock keepers have lost a major part of their herd, got into debt and are struggling for their survival. In reply to this extreme situation, several post-emergency projects have been implemented at the end of 2005, to curb the poverty spiral and to give to the most vulnerable families the possibility to return to their normal way of life.

### **2006 results**

The SECAN Project started in the second half of 2006 and should be completed at the end of 2007. This initiative has two objectives, which are different but complementary in the long term. On the one hand, the project carries out a social restocking activity in aid of very vulnerable women in areas that still don't benefit from external support. This restocking activity is accompanied by animal health support and awareness raising on three different live-

stock themes (animal health, supplementary feeding and livestock farming policies). At the end of 2006, an extensive participative inquiry on vulnerability has permitted to create a first group of priority beneficiaries (400 extremely vulnerable women). A second group of 200 to 400 vulnerable women is waiting for the rotation of one part of the animals expected towards the end of 2007.

On the other hand, the project aims to make the local associations aware of their responsibilities so they can benefit from the tools and initiatives that were implemented and to make future operations more effective. As such 2 groupings of associative structures have formed a partnership to coordinate the SECAN. Together the collectives are composed of 27 associations and each structure is responsible for an intervention's site in the field. A small operational team from the associative movement has been recruited to perform the activities with the members of these 27 structures. The Proxel Project ensures the external follow-up of the action and provides methodological support. In 2006 both collectives

improved their planning and project cycle management skills, among others.

### **Plans for 2007**

Further reinforcement of the associative structures through both collectives should be pursued to allow its members to fully assume their roles as rural representatives and development actors.

In the field, the implementation process needs to speed up to ensure timely restocking and awareness raising on appropriate livestock methods. This will be provided by the tools and supports developed through the Proxel project and from the know-how of the SVPP (private and local veterinary service) present in the field.

### **Local partners**

CAPONG (Collective of the Pastoral Associations and NGOs in Dakoro)  
RADO (Associative Grouping in Dakoro)

### **Donors and budget 2006**

Donors: International Organisation for the French-Speaking World (OIF)  
Budget: 75.000 €

## **PRESECAL Post-emergency Food Security Reinforcement Programme of in the Dakoro Department**

### **General context of the project**

The PRESECAL project focuses on the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas that were struck by the 2004/2005 drought in the Sahel. This project follows a first phase of food aid that ensured cereal supplies to several thousands very vulnerable families during the 2005 hunger gap period. The funds collected during the first phase have been entirely re-injected in post-emergency actions, which are complementary to the development activities of the Proxel Project.

### **2006 results**

The PRESECAL post-emergency phase ran from November 2005 to June 2006. It essentially consisted in implementing investments in aid of the rural populations.

As far as food security is concerned, the PRESECAL set up 10 grain banks in collaboration with the rural population. The grain banks are built in blocks to be more durable and stock sorghum (the

main cereal in Niger). The project also gave logistical support to the Sub-regional Committee for the Food Crisis Prevention and Management to allow it to be more efficient in its mission (donation of a computer and several field visits).

Furthermore, the PRESECAL has set up 2 community radios (in Dakoro and Gadabédji) to inform on a large scale local, often isolated people. These rural media improve the communication between the emergencies' and development actions and the beneficiaries. It ensures sufficient awareness' coverage for different themes and provides information in case of crises and local disasters etc. After a difficult start, both community radios are now working properly, they contribute to fight both unawareness and poverty.

Since the end of the PRESECAL Project, the Proxel has entirely integrated these fulfilments and has provided beneficiaries with continuous support on the field. The

new grain banks have been included in the already existing infrastructures network. Both community radios are regularly used for animal health and animal nutrition awareness campaigns.

### **Plans for 2007**

The Proxel will ensure the necessary follow-up of the actions and provide advice towards good management of the activities by the beneficiaries. The project will also lend its support to convince more people of joining these community media to ensure continuity of the Proxel.

### **Local partner**

There is no local partner. Except the small operational staff, the Proxel manages the project.

### **Donors and budget 2006**

Donors: Funds collected during the operation "sorghum sales at reasonable prices" (DGCD).  
Budget: 155.000 €



## APPLN

### Support to small-scale milk producers in the urban and peri-urban communities of Niamey

#### General context of the project

The target group consists of livestock keepers of (mainly but not exclusively) Peul origin who have been living for several years in the periphery of Niamey. These livestock keepers are relatively vulnerable as they are exposed to climatic hazards, land pressure and seasonal speculations on livestock feed during the dry season. Although near to the capital city of Niamey, these livestock keepers hardly succeed to ensure the health of their herds.

#### 2006 results

Strengthening of livestock keepers organisations continued in 2006, through reinforcing their capacities. To improve the general condition of the livestock in view of increasing milk production (per head), the project continued its extension activi-

ties aimed at promotion of dual purpose crops (grain for people and forage for animals). Construction of individual barns for conservation of forage was re-orientated towards the building of collective barns. The project initiated shrub nurseries to promote reforestation using plant species that animals can feed from. The construction of animal feed stores was intensified. To improve milk production and increase its hygienic quality, training and equipment of the veterinary assistants continued. Following the construction of a vaccination corridor, vaccination levels have increased considerably in 7 villages. The capacity of the local NGO AGROPAST was strengthened.

#### Plans for 2007

2007 is the program's last year. This year will be dedicated to consolidating its

results. Training of vet assistants will continue, as well as the construction of a second vaccination corridor. The construction of feed stores and collective barns will be pursued to ensure that each group has one. At the end of 2006, a workshop on sustainability was organised and recommendations from this workshop will be implemented to increase the chances that the project's activities will continue in the long run.

#### Local partner

Agropast, a Nigeran NGO, created in 1996, reinforces the capacity of the grass-roots communities by working on social sustainability of development.

#### Donors and budget 2006

Donors: DGCD  
Budget: 119.000 €

## LSN Healthy Milk for Niger

### General context of the project

Due to the importance of milk for food security and to insufficient local milk production (which covers only 50% of the needs), the promotion of the milk chain has become a priority for the Nigeran reliance policy in the livestock sector since 2002. Since 1960 milk consumption has continuously decreased (from 168 towards 37 litres per inhabitant per year) and the national production only covers but 50% of the demand. That's why Niger must annually import milk products for approximately 6.6 billion FCFA.

**A part of the milk produced in Niamey is refused because of its bad quality. The main reasons for this low quality are:**

- Unsatisfactory herd health status (presence of several animal diseases such as tuberculosis and salmonella)
- Unhygienic milking conditions (insufficient cleanliness of the udder; the hands of the person who's milking and the bucket in which the milk is collected)
- Inappropriate ways of storing milk is (exaggerated use of antibiotics to extend the conservation period)
- Long transfer to the dairy industry due to a lack of organised collection route
- Fraud by adding (often undrinkable) water to increase the volume of delivered milk

While developing the dairy chain, we have to master the hygienic risks to improve the quality of milk products. Only then, the consumer's health can be guaranteed. Moreover, a better control of hygiene and

quality will ensure easier sales and a more profitable production.

### 2006 results

A strategy to prevent animal diseases was accepted by all different actors active in the intervention area (private veterinarians, development projects, the government, NGOs and livestock keepers' associations). In the areas the project intervened in, the number of cows that got a preventive treatment against different diseases increased from less than 10% to more than 60%. This is a result of awareness campaigns and an improved relation between the livestock keepers and private vets.

To improve the hygienic measures during the production process of raw milk, the project applied the HACCP method. Several training - and awareness-raising meetings were organised for the local population. With the support of the project a small dairy factory could be built, benefiting the Koira-tégui women who sell and transform the milk. This building is also used as a collection point of milk. The materials used during the milk process were adapted to increase the hygienic standards and became available for the beneficiaries of the project. Thanks to all these interventions, the loss of milk due to hygienic problems has considerably diminished, which raised the incomes of the target groups.

To improve the commercialisation of milk, the project has set up forum in which all groups involved in the milk production

were brought together. This ensured an immediate support to a better organisation of milk producers and milk collectors, groups who can defend its members' interests. Milk collectors received money to buy adapted transportation which allows them to deliver their milk swiftly to the dairy factory.

### Plans for 2007

The project will continue its different activities by increasing the number of direct intervention areas from 8 to 15. In order to stimulate the livestock keepers' basic knowledge, the project will develop criteria and adapted tools related to animal health.

### Local partners

Karkara is the moving force for local initiatives. The most important activity of the organisation is the self promotion of rural areas by giving responsibilities to the communities.

### Donors and budget 2006

Donors: DGCD  
Budget: 90.401 €



### Camel

*The camels are valued as riding, baggage and work animals, as well as providers of hair and hides. In arid zones the camel is a better provider of food than the cow, which is severely affected by the heat, scarcity of water and feed. Camel milk is pure nectar. While slightly saltier than cows' milk, it is a very good source of food. It is three times as rich in Vitamin C as cow's milk. After all, nature designed it to help baby camels grow up in some of the world's roughest environments, like deserts and steppes. Camels have leathery mouths and can eat practically any vegetation that other mammals avoid. They can endure long periods without water, so they can graze far from oases.*





## SESAC-TADRESS

### Project for Livestock Health and Food Security in the Tadress Area

#### General context of the project

SESAC, the Project for Livestock Health and Food Security in the Tadress Area, aims to improve the living conditions of the Tadress population, who were severely affected by the drought of 2004-2005. Specifically, it aims to improve animal health and livestock feeding in the Tadress area.

The project concentrates its activities on improving animal health and animal husbandry through providing zootechnical inputs to the livestock keepers and increasing their awareness, mainly during the dry season. It aims to reduce mortality (by 20%) in small livestock and to increase the vaccination levels, as well as reinforce the technical and organizational capacities with specific focus on prevention of epizootics and malnourishment.

The project has four different parts:

- The Animal Health part: to create a solid base for a private veterinary field service in the Tadress area
- The Animal Feed part aiming to ensure a steady supply of forage to the livestock in order to prevent the effects of drought upon the animals
- The Organizational and Capacity Reinforcement part to improve project management
- The Research and Study part, in order to

better understand the problems faced by the project's activities and manage them in an effective way

#### 2006 results

The construction and equipping of two supply stores in the Tadress area was an important achievement. A policy of information and communication about the project has been launched, as well as a reliable supply of veterinary drugs. VSF organized a large vaccination campaign under the mandate of a private vet. About 37.000 heads of cattle have been vaccinated. To achieve this, the project managed a large scale information campaign to increase the breeders' awareness about the benefits, the timing, the animal diseases and the species concerned by the vaccination campaign. Thirty (30) assistants divided over the four sectors of the project's intervention area were selected and trained for the six fully equipped units that were foreseen.

#### Plans for 2007

The project will be extended for 5 more months (March to July 2007) and a project proposal will be written for a second phase to be financed by either DGCD or the European Commission.

#### Local partners

There are two local partners to the project, both very active at the project activity level. The NGO Karkara was created in 1992 and works in all regions in Niger on various and different issues (natural resource management, local development, decentralisation, capacity building, crop and livestock production, project management, etc...)

The NGO «Tadress» was created in 2001 and remains strongly embedded in the Agadez region and Tadress area, intervention areas of the SESAC project. The domains in which the NGO intervenes become more and more divers but remains more focused towards support to livestock keepers (advisory, setting up infrastructures, training, strengthening of the organization, animal health and animal nutrition).

#### Donors and budget 2006

Donors: USAID /OFDA

Budget: 557.062 USD

*«The project with the zebu head has saved us during the crisis. Thanks to it, I do know now what's happening in this area.»*

*A listener of the Dakoro radio channel*

Rwanda is a country in which more than 90% of the population lives on the primary sector and mainly on subsistence agriculture. For several years, living conditions of the local populations have seriously worsened and thus the food security situation of local families has become insecure. The decline in revenue and thus the poor living standards of the livestock keepers can largely be explained by many problems in the animal and crop productions. As regards animal production, the issues encountered are essentially due to a lack of training in livestock sector (herd management, disease prevention programmes, nutrition etc.), the agro-pastoralists' low purchasing power and the high prevalence of tick-borne diseases (Anaplasmosis, East Coast Fever, Babesiosis) and of zoonosis (brucellosis, tuberculosis, anthrax, rabies, ...).



## EAVK

### Support to the Agri -Veterinary school of Kabutare

#### General context of the project

Support to the Agri- Veterinary School of Kabutare (EAVK) started in 2001. The quality of training lowered considerably following the war that killed many teachers or led them to flee and this caused the theft of teaching equipment as well. At the beginning of the project, the newly qualified students didn't manage to find work or have access to higher education because of the poor level of their training. The school's training and management depend on subsidies from the Ministry of National Education (MINEDUC) as well as on the school fees paid by the students' parents. Since the academic year 2003/2004, the school also accepted students from the lower secondary classes, what has considerably increased student numbers. The biochemistry department is scheduled to open in 2007, what will increase the number of students even more. The general objective of the project is to improve the food security through the increase in animal productions. More specifically, the project should improve the quality of the animal health workers training to reach a better technical support for the agro-pastoralists.

#### 2006 results

Reinforcement of the EAVK (Support to

the Agri-Veterinary school of Kabutare) training capacities.

The project has co-organised a workshop on the establishment of standards for textbooks. 6 technical syllabi, in provisional version, and 2 procedure manuals for practical exercises according to the former programme, have been drawn up. The 21 course books drafted by the project have permitted to create 294 syllabi that have been given to the school with a batch of reference books and various teaching equipments.

#### Improvement of the training and the supervision

The organisation and implementation of practical work in the animal health course, Livestock Products industry and Food Hygiene (HIPOA) have taken place and were strengthened.

The teachers training workshop on the new method of writing textbooks according to the new programme and support to the management of interns, should allow the teachers to train students more efficiently. Moreover the arrival of 13 new private veterinarians from the EAVK, permitted to improve the internship's conditions and the disease control in the project areas.

#### Improvement of the zootechnic and economic livestock performances

The school led to the dairy unit doubling its production. Production was less than 5000 litres in 2004, 10.093l in 2005 and finally up to 20.202 litres in 2006. Following the increase in the cattle numbers, the project adapted the farm management. To ensure sustainability of projects' achievements, some income generating activities were initiated and transferred to tenants.

#### Plans for 2007

The main activities revolve around the finalization of the syllabi, writing up of 15 practical procedure manuals, reinforcement of the teachers' capacity, setting up and training of newly qualified veterinarians, reinforcement of the project's achievements: management of the clinic, management of the fodder production unit, management of the dairy unit, exploitation of the fodder plots and terraces ...

#### Local partners

The public school for technical and general education and for vocational training: the Agri -Veterinary school of Kabutare (EAVK)

#### Donors and budget 2006

Donors: DGCD  
Budget: 173.000 €



The Kenyan economy is developing rapidly, Nairobi and other major cities have developed as centres of commerce for the East African region. This economic development has however driven a huge disparity between the rich and the poor. In the areas that VSF Belgium targets there is little or no evidence of this development. People still live with insufficient food and water and their livelihoods are dependent on livestock. Early 2006 saw a severe drought decimate livestock populations in the region, and with this, the livelihoods and lives of many pastoralists. Through its programmes VSF Belgium managed to respond to this emergency and continues, through longer term projects, to work with communities to reduce the vulnerability of their livelihoods to such shocks.



## Turkana Emergency projects 2006

### Turkana Emergency Livestock Redistribution Project (CERF1)

### Turkana Emergency Animal health Interventions Project (CERF2)

#### General context of the project

The pastoralist communities of the Central and Southern Regions of Turkana District were suffering from food and livelihood insecurity due to severe drought conditions. Households experienced severe losses of livestock due to the drought, with those remaining weakened by the prevailing drought and their body condition worsened by presence of worms and long trekking distances as they went in search of water and pastures.

The first project aimed to inject money into the local economy through the purchase of breeding goats from pastoralists with larger herds and their redistribution to those who had insufficient numbers to support their families.

The second project aimed at increasing the survival rate and boosting the immunity of the animals through treatment for internal parasites and common diseases, there by increasing the ability of pastoralists to recover from the effects of the drought.

The two projects were aimed at complementing the efforts of TLDP II in addressing the livelihood assets under emergency needs of pastoralists adversely affected by drought.

#### 2006 results

- Turkana Emergency Livestock Redistribution Intervention project purchased
- 4750 female goats injecting Ksh 4,750,000 into the economy, which directly benefited 2705 pastoralist households. These goats were redistributed to 317 vulnerable households within 37 centres identified using a community targeting system.
- The Turkana Emergency Animal health Interventions Project managed to treat 229,598 livestock against common diseases benefiting 13,589 persons, representing 890 households. A total of 500 pastoralists received training together with 17 CAHWS.

#### Plans for 2007

To conduct vaccination of 1 million small

stocks against Peste des petits ruminants (PPR). The disease was identified while implementing the emergency projects in collaboration with FAO and department of veterinary services.

#### Local partners

The District Veterinary Officer Turkana was the partner in the implementation of animal health interventions in the project areas.

#### Donors and budget 2006

##### Project: Turkana Emergency Livestock Redistribution Intervention Project

Donors: FAO - UN Central Emergency Response Fund - (CERF 1)  
Budget: 159.972 USD

##### Project: Turkana Animal health Intervention Project

Donors: FAO - UN Central Emergency Response Fund - (CERF2)  
Budget: 57.003 USD

## TLDP II Turkana livestock Development Program II

### General context of the project

The overall goal of the TLDP II is to improve livelihoods of vulnerable pastoral communities (that are predominantly dependent on livestock) in Turkana District through enhanced livestock production, increased access to water, improved marketing opportunities and peace building initiatives, through developing partnerships and strengthening local capacities.

### 2006 results

#### Increased livestock productivity

Through a combination of community dialogues, training and equipping CAHWs and local pharmacies, exchange visits and the initiation of farmer field schools the project contributed to a general increase in livestock productivity as evidenced by two community surveys. These benefits were however severely constrained and in many cases offset by the severe drought. In response to the drought and in order to ensure that target beneficiaries did not lose their livelihoods VSF B initiated two livelihood emergency projects (see report entitled Turkana emergency projects 2006)

#### Increased access to water

The construction of 6 new water structures, the training of 16 community water workers and the formulation of a water workers association contributed to ensuring the availability of water for

6 new areas of pastoralists through the dry season. Due to the success of this component and in order to disseminate the approach to other organisations a manual was developed on the use of the subsurface dam technology.

#### Improvement of economic returns to pastoralist households

This was accomplished by a combination of training of livestock traders and women's groups. One sale-yard to promote livestock trade was constructed while opportunities for increased marketing were highlighted and shared with stakeholders after two studies were conducted by the International Livestock Research Institute. The effects of these were increased income generating opportunities to beneficiaries and an increase in the levels of cash injected into the economy of pastoralists.

#### Peace building and conflict mitigation

There were increased opportunities for grazing in border areas as result of 6 cross border peace community dialogues and three cross border community leaders meetings. There were no reported violations of any of the peace agreements made at these meetings within 2006.

#### Plans for 2007

Community dialogues will continue to be used as key tools to enhance community awareness of different options for livestock

production, health and marketing as well as for building and sustaining peace. These dialogues will be supplemented by targeted training of farmer field school groups, CAHWs, adakar peace committees and the sponsorship of selected individuals for a two year certificate course on emerging diseases. In addition to the above 8 new water structures will be built to extend access to dry season grazing.

#### Local partners

Key partners in 2006 included: LOPEKELO community water association, Livestock service Providers Forum, Turkana Pastoralists Development Organization (TUPADO) and Matheniko Development Forum (MADEFO).

#### Donors and budget 2006

Donors: Belgian Survival Fund (75%), UK Department of International Development (DFID)(25%)  
Budget: 460.609 €



### Goat

Goats can provide a pathway out of poverty. Goats are relatively cheap to buy and can be kept on marginal land. They are efficient users of water and have a fast reproductive rate, allowing farmers to quickly build up a herd and get return on their investment. The sale of goats could improve the welfare of farmers, particularly women, most of whom own goats and who, along with children, are entrusted with the care of small ruminants.



## SOUTHERN SUDAN

Despite achieving peace in 2005, Southern Sudan battles to bring stability within the region. Many people still suffer from extreme food insecurity. The region has a nascent civil and private services structure which has not developed effectively to provide necessary services to the communities. In this situation the population is still prone to natural and man made disaster that interrupt their livelihoods especially livestock keeping which remains the key livelihood for the majority of the population. The development of this sector has been curtailed by the 21 year civil war. With the end of this war in and the developing infrastructure new opportunities for the livestock sector are beginning to emerge and livestock is increasingly seen as having the potential to contribute to more than just subsistence. The development of the livestock sector now offers an effective pathway out of poverty for poor livestock dependent families. There are still however many limiting factors related to the effective utilisation of livestock including, disease, available resources and effective livestock markets and the availability of private and public services.



### Rinderpest Eradication Project for Southern Sudan

#### General context of the project

The overall objective is sustainable and productive livelihoods for livestock-producing communities in Southern Sudan. The purpose is to support a surveillance system that can verify the eradication of rinderpest and generate information to assist with the control of other important livestock diseases. The project started in June 2005 and will end in July 2007. The main activities are: the investigation of rinderpest outbreak reports, active and passive rinderpest surveillance, rinderpest outbreak emergency preparedness and support to the epidemio-surveillance system.

#### 2006 results

The project supported the government to carry out rinderpest sero-surveillance in all States of Southern Sudan: 9,144 serum samples collected from 368 herds of

which only 3 were positive for rinderpest antibody. The positive animals were followed up and no evidence of rinderpest infection was found. The final rinderpest sero-survey started in Dec 2006 and was 30% complete by the end of 2006. Two reports of rinderpest-like disease were investigated and no was rinderpest found. Sixty veterinarians and 143 animal health workers were trained in disease surveillance. Sixteen new CAHWs were trained and refresher training provided for 14 CAHWs. Six people were sponsored for Stockperson and Animal Health Auxiliary training.

#### Plans for 2007

By the end of the project in July 2007, the main activities will be to support MARF in: rinderpest outbreak emergency preparedness, investigating rinderpest outbreak reports, rinderpest active

and passive surveillance, training of animal health personnel in surveillance and strengthening of the epidemio-surveillance system. Surveillance data will be compiled to support Sudan's application to OIE for recognition of freedom from rinderpest infection, to be submitted in August 2007.

#### Local partner

Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Government of Southern Sudan

#### Donors and budget 2006

Humanitarian Plus Programme II (EU) : 352.000 €  
PACE Programme of AU-IBAR (EU) : 199.000 €  
FAO-OLS : 9.500 €  
PACE Sudan (EU) 20.000 €  
United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund : 86.000 €





### **CBAHP** **Community Based Animal Health Programme**

#### **General context of the project**

Community based animal health systems are widely accepted as the most effective and sustainable systems in remote and insecure areas. VSF-B has thus been involved in facilitation of emergency community based animal health programmes (CBAHP) in Southern Sudan since 1995 when it first started in Akobo county. The overall objective of the project was to improve food security of vulnerable livestock dependent communities in South Sudan. The project was implemented in Longuchuk, Maban, Ulang and Nasir Counties of Upper Nile State; Atar, Ayod, Fangak, Akobo Counties of Jonglei State and Tonj East and Tonj North of Warrab State.

#### **2006 Results**

##### **Emergency response and preparedness strengthened.**

20 community natural resource planning workshops were facilitated. 14 training workshops for community animal health workers were held, providing skills in diseases surveillance, reporting and disease outbreak response. Key common livestock diseases were mapped and preventive strategies to manage the diseases were established at county level. All disease information collected was shared with Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries.

##### **Animal health delivery services strengthened and expanded**

The programme expanded into Khor flus. All existing animal health workers were provided with training, veterinary kits and

veterinary medicines on a cost recovery basis. Through this component in 2006 a total of 89,107 vaccinations and 104,907 treatments were carried out by the animal health workers.

##### **Public health initiatives strengthened.**

Zoonotic disease such as anthrax, brucellosis, rabies and bovine tuberculosis pose a significant threat to public health. In order to address this VSF Belgium carried out 26 training workshops and held 20 community meetings in collaboration with health NGOs. Through the workshops the communities were sensitized on how to minimise the risk to public health through proper handling and treatment of livestock and livestock products.

##### **Increased access by vulnerable households to livestock and livestock products, focusing on small stocks.**

Poultry and small stock are, in general owned by women. For this reason VSF Belgium supported local women through 15 community training workshops on small stock and poultry management and four small stock and poultry auxiliary training workshops. In an effort to support the herd and flock health of livestock kept by women, de-worming and vaccination campaigns were carried out. These campaigns increased the awareness of the community as to the benefits of investing in effective animal health for small stock.

#### **Plans for 2007**

The planned activities for 2007 include: Support the community based animal health projects in Southern Sudan, support MARF in establishment of county offices to coordinate CBAH, continuing to support livestock emergency preparedness activities and support livestock marketing and livestock inputs markets.

#### **Local partners**

VSF-B's key partners included Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MARF) VSF Switzerland, VSF Germany, CARE, Vetworks and ADRA.

#### **Donors and Budget 2006**

USAID: 300.754 USD  
ECHO: 445.274 €  
EC: 303.250 €  
UNCHF: 84.600 USD  
IMC: 20.000 USD

*«Our priority immediately after the war was to produce food for our subsistence, mainly through tillage agriculture. But livestock keeping has been our original occupation, and most reliable source of our economic and socio-cultural needs»*

*A Kajo Keji Resident responding to a Participatory Epidemiology query during a survey*

## LITAP

### Livestock Training & Agribusiness Development Program

#### General context of the project

The LiTAP programme has been developed to address the factors limiting the livestock activities in a sustainable way. It seeks to empower livestock keepers to manage and market their animals more effectively whilst facilitating the enactment of suitable policy and legislation to support this process. In 2006 this was achieved through four projects: Southern Sudan Agriculture Revitalization Programme (SSARP) which ended in June 2006. The Food Security and Livelihoods Improvement Program (FLIP) funded by European Commission (EC), The Food security Interventions to assist vulnerable livestock dependent communities in Southern Sudan (FISS) also funded by the EC, and the British Department for International Development (DfID) scholarships scheme. LiTAP received considerable funding support in 2006 through the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) of the UN work-plan budget to cover the funding gaps that existed in its programming.

#### 2006 results

LiTAP in 2006 provided focused skills through training in livestock production,

health and marketing and conducted participatory research and field assessments to identify problems and suggested locally initiated interventions. The program developed and fostered new partnerships and support to local institutions for development and increased their access to resources, information and technology for livestock development and agribusiness. LiTAP participated in policy development and practice in the region with specific focus on Tick borne diseases especially ECF.

#### Plans for 2007

In 2007, LiTAP will facilitate the drafting and implementation of a Policy and control strategy for ECF and other tick-borne diseases, continue to pilot different outreach training and extension methods, continue with scholarship awards to the Marial Lou Livestock Training Institute (MLLTC) candidates, and develop a clear strategy for a renewed support to MLLTC. LiTAP will also work with community based organisations (CBOs) on performance enhancement and assessment of improved incomes in trade and other economic activities.

#### Local partners

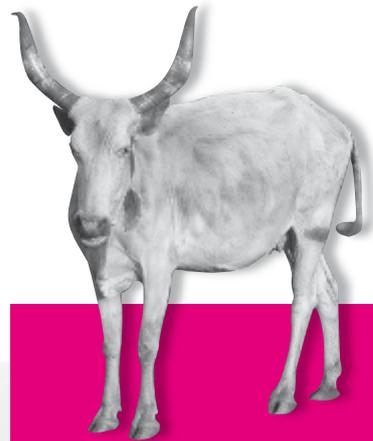
LiTAP's local partners in the above projects included MLLTC, Vetworks Services Trust, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Livestock keepers and farmers, Community Self-help groups and CBOs, Local Authorities at various levels of administration and the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MARF)

#### Donors and budget 2006

FLIP: EC FLIP (371.000 €)

FISS: EC FISS (100.000 €)

MLLTC: DfID (73.000 €)



#### Cow

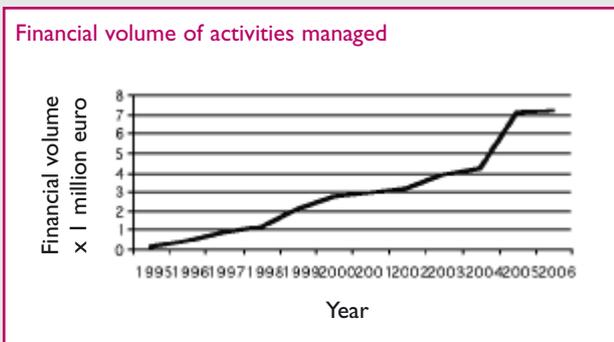
For countless generations, cattle have played a central role in the life of many African peoples, such as the Dinka of Southern Sudan. In the absence of banks, cattle are used as a store of wealth. Taking the cattle out for the day to graze is an important task. When they are out with the cattle, the herd boys smear themselves and their animals with ash. This protects against the sun, tsetse flies and other insects.



# FINANCIAL PLAN

## Short

In 2006 the total amount of VSF's income was **7.204.427 €**. Compared with the 2005 report, this is a slight rise of **2,4 %**.



Fundraising by mailing realized a net benefit of **361.049 €**, as against **279.914 €** in 2005. The total fundraising amount, coming from all kind of sources, is **515.578 €**. Compared with 2005, this is a rise of **20,9 %**. We have to mention that this year, we received an exceptional donation of **100.000 €**.

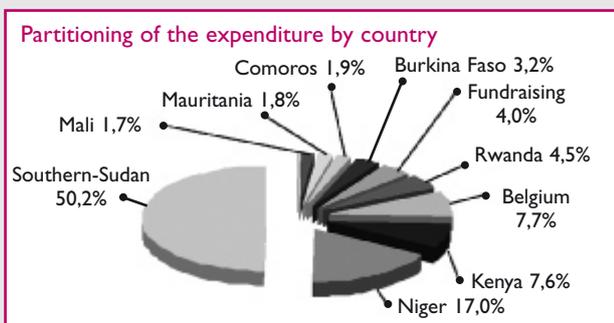
2006's general net proceeds are positive (**91.476 €**)

## Introduction

The financial report is linked up with the VSF's consolidated accounts. These include the total of activities which took place from January 1st 2006 until December 31st 2006. The annual accounts were controlled by an extern auditor's association «DGST & C°».

## Partitioning of the expenditure by country

In 2006, VSF spent **57.5%** of its expenditure to Southern Sudan and Kenya (compared with 64% in 2005). **30.8%** (compared with 24% in 2005) went to French-speaking Africa. **4.0%** of the expenditure was used for fundraising and the remaining **7.7%** went to the management expenses of the head office.

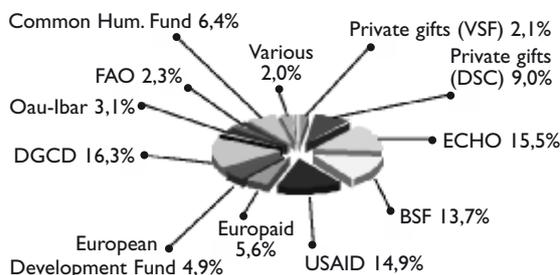


## Activities per financial source

The number of financial sources that represents at least 6% of the total income went from 7 in 2005 to **6** in 2006. Together, these sources represent **75.7%** of the income, compared with 88% in 2005.

The private gifts part remains approximately the same as in 2005 and represents **11.1%** of the available budget.

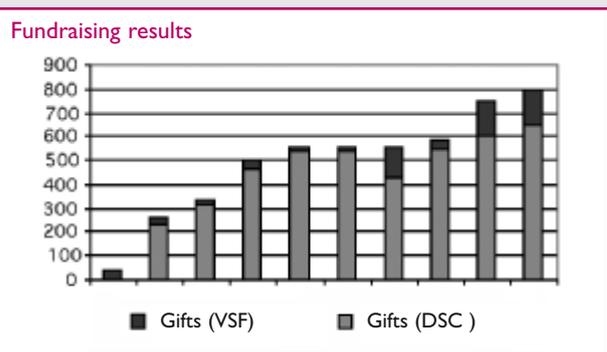
## Financial Sources



## Evolution of fundraising

The increase of incomes out of fundraising is mainly due to the fact that in 2006, VSF invested less in the recruitment of new donors (which generally costs money) and, on the other hand, the increase of gifts through VSF by **5,6%**.

In 2006, VSF reached its highest figure ever concerning fundraising by means of DSC (mailing) and VSF itself, with respectively **645,798 €** and **154,529 €**.

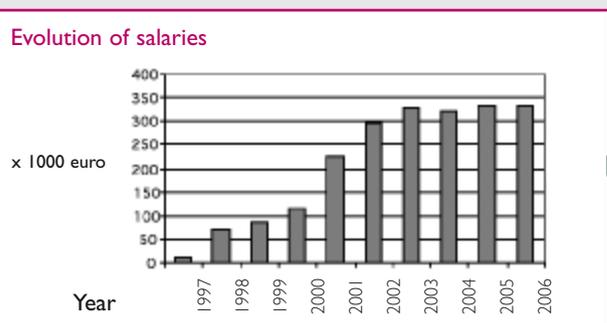


## VSF'S head office

In 2006, administrative costs amounted to 8.0% of the whole organization's costs, compared with **8.0%** in 2005. Although this is only a little decrease, it indicates stability within VSF's administration.

2006's budget for administration (communication and fundraising not included) was fixed on **439,521 €** by the General Assembly, whereas we **435,403 €** has been spent. This also shows good budget control during the year 2005.

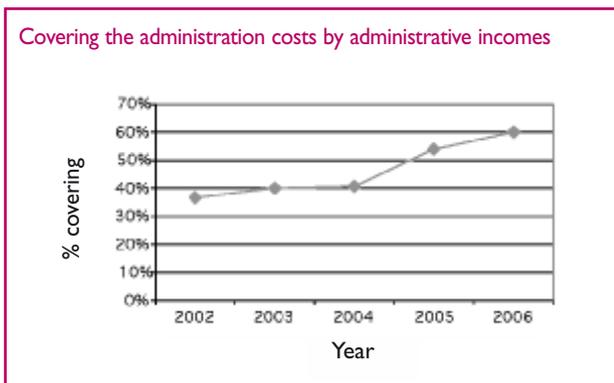
The evolution of the head office's remuneration costs has remained stable for the fifth year now and this since all the functions in HQ were filled.



The head office's stable structure is confirmed by the remuneration costs and other costs of the head office. This amount remains identical to the previous year. In the general costs of the head office, remunerations take **61.5%** in 2006, compared with **62%** in 2005.

As in the previous years, covering the administration costs remains a very important issue. It's an objective in the VSF's «horizon 2015» plan. According to these strategic objectives, administrative costs need to be fully covered by projects for 100% by the year 2015.

In 2006, the administration costs were covered for **60.3%** by administrative incomes, compared with **54.9%** in 2005. Consequently, less own funds could be used to cover the costs, which allowed VSF to invest more in its other activities.



### Innovations in 2007

As a result of audits which took place in 2006 and our own ambition to increase the quality of the results, some objectives were defined for 2007:

- A new structure of the monitoring report will be set up in order to monitor VSF's activities.
- FACOSHARE (Fair Cost Sharing System) will be applied.
- The realisation and application of a general process for internal control.
- Everyone within VSF must apply a new budgeting methodology.
- The realisation of decentralised accountancy in the field offices.

### Current threats

#### Need to own funds

As from 2008, the need to own funds will be the largest ever. Reason for this is an increased need of co-financing our projects. VSF estimates that, at the moment, we lack about **250,000 €** of own funds for 2008. It's also the executive committee's priority to guarantee continuity in its activities. It's very important that VSF uses all necessary forces and resources to raise the number of financing sources. How?

- By increasing fundraising activities towards the general public.
- By increasing co-financing from public or private gifts (e.g. Rotary).
- When there's more diversity between the donors and when there are more financing possibilities, VSF shouldn't only depend on the current donors.

#### Logistical problem

The logistical system in Southern-Sudan isn't adequate and doesn't allow efficient control. This lack is an important risk for VSF, since the amounts committed for this program are important. We must come into action to ensure that:

- There will be a good system in place for an efficient logistical flow
- There will be software for stock management linked to accountancy.
- A process for internal control will be set up.

#### Financing of regional offices

Financing regional offices causes more and more problems with the institutional donors. VSF must be pro-active and needs to absolutely take in consideration all possible options to cover the costs which are linked to these offices.

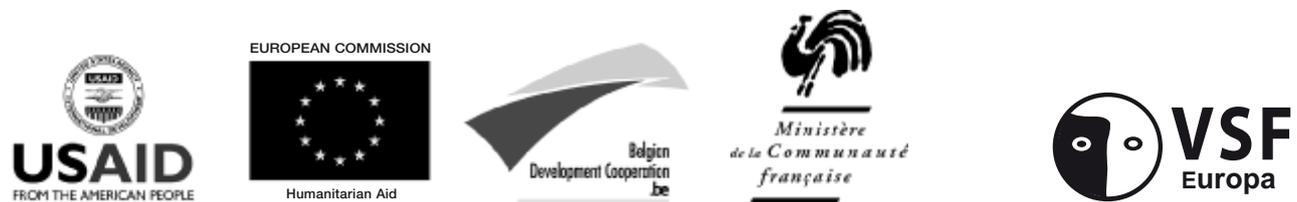
The ideal situation would be when the regional offices are financed directly by the projects. To ensure this, the responsible staff locally needs to ensure to prepare balanced budgets.

VSF is not in a position to finance the regional offices with own funds as this will effectively reduce the volume of field activities.

### Conclusions

The financial volume of the activities conducted in 2006 is **7.194.894 €**  
 2006's net result is **+ 91.476 €**

VSF is supported by :



VSF is a member of the Europe Network

# MISSION AND VISION

## Introducing VSF-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.
- 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 health and production”

### Our Approach

“To work in partnership, to train, to empower, to raise awareness”

- To establish partnerships based on mutual respect and with common goals.
- To place ourselves at the service of 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-Belgium will intervene both for sustainable development and in emergency situations.

### Our values

Respect, Transparency, Sustainability

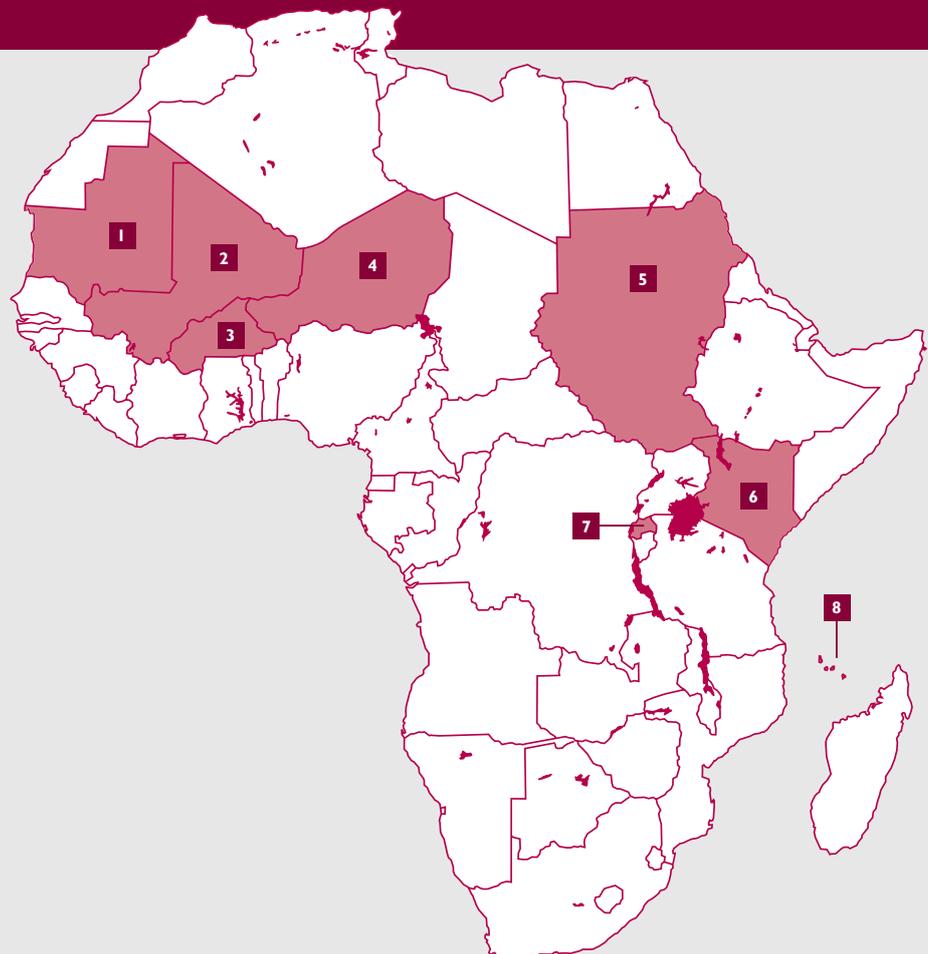
- VSF-Belgium always abides by its code of ethics.
- VSF-Belgium’s management is transparent and VSF-Belgium is accountable to its stakeholders
- The activities initiated by VSF-Belgium and partners are sustainable.
- VSF-Belgium is an equal opportunity employer concerned with staff development.

### Our structure

Non profit organization registered as NGO

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

## MAP OF AFRICA



- 1 MAURITANIA
- 2 MALI
- 3 BURKINA FASO
- 4 NIGER
- 5 SOUTHERN SUDAN
- 6 KENYA
- 7 RWANDA
- 8 UNION OF THE COMOROS



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