

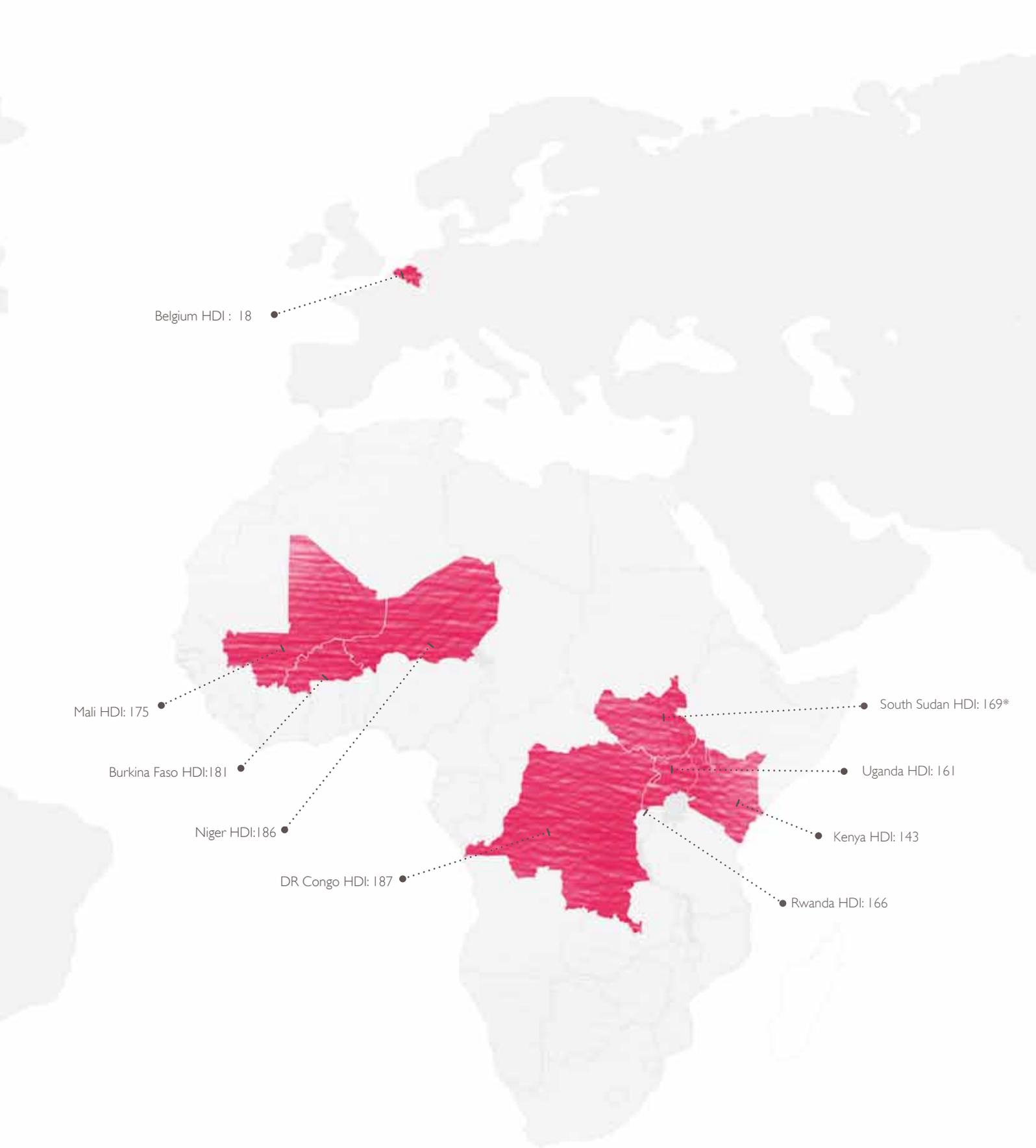


DIERENARTSEN | VÉTÉRINAIRES
ZONDER GRENZEN | SANS FRONTIÈRES

BELGIUM

ACTIVITY REPORT
VÉTÉRINAIRES SANS FRONTIÈRES BELGIUM

2011



HDI The human development index of the United Nations is calculated on basis of life expectancy, education and income by country and ranked in a list of 187 countries

* HDI of Sudan before the independence of South Sudan and often based on information collected from the northern part of the country only

01. Preface



Rinderpest is no longer among us. The animal disease was in the world for over two hundred years and caused misery and famine. It was a threat not only to the animals but also to the people who made their living out of livestock.

Friends and loyal partners, let's not be modest for once. I am extremely proud that Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium has been one of the pioneers in South Sudan in the global fight against rinderpest, as part of the Global Rinderpest Eradication Program (GREP). In extremely taxing circumstances, with the constant threat of civil war and the lack of infrastructure, our vets have set up a veterinary network that has mapped, countered and controlled the spread of one of the final breeding grounds of the disease. This was done in partnership with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and many other organisations, but mainly with the local population and the community animal health workers we trained. These animal health workers played a crucial role in vaccination, containing outbreaks of the disease and, during a final stage, monitoring the rinderpest-free status of the area. In this way, a relatively small NGO such as Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium was able to contribute to the resolution of a problem of global importance. Even today, our organisation has a pioneering role in the livestock sector in South Sudan, which became independent in July 2011: we are closely involved in the livestock policies of this newest of nations.

However, we are not only seeking contact with policy makers in Africa. We resumed our development education activities in 2011, after a year of rest due to financial restrictions. Though a brief pause often improves productivity, this long-term forced break has partly undone the dynamics of the earlier programme. We have learned from this that development education has to be one of our association's priorities, and therefore must not depend on the subsidies we receive for it. It is also becoming more apparent by the day that consumers, producers and policy makers in the North are having and can have a greater impact on the South than we had ever thought.

In 2011, another silence was broken. Following a long interruption due to the ongoing governmental negotiations, the Belgian government approved the second phase of the ZEPESA programme in Burkina Faso. It is clear that this interruption does not always have the desired effect on the sustainability of the results of the initial stage in the field. However, this is all part of the day-to-day reality in which we have to work as actors in development. As such, my admiration goes out to our local partner organisation which is dealing with this problem constructively and doing its best to ensure its impact on livestock keepers is as small as possible!

The examples above show that an increase in our financial resources – that is, your donations – is essential to the continuation of our work and the impact we wish to have in the South and the North. Own funds are desperately needed as co-finance in order to enable further budget increases. Donors approach us more and more often to employ our expertise in difficult situations such as the famine in the Horn of Africa last year and the food crisis in the Sahel this year. Our budget went up from 8.5 to 11 million euros! This is all material for the 2012 strategic exercise in which we will, together with all our stakeholders, meditate, discuss and set out the markers for 2025.

In anticipation of this strategic self-reflection, I look back at 2011 with pleasure as an eventful but fruitful and effective year in which I have been fortunate enough to work for and with this organisation and its partners in both North and South, but especially on behalf of the African livestock-keeping families. You can read all about it in this activity report. Happy reading!

Joep van Mierlo,
Director of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium

“The long but little-known campaign to conquer rinderpest is a tribute to the skill and bravery of “big animal” veterinarians, who fought the disease in remote and sometimes war-torn areas - across arid stretches of Africa bigger than Europe [...].”

*“Rinderpest, scourge of cattle, is vanquished”
(New York Times, 27 June 2011)*

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The financial report will be available on the website www.veterinaressansfrontieres.be and can be obtained on request from info@vsf-belgium.org or +32 (0)2 5390989

02. Vision & mission

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium in a few words

VISION

healthy animals,
healthy people

MISSION

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium's mission is to ensure that people in developing countries can live in dignity, without poverty and hunger, through healthy and productive livestock keeping.

VALUES

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium believes in a world in which people, animals and nature live together in perfect harmony, as a driver for **sustainable development**. Every person has the

right to live a dignified life in accordance with his/her choices, traditions or culture.

SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIPS

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium believes in the strength and initiatives taken by people in developing countries. This is why we work with local organisations and local authorities, as well as with local veterinarians and local livestock keepers.

We conclude sustainable partnerships with local associations, taking into account mutual trust, **respect, responsibility**, dialogue, sharing of experiences and know-how.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium respects the environment, culture, laws, human rights, traditions and animal well-being in the countries where we work. We strive for the most sustainable, **efficient** and **effective** outcomes possible.

Our method of operation is **transparent** and subject to ethical and quality standards.

The expertise of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium is highly appreciated at local, national and international level.

TARGET GROUP

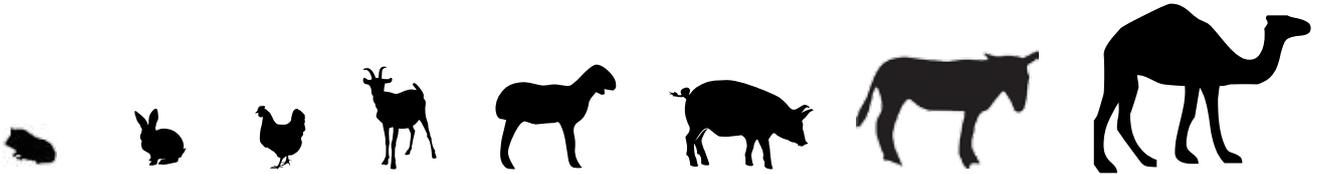
Transhumant livestock keepers, agro-pastoralists and peri-urban livestock breeders who practice small-scale farming in Africa.

"Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium is an amazing human venture. Between peoples in the field, of course, but also in Belgium, between all the people who decide to get involved for a better world based on simple and true values. Time and again I have been asked: "But wouldn't you prefer to help people rather than animals?" This is the opportunity to highlight that a healthy herd represents food for the entire family, the possibility of sending the children to school, harmony with the environment and hope for a better future. Earth, animals and human beings are three inextricable links in the chain of life."

Madeleine Onclin, honorary member and former director of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium



Animals: more than just meat or milk



“Over one billion people who live in chronic hunger and poverty depend on cows, buffalo, camels, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry to provide essential nutrition and livelihoods.”

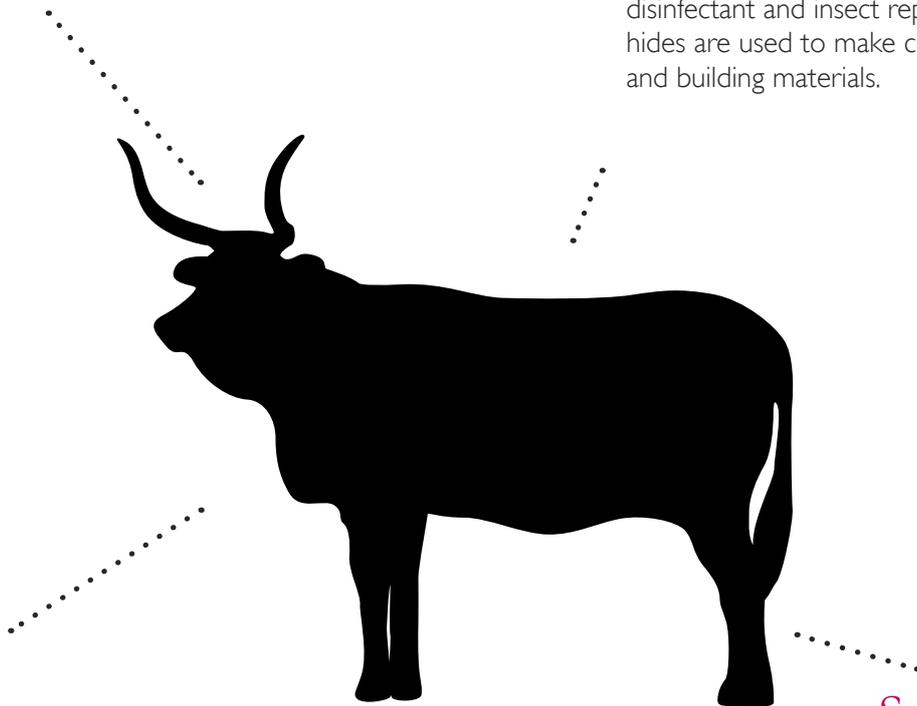
“Livestock for the Future”, ELIDEV, the EU experts’ group on livestock matters in developing countries

Food

Milk, eggs and meat are essential sources of protein for livestock keepers. The animals’ blood is also consumed.

Environment

Livestock is used for transport and pulling. Their excrement and urine are used as fertiliser; fuel, make-up, building materials, disinfectant and insect repellents, and their hides are used to make clothes, mattresses and building materials.



Income

By selling or trading their livestock and animal products, livestock keepers can pay for food, clothes, school fees and health care. Their livestock is a walking savings bank.

Social value

The animals are part of the family; every animal has a name and the livestock keeper knows its lineage. They are important as dowries and for religious celebrations.

03. Themes



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3.1 Healthy animals

Veterinary health care in the expansive rural regions of the South is often inadequate to ensure the optimum health of the herds. Therefore it is essential to livestock keeping that an integrated network of private veterinarians, local animal health workers and national and local governmental bodies is developed.

FARMER SEEKS VET

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium encourages private vets to offer their services in remote areas and supports them with training and materials with which to equip their practices and adapt them to the conditions of the countryside. Livestock keepers who require the services of a vet have to pay for them in order to ensure the continuity of the service.

COMMUNITY ANIMAL HEALTH WORKERS

Even with private vets setting up in the rural areas, they cannot deal with the numerous villages on their own. Therefore, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium trains livestock keepers to become community animal health workers under the supervision of a local veterinarian. The villagers themselves decide who takes the courses, which last from a couple of weeks to several months. They learn how to diagnose and treat diseases, supplementing traditional knowledge with new insights. Following the course, they receive a rucksack with veterinary materials and medicines with which they can treat their community's animals. The community animal health workers receive regular refresher

courses in order to anchor and expand their knowledge. Like the private vets, they are remunerated by the livestock keepers for their services, in kind more often than in cash.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

The animal health workers play an important role in raising awareness among other livestock keepers of preventive and curative animal care, the quality of medicines and the negative effects of inbreeding. They take part in large-scale vaccination campaigns and early warning systems for drought and epidemics which benefit the whole region.

STRENGTHENING GOVERNMENT CAPACITY

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium strengthens the capacity of the national and local governmental bodies responsible for livestock in developing countries so that they are capable to track down and fight epidemics in time, together with the local population.

QUALITY FEED

Livestock is stronger and more productive when it is given adequate and high-quality feed. Therefore, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium organises participatory courses on feed and strategic dietary supplements. As such, livestock keepers learn in practice how they can grow feed that is rich in protein. In doing so, they complement their traditional knowledge with new insights.

FEED BANKS

In order to ensure sufficient feed throughout the year the livestock keepers store some of their harvest in feed banks. In this way, feed is available to herds during times of shortage due to long-term drought. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium trains local committees to manage these stocks which often also contain grain for own consumption and for agricultural activities.

« In 2008, I set up a veterinary practice. My situation has changed a lot. I used to struggle to meet my expenses, but now, I have an income that enables me to save for my family and invest in my practice. I can pay for my children to go to school and for our health care. »

Bandiougou Coulibaly, private veterinarian from Banamba (Mali)



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3.2 Healthy people

By improving the health of the livestock and optimising animal production, **Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium fights hunger and poverty. In Sub-Saharan Africa, 80% of the population lives off livestock production. Animals are therefore crucial to the food security of disadvantaged livestock-keeping families.**

SMALL BUT IMPORTANT

Goats, chickens, rabbits and guinea pigs play a significant role in the local food supply and economy of many African countries. The animals can be kept easily and with few resources. **Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium** provides small livestock to families, often run by women, in fragile areas and situations. Once the animals have bred, the families donate several of them to other families in turn. This helps build a local solidarity network. They are trained in production techniques and animal husbandry and learn how to use the manure for their kitchen gardens. In doing so, they combine traditional knowledge with new insights.

SELLING LIVESTOCK

To be able to sell their livestock and animal products, livestock keepers often have to cover long distances on foot. Therefore, **Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium** guides the local population in setting up additional, strategically-situated cattle markets. In remote areas, livestock keepers can supply animals to mobile abattoirs, for example. They are trained in commercial techniques so that they can better assess the economic value of their livestock.

DAIRY PRODUCTION

By improving hygiene, through training and other means, less milk is lost during the various stages of the production process. The livestock keepers can then sell more milk to cooperatives that check, process and market the product. These companies are expanding the range of high-quality dairy products. The employees of the small dairy companies learn how to generate and manage their revenues directly through technical and accounting training.

MICROCREDITS

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium promotes the proper management of village community banks, which grant small loans to their members. All members, including many women, contribute a weekly amount to this savings bank and decide jointly what is done with the money. They start up - individually or as a group - initiatives which generate extra income or lend money when the need is the greatest. The livestock keepers are trained in microcredits and organisational management.

« In 2006, I opened a business to collect and sell milk. My premises are located near a market. I have up to 70 litres of milk per day. I started out on my own, but now I have three employees. I was able to save money and I now have three herds. Thanks to the income from my business and my herds, I can send my children to school and pay for our health care, food and a comfortable standard of living. I am happy with my situation and can now look positively to the future. »



Baye Barry, small dairy owner in Banamba (Mali)

Stories



Fatumata Konaré (Mali)

« I used to have a lot of problems with my chickens' housing and health. I made a little money from keeping chickens, but not enough because the chickens were always sick. Now that Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium is fighting the Newcastle disease, deaths from the disease have become rare. I also sell eggs, which gives me an additional income. I am taking care of the children's schooling and I hope to expand my livestock keeping, in particular through the training courses that I intend to follow. »



Mamadou Demba (Mali)

« Thanks to my animals, life is better. Improving my livestock's feed has changed my life. Before, milk production was low, but now it gives me a substantial income. Before the intervention of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium, one cow only produced 1 to 2 litres of milk per day. Now, thanks to better feed, the cows produce more, up to 5 litres. I can now pay my children's school fees. I love my job as livestock keeper and I would like to invest in it further. Livestock keeping has been in my family since my great grandparents, I hope my children too will be livestock breeders. »



Emerita Nkuzze (Rwanda)

« Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium gave me training in keeping small animals, and then they gave me two goats, two rabbits, a goat shed and a rabbit hutch. When my son is ill, I sell a rabbit to pay for his treatment. I can easily buy clothes for my whole family and easily afford a balanced diet. I have improved my home and I have put a fence around it to stop my goats wandering. With the income from selling the animals, I have built another goat shed and another rabbit hutch. I encourage others to keep small livestock because it is profitable and it is a sustainable way to improve a family's living conditions. »



Joséphine Kahindo Fatuma (Congo)

« Since the death of their parents, I have been looking after my two grandchildren. The rabbits I received from Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium mean I can afford their school fees and a varied and adequate diet, such as cassava, fish and even oil. Once in a while, I sell a rabbit. With the profit, I bought two goats and I gave one of them to the landowner of my vegetable garden by way of rent. »



Sara Vanderhoydenck
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (Belgium)

« As a child, I loved animals; I was surrounded by them throughout my childhood. So I jumped at the chance to work for Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium. Making people happy by giving them animals or keeping their herds healthy is a great motivation in my work. It is a pleasure to talk about it with the individual donors who phone every day. »



Vestine Musabyimana (Rwanda)

« After giving two goats and two rabbits to another vulnerable family, I sold a few animals and I was able to put some money aside. I can buy meat for my family, which was not possible before the intervention of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium. I also bought clothes for myself and my children and I can hire fields to cultivate crops. My children go to school and have everything they need to study. »



3.3 Healthy environment

Long droughts and devastating downpours, both consequences of climate change, ravage the Africa continent ever more often. Water sources dry up and supplies of food for the livestock keepers and their herds are becoming scarcer.

WATER AND GRASSLAND

In order to safeguard the sustainable management of natural resources, especially during the dry season when water and grasslands are scarce, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium supports local water and grazing committees. These committees monitor the livestock keepers' compliance with the agreements on grazing and watering. They manage the maintenance of water points above and below ground which are identified and built by the villagers themselves, with the support of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium. The communities also create firebreaks to prevent fires from destroying hundreds of hectares of grassland. In concrete terms, this means that the villagers clear grass and create a strip that is 20 metres wide and several kilometres long to lead the fire away.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Peace is essential to the sustainable development of the local communities, livestock trade and economy and for the smooth running of all activities of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium. In areas where water and grasslands are scarce, rival communities fight over feed and drink for their livestock. Armed cattle raids are not uncommon. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium therefore encourages representatives of opposing communities to reach agreements on the areas in which the various herds can graze and water. They also create in consultation corridors to prevent transhumance, i.e. large-scale seasonal cattle movements, from damaging woodlands and agricultural areas.

3.4 Sustainable partnerships

LOCAL PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium works closely with local organisations to implement its programmes in Africa. In order to fulfil its mission in a lasting, effective and efficient way, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium helps its local partners strengthen their capacity. As the partner organisations develop greater autonomy, the role of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium evolves from 'implementor' to 'facilitator' of development.

VOLUNTEERS

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium can count on the efforts of a range of volunteers in Belgium, including those who perform administrative duties and provide translation. These sympathizers are an incredible support to the organisation. Livestock keepers in Africa also often work voluntarily for their communities, as they believe that the welfare of the animals, humans and nature are inextricably connected.

3.5 Awareness raising and education in Belgium

Supporting small-scale livestock keepers in Africa also requires action at Belgian and European level. Policy makers, livestock keepers, students and citizens should be aware of the impact of their daily decisions. The prevailing industrial agriculture model is a victim of financial speculation and fails to feed the world. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen civil society in Belgium by giving it the tools it needs to achieve a more just and cohesive society. Together with its partners in the North and the South, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium firmly commits to a process of social change to support small-scale livestock keeping and food sovereignty, particularly in the current context of climate change.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION: A NEW BEGINNING

In 2011, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium launched two development education projects with complementary objectives. Together, these programmes aim to raise awareness amongst current and future livestock professionals of food sovereignty and small-scale livestock farming. Both projects carry on from education work accomplished in previous years.

Livestock and climate change: the key-role of small scale livestock farming

Donor: European Commission

Duration: 3 years (since 2011)

Total budget: € 721,500

Consortium led by AVSF: SIVTRO, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium

Development of a nuanced understanding amongst livestock professionals and consumers on the production and consumption modes in the North (REGARDEP)

Donor: DGD

Duration: 3 years (since 2011)

Total budget: € 299,299

LIVESTOCK AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Since the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation's (FAO) report, 'Livestock's Long Shadow', in 2006, the impact of livestock keeping on the environment and the climate has been



the subject of many works. Few researchers, however, have looked at the impact of small-scale livestock keeping in developing countries, where livestock is much more than just an economic activity. That is why Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium and other members of the VSF Europa network conducted a study focusing particularly on this issue. This study shows that, compared to industrial farming, small-scale livestock keeping contributes little to greenhouse gas emissions. What is more, it generates techniques that enable vulnerable populations to adapt to climate change and to mitigate its effects on their living conditions. Based on this study, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium produced an exhibition, presentations and a documentary.

LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

The Nyéléni Declaration, adopted by the European Forum on Food Sovereignty in 2011, defines food sovereignty as the right of peoples to produce their food by means of

environmentally sound and sustainable methods, and the right to define their own food and agriculture systems. The recognition of this right is essential for reducing hunger in the world and strengthening small-scale livestock keepers. Working with other NGOs, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium carried out various initiatives in Flemish and Walloon universities in order to raise awareness of this concept amongst students. A visit by one of our Malian partners gave the students a better understanding of the situation of livestock keepers in developing countries.

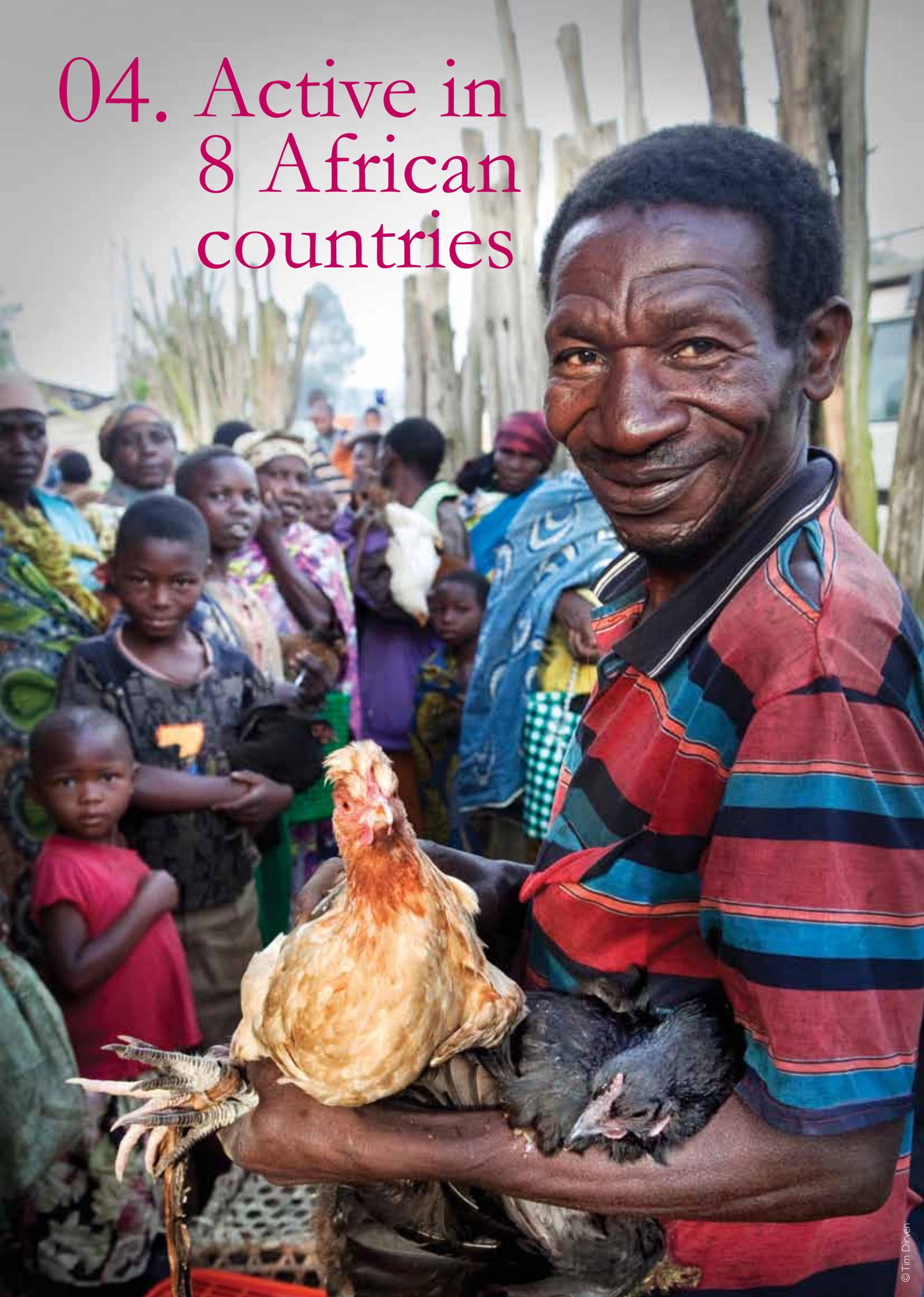
Together with the other member organisations of VSF Europa, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium wrote up and jointly signed a position statement on food sovereignty. The NGO also participated in the activities of various networks such as the Platform on Food Sovereignty (CNCD), the Coalition Against Hunger and CELEP (Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism), in order to uphold the right to food sovereignty for small-scale livestock farmers in developing countries.

European campaign

In 2012, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium launches a campaign to raise the awareness of veterinary and agricultural students, livestock professionals, Belgian and European policy makers, the media and the general public about the challenges of small-scale livestock keeping. The material for this campaign is available on the websites www.veterinairesansfrontieres.be and www.smallscalefarming.org. You can contribute by participating in our activities, downloading our banner or organising a screening of our documentary.



04. Active in 8 African countries



WEST AFRICA

Niger



With 32 million animals of all species, Niger is, without question, a livestock country. This activity, in addition to its major contribution to the national economy, plays a significant role in fighting hunger and poverty. Nevertheless, the recurring droughts that ravage the country are a major threat to livestock. Reduced crop production and feed and water scarcity have serious consequences for livestock, including exhaustion, illness and reduced production. In response to these crises, livestock keepers must continuously adapt to the unstable climate and change their practices.

Food security project for disaster-affected pastoralists (PSAPS)

Donor: EU
Duration: 3 months
Total budget: € 192,774
Partners: KARKARA, CESAO, MEL, ACF, Oxfam, CARE, SNV, ACTED

Support to livestock keepers in the department of Tera (LIKES)

Donor: USAID
Duration: 15 months (since 2010)
Total budget: \$ 708,693
Local partner: CESAO-PRN

Program to support the livestock sector (PASEL)

Donor: DDC
Duration: 3 years (since 2010)
Total budget: CHF 5,030,000
Partners: SNV, CESAO-PRN

Project to strengthen food security through livestock in the departments of Dakoro and Abalak (SAREL)

Donor: Belgian Fund for Food Security

Duration: 5 years (since 2009)
Total budget: € 3,052,462
Local partner: KARKARA

Project to promote the peri-urban dairy industry in Niamey (APROLAN)

Donor: DGD
Duration: 3 years (since 2011)
Total budget: € 355,294
Local partner: KARKARA

Project to support livestock in the departments of Dosso and Aderbissinat (APELDA)

Donor: DGD
Duration: 3 years (since 2011)
Total budget: € 869,996
Local partner: CESAO-PRN

Emergency project to support food security and rural development (PUSADER)

Donor: IFAD
Duration: 6 months
Total budget: € 487,185
Local partner: KARKARA

Mali



In Mali, livestock farming is an essential source of income and food for more than 70% of households. But it is still subject to a number of problems: lack of water and fodder; isolated villages, remote markets and a shortage of rural veterinarians. As the Sahel is often affected by food crises, it's essential to preserve and better develop livestock keeping, since it is a major resource and a vital investment for livestock keepers and agro-pastoralists. This can be done through the protection and development of grassland and water resources, the supply of animal feed, access to loans and veterinary services, and the improvement of dairy production and business.

Project to develop livestock keeping in Koulikoro and Kita (PRODEL-K II)

Donor: DGD
Duration: 3 years (since 2011)
Total budget: € 944,861
Local partner: ICD

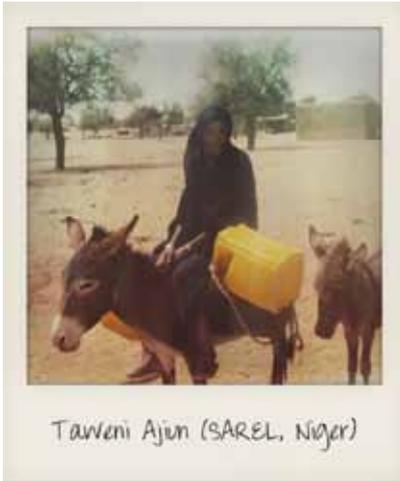
Project to support women's organisations through small livestock keeping in the region of Bamako (PAFEC II)

Donor: DGD
Duration: 3 years (since 2011)
Total budget: € 307,600
Local partner: ICD

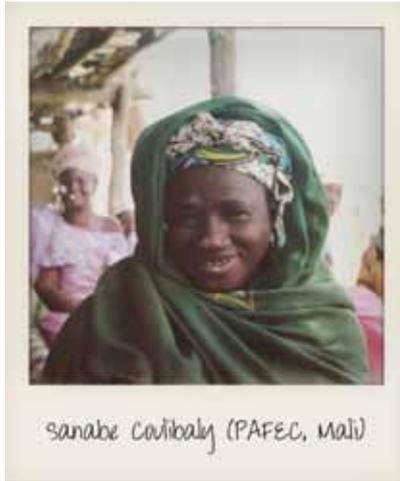
Project to support food diversification in the circle of Youwarou (PADACY)

Donor: EU
Duration: 41 months (since 2011)
Total budget: € 1,797,700
Consortium with / led by ACF
Local partner: ICD





Taweni Ajun (SAREL, Niger)



Sanabe Coulibaly (PAFEC, Mali)



Bozima Diallo (ZEPESA, Burkina Faso)

«Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium gave me a female donkey. This really improved my life. The jenny helps me in my household chores. I have more freedom and I can buy more food products. I have greater respect from the other villagers now because I am independent and can also contribute financially to the community.»

«Before, Newcastle disease was regularly present. So I did not have many animals, I only had ten chickens. Now, I know how they should be fed and, thanks to vaccination, there is little disease. I also have a small couscous business that I can run thanks to the income from poultry keeping. I would like to increase the number of chickens I have to be able to add even greater value.»

« Every year, I depend on livestock for my children's health care and education and for the basic conveniences. Deaths from disease began to threaten the survival of my livestock. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières trained me in livestock-keeping techniques. Applying these innovations helped me to reduce the number of deaths and improve the productivity and size of the animals. My animals are now worth more on the market, I can live in dignity now.»



Burkina Faso

In Burkina Faso, nearly 85% of households derive some of their income from livestock keeping. This sector represents 12% of GDP and 19% of national exports. However, there are many problems that hinder the development of livestock keeping. Recurring droughts result in dried up ponds and a drop in fodder production, needed to water and feed livestock. In addition, the invasion of grasslands by agricultural crops leads to increased land insecurity. To face these challenges, livestock keepers are adapting and developing new capacities.

Program to support the development of the Fula Zebu in the Sahel (ZEPESA II)
 Donor: Belgian Fund for Food Security
 Duration: 3 years (since 2011)
 Total budget: € 3,522,518
 Local partner: A2N



EAST AFRICA

Kenya



Livestock keeping plays an important role in Kenya's socio-economic development and food security. However, the country is faced with human and natural threats such as drought, flooding, conflict and human and livestock diseases. The loss of a large portion of their herd has serious consequences for livestock keepers and their families. In 2011, two consecutive poor rainy seasons have led to Kenya's worst drought in sixty years and resulted in severe famine.

Drought management initiative in the regions of Turkana, Pokot, Samburu and Baringo (DMI livestock)

Donor: European Commission
Duration: 3 years (since 2008)
Total budget: € 2,200,000
Consortium led by Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium: Practical Action, ACTED, Oxfam Great Britain, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany
Local partner: TUPADO

Disaster management initiative (water supply and conflict management) in northern Kenya (DMI water)

Donor: European Union
Duration: 35 months (since 2008)
Our budget: € 329,557
Consortium led by Oxfam Great Britain: Practical Action, ACTED, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany and Belgium

Turkana livestock development program (TLDP II)

Donor: Belgian Fund for Food Security
Duration: 5 years (since 2007)
Total budget: € 1,571,130
Local partner: TUPADO

Project to enhance food supply and livestock marketing (LOMIDAT)

Donor: European Union
Duration: 21 months (since 2010)
Our budget: € 544,532
Consortium with / led by Terra Nova

Emergency program in the arid areas of Turkana and Garissa (La Niña phase I)

Donor: ECHO via Oxfam
Duration: 9 months
Total budget: € 684,687

Emergency program in Turkana (TUER)

Donor: FAO (CERF 2011)

Duration: 6 months
Total budget: \$ 100,000

Improved food security project for selected remote areas in Samburu Central district (IFS1 OFE)

Donor: French Embassy in Kenya
Duration: 7 months
Total budget: € 191,530
Local partner: PGDP

Improved food security project for selected remote areas in Samburu Central district phase 2 (IFS1 I FE)

Donor: French Embassy in Kenya
Duration: 9 months
Total budget: € 150,000
Local partner: PGDP

Support for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities affected by La Niña in Turkana and Garissa

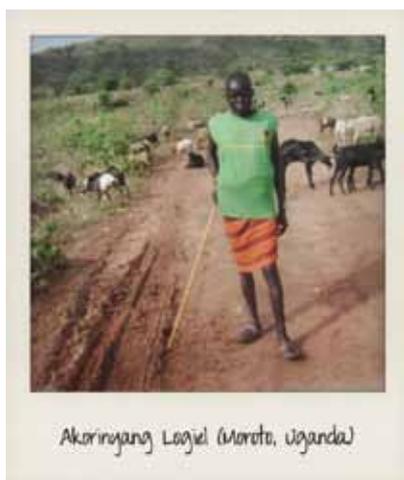
Donor: FAO (CERF 2011)
Duration: 6 months
Total budget: \$ 50,000

Programme to support donkey keeping (DOWELI)

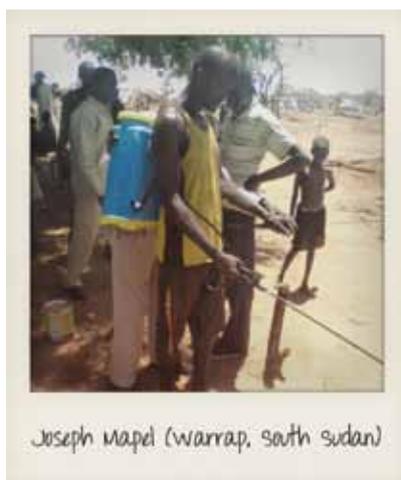
Donor: Brooke
Duration: 1 year
Total budget: KSH 14,838,602

Emergency aid in the Horn of Africa

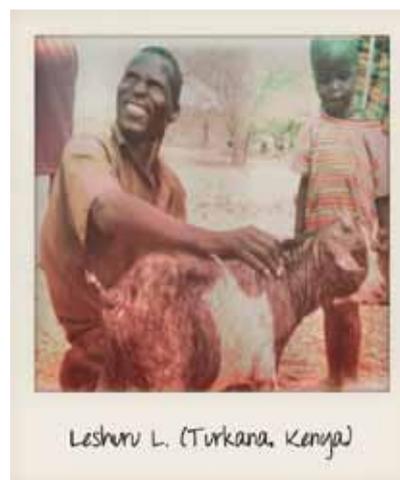
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium works in regions where major crises are increasingly frequent, such as the prolonged drought and famine in the Horn of Africa. In such situations, the NGO is providing emergency relief. One area of activity is destocking in which the organisation buys weak animals from livestock keepers, pays villagers to transform the meat and distributes this meat to the most vulnerable families. In addition, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium pays villagers to carry out work to benefit the entire community, such as repairing water points and access to food aid distribution centres. With this cash-for-work, families have cash money to buy food. In addition, the organisation intensifies its vaccination campaigns and the treatment of sick animals. The NGO also supplies water to communities without access to it, and provides fuel subsidies for wells operated with mechanical pumps.



Akorinyang Loajel (Moroto, Uganda)



Joseph Mapel (Warrap, South Sudan)



Leshuru L. (Turkana, Kenya)

« I keep poultry and goats. I was lucky to receive training from Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium. I now realize that setting objectives, keeping records, practising good financial management and expanding gradually has helped me to be successful in keeping livestock. By using medicines and applying general treatment to my herd, out of the 150 goats that I have, only 2 have died due to illness, as opposed to the massive deaths that I experienced before. »

« As a community animal health worker and pharmacy assistant, I will never forget Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium. Thanks to its privatisation policy of veterinary services, I now have an income that gives my family access to medical care and that enables me to pay school fees. »

« Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium trained two community animal health workers in our village and supported our 'animal doctors' in opening a drugstore. Now, we have access to medicines in our village. When we do not have any money, we trade our goats for medicines. This system works very well for us. Now, when my goats are sick, I can call on the animal health workers to treat them. »

South Sudan



Since 1995, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium has been supporting the development of a local veterinary network in South Sudan by training livestock keepers in animal health care. These community animal health workers guarantee the health of the herds of their community. This system has ensured a stronger veterinary presence in rural zones and helped to eradicate rinderpest. However, state veterinary services are limited to peri-urban areas. The NGO therefore supports transhumant livestock keepers in rural areas in order to protect their herds, through vaccination and treatment, and to increase animal production for consumption and sale.

Emergency veterinary support program in Warrap, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Lakes states (EVSP II)

Donor: USAID

Duration: 13 months (since 2011)

Our budget: \$ 1,000,000 (total budget: \$ 2,900,000)

Consortium led by Vétérinaires sans Frontières Belgium: Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany and Switzerland

Emergency veterinary support to vulnerable livestock dependent communities in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Lakes, Eastern and Central Equatoria states

Donor: CHF

Duration: 4 months

Total budget: \$ 200,000

Veterinary intervention in the Upper Nile and Jonglei states

Donor: CHF

Duration: 10 months

Total budget: \$ 300,000

Livestock epidemio-surveillance project in all 10 states of South Sudan (LESP)

Donor: European Union

Duration: 69 months (since 2008)

Total budget: € 3,550,000

In partnership with the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries of South Sudan

Food security recovery program in Lakes state (FSRP)

Donor: European Union

Duration: 4 years (since 2009)

Total budget: € 1,500,000

Uganda



Karamoja is a semi-arid region in the north-east of Uganda. 80% of the population depends on pastoralism and agriculture to provide for their needs. Prolonged droughts, environmental degradation and conflicts result in a decrease in livestock productivity and threaten the pastoral way of life. Livestock keepers then find themselves in a vulnerable situation. In response to these threats, livestock keepers and their herds move around the country in search of water and grasslands.

Karamoja livestock development program (KLDP II)

Donor: DGD

Duration: 3 years (since 2011)

Total budget: € 580,313

Local partner: MADEFO



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Rwanda



In Rwanda's Southern Province, 70% of the population lives below the poverty line. National livestock production does not cover the needs of the population. The low productivity of the livestock sector in Rwanda is due to disease, inbreeding and inadequate access to water and feed for livestock. Livestock is, however, vital for livestock keeping families. With this income, they can afford school and medical fees. They can also accumulate family savings in readiness for natural disasters and to buy clothes and improve their homes.

Project to promote local and private veterinary services in southern Rwanda (PROXIVET II)

Donor: DGD
 Duration: 3 years (since 2011)
 Total budget: € 930,035
 Local partners: IMBARAGA, SDA-IRIBA

Democratic Republic of Congo



Despite of its abundant natural resources and agricultural potential, the Democratic Republic of Congo has its share of food insecurity problems. The armed conflicts that prevail, particularly in the east of the country, do not promote the efficient use of these resources. They force the people to abandon their homes and fields, thereby hindering the development of a prosperous agriculture industry. Small livestock does not require large surfaces and can be easily protected from pillage. It is therefore an essential pillar in efforts to rebuild the country.

Project to combat vulnerability through small livestock in the province of North Kivu (LUVUPEL)

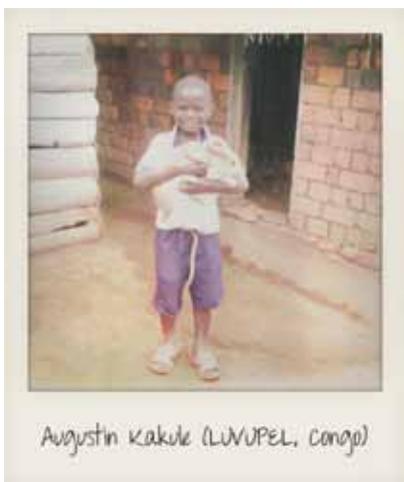
Donor: Belgian Fund for Food Security
 Duration: 4 years (since 2007)
 Total budget: € 2,358,062
 Local partner: Réseau WIMA

Project to promote livestock among vulnerable urban groups in the city of Butembo (PROMELVU)

Donor: DGD
 Duration: 3 years (since 2011)
 Total budget: € 354,375
 Local partner: Réseau WIMA



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Augustin Kakule (LUVUPEL, Congo)



Munganyinka Vestine (PRUKIVET, Rwanda)

Augustin Kakule is a seven-year-old orphan in his second year of primary school in Musienene. His grandmother, Speciose Katungu, has looked after him for the past four years. She is able to send him to school thanks to the income from keeping rabbits. She has also been able to build a kitchen thanks to the same source of income.

« Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium gave me two goats, two rabbits, a goat shed, a rabbit hutch, agricultural equipment and training. With this support, I was able to feed my family properly. I bought a pig and I increased my goat herd by buying two more goats. With the sale of my rabbits, I can pay for my children's school fees and uniforms. »

REGIONAL PROJECTS



FSTP: regional initiative to support vulnerable livestock keepers and agro-pastoralists in the Horn of Africa

Food insecurity and consecutive droughts are a threat to livestock keepers in Kenya and Uganda. That's why Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium, in cooperation with its local partner organisations TUPADO (for Kenya), DADO and KADP (for Uganda), supports agro-pastoralist communities in the region of Karamoja (Uganda) and Turkana (Kenya). The initiative significantly improves the way of life and resilience of agro-pastoralists by diversifying their means of subsistence and reinforcing the institutional and policy frameworks. Consequently, communities will be better prepared for disasters thanks to planning and community action.

Donor: European Commission via FAO
Duration: 2 years (since 2011)
Total budget: \$ 200,000

ICRD III: improved community response to drought

Livestock keepers in Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya are often confronted with droughts and food insecurity. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium, in cooperation with Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany and Switzerland and the local population, identifies the main problem areas for access to water and pasture during the dry season. Local communities benefit from training in sustainable management of water and soil, disease reporting and information systems concerning the market. The project aims to alleviate the impact of drought on

vulnerable local communities and further build their resilience through the dissemination of warnings and market data, the creation of local financial institutions and the construction of water points.

Donor: ECHO
Duration: 19 months (since 2010)
Our budget: € 550,000

REGLAP III: regional learning and advocacy programme for vulnerable dry land communities

The rapid population growth and the deterioration of natural resources are a real threat to livestock in East Africa. The project therefore aims to foster a dialogue between policy makers and pastoralists in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda, in order to better prepare all stakeholders for drought and to ensure the livelihoods of livestock keepers. In addition, REGLAP collects knowledge and best practices and strengthens the capacities of civil society in advocacy and networking. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium executes this project in consortium with Oxfam Great Britain, Save the Children, CARE, IIED, Cordaid, ODI and Reconcile.

Donor: ECHO via Oxfam
Duration: 18 months (since 2010)
Our budget: € 21,000 (only Uganda)

L4L: livestock for livelihoods

The African continent consists largely of dry areas where water, fertile soil and vegetation are scarce. In these fragile ecosystems,

pastoralists and their livestock, sedentary farmers and wildlife compete for these limited natural resources. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium supports livestock keepers in Eastern Africa - the border regions between Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda - and Western Africa - the border regions between Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger - to strengthen their adaptive capacities to cope with climate change, by proposing livelihood alternatives and less conflicting solutions.

Donor: European Commission via African Union
Duration: 3 years (since 2010)
Our budget: € 616,350 (East Africa); \$ 143,325 (West Africa)
Partners: IUCN, AWF

Partnerships



Financial partners



And all the others who support us financially & technically.



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