



DIERENARTSEN VETERINAIRES
ZONDER GRENZEN SANS FRONTIERES

BELGIUM

**ACTIVITY
REPORT**
2015 - 2016

To promote worldwide solidarity and knowledge exchange, we are developing closer ties with vets in Belgium and Africa. 'Buy a goat' is a campaign by and for vets: it is the concrete result of this dialogue. With proceeds of more than €53,700, and the support of several hundred vets, this first edition was a great success and an important step towards our goal of uniting vets all around the world.

jacheteunechevre.be



More than ever, we are committed to reducing inequality

“A new agenda for the international cooperation of the 21st century is underway. It has universal scope and intends to provide solutions to the pressing systematic challenges which affect us all – including growing inequality, the scarcity of raw materials, safety and migration or climate change.”
(March 2015, discussion paper of the Belgian NGO federations)

Along with all the other stakeholders in the Belgian development cooperation, *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières* Belgium is searching for the best ways, along with its partners and other key actors, to provide solutions at local level to the challenges of the globalised world we live in today.

We cannot ignore the current climate of terror which is gripping the world. Some acts of terror are uncomfortably close to home and therefore receive widespread media attention. Others are less known, but affect the people in the South with whom we cooperate directly.

More than ever, we are focusing our energies on reducing inequality, through communication and by getting to know the unknown; for example by organising exchange visits in the South, and giving a mouthpiece to our African partners here in Belgium. By bringing people into contact with each other, and enabling the discovery of their

respective worlds, we are building important and invaluable bridges!

Our current initiatives to reduce inequality, both in Belgium and in our African partner countries, are only possible with the help of our teams, partners, volunteers, supporters, and both individual and institutional donors. I would like to take the opportunity to sincerely thank them for their commitment, professionalism and loyalty. It is only by joining forces that we will manage to create a fairer and more sustainable world for future generations.

In this activity report, we will be highlighting several remarkable results, results which we achieved together in 2015 and the first half of 2016. I hope you enjoy reading this report!

Joep van Mierlo,
CEO of *Vétérinaires Sans Frontières* Belgium

In this document, use of masculine is generic and applies to both women and men.



Total budget
€8 million



78 staff members,
14 of whom are in Brussels



Operational
in 8 African countries



Information,
awareness-raising,
education and advocacy
work in Belgium

Belgium, open to the world and to solidarity

In 2015, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium made a big investment in organising exchange trips. These trips offer the chance to discover how diverse the world is, and how much inspiration, knowledge and trust can be gained by being open to others.

Vets and agronomists-in-training head for Rwanda

After an exciting competition, five veterinary medicine and agronomy students won a trip to Rwanda in September. The five young people had to undergo three challenges: they had to develop a poster, make a video about Belgian agriculture and then, during the grand finale, propose their vision of the ideal agriculture system. In Rwanda, the visitors met local students and learned about agriculture and livestock farming in the 'land of a thousand hills'. On their return home they became active and engaged ambassadors for family farming and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium.

Members of European Parliament immerse themselves in Ugandan pastoralist culture

In October, MEPs Maria Heubuch and Norbert Neuser travelled to Karamoja in Uganda for four days. In the context of the advocacy work which Vétérinaires

Sans Frontières Belgium carries out within CELEP – Coalition of European lobbies on Eastern African pastoralism – the two MEPs immersed themselves in the world of nomadic livestock keepers. It only took a few days for Maria Heubuch and Norbert Neuser to be completely convinced of the importance of pastoralism in this region, and of the work of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium and their partners.

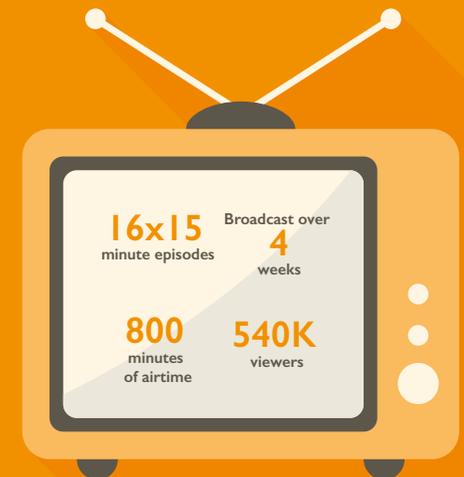
Belgian vets meet their Ugandan counterparts

At the end of November, four Belgian vets and a student of veterinary medicine went on an immersion trip to Uganda. The aim of the trip was to exchange as much knowledge and expertise as possible between Belgian and Ugandan vets. Thanks to various field visits in the north of the country and in Kampala, the capital, the Belgian vets obtained a better insight into the challenges facing their Ugandan counterparts. They also learned how Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium and their partners try to provide solutions to these challenges. Both before their trip to Uganda and afterwards, these ambassadors were actively engaged for Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium. Their involvement on behalf of family livestock keepers in the South was reflected in concrete actions, including a Dog & Run, lectures, and participation in the annual I.I.I.I.I initiative.



'Beestig!' (Beastly) is an entertaining, educational TV programme on the VTMKZOOM channel for children between 8 and 12 years of age. Presenter Arne heads off to Africa with Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium to discover the importance of animals for the local populations, animals which may seem to us ordinary. While Arne is in Uganda and Rwanda learning everything about cows, chickens, goats, rabbits, etc., his colleague Bab does the same thing in Belgium.

Watch all the episodes on [Youtube.com/user/DzgVsfBelgium](https://www.youtube.com/user/DzgVsfBelgium)



Milk for refugees in Burkina Faso

In 2012, a wave of violence erupted in the north of Mali between government troops and armed rebels. Hundreds of thousands of people fled and many went to neighbouring countries. In the refugee camps in the north of Burkina Faso, it is difficult for Malian refugee livestock keepers to maintain their traditional diets, which consist primarily of milk and millet. For small children, the lack of milk has serious consequences.

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium has therefore intervened in the local milk chain to ensure that there is sufficient milk available in the refugee camps. We are working together with our local partner, Association Nodde Nooto (A2N) and the United Nations refugee agency UNHCR. But we are confronted with a number of challenges, including a shortage of grasslands, insufficient milk production, limited access to livestock feed and animal healthcare, and the poor handling and supply capacity of local dairies.

More milk thanks to healthy animals

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium has successfully managed to increase the production, collection, processing and sale of milk in the refugee camps. To achieve this, we made strenuous efforts to improve the feeding and health of the animals, as well as better managing the herds and crops for livestock feed, setting up and strengthening a network of milk collectors and sellers, and finally, improving quality standards for the dairies. These small dairy farms now comply with specific standards regarding infrastructure, installations, quality control and the cold-chain; solar energy makes this cold-chain possible.

Saratou Cissé, milk farmer from Dori

“It was difficult to look after my animals properly and sell the milk. Thanks to everything I have learned during the various training sessions about feeding, animal health and hygiene during milking, I can now give my cows enough to eat and look after them better. Now I sell my milk to the dairy every day. I can now earn more than €4.50 a day. I use some of this for daily expenses. I put what is left over into a savings account with which I can pay for my children’s schooling.”



The milk chain in the South



The future for Malian women looks bright

The Malian economy is heavily dependent on subsistence crop and livestock farming. But since the political crisis and armed conflict in 2012, these sectors have been badly affected by uncertainty and insecurity. Poverty is widespread in rural areas and primarily affects women.

Improved poultry farming

Together with their partner, Initiatives, Conseils, Développement (ICD), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium has been supporting local poultry farming north of the capital Bamako for several years now. The organisation has been able to provide a solution to the relentless and growing demand for poultry in the towns. Traditional poultry farming – predominantly chickens and guinea fowl – is organised with little or no investment. Mortality figures among the animals are very high as a consequence. Disease, exposure to the elements and predators are responsible for the majority of losses. In an initial phase we have therefore aimed at ensuring healthy animals, increased production, and access to markets.

Advocacy work in the fight against poverty

In 2015, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium focused primarily on advocacy in Mali. The aim was to get poultry farming recognised as an important driver in the fight against poverty amongst women in rural areas. We organised an information day on local poultry farming as a way of promoting partnerships between women poultry farmers, farmers associations and local authorities. We also made a documentary on the impact of improved poultry farming on the lives of Malian women. We distributed this film throughout the whole country to make the public aware of the potential for local chicken and guinea fowl farming.

Poultry as a stepping-stone to a better future

By supporting local poultry farming, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium has contributed to strengthening the leadership capacities of women. They can carry out their activities more independently and even dare to make their voices heard in their villages. Thanks to improved production and selling of poultry, women can bridge the difficult periods between harvests and make up the shortfall in food. Moreover, with this increased income, they are able to pay off debts and provide their children with two meals a day.



© Tim Dirven



900 women
(all members of women's groups)



28,341
chickens and guinea fowl sold in 2015



25 villages
in the Kati region



Average **31 chickens**
sold per woman



53 community animal health workers



Average annual income of **€136 per woman**
= three times the average monthly salary



12 commercial intermediaries

Kadja Konaré, chicken farmer in Soungalobougou

“Our chicken sheds were very basic, many of the chicks died. For us, it was normal that the chickens ate off the ground. In the rainy season and during the cold dry season, many of our chickens died because we didn't vaccinate them.”

Thanks to the training from Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium, we now know how to build better, more suitable chicken sheds and how best to look after the chickens. We use water and feed troughs, which can easily be cleaned. Now we lose fewer chickens, also because we attach more importance to vaccination. Thanks to the income from these sales, I can now stand on my own two feet, help support my family and even build up a herd of goats and sheep.”



Animal healthcare within reach for Nigerien livestock keepers

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium has worked for more than ten years to improve access to animal healthcare in Niger. To do so we have set up local private veterinary services. These networks consist of a private vet and various community animal health workers. These community animal health workers are livestock keepers who have been selected by their village to undergo training so that they can administer basic care to the herds in their region.

From vaccination to epidemio-surveillance

This private veterinary network approach has been fruitful. In 2015, the local private veterinary services were responsible for the vaccination of more than 80% of all the vaccinated animals in Niger. They have also played an important role in the extensive campaign to vaccinate around 700,000 chickens against Newcastle disease in the region of Tillabéri. This campaign helped to protect the livelihoods of 11,390 people. The veterinary authorities have also in-

volved the private networks in the epidemio-surveillance after H5N1 Avian flu broke out in Niger.

Expertise recognised in Niger

Thanks to the success of the local private veterinary services, the Nigerien Ministry for Livestock Farming took measures to officially recognise this system. The Ministry established national guidelines for the setting up of local private veterinary services. These guidelines are a reference framework for all the technical and financial partners who are active in Niger in the field of veterinary medicine. The government also adopted two ministerial decrees, one which establishes the mandate and responsibilities of the local private veterinary services, and another which defines the professional activity of the community animal health workers.

... which resonates internationally

The Nigerien government is certainly not the only one to have recognised the added value of this model and the expertise of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium in setting up local private veterinary services. The World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) also intend to incorporate the model. Réseau Bilital Marobé (RBM) – a West African network of livestock keepers' organisations – can further promote this model at regional level, thanks to our support in the area of advocacy work, an important and crucial step in spreading and implementing the model throughout the entire West African region!

Saidou Dodo, community animal health worker from Mokko

"When Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium set up their activities in my region, my village selected me to become a community animal health worker. I had already studied quite a bit and was passionate about animals. After four years' hard work, I was able to buy a motorbike with the support of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium. Thanks to this motorbike I can now easily reach livestock keepers and their herds in the remote villages. I really enjoy what I do, and have always wanted to help other people with taking care of their animals. Now I would like to have a veterinary pharmacy, that way I could extend my services and grow my business."



16 networks of private vets and community animal health workers

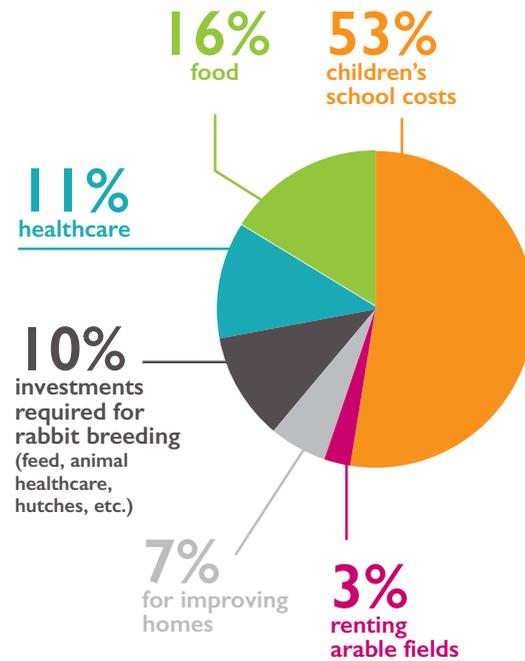


545 community animal health workers supervised by 16 private vets



29 departments in which half of Nigerien livestock is situated

Where goes the money from the rabbit sale?



Pass on a rabbit in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Armed conflict regularly flares up in North Kivu province, in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Up till now the villages in and around Beni and Lubero have been spared from the violence. Many refugees from North Kivu have found a safe haven there.

Breeding like rabbits

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium and their local partner Réseau Wima help displaced and disadvantaged families in their fight against hunger and poverty. Rabbits play an important role in this as they reproduce very quickly, are an excellent source of protein, and can easily be exchanged or sold on the local market. Since they are so small, families can easily transport them and look after them. Rabbits can therefore quickly improve the food security and economic stability of disadvantaged families.

The rabbit gift is passed on !

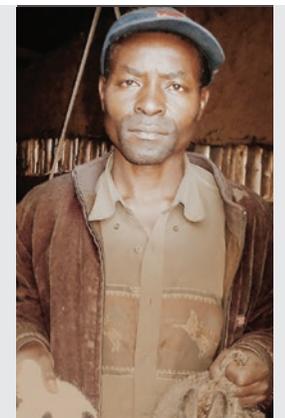
Many villages in East Congo have been ravaged by the violence of war. To regain solidarity and trust between villagers, we incorporate the principle of village solidarity. Every family which receives rabbits undertakes to give a few of the young to another disadvantaged family in the village as soon as the rabbits reproduce. The first family receives three rabbits – two females and one male – and the necessary equipment to rear the animals, such as hutches, and drinking and feed troughs. After one year, the family passes this gift on to two new families, by giving up five young rabbits from the first litters. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium provides the missing sixth rabbit, as well as the hutches and drinking and eating troughs. All families receive training on breeding rabbits. They can also count on the professional care of the local private vet and his network of community animal health workers.

In 2015, 1,730 families – equating to 11,964 men, women and children – each received three rabbits. Of these 5,190 rabbits, 27% ended up on the plates of malnourished children, 8% were passed on to other families, 7% were used to pay off loans and 58% brought in money by being sold at market.

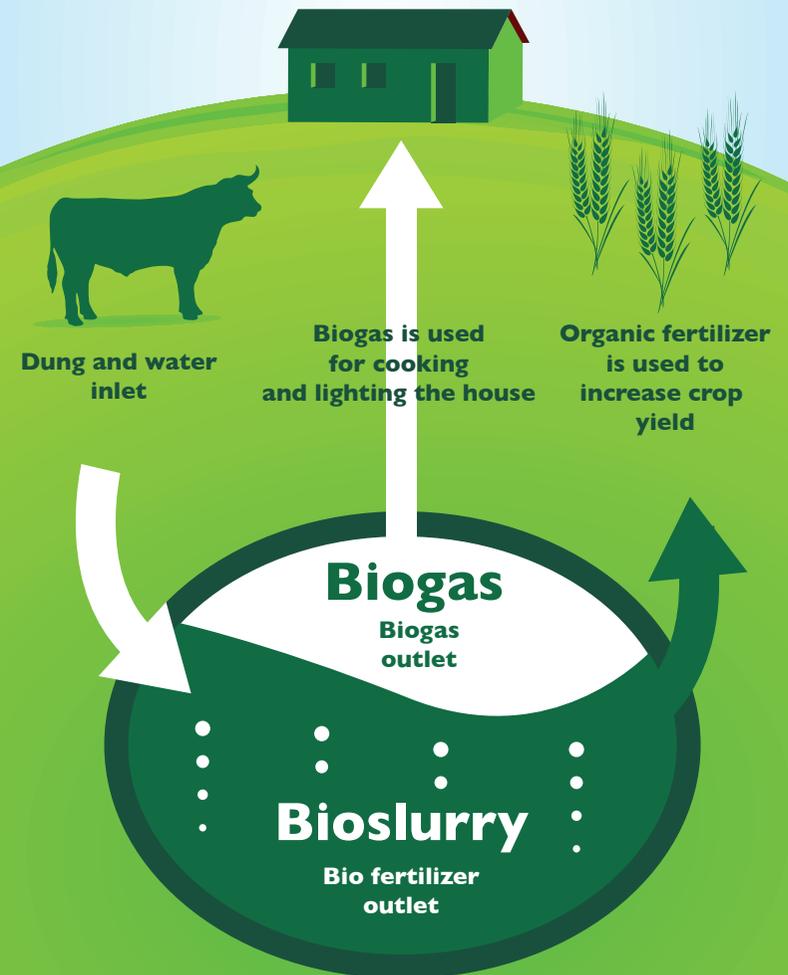


David Kilima, rabbit keeper from Kaghumo

“My children were showing signs of acute malnutrition. That’s why I received three rabbits, as well as the necessary material and training on breeding techniques. It took a lot of effort to get the hang of the techniques, but I managed it in the end. I have already bred lots of rabbits, which we ate ourselves or sold, depending on our needs at the time. In 2015, I managed to sell 43 rabbits! With that money I was able to pay for the schooling of my four children, as well as the doctor, medicine, etc., and I am also able to rent an arable field. I have even bought a solar panel to have lights in the house, because it gets dark early here.”



Biogas, the journey from cow to kitchen



Rwanda, from cow dung to biogas

In Rwanda, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium promotes green energy by building biogas installations for small-scale dairy farmers. We organise this in the Southern Province, one of the poorest regions of the country. Biogas offers numerous advantages. Firstly it enables families to spend considerably less on firewood or charcoal, helping to keep the advancing deforestation in check. The 'bioslurry' which remains after the extraction of methane gas is an excellent organic fertiliser which ensures better harvests from the crop fields. Finally hygiene inside the house and kitchens, as well as the health of women and children – who traditionally do the cooking – is also improved, since biogas does not produce harmful clouds of smoke.

A biogas installation isn't free

Not every small-holder family is eligible for a biogas installation. The family must have at least two cows and access to water; it must provide the sand and gravel

itself, it must feed the biogas digester every day and even pay some of the construction costs, usually through micro-credit. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium and its local partner Imbaraga facilitate access to credit and biogas by working together with micro-credit institutions and private construction companies. We provide a guaranteed fund for the micro-credit, channel the available subsidies from the Rwandan Ministry of Infrastructure, raise awareness among livestock keepers and monitor them.

Promising results

As part of this trial project, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium aims to build 100 biogas digesters before the end of 2016. The initial results are very promising: 55 families are already using a biogas digester at the present time, of which 22 were built in 2015. More than 93% of these families are satisfied with them. They can purchase less firewood and save around €14 a month, which equates to 76% of their monthly budget for firewood purchases. A biogas digester lasts for 15 to 20 years, which means that these savings will have a huge positive impact on the financial status of livestock keepers in the long-term.



Marie Jeanne Mukagaju, agro-livestock farmer from Mataba

"I had heard about biogas digesters on the radio, but my family and I actually had no idea what they were. We really wondered how it was possible to prepare food with cow dung. I then went to visit a livestock keeper who had a biogas digester to find out more about it. I decided to give biogas a go, which turned out to be a very good decision! Previously, I had to stop working in the field at 11.00 am to get home in time to make the dinner for the children, who needed to be in school at 1.00 pm. Now I only need 30 minutes to cook. I don't need to buy wood anymore and my house and kitchen are cleaner. I don't buy any artificial fertiliser for my fields anymore either, I now use the manure which comes from the biogas digester, which is much more effective for growing cabbage and carrots. I sell twice the amount of vegetables as I used to!"



Goats fight malnutrition among Burundian families

Around 90% of the Burundian population earn a living from agriculture and livestock farming. In Ngozi, one of the most populated provinces of the country, poverty and food insecurity are par for the course. Despite political tensions in the capital, the northern region remains relatively peaceful.

Many people, few resources

Due to the high population density, arable fields are very small. This puts a brake on the further development of agriculture.

But poverty in the region is also exacerbated by the size of families, the limited sources of income, the dwindling fertility of arable land, the lack of animal health-care and restricted access to credit.

Healthy goats for 700 disadvantaged families

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium is helping 700 extremely disadvantaged farming families in Ngozi with healthy goats. The families each received four goats to breed and many of the goats have had kids in the meantime. The families can rely on the services of a local private vet and his community animal health workers to keep their goats healthy. Thanks to their excellent care, 50% fewer goats have died over the course of the year. The families also received a kitchen garden and lessons in hygiene and balanced nutrition. They even get to learn how to read and write.

From manure to a vegetable garden and medical care

By spreading the goat manure on the fields, the soils become more fertile and provide a better harvest for the families. They then have more food to eat themselves, but they can also generate more income by selling vegetables. They can also sell a goat if need be. Their children are no longer malnourished thanks to the vegetable gardens and the education they receive about a balanced diet. Of the 700 disadvantaged families who have received goats, 40.4% now have access to healthcare through a health insurance.

Women are also making progress. More than half of the disadvantaged people supported by Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium are women. Small-scale livestock farming means they are playing an increasingly important role within the village and at home.

A goat means...



Manure



Milk



Money for food



Savings (for medical costs, school, clothing, etc.)



A future



Israël Ciza, agro-livestock farmer from Busiga

"I didn't have any manure for my fields, my harvests were poor and I had to work as a labourer to feed my family. Sometimes we only ate once a day. My children became malnourished and were often sick. This is all now a thing of the past! I have a buck, three goats and two kids, more than I could have ever dreamed of! I use their manure on my fields. My harvest of beans has risen from 50kg to 150kg, and I manage to get through periods of food shortage with sweet potatoes and manioc. I also have a small vegetable garden, two compost heaps, and Calliandra plants as feed for my goats. I have even begun a banana plantation!"

Progress with the (Kenyan) goat in Uganda

Karamoja is situated in the north east of Uganda, and is a semi-arid savannah almost the same size as Belgium. Poverty levels there are twice as high as the national average. Adequate rainfall varies from area to area, which is disastrous for crop farming. Farmers have failed harvests approximately once every three years. Transhumant livestock farming offers the best solution against the vagaries of the climate in this region. Livestock herders travel from place to place, following seasonal and natural rhythms, in search of water and good grasslands.

Livestock farming beats malnutrition

Livestock farming is therefore essential for the Karamojong people. Families with livestock suffer from less malnutrition, which is a serious advantage in a region where almost 15% of children under five are malnourished. A herd serves as an emergency reserve against unexpected shocks. For example, families can sell their animals or exchange them for food in urgent situations, or pay for their childrens' schooling. Numerous advantages then, which Vétérinaires

Sans Frontières Belgium wants to make the most of by tackling the low productivity of livestock.

Stronger goats

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium distributed Galla goats to a number of families. This Kenyan breed of goat is known for its relatively high milk production as well as its ability to adapt well to dry climates. Around 200 livestock keepers received training on livestock farming techniques. Of these 200 families, we selected ten 'model farmers', including three women. These ten livestock keepers each received five Galla goats – one buck and four goats – and a basic disease prevention kit. They also received a raised wooden goat-house, so that the animals are protected against rain and mud during the night. This goat-house is also easier for the families; they can simply collect the droppings from underneath and use them as manure on the fields.

An inspiring example

The model farmers have an important task: they need to show the other livestock keepers in their region how to best breed and care for goats. This approach, which emphasises the sharing of know-how, has already been very fruitful. Livestock keepers from neighbouring villages can see first-hand how the improved goat-house and preventive medicine contribute to the health and well-being of the animals. They have even started building themselves as they too want excellent housing for their own goats.

Nanya Alice, model livestock farmer from Morunyang

"I received five Galla goats. One of them had a kid, and the other three are pregnant. Just like our local goats, they can tolerate the arid climate, but they grow faster and provide more milk. My children are now better nourished thanks to the extra milk, and they're so happy! Our harvest this year was a disaster, so we had to depend on our animals to survive. I also learned how to deworm the goats and look after them so they don't become ill. Since I followed the training and received my goats, my husband pays a lot more attention to my opinion. He involves me more in the decisions regarding our livestock, and he is even proud of me!"



© Roger Job



Masai stand up for their land rights in Tanzania

Due to the growing population levels in the north of Tanzania, the grasslands which have traditionally been used by nomadic Masai herdsmen have come under increasing pressure. Over the years, the Masai have expressed concern that a significant portion of their traditional grasslands have had to make way not only for agriculture, but also for nature protection and tourism. The difficult and increasingly restricted access to land has been the cause of violent conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers. The culture, livelihoods and lifestyles of the nomadic Masai people are all endangered.

The government provides help to livestock holders

The Tanzanian government is conscious of the challenges faced by nomadic livestock keepers in their territories. They didn't shy away from responding and took the necessary measures so that nomadic livestock keepers could formalise their common grazing areas and traditional management rules, and translate them into a modern and legal form which is observed by law. For example, the Masai villages have been able to legally establish their collective lands in recent years – and therefore obtain property rights – by drawing up village regulations and land-use plans.

Phases of the participative planning process for land-use

- 1 Representatives of users of the village lands, elders, women and children help the surveyors in the district to mark the village boundaries and various land-use zones.
- 2 The village receives a land ownership certificate.
- 3 The government approves a map which establishes the different zones and their use.
- 4 Sign posts identify the various land-use zones.
- 5 The village council ensures that the rules pertaining to land management are applied

Connecting grazing areas

In collaboration with their local partner Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium supports 15 villages in the Simanjiro and Longido districts in the preparation of land-use plans and the protection of grazing areas. Herdsmen trek across various village boundaries with their herds, so the grazing areas of multiple villages need to be connected with each other. The nomadic livestock must be able to trek from one area to another through passageways.

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium also provides training and assistance for the local authorities. This covers various aspects, including the prevailing legislation pertaining to land, the land policy and each stakeholder's responsibility.

Work in progress...

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium only started in Tanzania in July 2015, and is therefore still in the preparatory phases of this extensive development programme. In most of the villages, the participative planning process for land-use will only commence in 2016.





The tsetse fly, enemy number one of livestock

Trypanosomiasis, or sleeping sickness, is a deadly parasitic disease which is transmitted by the bite of the tsetse fly. This fly threatens millions of people and animals with sleeping sickness in Sub-Saharan Africa. If livestock succumb to trypanosomiasis, then the livelihood of livestock keepers is also in jeopardy. Getting the disease and the high resistance to trypanocide medicines under control is high on the agenda of Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium and their partners within the academic world and national governments. Together, we developed new instruments and techniques to detect the disease and identify the causes of resistance. Based on the results of a study into preventing sleeping sickness and the effectiveness of the existing medical treatments in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Togo, we implemented new strategies to control the disease more effectively in Sub-Saharan Africa.

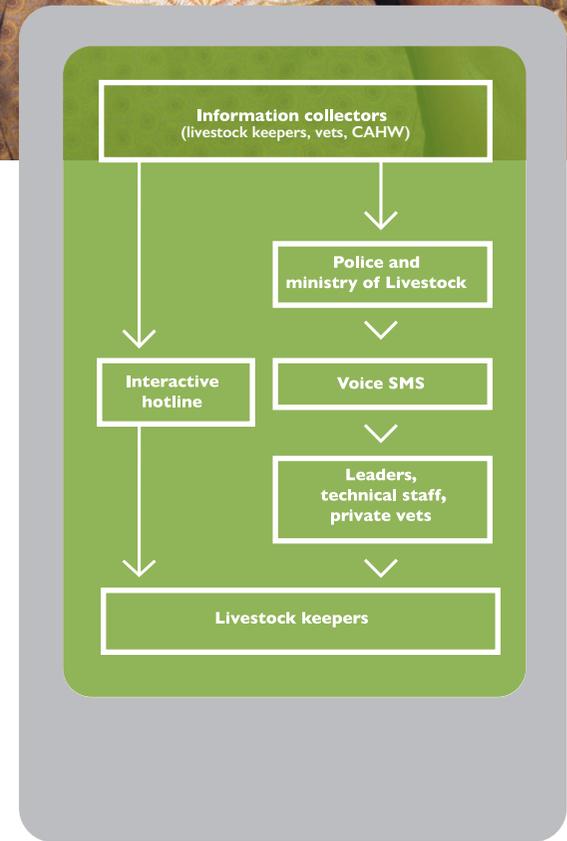
In 2015, we conducted an awareness-raising campaign for Togolese livestock keepers, for which we used various tools: educational illustrations, pamphlets about sleeping sickness and posters, which could be displayed in veterinary practices and pharmacies, informing people about preventive measures. We put up huge information boards in strategic places and broadcasted more than 200 messages, interviews, games and songs about sleeping sickness via local radio.

Mobile phones for healthier animals

In 2015, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium started developing and testing a mobile information system for nomadic livestock keepers in Niger and Burkina Faso. When is the right time to give your animals a preventive vaccination? Where can you find a vet? What is the risk of an epidemic? The information system provides the answers to all these questions. It is actually livestock keepers, vets and community animal health workers themselves who feed the system with first-hand information. Local radio stations regularly broadcast the collected information to their listeners.

How exactly does this work? Any livestock keeper with a mobile phone can call an interactive hotline, where he can listen to a voice message which says for instance: 'For information about grasslands, press 1. For information about water points, press 2.' The interactive hotline provides information about the condition of grasslands and water points, where transhumance corridors are located for the nomadic herds, the market price of livestock, the date on which the crop fields are released for the herds, etc. This is all based on information which the livestock keepers have provided to the information system, which then turns it into a voice message.

In the event of transmission of emergency information, traditional leaders, technical government staff and private vets receive a spoken text message on their mobile phones. They must provide this information to the livestock keepers in their region as quickly as possible. For example, it may involve epidemics which are spreading like wildfire, or conflicts in a specific area. The information is always checked first either by the veterinary government services or the police respectively.





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HEALTHY PEOPLE



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