

Project title

“Conservation of Homeless Abandon Cows in Central Gujrat through Scientific Rehabilitation and Public Education”

1. Organization details

Name of the organization	Jivdaya Charitable Trust (JCT)
Address and contact details	Jivdaya Charitable Trust p: 079-26305080 a: Panjrapole Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad-380015 w: www.jivdayatruster.org e: jivdaya@jivdayatruster.org F: https://www.facebook.com/jivdayaTrust/
About JCT	<p>Jivdaya Charitable Trust (JCT) is an NGO dedicated to provide free medical treatment to sick and injured stray animals and birds. JCT works over an area of 23,000 sq. ft. AIM of our organization is to reduce the pain of non-violent, innocent and speechless animals and birds and rehabilitate them back to their natural habitat. To achieve this objective and aim, our organization has employed experienced and skilled veterinary doctors on permanent basis.</p> <p>JCT HOSPITAL has well equipped two separate operation theaters for Animals & birds. It is equipped with modern equipments like digital X-ray unit, Ultrasound Machine, Gas Anesthesia unit, Multipara monitor, Ventilator machine, Central oxygen unit, Electric drill to treat orthopedic patients, Cryo gun, brooders, etc. All kind of critical surgeries were performed in organization. JCT has 65 people staff which includes 8 full time veterinary doctors and many Para-vets. On an average JCT provides treatment to 3000 to 4000 animals and birds per month.</p> <p>During the festival of Uttarayan, and almost the entire month of January, approximately more than 3000 birds entangled in threads and badly injured are received which are treated in our hospital and then rehabilitated after complete recovery.</p> <p>Besides these, we also run many projects, events and awareness programs. We humbly request you to open your heart and soul towards our mission of saving innocent animal lives and in turn bring about a specific change in the mindset of people around.</p>
Registration details	JCT was registered in 2007 with Charity Commissioner (Register No: - E-1873/Ahmadabad) and is also recognized by Animal Welfare Board of India. (AWBI Registration No:- GJ-249/2010) Register under section 12 (A) of income Tax act Register under section 80 G of income Tax act
Name of the project	conservation of Homeless abandon cows in central Gujrat
Theme/PIP	Animal welfare
Total project cost	\$ 40,000
Bank details	<p><u>FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION REGULATION ACT (FCRA):</u></p> <p>We are registered under the foreign contribution regulation act (2010) which makes us eligible to receive foreign contributions.</p> <p>The Bank account detail is as follows for your reference:</p> <p>Account Holder Name Jivdaya Charitable Trust Bank Name Bank of India FCRA Bank Account Number 201110110002848 Registration Number 041910439 Bank swift code no BKIDIMBBAMB Bank Address Bank of India , Paldi Branch , Vishalay chambers, Opp. Paldi bus stand, Ahmadabad - 380 007 Gujarat, India</p>

2. INTRODUCTION

The welfare of an animal relates primarily to its ability to cope, both with its external environment – such as housing, handling by humans, weather and the presence of other animals, and with its internal environment – such as specific injuries or illnesses and nutritional status. Welfare refers not only to the internal and external environments of animals, but how they feel. These feelings can be negative, including pain, fear and hunger, or they can be positive, including calmness and happiness. While the welfare of an animal is a dynamic thing, dependent on changes in the animal's health and environment, some simple, fundamental features will guarantee good welfare. These are: good hygiene, having continuous access to clean water, stable social groups and the provision of preventative veterinary care. In India one of the most striking images is the cow wandering on the road. In cities, town, villages numerous cows and bulls are wonder peacefully, settling down and chew cud. It gives an impression of a society living together peacefully with animals. The holy cows, the mother of India received by all and most state, it's not allowed to slaughter.

India has an open garbage system, which means open garbage bins on the road overflowing with stinking waste street animal and cows eat whatever they find to survive. In cities and towns , large number of cows on roads and eat from garbage bins, foraging for fruits, vegetable leftover, anything edible and anything smelling like food.

Since a plastic bag has invaded our lives, all most all garbage and food waste is disposed with plastic bags. These bags spill out either in the road or in the municipality dustbin. Since the plastic bags are knotted, by mouth cow unable to undo the knot eat foods, leftover including plastic, slowly over time they built a huge amount of plastic inside their stomach. Its get entangled different materials and become hard like cement inside their rumens, which is the first belly of the cow. Another problem associated with cows on the road and railway track leads to scattered incidents of mishaps; it's also is major contribution to traffic and railway disruption across the city.

3. PROJECT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY-

3.1 India has the largest cattle population in the world, with more than 190 million cattle, used primarily for dairy and draft purposes. Most rural people own a few cows but have limited land for grazing, especially as the human population has encroached upon their traditional grazing lands, leading to cows roaming freely in the streets and causing traffic problems. In some states, crop raiding by street cattle has led to significant human-animal conflict and there are many fatal road accidents involving cattle on the streets. The steep death toll among cow from foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) could have been exacerbated by an unusually heavy rainfall this monsoon, even as an inefficient vaccination programme left thousands of animals vulnerable to the disease. While FMD (a viral infection affecting animals with 'cloven hooves' such as cows and sheep) is not fatal by itself, a secondary infection called 'hemorrhagic septicemia,' known to propagate quickly during heavy rain or extreme climatic conditions, was responsible for majority of the deaths among cattle infected by FMD this monsoon. We at Jivdaya trust rescue, treat, and rehabilitate the vulnerable homeless abandon cows with all the medical need, this project will help upgrade current rehabilitation facilities and will motivate the community people (both rural and urban) to save these homeless abandon cow from various zoonotic diseases.

4. DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

4.1 Problem statement

Conservation of homeless innocent and abandon Indian cows is important for Sustainable health; sustainable/eco agriculture and sustainable environmental development are only possible from the conservation. It is under risk and endangered condition and so people life and survival is under severe affection. Animals and people have co-existed for thousands of years, with animals playing a vital role in natural ecosystems and communities across the globe. Despite the strong relationship people have with animals, many animals suffer poor welfare. Over 104,000 injured and ill animals reported in the past decade within our project location. Free roaming animals are often inhumanely treated in misguided attempts to eliminate different zoonotic diseases such as anthrax, brucellosis, tuberculosis etc.

4.2 Project rationale and objectives

The cow has been called the mother for a reason. Everything it produces is for the benefit for the mankind and creation at large. The all-giving cows give mankind nourishment (Milk and dairy products), Medicines (cow urine act as a natural pesticides), Agriculture (bio-pesticides and manure as fuel and natural fertilizer) and Energy (Bio gas). As she walks down our soils, the land gets tilled and free of termites Cattle combat global warming by restoring carbon to the soil. Through the methane in their waste products, cattle are our best resource in returning ground to its natural state. Cattle can graze where farming is impossible making great use of previously what would be considered waste land. 85% of land in the U.S. that is grazed by cattle cannot be used for farming. When cattle eat grass they stimulate new growth and while they walk and fertilize on the ground it promotes seed germination. This prevents the overpopulation of woody shrubs and keeps our grassland ecosystems healthy and stable. The steep death toll among cattle from foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) could have been exacerbated by an unusually heavy rainfall this monsoon, even as an inefficient vaccination programme left thousands of animals vulnerable to the disease. While FMD (a viral infection affecting animals with 'cloven hooves' such as cattle, sheep) is not fatal by itself, a secondary infection called 'haemorrhagic septicemia,' known to propagate quickly during heavy rain or extreme climatic conditions, was responsible for majority of the deaths among cattle infected by FMD this monsoon. We at Jivdaya trust rescue, treat, and rehabilitate the vulnerable homeless abandon cows with all the medical need, the overall goal of the project is to help upgrade current rehabilitation facilities and will motivate the community people (both Rural and urban) to save these homeless abandon cow from various zoonotic diseases.

The objectives of the project are:

- To ensure rescue and regular health check up, neutering, vaccination, deworming and treatment of abandon cows to reduce the rate of various zoonotic diseases.
- To ensure Community/group discussion providing educational materials, conduct periodically health camp and giving, Knowledge on cows care and management (to owners).
- To generate knowledge based on field actions and wider dissemination to enhance awareness of communities (Rural & urban) and stakeholders.

4.3 Project duration: - 2 year

4.4 Theme: - Animal welfare

4.5 Geographical coverage: - The project will cover 8 districts in central Gujarat (A total 33,000 sq.km)

State	No. / Name of the District	No. / Name of the Block	Total no. of Village
Gujarat	8.nos/		

Project location map:

4.6 Project implementation strategies

The project will executed by Jivdaya charitable Trust. Jivdaya charitable trust will implement the project in three strategies. The main focus will be focusing on animal rescue, proving all basic medical needs and rehabilitation to their natural habitat. The under-mentioned strategies will be carried out to achieve the set objectives.

- Community mobilization and sensitization for further understanding of the project.
- Protect the abandon cows from being affected by various zoonotic diseases.
- Supervision, monitoring, reporting and Evaluation of project activities.

4.7 Solution

This project will improve cows' welfare of un-owned, abandon and free roaming cows living in human dominated areas in urban as well as rural setting. We will provide medical care and comfort to suffering animals through veterinary interventions services for illness, diseases, and injuries. One important aspect of this project will be prevention of various zoonotic diseases such as anthrax, brucellosis, tuberculosis by vaccinating cows in Ahmadabad and in terms of improving public health, and promote maximum utilization of cow resources for the development of weaker section.

5. LOG-FRAME MATRIX- ANALYSIS

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Important Assumptions
Goal	Conservation of homeless and abandon cattle in central Gujarat		
To help upgrade current rehabilitation facilities and will motivate the community people (both Rural and urban) to save these homeless abandon cow from various zoonotic diseases.		Hospital records; Vaccine production;	Increase co-existence between animal and women
		Photo graphs Reports Forms and manuals	
Output 1 Improving cow health	Quick relief from pain to stray animals	Medical reports Follow-up forms	
Output 2 Significant reduction in zoonotic diseases.		Hospital records	
Outcome 2 People will be more responsible towards taking care of their cow and community stray cows		Shelter records	
Increased public and animal health Improve cow welfare Increase awareness toward various zoonotic disease associated with cows	50% reduction in zoonotic disease incidences Increase cows vaccination and deworming Number of calls received at center will increase.	Survey of target population after completion of project	

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

M&E of Project Performance Monitoring focuses on the management and supervision of project activities, seeking to improve efficiency and overall effectiveness of project implementation. It is a continuous process to collect information on actual implementation of project activities compared to those scheduled in the annual work plans, including the delivery of quality outputs in a timely manner, to identify problems and constraints (technical, human resource, and financial), to make clear recommendations for corrective actions, and identify lessons learned and best practices for scaling up, etc. Performance evaluation will assess the project's success in achieving its objectives. The project will be monitored closely linked to the emerging M&E systems of the Jivdaya charitable trust.

The envisaged M&E system, supported under the project, is designed as a two-track monitoring and evaluation system involving an internal monitoring and an independent evaluation of project impacts. A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP) will also be developed to facilitate monitoring of homeless abandon cow conservation project activities and performance data and information sharing through regular monthly basic and donor can find the progress reports which will uploaded to the web site.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

This project will help build a compassionate society where people and animals coexist. We will sensitize community members through the various outreach programs. This project will be major contributors to the the main issue of conservation of abandon innocent cows and to help upgrade current rehabilitation facilities and will motivate people to save these homeless abandon cow from these FDM, PPR, enterotoxaemia and black quarter diseases through health care interventions. Sustainability is whether the project will result in effective gains in promoting community awareness and cow's health. Replication will be promoted through: (i) technologies/practices developed and adapted under the project; and (ii) mainstreaming of the issues associated with cows into broader strategies and multi-sector work. The former will be addressed through component 1 (Rescue), and component 2 (Treatment and Rehabilitation and release to their natural habitat). The latter will be addressed mainly through component 3 (by improving the knowledge and information base; and by promoting stronger institutions and public cooperation

The project will also result in visible conservation benefits and the development of an information sharing network. Consequently, many of the activities carried out through this project are likely to be implemented without project funding once the benefits of implementing such practices have been demonstrated.