

# PACE

Somali Component

AFRICAN UNITY - INTERAFRICAN BUREAU OF ANIMAL RESOURCES  
PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS

IMPLEMENTED by  
TERRA NUOVA, UNA, VSF-SUISSE and CAPE

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## NARRATIVE QUARTERLY REPORT

01/03/03 - 30/04/04



# Executive Report

July 2004

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# Abbreviations and Acronyms

AU/IBAR .....	African Union/Inter- African Bureau of Animal Resources
ADS .....	Active Disease Search
AHW .....	Animal Health Worker
BBC .....	British Broadcasting Corporation
BENALPA .....	Benadir Livestock Professional association
CAH .....	Community-Based Animal Health Care
CAPE .....	Community Based Animal health and Participatory Epidemiology
CBAHDS .....	Community Based Animal Health Delivery Systems
CBAHW .....	Community Based Animal Health Worker
CBO .....	Community-based Organisation
cELISA .....	Competitive Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
CBPP .....	Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia
CERELPA .....	Central Regions Livestock Professional Association
CSU .....	Common Services Unit
DG .....	Director General
DFID .....	Department for International Development
DISS .....	Disease Information Surveillance System
EC .....	European Commission
ECSU .....	European Commission Somalia Unit
ELISA .....	Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
FAO .....	Food and Agricultural Organisation of United Nations
GPS .....	Geographical Positioning System
ILRI .....	International Livestock Research Institute
INGO .....	International Non Governmental Organisation
ITP .....	Itinerant Training Programme
KARI .....	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
MoL .....	Ministry of Livestock, Somaliland
MoLAE .....	Ministry of livestock Agriculture & Environment, Puntland
MoU .....	Memorandum of Understanding
NAHA .....	Nomadic Animal Health Auxiliary
NGO .....	Non-Governmental Organisation
NVRC .....	National Veterinary Research Centre, Muguga
OIE .....	Office International des Epizooties
PACE .....	Pan African control Of Epizootics
PPR .....	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PULPA .....	Puntland Livestock Professionals' Association
RP .....	Rinderpest
RVF .....	Rift Valley Fever
SACB-LWG .....	Somali Aid Coordination Body – Livestock Working Group
SCIU .....	Somali Coordination and Implementation Unit
SHA .....	Swiss Humanitarian Aid
SLPF .....	Somali Livestock Professional Forum
SOWELPA .....	South west Livestock Professional Association
SVP .....	Somali Veterinary Professional
ULPA .....	United Livestock Professionals' Association
UN .....	United Nations
UNDP .....	United Nations Development Programme
VNT .....	Virus Neutralisation Test
VSF .....	Vétérinaires sans Frontières
WTO .....	World Trade Organization

# 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

## 1.1 The PACE Somalia Component

The operations of the Somali PACE Component are governed by the overall PACE objective aimed at relieving the poverty of those involved in the livestock-farming sector (producers, service providers and consumers) in Africa by improving animal productivity, trade and food security. In Somalia, this entails strengthening of the capacities of livestock owners, traders, public institutions and private sector animal health workers to cooperate for effective delivery of services to improve animal health in order to enhance trade in livestock and livestock products.

During this reporting period the full resumption of field activities in Somaliland was interrupted due to increased insecurity.

### Summary of Key achievements during the reporting period

<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
<b>Support to the Public Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Final consensus-building workshop convened for development of the master plan for MoLAE.</li><li>• Draft document on Institutional Procedures and Regulations for MoLAE compiled.</li><li>• Budgetary training for 13 key public sector staff.</li><li>• Training of 4 SVPs in testing, analysis and reporting for RVF completed at KARI.</li></ul>
<b>Support to the Private Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support provided to 3 Zonal livestock Professional Associations to hold annual general meetings and produce strategy papers.</li><li>• Baseline surveys needs for CBAHWs conducted in 2 regions of Central Somalia and 14 CBAHWs trained in Badhadhe district in Southern Somalia.</li><li>• Code of conduct for CAH services in Somalia endorsed by SACB-LWG.</li></ul>
<b>Disease surveillance system functioning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10 SVPs trained in data management in Puntland.</li><li>• 3 staff attended AU/IBAR regional workshop on budgeting for national epidemio-surveillance systems.</li><li>• 11 SVPs trained in PDS and participated in field activities in Central and southern Somalia.</li><li>• Serological testing of 4057 Puntland sheep and goat sera for RVF completed.</li></ul>
<b>Emergency Preparedness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proposal for mild Rinderpest eradication Project submitted to AU/IBAR.</li></ul>
<b>Networking</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness on PACE activities and the regional Rinderpest eradication needs was raised among SVPs at AGMs.</li><li>• 620 copies of the Somali PACE Bulletin (Vol. 1 Issue 4) distributed.</li><li>• Volume 2 Issue 1 of Bulletin prepared and submitted for printing.</li></ul>
<b>The Programme is effectively coordinated</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Final draft report of the external mid-term review received.</li><li>• Project proposal for May to October 2004 finalized and approved.</li><li>• Project staff invited to make a presentation of RP surveillance results to the 9<sup>th</sup> PACE Advisory Committee.</li></ul>

## **Support to the Public Sector**

During the quarter, activities in support of the public sector were implemented only in Puntland. A final livestock sector stakeholder's workshop was held in Garowe from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> March 2004, to develop consensus on the master plan for MoLAE. A total of 25 stakeholders were involved in the workshop. In addition, a draft document on "Institutional Procedures and Regulations of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment" was produced and submitted to the MoLAE technical team for comments.

The project conducted training on budgetary planning for 13 key senior staff from MoLAE, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning and one observer from the Puntland Livestock Professionals' Association. The training was carried out over a period of six days by a consultant on financial management from Kenya.

A Somali consultant was commissioned to translate the Puntland Veterinary Law Code into Somali in preparation for its submission to the Puntland Parliament for deliberations and enactment into law. This will be completed during the next quarter.

PACE Zonal staff in Puntland worked with MoLAE staff to prepare an inventory of the resources required for a public veterinary service infrastructure in Puntland.

The training four SVPs in Rift Valley fever testing, analysis and reporting of results at the KARI Biotechnology Centre in Nairobi was completed in March 2004.

## **Support to the Private Sector**

The project provided funding and technical support for the Annual General Meetings of the Zonal Livestock Professional Associations in Central Somalia (CERELPA, 6<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> March 2004), Southern Somalia (SOWELPA, 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> March 2004) and Puntland (PULPA, 27<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> March 2004). Due to security concerns in Somaliland, arrangements for the AGM for the United Livestock Professionals Association (ULPA) in Somaliland were not finalized during the quarter. During the AGMs, elections were held for CERELPA and SOWELPA to enable members to transparently elect new executive committee members. The members also reviewed and reached consensus on the constitutions of the Zonal Associations. In addition, the collection of membership subscriptions was instituted and each Association opened a current account for this purpose. A total of 136 Somali veterinary Professionals attended the AGMs as follows: CERELPA (48), SOWELPA (44) and PULPA (44).

Prior to each AGM, the executive committee members were trained and assisted in the preparation of Strategy papers for their respective Zonal Association. A total of 28 committee members were trained in the three zones during sessions that lasted for 4 days. Three strategy papers were produced during the quarter.

A manual on "Basic management tools for Veterinary Professional Associations" previously used in the training of Executive Committee members of the Zonal Livestock Professional Associations was revised to incorporate the suggestions of participants during the earlier training sessions. The revised version will be distributed during the next reporting period.

The Project conducted baseline surveys on community needs for community based animal health workers in a total of 16 communities in two regions of Central Somalia. Similar surveys initiated in Puntland were constrained by the prevailing severe drought conditions.

In Southern Somalia, baseline surveys, community dialogue and selection of trainees was carried out for establishment of community animal health services in Badhadhe district. Twenty CBAHWs including three women were identified by the communities and trained by SVPs for 14 days. The CBAHWs were each provided with start-up kits containing drugs and basic equipment worth 123 US dollars. The CBAHWs or their communities contributed 25% of the cost of the kits.

On 13<sup>th</sup> April 2004, the SACB-LWG finally endorsed the code of conduct on best practices for ensuring the sustainability of community animal health (CAH) programmes in Somalia. In addition, guidelines and training manuals for CBAHWs developed by CAPE in collaboration with Vet Aid were reviewed and endorsed by stakeholders from Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya at a workshop in Hargeysa from 26<sup>th</sup> –27<sup>th</sup> April 2004.

### **Disease Surveillance system**

During the reporting period, introductory training on data management was carried out for 10 SVPs in Puntland over a period of 8 days in Garowe.

Three Project staff attended an AU/IBAR/PACE regional training workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 29<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> March 2004 on budgeting to sustain national epidemio-surveillance systems in PACE member countries.

Training on methodologies for participatory disease searches was conducted by project staff for 11 SVPs from Central and Southern Somalia over a period of 5 days. Participatory disease searches (PDS) were then carried out in Central and Southern Somalia from 28<sup>th</sup> March to 16<sup>th</sup> April 2004 by 18 contracted SVPs. During the PDS, a total of 133 questionnaires were administered and penside tests for Rinderpest diagnosis were carried out on 150 samples collected from cattle with clinical signs of lachrymation in the two Regions. All the penside tests were negative for Rinderpest virus antigens. No additional samples were collected for laboratory testing.

Following suggestions from the AU/IBAR/PACE workshop on the eradication of mild Rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem, a preliminary sampling of 168 camels was carried out to assess the potential for this species as a serological sentinel for mild Rinderpest in Central and Southern Somalia. The samples were submitted to the KARI NVRC Muguga laboratory for Rinderpest antibody testing.

Results of tests for antibodies to Rift Valley fever on 1,361 sera collected from the Nugaal Region in Puntland were received from the KARI Biotechnology Centre. There was an overall sero-prevalence of 5.8% in the Region. The last batch of 1,305 samples collected in the Mudug Region was submitted to the KARI Biotechnology laboratory for testing.

### **Emergency Preparedness**

Following agreement reached at the AU/IBAR/PACE mild Rinderpest workshop in February 2004 on a regional approach to the eradication of mild Rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem, the Somali PACE Project prepared and submitted a proposal to AU/IBAR/PACE.

### **Networking**

The Somali PACE Project's networking activities during this reporting period focused on creating awareness among SVPs on the need for intensified Rinderpest surveillance. One-day awareness meetings were held with 48 SVPs from CERELPA, 70 SVPs from SOWELPA and 70 SVPs from PULPA following their respective AGMs in March 2004. The project's networking staff supported SLPF personnel to conduct the awareness meetings for members of the Zonal Associations. Extension of the awareness messages to the wider Somali community was achieved when Somali PACE staff in collaboration with SOWELPA members conducted a workshop for stakeholders from four districts in Southern Somalia.

The fourth Somali PACE bulletin (Volume 1, Issue 4) was produced and a total of 620 copies were distributed to stakeholders and partners within and outside Somalia. Preparation of the 5<sup>th</sup> bulletin (Volume 2, Issue 1) was completed. Printed copies of this bulletin will be distributed

## **The Programme is Effectively Coordinated**

The final draft report of the external mid-term review of the PACE Somalia component was submitted to the EC Somalia Operations in March 2004. The final report is expected during the next quarter.

SCIU coordinated the preparation of a proposal for project activities covering the period from May to October 2004. This involved a series of meetings with the Zonal Advisors to finalize the proposal and with the Implementing partners for endorsement. The proposal was submitted to the EC Somalia Operations where it was approved for funding.

There was an improvement in the timeliness of submission of the 9<sup>th</sup> quarterly progress report to the implementing partners and the EC Somalia Operations.

Project staff was invited to present a report of the Rinderpest surveillance activities in Somalia and attend the open sessions of the 9<sup>th</sup> PACE Advisory committee meeting held in Nairobi from 5<sup>th</sup> -7<sup>th</sup> April 2004.

SCIU staff held meetings with FAO staff in Nairobi to discuss modalities for establishing formal linkages with the EXCELEX and LICUS Projects and a proposal was made to convene a meeting in Somalia before the end of May 2004.



## 2. PACE SOMALI OBJECTIVES

**Overall objective and Project Purpose:** the project will contribute to sustainable enhancement of production as well as trade in livestock and livestock products.

The immediate impact of the project will be to **enable livestock owners, traders, and public and private sector animal health workers in Somalia to co-operate in order to combat major livestock diseases.**

## 3. EXPECTED RESULTS

The Somali PACE Project has six expected results (outputs).

These outputs are expected to contribute to the four major thrusts of the global AU/IBAR/PACE Project as shown in Table 1.

**Table1: Contributions of the Somall PACE Project to the Global PACE Thrusts**

Global PACE	Somalia PACE Component
<b>Thrusts</b>	<b>Results</b>
<b>Thrust 1</b> <i>Capacity enhancement of local administration</i>	<b>Result 1</b> <i>The capability of public sector animal health workers to regulate, monitor and evaluate the livestock sector are strengthened</i>
	<b>Result 5</b> <i>Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning</i>
	<b>Result 6</b> <i>The programme is effectively co-ordinated</i>
<b>Thrust 2</b> <i>Promotion of private veterinary services</i>	<b>Result 2</b> <i>Capabilities of private AHWs to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced</i>
	<b>Result 5</b> <i>Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning</i>

<b>Thrust 3</b> <i>Eradication of Rinderpest</i>	<b>Result 3</b> <i>Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning, with specific reference to Rinderpest</i>
	<b>Result 4</b> <i>Emergency preparedness and response systems are functional, initially to Rinderpest</i>
	<b>Result 5</b> <i>Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning</i>
<b>Thrust 4</b> <i>Development of an animal disease surveillance and information system</i>	<b>Result 3</b> <i>Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning</i>
	<b>Result 4</b> <i>Emergency preparedness and response systems are functional</i>
	<b>Result 5</b> <i>Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning</i>

## 4. ACTIVITIES

A summary of the activities carried out during the quarter is provided in the following tables. Detailed reports of these activities are included with the reports from the respective sectors and from SCIU.

### Result 1: Capabilities of Public Sector AHWs to Regulate, Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the livestock development sector are strengthened.

Table 2: Summary of Achievements against Planned Activities During the Period

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
<b>RESULT 1</b> <i>The capability of public sector animal health workers to regulate, monitor and evaluate the livestock sector are strengthened</i>	1.1	<b>Advise on the roles and responsibilities of public servants and other actors in the livestock sector in Puntland and Somaliland</b>	Activities carried out only in Puntland
	1.1.1a	Workshops to initiate implementation of the master plans	Final consensus building workshop completed
	1.1.1b	Budgetary training for MoLAE staff	11 MoLAE, Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Finance staff trained
	1.1.1c	Submission of the final draft of the Master plan to MoLAE Minister	Not done. Still under preparation
	1.1.2	Finalize characterisation of roles and responsibilities of local authorities in the livestock sector in Central Somalia.	Not done. Will be pursued in future as the need arises.
	1.2	<b>Assist public servants in Puntland and Somaliland to enact and enforce appropriate laws regulations and guidelines.</b>	Activities only in Puntland
	1.2.1	Translation of the Vet. Code into Somali	Translation is underway
	1.2.2	MoL and MoLAE stakeholder workshops to finalize plans for approval and enactment of the Vet Law Codes	No done. Awaiting MoLAE endorsement of the Vet Code. No field activities undertaken in Somaliland.
	1.3	<b>Contribute to re-establishment of public infrastructures, vehicles, equipment etc.</b>	Activities only in Puntland
	1.3.1	Assist MoLAE to prepare inventory of resources for public	Inventory prepared by MoLAE staff with assistance from PACE

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
	1.3.2	Assist MoL & MoLAE to establish Epidemiology and Data Management Units (EDMU).	Training of two MoLAE staff for EDMU completed at KARI. Introductory data management training provided for 10 Puntland SVPs.
	1.3.2a	Rehabilitation of EDMU & develop criteria for MoL staff recruitment.	No field activities undertaken in Somaliland during the quarter.
	1.3.2b	Support MoLAE to develop criteria for recruitment/training of EDMU staff	Criteria developed and agreed with MoLAE and PULPA.
	1.3.2c	Establishment of EDMU, personnel selection and training in Puntland	No activities foreseen during the reporting period.
	<b>1.4</b>	<b>Establish linkages between Somali public servants and public servants of neighbouring/regional countries</b>	
	1.4.1	Explore modalities to initiate and maintain ITC links with neighbouring countries	No activities foreseen during the reporting period.
	1.4.2	Initiate arrangements for invitation of public servants from neighbouring countries to visit Somalia	No activities foreseen during the reporting period.

During this period the main focus was to finalize the master plan for MoLAE. A final livestock sector stakeholders' workshop was held to develop consensus on the final draft of the master plan. Budgetary training was also conducted to enable MoLAE staff to understand ways of formulating budgets, the need for budget controls, types of budget controls required and how procurement of public goods and services should be undertaken. This training also involved staff from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning to enhance their understanding of the need for adequate budgetary support to MoLAE when planning and allocating government financial resources.

Translation of the Veterinary Law Code into Somali commenced following award of a contract to a translator and is expected to be completed in the first month of the next quarter.

Capacity building for public sector SVPs focused on training on diagnosis of RVF and on data management in preparation for the establishment of an epidemiology and data management unit (EDMU) in Puntland.

## **1.1 Advise on the roles and responsibilities of public servants and other actors in the livestock sector.**

### *1.1.1a Workshops to initiate implementation of Master plans.*

A workshop was held in Garowe from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> March for 25 participants including public and private Somali Livestock Professionals, members of the chamber of commerce, livestock traders, veterinary drug traders, senior staff of other key government ministries and public administrators.

The workshop aimed to clearly define the following: the organizational structure of MoLAE and the human resources as presently engaged, linkage between MoLAE and other stakeholders

endorsement of inclusion of the workshop recommendations in the final draft Master plan document.

During the workshop, the stakeholders defined the following: livestock stakeholders in Puntland and their roles and responsibilities, four levels of livestock activities, namely, production level, animal health delivery level, internal trade level and export trade level. The stakeholders were allocated into groups based on their involvement in the various levels of livestock activities (see Annex A1 for details).

Following review and discussion of the current MoLAE organizational structure, a new structure was endorsed by the participants (see Annex A1). The participants also identified and characterized the existing linkages between MoLAE and other key stakeholders in the sector.

Solutions were recommended for the key constraints in the livestock sector and the workshop reached consensus and endorsed recommendations on the way forward with the Master plan (see Annex A1 for details).

The final draft of the Master plan for MoLAE “**Institutional Procedures and Regulations of Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment**” was compiled (see Annex A2) and submitted to the technical team of MoLAE for comments. Inputs were also solicited from Dr. Sam Okuthe, the Veterinary Consultant involved in the earlier development of a similar document for Somaliland. Implementation of this final document will enhance the functioning of MoLAE through definition of its organizational structure and guidance on its mode of operation.

#### *1.1.1b Budgetary Training for MoLAE staff*

Following a request from MoLAE, the Somali PACE Project provided training on procurement procedures, the preparation of annual budgets, future financial projections and budget controls for five senior staff from MoLAE. Senior staff from the Puntland Ministries of Finance (four staff) and Planning (four staff) involved in resources allocation and decision-making in budgeting and procurement also participated in the training. A representative of PULPA was included in the training as an observer. The training sessions were carried out from 14<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> March 2004 by a contracted Kenyan consultant on financial management. At the end of the training, the trainees were able to understand types of budgets, the budgeting process and budgeting procedures. They also developed a tentative budget for MoLAE based on the new organisational structure proposed at the consensus workshop for the MoLAE Master plan. A detailed report on the budgetary training is given in Annex A3.

### **1.2 Assist public servants to enact and enforce appropriate laws, regulations and guidelines**

#### *1.2.1 Translation of the veterinary law code into Somali*

A Somali translator (Mr. Si'id Aden Mahamed) was identified through competitive bidding from among five applicants and contracted to translate the Puntland Veterinary Law Code into Somali (See details of the contract in Annex A4). It is expected that the Somali version of the Veterinary Law Code will be available to the PACE Project by the end of May 2004.

### **1.3 Contribute to the re-establishment of public infrastructures, vehicles, equipment, etc.**

#### *1.3.1 Assist MoLAE prepare an inventory of resources required for a public veterinary service infrastructure in Puntland*

PACE Zonal staff in Puntland assisted MoLAE staff to carry out an inventory recording

for the MoLAE staff. The list of inventory for the furniture and other equipment purchased for MoLAE headquarters by PACE was used for the exercise (See Annex A5).

Following this joint exercise, the MoLAE staff developed a list of the human and financial resources required for the public veterinary service in Puntland (See details in Annex A3).

### *1.3.2 Training of public sector SVPs on the diagnosis of Rift Valley Fever.*

Two public sector SVPs (Drs. Hassan Ahmed Sheikh Amin and Jama Mohammed Ali) from the public sector were among four Puntland Veterinary Professionals who were trained for two weeks on sample processing, testing and reporting of results for Rift Valley fever at the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) Biotechnology Centre in Nairobi, Kenya.

MoLAE selected the two SVPs due to their involvement in routine data entry and epidemiological studies within MoLAE.

The training schedule included an introduction to RVF Disease, its epidemiology and current global distribution, an outline of the available laboratory diagnostic tests including virus isolation and identification and serological tests (See KARI training report in Annex A6).

The KARI trainers provided an assessment of the individual trainees and made recommendations on the outcome of the training. These included an increase in the duration of the training period to four weeks, as two weeks were too short for the trainees who were not conversant with the techniques that were introduced to them.

### *1.3.2 Training of the public sector veterinary professionals in data management*

An introductory data management training course was conducted in Garowe from 24<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2004 for ten Somali Veterinary Professionals.

The training was aimed at building capacity for establishment and operation of the Epidemiology and data management unit (EDMU) in Puntland. Six of the trainees were from different sections of the Department of Animal Health of MoLAE.

During the course, emphasis was placed on the importance of data management and its relevance to the functioning of animal health institutions, disease surveillance and to private business.

The process of data management and quality control was explained and basic training database design using MS Access and MS Excel was provided to the participants. The detailed report of the training is contained in Annex C1.

## **Result 2: Capabilities of private sector AHWs to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced**

During this reporting period, baseline surveys were carried out to identify the needs for Community-based animal health workers in 16 selected communities in Central Somalia.

Three of the four planned annual general meetings for the Zonal Livestock Professionals' Associations (CERELPA, SOWELPA and PULPA) were convened while the AGM for ULPA was postponed to the next quarter.

During the AGMs, a format for a database on the members of the Associations was distributed to participants.

Somali PACE staff completed revision of a manual on the basic management of Veterinary Associations in Somalia.

**Table 3: Summary of Achievements against Planned Activities During the Period**

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
<p><b>RESULT 2</b></p> <p><i>The capabilities of private animal health workers to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced</i></p>	2.1	<b>Advise on appropriate roles and responsibilities for private sector Animal health workers in all zones</b>	Activities arranged for all zones.
	2.1.1	Baseline surveys to identify the need for CBAHWs in Somaliland, Puntland and Central Somalia.	Baseline surveys initiated in Puntland and Central Somalia.
	2.2	<b>Strengthen the establishment and operations of Somali Veterinary Professionals' Associations in all zones.</b>	
	2.2.1.	Support AGM and extraordinary AGMs for CERELPA, SOWELPA, PULPA and ULPA	AGMs held for CERELPA, SOWELPA and PULPA with training on Strategy Paper writing for Executive Committee members. ULPA AGM postponed due to Security concerns in Somaliland.
	2.2.1a	Workshop in Somalia for SLPF Executive Committee to develop consensus on harmonised constitutions.	To be carried out after completion of all Zonal Associations AGMs.
	2.2.1b	Compile and distribute Professional Vet. Associations' Training manual.	Partial revisions done on the manual. To be completed in the next quarter.
	2.2.2	Assistance to professional Associations to develop formats for veterinary human resources databases.	Questionnaires for databases compiled distributed at the AGMs for CERELPA, SOWELPA and PULPA.
	2.3	<b>Train selected private sector AHWs to effectively play agreed roles.</b>	Activities planned mainly for Southern Somalia.
	2.3.1	Train 40 CAHWs in Badhadhe, Gedo, Bay and Bakool Regions of Southern Somalia.	No activities foreseen during the reporting period
	2.3.1a.	Establishment of community animal health services in Badhadhe district	20 CAHWS trained in Badhadhe District.
	2.3.1b	Monitoring and assessment of CAHS in Dinsoor	No activities planned in the reporting period
	2.3.1c	Establishment of CAHS delivery in Bakool and Gedo Regions	No activities foreseen in the reporting period
	2.3.2	Refresher training for 40 AHWs in Southern Somalia to participate in RP searches	No activities foreseen in the reporting period
	2.4	<b>Promote working relationships between professionals and para-professionals</b>	
	2.4.1	Support SLPF to develop modalities for disease reporting by CAHWs	Concepts on disease reporting and feedback from the communities were explored and discussed with SLPF.

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
	2.5	<b>Promote linkages of private sector AHWs to appropriate sources of financing.</b>	Activities planned for the Central Somalia during the quarter.
	2.5.1	Assist Zonal Associations to develop Association's profile and links with sources of funding.	Strategy Papers prepared for CERELPA, SOWELPA and PULPA

## **2.1 Advise on appropriate roles and responsibilities for private sector Animal health workers**

### *2.1.1 Baseline assessments to identify the need for Community based Animal Health Workers.*

It was previously planned that baseline surveys to identify the needs for community animal health workers would be carried out in Central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland during this reporting period. However, the surveys were not carried out in Somaliland due to concerns over security. The objective of the surveys was to investigate the needs of selected communities for basic animal health services and the supply of veterinary drugs in order to identify opportunities for training CBAHWs selected by the communities and the establishment of linkages between them and private Somali Veterinary Professionals operating in their proximity.

#### Central Somalia

In Central Somalia, an assessment on the community needs for the provision of animal health services by community based animal health workers was conducted over a period of two weeks (13<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> March 2004) in the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle Regions. The assessment covered 7 communities in Hiraan and 9 communities in Middle Shabelle and was carried out by two teams of SVPs from CERELPA in collaboration with the PACE Zonal Coordinator and the PACE Zonal Administrator for Central Somalia.

The communities and the areas considered in the assessment were all typified by the lack of veterinary services provision by either SVPs or paraprofessionals (NAHAs, CBAHWs and Auxiliaries) due to long distances from the main villages and towns, relatively low concentrations of livestock and insecurity in some areas. In Hiraan, the communities owned mainly cattle and small ruminants and a few camels. Some of the communities engaged in cultivation of small enclosed plots of land near their homesteads along the riverbanks. In Middle Shabelle the communities owned cattle and small ruminants and engaged in some crop farming activities.

The assessment was implemented using a questionnaire administered during group interviews. Questions on basic means of livelihood, the role of livestock, major constraints in livestock production, presence of livestock diseases, the availability of veterinary drugs and services were addressed. All the information was collected using participatory exercises during the group interviews.

The results showed that the sixteen communities surveyed in the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions rear livestock in extensive systems of production. They also cultivate crops and engage in other minor income-generating activities. The communities rely mainly on livestock sales for their subsistence and livestock diseases are considered the major challenge to livestock production. Despite the importance of livestock production and marketing, the communities surveyed were not served by any trained personnel and livestock owners carried out most of the treatments on their animals. Some veterinary drug dealers only sold veterinary



addition, they applied a 10 – 20% mark-up on the prices of drugs thus making drugs supply a good income generating activity. Veterinary drugs were available in the remote areas although some areas experienced shortages during the year due mainly to insecurity and conflicts.

Analysis of the results of the surveys showed that all the communities investigated were in need of basic animal health services and therefore eligible for the identification and training of selected members as Community Based Animal Health workers. The results also showed that some community members in the areas could be trained to the services in future. Recommendations were made on the implementation of mechanisms that would guarantee success of the training and the long-term sustainability of the services provided by CBAHWs in their communities. Details of the surveys are contained in Annex B1.

### Puntland

The community needs assessments for CBAHWs in Puntland were initiated in April 2004. The surveys were delayed due to the serious drought affecting the Zone causing losses of animals and resulting in unpredictable movements of affected communities. The PACE Zonal staff in Garowe predicted that the objectives of the surveys would not be met due to the unwillingness of the pastoralists to collaborate in participatory assessments on animal health service delivery while facing other high priority needs including water availability and de-stocking. Only a few interviews were carried out in the Bari and Nugaal Regions. This activity will be completed when the climatic conditions improve sufficiently to allow communities to resume their normal patterns of settlement and movement.

## **2.2 Strengthen the establishment and operations of Somali veterinary Professional Associations.**

### *2.2.1 Support Annual General Meetings (AGMs) and extraordinary AGMs for Zonal Professional Associations.*

Three Zonal Livestock Professionals' Associations (CERELPA, SOWELPA and PULPA) held their AGMs during this reporting period. The members revised the Associations' constitutions, elected members of the executive committees and endorsed strategy papers prepared by the Executive Committee members for future orientation of the Associations.

Each Annual general meeting was preceded by a 4 days-long training on participatory planning and project proposal writing for members of the executive committees of the respective Associations. The training served to upgrade the knowledge of the office bearers and prepare them to participate in the drafting of the strategy papers and the revision of the constitutions. The Mogadishu-based Centre for Training and Communication implemented the training through a Somali consultant specialized in participatory methods and capacity building. The Objective of the training was "Strengthening the capacity of the Executive Committees of the Associations with the aim of empowering them to assume ownership of the livestock health services and development programs in their zones". The training was well received by all members of the executive committees of the three associations and positively contributed to the preparation of the strategy papers and to the final attainment of consensus on the document by the rest of the participants.

At the beginning of each AGM, participants selected a task force to work on the revision of the Constitution and on the preparation of the strategy paper. These two documents were presented for discussion and endorsement in plenary sessions at each AGM. During the AGMs, recording of the professional profiles of individual members was initiated by distributing forms for the members to provide background information and details of the types of animal health service activities carried out and their geographic areas of operation. The completed forms will be used to create Zonal and National databases of the Veterinary professional resources in Somalia. This will be finalized in collaboration with the ITP3 programme and

SLPF once completed forms are received from members of the five Zonal Livestock Professional Associations.

During the AGMs, members of the Executive committees of the three Associations collected membership fees from the participating members and opened a current account with the signature of the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Treasurer.

The activities carried out with the Zonal Professional Associations during the reporting period are summarized in Table 4.

**Table 4: Summary of activities implemented with the Livestock Professionals' Associations in Somalia during the reporting period**

ASSOCIATION (Zone)	ACTIVITIES				
	Training in project proposal writing and participatory planning for members of the executive Committees	Annual General Assembly	Constitution revision, Strategic paper preparation and endorsement	Elections for Executive Committee members	Distribution of forms for professional database***, collection of membership fees and opening of bank current accounts****
CERELPA Central regions livestock professionals Association (Central Somalia)	Date: 02-05 March 2004	Date: 06-09 March 2004	09/03/04	09/03/04	Date: 10 March 2004
	Place: Jowhar	Place: Jowhar			Place: Jowhar
	N. Participants: 8	N. Participants: 48			
SOWELPA South West livestock professionals Association (South Somalia)	Date: 12-15 March 2004	Date: 16-19 March 2004	18/03/04	19/03/04	Date: 19 March 2004
	Place: Dinsoor	Place: Dinsoor			Place: Dinsoor
	N. Participants: 7	N. Participants: 44			
PULPA Puntland livestock professionals Association (Puntland)	Date: 27-30 March 2004	Date: 31 March-05 April 2004	03/04/04	Not carried out because due in 2005**	Date: 05 April 2004
	Place: Galkaiyo	Place: Galkaiyo			Place: Bosasso
	N. Participants: 13	N. Participants: 44			
ULPA United livestock professional Association (Somaliland)	Not done*	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done

#### Key

\* Activity not carried out due to security incident in Somaliland during the quarter.

\*\* Elections not held as the next elections are scheduled for March 2005.

\*\*\* Forms for professional databases distributed for completion by participants at the AGMs.

\*\*\*\* Money sourced from the membership fees collections was used to open current accounts in Dinsoor, Jowhar and Bosasso for the respective Zonal Associations.

#### Central Somalia

In Central Somalia, the training for eight members of the executive committee of CERELPA was held in Jowhar from 2<sup>nd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> March 2004. The Annual general meeting was held from 6<sup>th</sup> –

10<sup>th</sup> March and was attended by a total of 48 members including members of the Executive Committee. The members travelled from the Middle Shabelle, Hiraan, Galgaduud and South Mudug Regions of Central Somalia to attend the AGM. During the meeting the participants identified the constraints faced by CERELPA in the delivery of animal health services. These included lack of funding, absence of a veterinary law code, poor communication among members from the 4 regions, lack of incentives for the executive committee members, lack of office equipment, absence of a central government, deficiency of managerial skills, poor networking with other organizations, lack of capacity building for training of CBAHWs in Central Somalia, poor advocacy in the livestock sector and lack of linkage between veterinary professionals and pharmaceutical companies.

The CERELPA members identified actions that they need to undertake in order to address these constraints. A detailed report on the activities and outputs of the CERELPA AGM is contained in Annex B2. The report on the training of the Executive Committee members of CERELPA and the strategy paper are presented in Annex B3.

### Southern Somalia

In Southern Somalia, the training of seven members of the executive committee of SOWELPA was carried out in Dinsoor from 12<sup>th</sup> –15<sup>th</sup> March 2004 while the AGM held from 13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> March was attended by a total of 44 members of the Association. Members of SOWELPA from the Lower Shabelle, Lower and Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool and Gedo Regions assembled at the AGM to discuss the achievements and future of their Zonal Association. Following comprehensive discussions, the members identified the main constraints affecting SOWELPA's ability to efficiently serve the livestock sector in Southern Somalia as follows:

The lack of funding, lack of confidence among the association's members, lack of opportunities for upgrading individual professional skills, irregular staff meetings, lack of commitment of registered members and inactive executive committee members.

The SOWELPA members also agreed on short-term measures to address the constraints facing the Association. Annex B4 contains the revised constitution of SOWELPA endorsed by the members at the AGM. Detailed reports of the SOWELPA Executive Committee training, the AGM and the strategy paper are contained in Annex B5.

### Puntland

A group of 13 members of the PULPA Executive Committee attended the training that preceded the AGM in Galkaiyo from the 27<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> March 2004. The AGM was held for a total of 44 members of the Association.

The PULPA AGM generated controversy when a few members of the executive committee supported by a section of the Association's membership decided to call a parallel meeting of PULPA in Bosasso while claiming that the AGM in Galkaiyo would be illegal because the requisite quorum of the members could not be attained in Galkaiyo due to distance. The disagreement was precipitated by a decision by the Chairman of PULPA to hold the AGM in Galkaiyo and not in Bosasso as suggested by a section of the members. There was also a continuing dispute between Public sector Veterinarians and the private SVPs due to a misunderstanding over their respective roles in public/private sector partnerships under the sanitary mandate. This issue had been exhaustively discussed and agreed by public and private sector Veterinarians during previous workshops on development of the Veterinary Code in Puntland. However, the dispute was fuelled by perceptions on the part of SVPs employed at the Port Veterinary Office (PVO) that official endorsement by the Puntland administration for contracting of some roles to private SVPs would result in loss of income to the public sector SVPs who are currently implementing Brucella tests for a fee from the livestock traders.

Following attainment of a quorum in Galkaiyo, the PULA AGM was held from 31<sup>st</sup> March to 5<sup>th</sup> April 2004 with a total of 44 members in attendance. The constraints affecting PULPA were identified as follows:

The conflict between members, the lack of funds, the poor linkages of the Association with other institutions in the livestock sector, a poorly drafted constitution in need of amendment, lack of opportunities for upgrading the professional skills of the individual members and lack of adequate liaison with the SLPF.

The PULPA members expressed concern that although their Association was the oldest Livestock Professionals' Association in Somalia, its functions were hindered by the lack of internal funds and the inability to ensure prompt payment of membership subscriptions. The participants requested that these problems be addressed as a matter of priority. In addition, the majority of the members did not agree on the contents of the PULPA Constitution and it was agreed that the AGM was the most appropriate forum for determining the course of action on the identified constraints.

The last elections for the PULPA Executive Committee were held in March 2003 and in accordance with the PULPA Constitution, the next elections are scheduled for March 2005 and were not carried out during the AGM. Membership fees were collected from the 44 members and a current account was opened at a bank in Bosasso.

The amended constitution endorsed by the PULPA AGM is contained in Annex B6.

Detailed proceedings of the training, the Annual general meeting and the strategy paper for PULPA are reported in Annex B7.

#### *2.2.1b Compile and distribute Professional Veterinary Associations' Training Manual.*

Revisions on a handout on the basic management of the Zonal Livestock Professionals' Associations were completed following inclusion of suggestions from participants at previous training workshops. The handout will be printed and distributed in May 2004. See Annex B8 for details.

#### *2.2.2 Assistance to Professional Associations to develop formats for Veterinary human resources databases.*

The Somali version of a questionnaire previously prepared by the Terra Nuova ITP 3 project for the collection of data on individual SVPs was distributed by the Zonal Associations' Chairmen and the PACE Coordinators to the SVPs during the AGMs for CERELPA, SOWELPA and PULPA. A total of 145 questionnaires were collected from participants at the three AGMs. Additional questionnaires provided for members who were not present at the time of the AGMs will be collected during the next quarter. The data from the questionnaires will be entered into a Microsoft Access database already prepared for each Zonal Association. Members of the Zonal Associations Executive Committees will be trained on operation and maintenance of the databases at a later date. The activity envisages the establishment of an SLPF national database that can be continuously updated at the Zonal and National levels.

### **2.3 Train selected private sector AHWs to effectively play agreed roles**

#### *2.3.1 Train 40 CBAHWS in Badhadhe, Gedo, Bay and Bakool Regions of Southern Somalia*

Training of CBAHWS in Badhadhe was planned to be carried out during the reporting period. Prior to the training, baseline surveys, community dialogue and selection of the trainees were carried out. The baseline surveys were done to get acquainted with the new working area, identify existing animal health service providers, and to collect information concerning existing conventional and indigenous veterinary knowledge and the nature and extent of animal health problems in the area.

The surveys showed that cattle are the predominant livestock species in Badhadhe district, both in number and total livestock biomass. Sheep and goats are more numerous than camels and camels are found only along the coastal areas. Pastoral communities in the district view animal health as a vital input. However, livestock owners don't have access to basic animal health services and the district is chronically under served and is one of the most marginalized areas in Southern Somalia.

The common diseases of livestock were identified and ranked by the community members. The information sought included: the most common diseases and the species affected; a disease calendar for the area; livestock numbers and the mortality rates; the current methods of treatment, their successes and failures; the types of medicines kept and used by the livestock owners; and the grazing calendar for the area. This information provided an insight into the perceived state of animal health problems and assisted the trainers in determining areas of emphasis during the training.

During the community dialogue sessions, the need for financial incentives for CBAHWs was clearly defined and the community expectations of free or cheap veterinary drugs were dispelled. In addition, the communities agreed to share the cost of the initial start up drug-kits. Prior to the selection of the trainees the communities discussed how the selection should take place and the criteria for selection. Based on these criteria 20 trainees were selected including three women. The 20 CBAHWs were spread throughout the settlements in Badhadhe District.

Somali Veterinary Professionals conducted training over a period of 14 days including 7 days hands-on field practice. After the training each CBAHW was provided with some drugs and basic equipment worth 123 US dollars. The communities or the CAHWS contributed 25% of these costs. The trainees were linked with private drug stores in Kulbio and Kisimayo to ensure consistent and regular veterinary drug supplies. The animal health assistant operating the drug shops was directly involved in the training to establish effective linkages from the outset. In addition to the regular supply of drugs, the animal health assistant will also be responsible for supervision of the activities of the newly trained CBAHWs.

## **2.4 Promote working relations between professionals and paraprofessionals**

Although CBAHWs are primarily trained to deliver curative services and are expected to operate in privatised systems based on real market costs and commercial rates to sustain their business, their constant close contact with livestock keepers offers an opportunity for them to play a key role as key informants in disease surveillance. They can also be engaged in disease control activities such as vaccination and community mobilisation. There is a need for various livestock sector stakeholders to recognise these opportunities and to develop a framework and modalities to facilitate reporting of disease surveillance activities by CBAHWs through SVPs to the local veterinary administrations, Zonal Professional Associations and AU/IBAR/PACE.

Concepts for disease reporting by CBAHWs to SVPs and the Zonal Associations were developed and discussed with the SLPF personnel. There is a need to expand these consultations to other partners engaged in animal health service delivery in Somalia.

## **2.5 Promote linkages of private sector AHWs to appropriate sources of financing**

### *2.5.1 Assist Zonal Associations to develop Associations' profiles and links with sources of funding.*

The strategy papers developed during the AGMs of the Zonal Associations and the results of the questionnaires for the database on human resources will be used to develop the Professional Associations' profiles during the next quarter.

## Result 3: Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning

During this reporting period, activities under this result focused on training for the future establishment of the EDMU in Puntland and the dissemination of the results of Rinderpest surveys during the AGMs of the Zonal professional Associations.

Field disease surveillance activities involved training of SVPs and subsequent participatory disease searches (PDS) for mild Rinderpest in Central and Southern Somalia.

### 3.1 Create widespread awareness about current status of livestock diseases and their impact in Somalia

#### 3.1.1 Include disease awareness creation as a component of any stakeholder meetings.

The Somali PACE expatriate networking consultant in collaboration with the Somali networking consultant for Central and Southern Somalia and the Zonal Advisors and zonal Coordinators for Puntland, Central and Southern Somalia zones conducted one-day sessions on disease awareness after each AGM of the respective Zonal Associations.

During these meetings, Somali stakeholders were appraised on the latest developments regarding the Rinderpest sero-surveillance results in Central and Southern Somalia. Similar sessions will be held during the AGMs for BENALPA and ULPA planned for the next quarter.

Table 5: Result 3 Summary of Achievements against Planned Activities During the Period

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
<b>RESULT 3</b> <i>A disease surveillance system is functioning</i>	3.1	<b>Create widespread awareness about current status of livestock diseases and their impact in Somalia.</b>	Activity implemented in Puntland during the quarter.
	3.1.1	Include disease awareness creation as a component of any stakeholder meetings in Somalia	Disease awareness sessions held after AGMs for 3 Zonal Associations in Puntland, Central and Southern Somalia
	3.2	<b>Strengthen SVPs participation in surveillance systems</b>	
	3.2.2	Installation of PACE Integrated database (PID) and training for Zonal office staff.	Introductory course in data management held for 10 SVPs in Puntland.
	3.2.3	Identify 8 SVPs to undertake planning and implementation of training for other SVPs for engagement in contracted surveillance for RP and RVF.	Not done, as planned surveys could not be implemented in Somaliland and Puntland due to severe drought conditions.
	3.3	<b>Train selected public and private sector personnel in relevant aspects of the system.</b>	
	3.3.1	Train selected SVPs in longitudinal studies in Central & Southern Somalia.	Not done, as the AU/IBAR/PACE regional strategy workshop for the eradication of mild Rinderpest did not include this approach.
	3.3.2	Train contract-holder SVPs in cross-sectional survey and ADS for Rinderpest in Somaliland and Puntland.	Not done due to continued severe drought conditions in Northern Somalia.

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
	3.4	<b>Support establishment of a provisional disease reporting system.</b>	
	3.4.1	Provide support for SLPF to design a provisional disease reporting system.	Concepts on disease reporting and feedback from the communities were explored and discussed with SLPF.
	3.5	<b>Conduct surveys for Rinderpest and other major diseases and specific studies according to needs.</b>	
	3.5.1	Joint RP and RVF surveys in Puntland and Somaliland	Not done due to prevailing severe drought conditions
	3.5.2	Active disease searches for Rinderpest in Central Somalia	PDS conducted in Hiraan region. 51 questionnaires filled and 50 suspect samples tested.
	3.5.2	ADS & longitudinal studies to maximise detection of mild RP in Southern Somalia	PDS conducted in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba regions. 82 questionnaires filled and 100 samples tested.
	3.5.3	Initiate analysis of risk factors for maintenance and spread of Rinderpest in Central and Southern Somalia.	Analysis of risk factors in relation to serological results currently underway.
	3.5.4	Purposive serological sampling for RVF in Somaliland and Puntland	Field activities suspended in Somaliland. Awaiting lab. Results for Puntland.
	3.5.5	Initiate baseline surveys for other major diseases using available sera	Discussions held with KARI staff and test kits for CBPP and PPR ordered.
	3.5.6	Laboratory testing for RVF on 4057 sera already collected from Puntland	Results obtained for 1361 sera. The last batch of 1325 sera under test.
	3.5.7	Ensure timely testing of samples and reporting of results by KARI.	Follow-up visits and communications made to obtain results of completed tests.
	3.6	<b>Consolidate all survey data collected and propose disease control strategies and action plans.</b>	
	3.6.1	Analyse and consolidate data from all Rinderpest surveys to formulate comprehensive strategy and action plan for Rinderpest eradication.	Data used in preparation of a draft strategy for Rinderpest eradication from Somalia to contribute to the regional Somali ecosystem strategy.
	3.6.2	Analyse RVF survey data from Puntland and design follow-up surveys.	Samples still undergoing tests during the reporting period.
	3.7	<b>Motivate local stakeholders to disseminate results locally and to neighbouring countries.</b>	
	3.7.1	Support SLPF to disseminate results of surveys to Somali stakeholders and to regional organizations.	SLPF personnel were assisted to disseminate survey results during the CERELPA, SOWELPA and PULPA AGMs.

## **3.2 Strengthen SVPs participation in surveillance systems**

### *3.2.1 Support MoL and MoLAE to develop criteria for recruitment and training of public sector personnel for EDMU*

The establishment of a livestock disease surveillance system (DSS) in Somalia was initiated through the implementation of an Epidemiology and livestock data management unit (EDMU). In Somaliland and Puntland this unit will be a key component of the Ministry of Livestock whereas in the Central and Southern Somalia regions, it will enable the Livestock Professionals' Associations to manage information for improved surveillance and control of major livestock diseases in their respective areas. The process of establishment of EDMUs started with the allocation of office accommodation within MoL and MoLAE for the units in Somaliland and Puntland respectively. During the previous quarter, the Somali PACE Project initiated the training of Somali personnel for the EDMUs in Central and Southern Somalia. Training in Somaliland had been carried out in 2003. In the current reporting period, training was provided for SVPs in Puntland.

The training was provided for 10 public sector and private SVPs on an introductory module on data management. This was carried out in Garowe, Puntland from 24th to 30th April 2004. The aims of the module were to:

- Emphasise the importance of data management and its relevance to the functioning of Animal Health institutions for disease surveillance and to private business
- Explain the process of data management with emphasis on quality control requirements to ensure good quality information
- Provide basic training on database design using MS Access and on data summary using the Pivot Table and Chart of MS Excel.

The detailed report on the introductory data management training is contained in Annex C1.

Concurrent with the training, advice and technical guidance were provided to the Puntland livestock authorities on development of objectives and skills-evaluation based criteria for selection of five SVPs for deployment to the EDMU. The report on the selection process is detailed in Annex C2.

## **3.3 Train selected public and private sector personnel on relevant aspects of the system**

### *3.3.2 Train contract-holder SVPs in cross-sectional survey and ADS for Rinderpest*

One training session was carried out from 21<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> March 2004 in Dinsoor, Southern Somalia for a total of 11 participants drawn from Central Somalia (Hiraan and Middle Shabelle Regions) and Southern Somalia (Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba Regions). Dr. Felix Njeumi and Dr Hamed Abdi Gedi (CAPE) conducted the training including 3 days of lecture sessions and two days of practical field activities.

The objectives of the training were to enable the SVPs to undertake the following:

- Understand the differences between the classical and mild forms of Rinderpest
- Understand the methodology of participatory disease search (PDS)
- Make better use of the visual appraisal technique
- Recognize the clinical signs of mild Rinderpest
- Accurately use and interpret the penside test for Rinderpest and geographic positioning system (GPS)



- Carry out the PDS technique following rumours of a specific disease under investigation

After the training, the SVP participants evaluated the training provided. The majority considered the training relevant and satisfactory for enabling them to undertake PDS activities for Rinderpest. Detailed reports of the training and the list of participants are contained in annexes C3, C4 and C5.

### 3.5 Conduct surveys for Rinderpest and other major diseases and specific studies according to needs

#### 3.5.2 Active disease searches in Central and Southern Somalia

During the reporting period, participatory disease searches (PDS) were carried out in Central and Southern Somalia from 28<sup>th</sup> March to 16<sup>th</sup> April 2004 by 18 contracted SVPs. The PDS activities were continued in Central and Southern Somalia as a follow-up to active disease searches (ADS) conducted in these areas during 2002 and 2003. The PDS focused on the search for clinically active foci of infection in areas suspected to maintain mild Rinderpest as identified through serological surveillance activities. In Central Somalia, the PDS activities were carried out in Jalalaqsi and Beled-Weyne in the Hiraan Region while in Southern Somalia the activities were carried out in the Gedo Middle and Lower Juba Regions. The Somali PACE Project provided materials and sufficient sampling materials to contracted SVPs to carry out the PDS activities. Agreement was also reached on the involvement of the CAPE staff in the PDS activities.

In Central Somalia, a total of six SVPs in three teams were contracted for the PDS. One team of two SVPs was deployed to West Jalalaqsi while another team covered East Jalalaqsi. The third team conducted activities in the Beled-Weyne and Guriel areas. In Southern Somalia, 12 SVPs were contracted to carry out field activities in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba Regions. Each team carried out field activities over a period of 20 days.

During the PDS activities, SVPs applied different participatory techniques and completed a total of 176 questionnaires during dialogue with the livestock keepers (51 questionnaires were administered in Central Somalia and 125 in Southern Somalia). They also conducted investigations to follow-up on rumours of suspected mild Rinderpest by describing the clinical syndromes in detail. Pen-side tests for Rinderpest diagnosis were carried out on a total of 200 samples collected from cattle with clinical signs of lachrymation in the two Zones. All the penside tests were negative for Rinderpest virus antigens and no additional samples were collected for further laboratory testing. Table 6 provides details of the zones and locations where PDS activities were conducted.

**Table 6: Completion of questionnaires and penside tests conducted during PDS in Central and Southern Somalia**

Zone	Regions	Teams	Number of questionnaires completed	Number of Pen-side-tests conducted
Central Somalia	Hiraan	Jalalaqsi W	16	17
	Hiraan	Jalalaqsi E	16	17
	Hiraan	B/Weyne	19	16
Southern Somalia	Gedo	Gedo N	21	25
	Gedo	Gedo S	20	25
	M/Juba	M/Juba N	20	25
	M/Juba	M/Juba S	21	25
	L/Juba	L/Juba N	22	25
	L/Juba	L/Juba S	21	25
			176	200

In addition to the PDS activities, the teams also collected blood samples from camels in the targeted areas. This followed suggestions at the AU/IBAR/PACE mild Rinderpest eradication workshop in February for the testing of a limited number of camel sera to assess their potential role as unvaccinated sentinels for Rinderpest. A total of 168 camels were sampled (see Table 7) and laboratory tests completed on 118 sera collected in Southern Somalia showed that all the camels tested were negative for Rinderpest virus antibodies using the cELISA test. These preliminary results suggested that camels in Southern Somalia might not play a significant role as sentinels for mild Rinderpest infections. Fifty camel sera collected in Central Somalia were not submitted for testing due to delays in obtaining the data related to their collection from the Central Somalia PACE Zonal Office in Jowhar.

**Table: 7 Collection of camel serum samples in Central and Southern Somalia for Rinderpest antibody testing**

Region	Rinderpest sero-prevalence in Cattle	Sampling Location	No. of camels sampled
Gedo	17.4	Gedo	34
Middle Juba	16.	Saakow	34
Lower Juba	17.2	Afmadow	50
Hiraan	4.9	Jalalaqsi East	25
Middle Shabelle	3.4	Jalalaqsi West	25
<b>Total</b>			<b>168</b>

#### *PDS data analysis*

Analysis of the results of laboratory tests on samples collected from suspected clinical cases of mild Rinderpest in Afmadow District in November 2003 were completed. Clinical samples obtained from two animals that were sero-positive for Rinderpest using the cELISA test were recommended for retesting at the World reference laboratories for Rinderpest and PPR in Pirbright and CIRAD-IEMVT respectively. However, there were no duplicates of these samples for submission to the World reference laboratories.

#### *3.5.5 Initiate baseline surveys for other major diseases using available sera*

Discussions were held with KARI NVRC Muguga staff on the selection and testing of stored sera to obtain baseline data on the prevalence of CBPP and PPR in different zones of Somalia. The procurement of diagnostic test kits to conduct these tests was initiated during this period.

#### *3.5.6 Laboratory testing for RVF on 4,057 Sera from Puntland*

Results of tests for antibodies to Rift Valley fever on 1,361 sera collected from the Nugaal Region in Puntland were received from the KARI Biotechnology Centre. There was an overall sero-prevalence of 5.8% in the Region. All the samples were tested at a dilution of 1/400 using an indirect ELISA assay for the detection of antibodies to Rift Valley fever virus. The positive sera were selected for further testing by the virus neutralization test to determine the virus neutralizing antibody titres. The last batch of 1,325 samples collected in the Mudug Region was submitted to the KARI Biotechnology laboratory for testing. A detailed analysis and reporting of the Puntland Rift Valley fever surveys will be completed in the next quarter once all the laboratory results are available.

### 3.5.7 Ensure timely testing of samples and reporting of results by KARI

Frequent follow-up communications on the testing of samples for Rinderpest and RVF were made by the Project Advisor with the KARI NVRC Muguga and KARI Biotechnology laboratories respectively.

## 3.6 Consolidate all survey data collected and propose disease control strategies and action plans

### 3.6.1 Analyse and consolidate data from all Rinderpest surveys to formulate comprehensive strategy and action plan for Rinderpest eradication

Data from the Rinderpest surveys carried out in Central and Southern Somalia was consolidated and used in the preparation of a proposal for the eradication of mild Rinderpest from Somalia. This proposal was circulated to AU/IBAR and to the implementing partners. It will contribute towards the consolidated proposal on the eradication of Rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem to be finalized by AU/IBAR. The consolidated data was also presented at the 9<sup>th</sup> PACE Advisory Committee meeting in Nairobi in April 2004.

## 3.7 Motivate local stakeholders to disseminate results locally and to neighbouring countries

### 3.7.1 Support SLPF to disseminate results of surveys to Somali stakeholders and to regional organizations

The project supported the dissemination of the results of Rinderpest surveys to a total of 158 SVPs during the AGMs for CERELPA, SOWELPA and PULPA. Results were also disseminated to another 17 representatives of different Somali stakeholders from four districts at a regional workshop in Southern Somalia. Project personnel provided support to SLPF and personnel of the Zonal Associations to conduct the dissemination sessions.

## Result 4: Emergency Preparedness and response system in place, initially to Rinderpest

The main activity during the reporting period was the preparation of a proposal for the eradication of mild Rinderpest from Somalia for submission to AU/IBAR.

**Table 8: Result 3 Summary of Achievements against Planned Activities During the Period**

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
<b>RESULT 4</b> <i>Emergency preparedness and response system in place, initially to Rinderpest</i>	4.1	<b>Advise on establishment of EP&amp;R structures involving multidisciplinary private and public sector personnel</b>	
	4.1.1	Introduce concept, components and objectives of emergency preparedness at stakeholder workshops	No activities were planned during the reporting period.

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
	4.3	<b>Coordinate emergency actions for the control/eradication of confirmed outbreaks of Rinderpest or other epidemics.</b>	
	4.3.1	Follow up with AU/IBAR for approval of already submitted action plan for eradication of mild Rinderpest.	No activities planned but new proposal submitted following agreement at the AU/IBAR/PACE mild Rinderpest workshop.
	4.3.2	Hold dialogue to harmonize interventions for eradication of mild Rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem with AU/IBAR, Kenya & Ethiopia.	Somali PACE Project and Kenya PACE staff attended PACE Advisory committee meeting and presented Rinderpest survey results.
	4.3.3	Vaccination of cattle in southern Somalia on a need basis determined by detection of virus in cattle populations.	No vaccinations were carried out during the report period.

#### **4.3 Coordinate emergency actions for the control/eradication of confirmed Rinderpest or other epidemics**

##### *4.3.2 Hold dialogue to harmonize interventions for eradication of mild Rinderpest from Somalia*

A proposal for the eradication of mild Rinderpest from Somalia was prepared and discussed by SCIU and Zonal Somali PACE Project staff prior to circulation to the Implementing Partners and AU/IBAR/PACE (see Annex D1 for the detailed proposal). A concept note on a regional eradication of mild Rinderpest from the Somali Ecosystem was received from AU/IBAR/PACE for comments by the Somali PACE Project.

## **Result 5: Local Networks for promoting livestock health are functioning**

**Table 8: Result 5 Summary of Achievements against Planned Activities During the Period**

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
<b>RESULT 5</b> <i>Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning</i>	5.1	<b>Publicise objectives, activities, results, mode of operation etc of PACE initiative.</b>	Activity planned for all Zones
	5.1.1	Raise awareness of PACE activities during stakeholders' workshops in all zones.	PACE awareness sessions held following AGMs of Zonal Associations in Puntland, Central and Southern Somalia.

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
	5.1.2	Develop modalities for dissemination of disease survey results in collaboration with SLPF.	Regional stakeholder workshops conducted in 6 regions in Southern Somalia.
	<b>5.2</b>	<b>Advise relevant stakeholders to form effective networks</b>	
	5.2.1	Encourage establishment of a provisional DISS at stakeholder workshops in all zones.	A proposal on development of DISS was prepared & discussed with SLPF.
	5.2.2	Support the development of broad animal health and livestock fora in Central and Southern Somalia.	Not done due to concerns on sustainability of fora and potential duplication of roles with SLPF.
	<b>5.3</b>	<b>Publicise activities, outputs and impacts of networks.</b>	
	5.3.1	Support development of a format for sharing information on Rinderpest including newsletters, pamphlets and radio broadcasts.	Proposal on sharing information on Rinderpest developed and discussed within SCIU and SLPF.
	5.3.1a	Disseminate information bulletins	One bulletin disseminated to stakeholders within Somalia & the East African region.

## **5.1 Publicise objectives, activities, results, mode of operation etc. of the PACE initiative**

### **5.1.2 Develop modalities for dissemination of disease survey results in collaboration with SLPF.**

Somali PACE staff provided support for SLPF to disseminate the results of the Rinderpest surveillance activities carried out in Central and Southern Somalia since 2002. The dissemination of results was achieved through one-day awareness meetings with SVPs attending the Annual General meetings of the Zonal Livestock Professional Associations. In Central Somalia, 48 SVPs from CERELPA attended the session while in Southern Somalia and in Puntland, the sessions were attended by 70 members of SOWELPA and 70 members of PULPA respectively. The meetings reviewed the history of Rinderpest eradication up to the inception of the PACE programme.

Participants were also briefed on the current status of Rinderpest in Somalia and provided with the comprehensive results of the Rinderpest serological surveys and participatory disease searches in Central and Southern Somalia. The participants were sensitised to the need for harmonized and regionally coordinated interventions to ensure the simultaneous eradication of Rinderpest from all parts of the Somali ecosystem in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. The SVPs agreed that they would in turn disseminate the information provided at the meetings to their respective communities in order to raise community awareness and build confidence in the proposed regional strategy for Rinderpest eradication.

In Southern Somalia, wider dissemination of the information was initiated by holding a three-day meeting for 17 stakeholders from the Afmadow, Badhadhe, Jamama and Kisimayo districts in Southern Somalia. Participants at the meeting included representatives of livestock producers, community elders, livestock traders, community animal health workers and local authorities. The participants pledged to convey the information to their respective communities

and to cooperate with the PACE Project to ensure the final eradication of Rinderpest. A detailed report of the Regional dissemination meeting is contained in Annex E1.

### **5.3 Publicise activities, outputs and impacts of networks with emphasis on the regional status of Rinderpest.**

#### *5.3.1 Prepare and disseminate information bulletins*

Copies of the 4<sup>th</sup> Somali PACE Bulletin (Volume 1 Issue 4) were distributed to all participants at the AGMs of the Zonal Livestock Professional Associations. The Bulletin was also widely distributed to other interested stakeholders in the East African region and to several international organizations including FAO and ILRI. A total of 620 copies of the Bulletin were distributed during the reporting period.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Somali PACE Bulletin (Volume 2 Issue 1) was compiled and edited during the reporting period. The final draft (Annex E2) was submitted to the printers and copies will be available for distribution in June 2004.

The expatriate networking consultant, Dr. Nigel Dougherty compiled an end of contract report following the end of his employment contract with the Somali PACE Project in April 2004. The report summarized the achievements of the networking component of the Project to date. Recommendations were made on future modalities for the Somali PACE Project to maintain wide awareness of disease surveillance activities particularly those relating to mild Rinderpest. In addition, the need to strengthen the role of SLPF and the Zonal Livestock Professionals' Associations in information management was recognized as a means of securing greater engagement of Somali stakeholders in participatory policy development and implementation. The detailed end of contract report is contained in Annex E3.

## **Result 6: The Programme is effectively Coordinated**

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Work plan Activity number</b>	<b>Activities Planned for the Quarter</b>	<b>Achievements against Plans</b>
<b>RESULT 6</b> <i>The Programme is effectively coordinated</i>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>Support to EU External Mid-term Review of the Programme.</b>	Final draft of the mid-term review report submitted to EC Somalia Operations.
	<b>6.2</b>	<b>Review of appropriate modalities for coordinating and steering PACE in Somalia.</b>	
	<b>6.2.1</b>	Agreement to establish the Project Steering Committee.	Draft ToRs for the steering committee awaiting AU/IBAR/PACE endorsement
	<b>6.2.2</b>	Convene Steering Committee meetings.	Not done. Awaiting AU/IBAR/PACE agreement.
	<b>6.2.3</b>	Coordinate and refine action plans for the Zonal Project activities.	SCIU prepared and consolidated a harmonized work plan.
	<b>6.3</b>	<b>Internal review of the performance and roles of all Programme implementers including SLPF.</b>	The process was initiated by SCIU. Objective criteria for evaluation drafted.

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
	6.4	<b>Strengthen linkages &amp; collaboration with other PACE programmes in the Somali Ecosystem.</b>	
	6.4.1	AU/IBAR/PACE to facilitate closer linkages with PACE Kenya, Djibouti & Ethiopia.	Somali and Kenya PACE projects invited to 9 <sup>th</sup> PACE Advisory Committee meeting.
	6.4.2	Solicit AU/IBAR/PACE feedback on submitted project strategies & circulate to other PACE Programmes in the region.	No activities foreseen during the reporting period.
	6.4.3	Support Somali Project and SLFP personnel to attend regional PACE meetings.	No activities foreseen during this period
	6.5	<b>Elaborate and implement work plans and participatory M&amp;E system.</b>	
	6.5.1	Conduct Zonal and countrywide workshops to develop proposals for Somali PACE activities beyond April 2004.	Meetings held with implementing partners and Zonal Advisors to develop proposal for May – October 2004.
	6.6	<b>Convene coordination meetings and report on progress regularly.</b>	
	6.6.1	SCIU to convene project meetings to finalize project proposal beyond April 2004.	Meetings held with partners and Zonal advisors (see 6.5.1 above).
	6.6.2	Compile and submit quarterly project reports on a timely basis.	Submission of the 9 <sup>th</sup> quarterly report more timely.
	6.7	<b>Provide buildings, motor vehicles, equipment, materials and operating funds on a timely basis in all zones.</b>	
	6.7.1	Puntland authorities to Provide office accommodation. Other Zonal Offices to rent premises.	Offices provided by Puntland Authorities. Somaliland, Central and Southern Somalia offices housed in rented premises.
	6.8	<b>Ensure harmonisation of activities within the country and effective linkages within the region.</b>	
	6.8.1	SCIU to ensure standardized work plans, surveillance techniques & manpower establishments	No changes during the reporting period
	6.8.2	Review Somali PACE implementation procedures to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.	No changes during the reporting period
	6.9	<b>Advise on sustainable extension of project activities beyond project implementation areas.</b>	

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
	6.9.1	AU/IBAR/PACE & EC to facilitate linkages between Somali PACE Project and the LICUS and ECELEX Projects to enhance application of PACE experiences and results.	Meetings held with FAO staff in Nairobi and agreed to convene a meeting with all Project managers in Somalia at a later date to formalise collaboration.

## 6.1 External mid-term review of the programme

The final draft report of the external mid-term review of the PACE Somalia component was submitted to the EC Somalia Operations in March 2004 (See Annex F1). Comments on the report were invited from Project staff and the implementing Partners. The final report is expected during the next quarter.

## 6.2 Review appropriate modalities for coordinating and steering PACE in Somalia

### 6.2.1 Establishment of a Somali PACE Steering Committee.

Further progress was made towards the establishment of the Somali PACE Project Steering committee following development of consensus among the Project implementing Partners on the need for the Committee. It was agreed that Dr. Fritz Mahler would liaise with AU/IBAR to convene the first meeting to discuss the draft terms of reference, the representation and composition of the committee and agree on the frequency of meetings.

### 6.2.3 Coordinate and refine action plans for Zonal Project activities

The sectoral approach to implementation of Project activities was pursued in all Zones where field activities were carried out. SCIU maintained constant contact with all the Zonal offices to review action plans based on the developing conditions in the implementation areas. Meetings were also held with the Zonal Advisors to review and harmonize modalities for field implementation of activities.

## 6.3 Internal review of the performance and roles of all programme implementers

No activities were undertaken during the reporting period mainly due to the engagement of the Somali PACE Project Advisor in the preparation of a project proposal for the period 1<sup>st</sup> May-31<sup>st</sup> October 2004.

## 6.4 Strengthen linkages and collaboration with other PACE Programmes in the Somali ecosystem

The Somali PACE Project was invited to attend the open sessions of the 9<sup>th</sup> PACE Advisory Committee meeting held in Nairobi from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> April 2004. The Project Advisor presented the consolidated results of the Rinderpest surveillance activities carried out in Central and Southern Somalia between 2002 and 2004. The Kenya PACE programme also participated in this meeting and presented the results of Rinderpest surveys carried out in northeastern Kenya during 2003 and 2004.



#### **6.4.2** *SCIU to solicit AU/IBAR/PACE feedback on submitted project strategies*

No formal response to the Somali PACE Action Plan for the Eradication of Mild Rinderpest from Somalia was obtained from AU/IBAR/PACE. However, this action plan was overtaken by events following the AU/IBAR/PACE regional workshop on the eradication of mild Rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem held in Nairobi in February 2004. AU/IBAR/PACE circulated a concept note on proposals for a regionally coordinated programme for the eradication of Rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem. The project will provide feedback to AU/IBAR/PACE on this concept note during the next quarter.

#### **6.4.3** *Support Somali Project and SLPF personnel to attend regional PACE meetings and encourage their participation in other regional meetings*

Three Project staff (Dr. Salim Alio Ibrow, Dr. Martin Nyamweya and Mr. Mohamed Haibe) attended an AU/IBAR/PACE workshop on budgeting to sustain national epidemio-surveillance systems. The workshop was held in Addis Ababa Ethiopia from 29<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> March 2004.

### **6.5 Elaborate and implement work plans and participatory M&E system**

#### **6.5.1** *Conduct Zonal and countrywide workshops to develop proposals for Somali PACE activities beyond April 2004.*

SCIU coordinated the preparation of the proposal for project activities covering the period from 1<sup>st</sup> May to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2004. This involved a series of meetings with the Zonal Advisors to finalize the proposal and with the Implementing partners for endorsement. The proposal was submitted to the EC Somalia Operations where it was approved for funding.

### **6.6 Convene coordination meetings and report on progress regularly**

Three coordination meetings were convened during this reporting period. In the first two meetings, the implementing partners and SCIU representatives discussed continued collaboration and mechanisms to improve modalities for project implementation. The third meeting focused mainly on recommendations for revising the project proposal submitted by SCIU for project activities from 1<sup>st</sup> May to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2004.

#### **6.6.2** *Compile and submit quarterly project reports on a timely basis.*

There was an improvement in the timeliness of submission of the 9<sup>th</sup> quarterly progress report to the implementing partners and the EC Somalia Operations. Greater efforts will be made to improve on this further.

### **6.7 Provide buildings, motor vehicles, equipment, materials and operating funds on a timely basis**

There were no significant changes with regards to the provision of buildings and vehicles during the quarter. SCIU coordinated the supply of equipment, materials, operating funds and consultancy services to support training and survey activities conducted in Puntland, Central and Southern Somalia during the reporting period.

### **6.8 Ensure harmonization of activities within the country and effective linkages within the region**

*Harmonization and development of best practice guidelines for establishment of community animal health delivery systems*

## *Code of Conduct for establishment of community based animal health delivery systems*

Somalia has a long history of involvement in community-based approaches to primary animal health care and numerous community-based animal health projects have been implemented by NGOs in the past years. However, many of these programmes are not quality controlled and are subjected to unfair competition, particularly in the form of emergency relief interventions, donor and aid agency subsidies. There is lack of coordination and common approaches among agencies involved in animal health service delivery. To rectify these critical problems a code of conduct was submitted to SACB-LWG in August 2003 for review and endorsement by agencies and other stakeholders involved in the livestock sector in Somalia. Following long delays the code was finally endorsed by the SACB-LWG on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2004. The code has provisions for supervision of CBAHWs, appropriate drug re-supply systems and emergency livestock interventions. All agencies involved in the establishment of CAHS in Somalia are expected to adhere to the code of conduct and new projects should be reviewed for compatibility with the code. It is hoped that the code will be regularly updated in light of new experiences and lessons from the field.

### *Training Curriculum and Guidelines*

The code of conduct focuses primarily on the economic aspects of sustainability of community animal health (CAH) systems. However this sustainability is also highly dependent on the quality of training, solid participatory and community-based approaches that include the completion of an appropriate participatory design process based on community and stakeholder dialogue. Currently, each NGO has taken a different approach in implementing community animal health programmes (CAHPs). There are currently no standards on the CAHW training course contents and duration and this suggests that the CAHWs trained by different agencies have very divergent levels of skills.

A stakeholders' workshop held in Galkaiyo in September 2002 underlined the need for uniform minimum guidelines and a training manual. As a follow-up to this workshop, CAPE in collaboration with VetAid developed guidelines and training manuals for community-based animal health care (CAH) projects in the East-Horn ecosystem. The guidelines and three volumes of training manuals are written in Somali with easy-to-understand illustrations and drawings where necessary. The first draft was distributed to a group of professionals and their comments were incorporated. A stakeholders' workshop was held in Hargeysa, Somaliland from 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> April 2004 to share experiences from a wide variety of CAH projects in the Eastern Horn of Africa region and to review the guidelines and training manuals developed by CAPE and Vet-Aid. The workshop participants included 23 veterinary professionals representing public veterinary services in the region, Somali Veterinary Professionals' Associations and NGOs. The participants from the public service were from Somaliland, Puntland, SNRS Ethiopia and the northeastern Province of Kenya. They unanimously endorsed the guidelines and training curriculum for CAHWs. It was also agreed that future amendments would be carried out in the light of field experiences. The Assistant Minister for MoL officially opened and closed the workshop.

## **6.9 Advise on sustainable extension of project activities beyond project implementation areas.**

SCIU staff held meetings with FAO staff in Nairobi to discuss modalities for establishing formal linkages with the EXCELEX and LICUS Projects. It was agreed that a formal meeting of the various project coordinators would be held in May 2004 at a mutually convenient location in Somalia.

## 5. WAY FORWARD: MAY – JULY 2004

During this period, the Somali PACE Project activities will focus towards the completion of activities initiated during the past two years of Project Implementation. The Project Implementing Partners, SCIU and Zonal staff will continue with the preparation of a proposal for Project activities to be carried out beyond October 2004. In the field, the search for mild Rinderpest in Southern and Central Somalia will be intensified and additional efforts will be made to ensure that the laboratory support - required for rapid testing of samples and reporting of results - is in place. Particular attention will be given to support towards strengthening the SLPF to function effectively as an umbrella organization for the Somali Livestock Professionals' Associations.

### **Result 1 - Public Sector Support**

This component aims to strengthen the capabilities of public sector animal health workers to regulate, monitor and evaluate the livestock sector.

The preparation of the veterinary sector master plan in Puntland has taken a considerable length of time. A series of stakeholder workshops that culminated in a final consensus-building workshop during the last quarter resulted in the production of a master plan document with wide acceptance among the various livestock sector stakeholders in Puntland. This acceptance needs to be taken a step further to ensure that there is commitment to implementation of the master plan. To achieve this, the Project will support MoLAE and the key livestock sector stakeholders to develop timetables with clear milestones towards implementation of the master plan.

In Somaliland, there is a need to revisit the status of the master plan with the Minister for Livestock following a prolonged suspension of Somali PACE field activities. A formal commitment for its implementation has already been obtained from MoL and the Project will support activities towards its implementation in Somaliland as outlined for Puntland.

Translation of the veterinary law code into Somali is already underway in Puntland. In Somaliland, the Project supported the printing of 200 copies of the veterinary code in English and Somali for distribution to members of Parliament and other stakeholders. In both Zones, the Project will assist MoL (Somaliland) and MoLAE (Puntland) to develop timetables for enactment of the veterinary codes by the respective Parliaments.

The establishment of an Epidemiology and Data Management Unit (EDMU) is underway in MoLAE. MoLAE allocated office space and equipment for the EDMU and the Project supported the preliminary training of two Puntland public sector SVPs in data management during the last quarter. The Project will also support the establishment of EDMUs in Somaliland and in Central Somalia. This will initially entail the rehabilitation of suitable premises in Hargeysa and Jowhar respectively. These activities will be initiated during this quarter. Discussions will be held to decide the best option for a long lasting and fruitful ownership of the premises in Jowhar (Central Somalia).

The following workshops are planned during this period:

Four workshops (two in Somaliland and two in Puntland) for up to 20 participants each for 5 days to develop plans, milestones and timetables for implementation and enactment of the respective master plans and veterinary codes

## **Result 2 - Private Sector support**

The objective of this component is to enhance the capabilities of private animal health workers to engage in curative and preventive services.

During this period, private sector activities are planned for the Benadir, Somaliland and Southern Zones of Somalia. Special attention will also be given to developing the capacity of SLPF as an effective umbrella organization for the Livestock Professionals' Zonal Associations in Somalia.

Support will be provided to the Somaliland Livestock Professionals' Association (ULPA) and the Benadir Livestock Professionals' Association (BENALPA) to convene annual general meetings (AGM) during which the members of each Association will hold elections for office-bearers and review and harmonize their constitutions.

In addition, the executive committee members will receive training in aspects of management and preparation of strategy papers for the Associations.

These activities will complete the support for Zonal Associations to hold AGMs and harmonize their constitutions and thus pave the way for the SLPF executive to hold their AGM. Support will be provided to SLPF to develop their charter and constitution in harmony with those developed for the five Zonal Associations. Support and encouragement will be provided for SLPF to establish a physical presence in one or more Zones of Somalia.

The Project will also support SLPF and the Zonal Associations to develop and operate databases and registers of their members. This information will assist in the preparation of the Profiles of the Zonal Associations for distribution to members and potential sources of funding.

A small business planning training workshop is planned to equip 15 SVPs from Southern Somalia with business skills.

To enhance the delivery of community animal health services, the project will engage in community dialogue and training of CBAHWs in the Bakool Region of Southern Somalia. Refresher training will also be carried out for CBAHWs in Badhadhe district and financial assistance will be provided to the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) to support refresher training and follow-up of CBAHWs by the Sool Veterinary and Pastoral Association (SVPA) in the Sool Region of northern Somalia.

The Project has not engaged in the provision of community based animal health services in Puntland and Central Somalia. However, various stakeholders have indicated a need for this approach in the two Zones. In order to identify the community needs for CBAHWs, the Project initiated surveys in selected communities in Central Somalia and in Puntland.

During this quarter, these surveys will be completed and extended to selected Regions in Somaliland where NPA and Vet Aid are not already training CBAHWs. The results of these surveys will provide a basis for planning a strategy for CBAHW engagement throughout Somalia.

The Project will assist SLPF and the Zonal Associations to develop modalities for feedback on disease information from SVPs and CBAHWs. In addition, the SLPF will be supported to develop a contractual scheme between SVPs and CBAHWs. These activities will contribute towards the promotion of working relations and supervisory linkages between professionals and para-professionals in the livestock sector in the near future.

These activities will be carried out by the Project expatriate Advisor responsible for the private sector inputs and CAPE staff with the support of PACE Zonal and SLPF personnel.

Support for meetings and annual general meetings of the Zonal Veterinary Professionals' Associations and SLPF will be provided as follows:

- 1) Annual general meetings for ULPA and BENALAPA
- 2) SLPF Executive committee meeting in Somalia

### **Result 3 - Livestock Disease Surveillance**

This aims to develop a functional livestock disease surveillance system.

In the previous quarter, sero-surveys for Rinderpest in Somaliland and Puntland were not carried out as planned due to the continued severe drought conditions that resulted in deaths and severe debilitation of livestock. During this quarter, serological surveys for Rinderpest and Rift Valley fever will be initiated in Somaliland if the drought conditions improve sufficiently to allow for the sampling of livestock to be carried out.

In Central and Southern Somalia, surveys for Rinderpest will involve participatory disease searches (PDS) and the collection of samples from susceptible wildlife species (warthogs) for serological testing. The training of SVPs in appropriate survey and sampling techniques will be carried out prior to each field activity.

During the last quarter, discussions were held with KARI, NVRC Muguga staff on the testing of stored sera for other important trade related diseases namely contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR). During this quarter, the stored samples for CBPP testing will be identified and a schedule of testing will be agreed with the KARI NVRC Muguga laboratory.

To ensure the timely testing of samples and reporting of results, consultations will be held with KARI NVRC Muguga and AU/IBAR/PACE staff to agree on mechanisms that will ensure expeditious processing and testing of samples. In particular, the need for provision of consumables and reagents for the required tests to the laboratory in advance of samples submission will be discussed.

The PACE integrated database (PID) was installed in Project computers during the previous phase of the project. This will enable reporting of disease information using a uniform format from the zones to SCIU and to AU/IBAR/PACE. During this quarter, two training sessions on data collection and recording using PID will be held in Puntland and Southern Somalia for a total of 20 SVPs over a period of 8 days in each zone.

To enhance the ability to collect data on disease syndromes resembling mild Rinderpest, CBAHWs in Central and Southern Somalia will need to be integrated into disease reporting systems. The Project will support a workshop for SLPF and the Zonal Associations to discuss modalities for involvement of CBAHWs in surveillance and disease reporting activities. A total of 25 SVPs will attend for 4 days.

The following training sessions and workshops are planned:

1. One training session on participatory disease searches in Central Somalia for 30 SVPs
2. One training session on sampling of wildlife in Central Somalia for a total of 30 SVPs
3. Two workshops for a total of 20 SVPs in Puntland and Southern Somalia on data collection and processing (one for 10 SVPs in each zone).
4. One workshop for Central and Southern Somalia to be conducted by SLPF on modalities for the integration of CBAHWs in surveillance and disease reporting.

## **Result 4 - Emergency preparedness and response**

This component aims to ensure that emergency preparedness and response systems are functional, particularly for Rinderpest.

During this quarter, the main activity under this component will be the completion of the draft proposal for the eradication of mild Rinderpest from Somalia. The first draft of this proposal has been circulated to several partners for comment. It has also been submitted to AU/IBAR/PACE to contribute towards the compilation of a proposal for a regionally coordinated programme for the eradication of mild Rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem.

Provisions have been made for intervention through targeted emergency vaccination of up to 200,000 cattle in foci of confirmed Rinderpest if this arises from the PDS activities planned under result 3.

## **Result 5 - Networking**

Networking is a crosscutting activity that should contribute to all the Project outputs. This aspect aims to ensure that local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning.

An expatriate networking consultant assisted by two Somali counterpart consultants managed the networking component during the last phase of the Project. The contract for the expatriate networking consultant was terminated at the end of April 2004. During this quarter, the Somali National Coordinator will manage the networking component with assistance from other SCIU staff and the Project staff in the different zones.

The two Somali networking consultants will be retained to enhance the understanding and dissemination of information on PACE activities among Somali stakeholders. In particular, there will be a need to ensure understanding and acceptance of the results of surveys for Rinderpest and Rift Valley fever from different zones of Somalia. The subsequent actions including the need to disseminate the results and strategies for intervention will also need to be understood and accepted by Somali stakeholders including the authorities in different Zones.

During this quarter, networking workshops will be held in the four regions of Central Somalia to raise awareness on PACE approaches and results.

The Project will compile and publish a quarterly Bulletin highlighting the activities of the Somali PACE Project.

The capacity of Somali stakeholders to link and communicate will be supported through a gender awareness training workshop and a study tour for selected Somali SVPs from Southern Somalia to successful CBAHWs programmes in northern Kenya. CAPE staff will coordinate these two activities.

## **Result 6. Coordination and Administrative issues**

This component aims to ensure that the programme is effectively coordinated in view of the socio-political difficulties in Somalia that do not allow an implementation approach similar to that of other national PACE projects.

Among the main co-ordination activities planned are:

- Review of appropriate programme co-ordination and steering modalities,
- Review of the performance and roles of programme implementers,
- Strengthening of linkages and collaboration with other PACE Programmes in the Somali ecosystem.

- Preparation of a project proposal for extension of PACE activities beyond October 2004.

There will also be facilitation and timely backstopping of field operations by SCIU.

The draft terms of reference for the Project steering committee were submitted to AU/IBAR/PACE for endorsement. The first meeting of the Project Steering Committee will be convened during this quarter to agree on the ToRs and modalities for conducting Steering Committee meetings. The EC Somalia Operations, AU/IBAR/PACE and the Project Implementing Partners will coordinate this activity.

The four PACE Zonal offices will continue to plan, co-ordinate and monitor field activities and provide technical support and advice to local administrations. The expatriate Zonal Advisors will be responsible for planning, implementation and reporting progress on project activities using a sectoral approach. It is expected that 70% of their time will be devoted to this. The remaining 30% will be dedicated to advisory and supervisory inputs to strengthen the day-to-day management of the Zonal bases by the Zonal Coordinators and Zonal Administrators.

During the last quarter, SCIU initiated a critical internal review of the performance and roles of both the expatriate and national Project staff. This will be completed in the current reporting period.

The Project will strengthen working relations with AU/IBAR/PACE through frequent consultations and meetings. Closer linkages will be sought between the Somali PACE programme, PACE Ethiopia and PACE Kenya to ensure harmony and coordination of interventions towards the eradication of mild Rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem. These activities will be coordinated by SCIU with support from the Zonal staff.

The Project will also support Somali PACE and SLPF personnel to attend any regional PACE meetings that will be convened during the quarter. It is envisaged that at least one regional meeting will be held during the quarter.

SCIU will compile and submit a quarterly technical report to implementing partners and EC Somalia operations on a timely basis. To facilitate this, Zonal Advisors and Zonal Coordinators will provide quarterly technical reports to SCIU. The Somali PACE internal operational procedures will be maintained and continuously reviewed to enhance the implementation of field activities.

SCIU personnel have held informal discussions with FAO and UNDP staff in Nairobi on modalities for strengthening collaboration in the implementation of field activities under the EXCELEX and LICUS Projects. Additional efforts will be made to establish formal linkages between the Somali PACE Component and these two Projects during this quarter.

## 6. WORKPLAN FOR THE 11TH QUARTER



**Quarterly Work Plan (1st May - 31st July 2004):**

Activity number		Main Activity / sub activities	S'Land	Puntland	Central	South	Benadir	SCIU	Budget in Euro	Resource Persc
ov. table	Project Prop.									
	3.5.1.3.1	<b>Advise on the role of public servants and other actors in the livestock</b>								
1.1.1		Support MoL, MoLAE & key stakeholders to develop timetables for endorsement and implementation of the master plans in Somaliland and Puntland. Follow-up meetings with MoL & MoLAE	15-22 May							MN and ZC
		Workshops to develop timetables for implementation of the Master plans	12-19 June					8,000		MN and ZC
	3.5.1.3.2	<b>Assist public sector AHWs to enact and enforce appropriate laws, regulations and guidelines</b>								
1.2.1		Support MoL, MoLAE & key stakeholders to develop timetables for endorsement and implementation of the master plans in Somaliland and Puntland	01-08 July							ZC and MN
		Workshops to develop timetables for implementation of the Vet codes	01-08 July					8,000		MN and ZC
	3.5.1.3.3	<b>Contribute to re-establishment of public infrastructures, vehicles, equipment etc.</b>								
1.3.2		Assist MoL to establish Epidemiology and Data management units including rehabilitation of buildings	01 May-31 Jul							BS, MN, DZ, MH,
		Discussion on rehabilitation options. Invite tenders for rehabilitation of MoL and Jowhar EDMU buildings	01-10 June		20-31 July					DZ, MH, MN, MC,
	3.5.2.3.2	<b>Strengthen the establishment and operations of Somali Veterinary Professionals' Associations.</b>								
1.2.1		Support SLPF to develop charter and constitution			20-30 June					MC, SLPF
1.2.3		SLPF to establish a physical presence in Somalia	01-30 June							MC,ZCs, SLPF, I
1.2.4		Assist SLPF and Zonal Associations to develop and operate databases/registers of members								MC, RC, ITP3
1.2.5		Support AGM and managerial training of Executive Committee members of Zonal Associations	20-30 May, ULPA				05-15 Jun, BENALPA	11,000		MC, ZC, SLPF
	3.5.2.3.3	<b>Train selected private sector AHWs to effectively play agreed roles</b>								
1.3.1		Establishment of CAH delivery in Bakool (\$4,400)				15 May-15 Jun		3,960		HH, Gedi & SVF
1.3.2		Refresher training for CBAHWs in Badhade (\$300)				15 May-15 Jun		270		HH, Gedi & SVF
1.3.3		Support NPA to conduct CBAHW refresher training and follow-up (\$21,000)	May & June					18,900		NPA/SVPA
1.3.4		Business Planning workshop for SVPs (\$7,900)						7,110		CAPE
1.3.5		Complete surveys on community needs for CBAHWs in Somaliland, Puntland and Central Somalia (Euro 6,000 + \$ 2,600)	01 May-30 June		20 May-05 June			8,340		MC, ZCs, CAPI
	3.5.2.3.4	<b>Promote working relationships between professionals and para-professionals</b>								
1.4.1		Support SLPF and Zonal Associations to develop modalities for feedback on disease information from CBAHWs and SVPs		20-31 July				1,500		BS, SLPF
1.4.2		Support SLPF to prepare a contractual scheme between SVPs & CBAHWs					20-31 July			MC, SLPF
	3.5.2.3.5	<b>Promote linkages of private sector AHWs to sources of financing</b>								
1.5.1		Assist Zonal Professionals' Associations to finalize and publicize the Associations' profiles to potential sources of funding					15 June - 31 July	10,000		MC, SLPF
	3.5.3.3.1	<b>Plan and initiate a sustainable livestock disease surveillance system involving a broad spectrum of stakeholders</b>					15 June - 31 July			MC, SLPF
1.1.1		Training on use of PID		20-30 May		15-20 Jun		5,000		BS, ZC, MoLAE, I
1.1.2		Workshop to develop modalities for involvement of SVPs and CBAHWs in surveillance and disease reporting			25-28 June			4,000		BS, ST, SCIU, SLPI
	3.5.3.3.3	<b>Conduct surveys for rinderpest and other major diseases and carry out specific studies according to needs</b>								
1.3.1		Participatory disease searches			01-25 Jul			3,000		FN, ST, SA, ZC, SV
1.3.3		Training and sampling of key wildlife species			05-25 Jun					FN, ST, ZC, SLF
1.3.4		Joint rinderpest and RVF sero-surveys in Somaliland / Analysis & report of RVF results	10 Jun-05 Jul					7,500		ST, SA, BS, ZC, M
1.3.5		Initiate surveys for CBPP and PPR with stored sera					01 May-30 Jun	17,000		FN, SA and SCI
1.3.6		Streamline modalities for sample submission testing and reporting					01 May-30 Jun			HW, AM, KARI

Activity number	Main Activity / sub activities	S'Land	Puntland	Central	South	Benadir	SCIU	Budget in Euro	Resource Persons
3.5.4.3.2	<b>Co-ordinate emergency actions for the control/eradication of confirmed rinderpest surveys for rinderpest and other major diseases and carry out specific studies according to needs</b>								MC, SLPF
1.1	<i>Finalise draft proposal for the eradication of mild rinderpest in Somalia</i>						01 May-30 Jun		SCIU, Z As
1.2	<i>Emergency vaccination of cattle on a need basis**</i>							150,000	SCIU, Z As, ZCs
3.5.5.3.1	<b>Publicise objectives, activities, results, mode of operation of PACE.</b>								
1.1	<i>Regional stakeholders workshops in Central Somalia</i>			01-20 Jun				2,500	AM, MHH, ZCs
1.2	<i>Production and dissemination of Project Bulletin</i>						01-30 Jul	2,000	SCIU
3.5.5.3.2	<b>Strengthen capacity of stakeholders to link and communicate</b>								
1.1	<i>Gender awareness training workshop</i>				24-28 May				CAPE, Consultant
1.2	<i>Study tour for private sector AHWs to Northern Kenya</i>				01-30 Jun				HH, Gedi, SVPs
3.5.6.3.1	<b>Review of appropriate modalities for co-ordinating and steering PACE in Somalia</b>								MC, SLPF
1.1	<i>Operationalize Project Steering Committee</i>						01 May-30 Jun		EC, AU/IBAR
3.5.6.3.2	<b>Internal review of performance of project implementers</b>						01 May-30 Jun		SCIU, ZAs
3.5.6.3.3	<b>Strengthen working relations with AU/IBAR/PACE &amp; PACE Kenya</b>						17-28 May		SCIU
1.1	<i>Support SLPF and project staff to attend regional meetings ***</i>								SCIU
3.5.6.3.4	<b>Establish formal collaboration with EXCELEX &amp; LICUS Projects</b>						01 Jun-30 Jul		HW, AM
3.5.6.3.5	<b>Prepare and implement quarterly workplans</b>	01 May-30 Jul	01 May-30 Jul	01 May-30 Jul	01 May-30 Jul		01 May-30 Jul		SCIU, ZAs, ZCs
	<i>Compile and submit quarterly reports</i>	15-23 Jul	15-23 Jul	15-23 Jul	15-23 Jul		23-30 Jul		ZCs, ZAs, SCIU
3.5.6.3.6	<b>Ensure harmonised activities within the country and linkages within the region</b>								MC, SLPF
1.1	<i>Strengthen sectoral approach to project implementation</i>	01 May-30 Jul	01 May-30 Jul	01 May-30 Jul	01 May-30 Jul		01 May-30 Jul		SCIU
1.2	<i>Ensure standardized workplans, surveillance techniques and manpower establishments in all zones.</i>						01 May-30 Jul		SCIU
1.3	<i>Maintain/review Somali pace operational procedures</i>						01 May-30 Jul		DZ, MH, ZAs

laboratory confirmation of rinderpest in field samples  
 confirmation by AU/IBAR/PACE

HW = H. Wamwayi  
 AM = Abdullatif M.  
 ST = S. Tempia  
 SA = Salim Alio  
 DZ = D. Zecchini  
 MH = M. Haibe

BS = B. Soumare  
 FN = F. Njeum!  
 MN = M. Nyamweya  
 MC = M. Castiello  
 HH = Habiba H.  
 ZAs = Zonal Advisors

ZCs = Zonal Administrators  
 RC = R. Costagli  
 SCIU = Somali Component Implementation Unit  
 SLPF = Somali Livestock Professionals' Association  
 EC = European Commission Somalia Operations  
 AU/IBAR = African Union Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources

## 7. UPDATED INVENTORY

**COMPLETE INVENTORY PACE PROJECT 01/12/03 to 29/2/04**

**PURCHASED WITH PROJECT FUNDS**

DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	COST		LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
			CURRENCY	AMOUNT			
20/01/04	98916	COMPAQ EVO ORIGINAL INTEL PENTIUM IV COMP CN324XM625	USD	1,202.35	NAIROBI	PACE	PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR
20/02/04	10290	SONY LCD VPL-CS6 PROJECTOR - 30972	USD	2,549.94	NAIROBI	PACE	PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR
23/02/04	98945	TOSHIBA SATELITE LAPTOP - Z3017353H	USD	1,163.77	NAIROBI	PACE	PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR
23/02/04	98975	TOSHIBA SATELITE LAPTOP - Z3018275H	USD	1,163.77	NAIROBI	PACE	PROJECT ADVISOR
23/02/04	98946	TOSHIBA SATELITE LAPTOP - Z3018286H	USD	1,163.77	NAIROBI	PACE	NATIONAL CO-ORDINATOR
18/06/04	97171	HP COMPAQ DESKTOP - CNN4161MFD/U5434600F8	USD	1,014.15	NAIROBI	PACE	ADMINISTRATION
18/06/04	10363	TOSHIBA SATELITE LAPTOP - Z3018277	USD	1,604.67	NAIROBI	PACE	ADMINISTRATION ADVISOR
18/06/04	97173	ART DESKTOP COMPUTER - MH53E040205925	USD	577.68	DINSOOR	PACE	ZONAL ASSOCIATIONS
18/06/04	97171	HP COMPAQ DESKTOP - MXD3460726	USD	1,014.15	DINSOOR	PACE	ZONAL VET CO-ORDINATOR
18/06/04	97173	ART DESKTOP COMPUTER - MH53E040206087	USD	577.68	JOWHAR	PACE	ZONAL ASSOCIATIONS
20/01/04	98916	COMPAQ EVO ORIGINAL INTEL PENTIUM IV COMPUTER	USD	1,202.35	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
20/01/04	98916	500VA UPS	USD	77.95	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
20/01/04	98916	HP LASERJET 1010W PRINTER	USD	290.68	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
20/01/04	98916	HP LASERJET 5150 PRINTER	USD	169.12	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
20/01/04	98917	HP LASERJET 1010W PRINTER	USD	290.68	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
20/01/04	98917	HP LASERJET 5150 PRINTER	USD	169.12	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
30/04/04	10337	IBAM LAPTOP - REFURBISHED	USD	1,004.73	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
05/05/04	62899	MOBILE PHONE HANDSETS	USD	370.00	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
18/6/04	10360	HP LASERJET 1010 PRINTER - CNFD507949	USD	268.30	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
18/6/04	97173	ART DESKTOP COMPUTER - MH53E04020505925	USD	577.68	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
18/6/04	10360	TOSHIBA LAPTOP SA 40-532 - 44110474H	USD	1,604.67	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
18/6/04	97172	HP LASE JET PRINTER - CNFD507902	USD	256.75	HARGEYSA	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
18/6/04	97173	ART DESKTOP COMPUTER - MH53E040205755	USD	577.68	HARGEYSA	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE
18/6/04	97169	ART DESKTOP COMPUTER - MH53E040205940	USD	577.68	HARGEYSA	PACE	ZONAL ASSOCIATIONS

## RECEIVED FROM EU PROJECTS

DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	COST		LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
			CURRENCY	AMOUNT			
		NO ENTRY					

## RECEIVED FROM PACE PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATIONS

DATE	REF	DESCRIPTION	COST		LOCATION	ORGANIS.	REMARKS
			CURRENCY	AMOUNT			
		NO ENTRY					

## 8. PERSONNEL

## **A - SCIU expatriate staff**

**1) Name: Dr. Henry M. Wamwayi**

Passport Number: A 775341, Nationality: Kenyan  
Position: Project Advisor, Duty Station: Nairobi  
Recruitment Date: 14<sup>th</sup> July 2003  
Present during the reporting period, (2 months)  
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays  
Leave taken during the period: 2 days

**2) Name: Dr. Stefano Tempia**

Passport Number: Y125498, Nationality: Italian  
Position: Project Epidemiologist Advisor, Duty Station: Nairobi  
Recruitment Date: 1st October 2001  
Present during the reporting period, (2 months)  
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays  
Leave taken during the period: 25 days

**3) Name: Mr. Dario Zecchini**

Passport Number: Y272731, Nationality: Italian  
Position: Project Administrator Advisor, Duty Station: Nairobi  
Recruitment Date: 1st October 2001  
Present during the reporting period, (2 months)  
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays  
Leave taken during the period: 18 days

**4) Name: Dr. Baba Soumare**

Passport Number: 97FA23494, Nationality: Senegalese  
Position: Zonal Veterinary Advisor, Duty Station: Hargeysa, Somaliland  
Recruitment Date: 1st October 2001  
Present during the reporting period, (2 months)  
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays  
Leave taken during the period: 2 days

**5) Name: Dr Massimo Castiello**

Passport Number: 690991A, Nationality: Italian  
Position: Zonal Veterinary Advisor, Duty Station: Central Somalia, Beled Weyne  
Recruitment Date: 1st January 2002  
Present during the reporting period, (2 months)  
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays  
Leave taken during the period: 6 days

**6) Name: Dr Martin Nyang'ao**

Passport Number: A279595, Nationality: Kenyan  
Position: Zonal Veterinary Advisor, Duty Station: Bosasso, Puntland  
Recruitment Date: 1st February 2002  
Present during the reporting period, (2 months)  
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays  
Leave taken during the period: 1 day

**7) Name: Dr Felix Njeumi**

Passport Number: 181669, Nationality: Cameroonian  
Position: Zonal Veterinary Advisor, Duty Station: Baidoa, Southern Somalia  
Recruitment Date: 1st April 2002  
Present during the reporting period, (2 months)  
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays  
Leave taken during the period: 8 days

**9) Name: Dr Nigel Dougherty**

Passport Number: B060610, Nationality: Kenyan  
Position: Networking expert, Duty Station: Nairobi  
Recruitment Date: 7th November 2002  
Present during the reporting period, (2 months)  
Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays

## **B – SCIU Somali National Staff**

### 1) Name: Dr Abdullatif M Abdi

Passport Number: 01009284, Nationality: Somali

Position: Somali National Coordinator, Duty Station: Nairobi

Recruitment Date: 1st December 2001

Present during the reporting period, (2 months)

Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays

Leave taken during the period: 16 days

### 2) Name: Mr. Salim Alio Ibro

Passport Number: L8209452, Nationality: Somali / Australian

Position: Somali National Epidemiologist, Duty Station: Nairobi

Recruitment Date: 5<sup>th</sup> February 2004

Present during the reporting period, (2 month)

Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays

Leave taken during the period: 0 days

### 3) Name: Mr. Mohamed Abdi Haibe

Passport Number: N076771 Nationality: Somali

Position: Somali National Administrator, Duty Station: Nairobi

Recruitment Date: 2nd July 2003

Present during the reporting period, (2 months)

Leave Entitlement: 2.5 working days per month plus public holidays

Leave taken during the period: 11 days

## **C – SCIU Support Staff**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Recruitment Date</b>	<b>Present during the reporting time</b>
Maryann Wanjiku Ndegwa	Secretary	06/02/02	Yes
Rachel Wanjiku Kamande	Receptionist / Cleaner	06/02/02	Yes
Desterius Shitsama Mulama	Accountant	04/06/02	Yes
James Koigi Kamau	Driver / Logistician	11/02/04	Yes



## D - Somali Zonal Staff

Name	Position	Recruitment Date	Present during the reporting time
<b>D1 – Somaliland</b>			
Mohamud H. Gureh	Zonal Administrator	01/04/02	Yes
Ahmed Hashi	Zonal Coordinator	10/03/02	Yes
Abdulah Rabileh	Networking Consultant	08/01/03	Yes
Ayaan Abdi Farah	Secretary	01/03/03	Yes
Jamal Abdi Hassan	Chief Security guard	01/10/01	Yes
Ahmed Sheikh Aden	Security guard	01/10/01	Yes
Mustafe M. Hashi	Security guard	01/01/03	Yes
Mustaf S. Jama	Security/Generator technician	01/10/01	Yes
<b>D2 – Puntland</b>			
Dr Hersi Gulled Abdulle	Coordinator	01/02/02	Yes
Mohamed Jama Abdirahman	Administrator	01/12/03	Yes
Ms Zeinab A Gulled	Secretary	01/02/02	Yes
Mohamud Salad	Security staff	01/01/03	Yes
Dahir	Security staff	01/01/03	Yes
Ismael	Security staff	01/01/03	Yes
Ahmed	Security staff	01/01/03	Yes
<b>D3 – Central Somalia</b>			
Mohamed Ali Hamud	Veterinary Coordinator	01/03/02	Yes
Mohamed Abdullahi Rooble	Administrator	01/03/02	Yes
Abdirahman Hassan Addow	Secretary	01/03/02	Yes
Ali Abukar Ahmed	Security staff	01/03/04	Yes
Mohamed Nur Gabow	Security staff	01/03/04	Yes
Ahmed Mohamed Ilyare	Security staff	01/03/04	Yes
<b>D4 – Southern Somalia</b>			
Mohamed Noor Hassan	Zonal Coordinator	01/04/02	Yes
Dr. Ali Rooble Mohamed	Zonal Administrator	01/04/02	Yes
Osman Mohamed Ali	Zonal Secretary	01/04/02	Yes
Mohamed Haji Hassan Ali	Networking Consultant	01/05/03	Yes
Liibaan Isaaq Kuulow	Security Staff	15/06/03	Yes
Xuseen Gali Nuunow	Security Staff	15/06/03	Yes
Osmaan Aadan Amiin	Security Staff	15/06/03	Yes
Aadan Madey Aadan	Security Staff	15/06/03	Yes
Osman Omar Budul	Logistician	15/07/02	Yes
Korane Mohamed Omar.	Security staff	15/07/02	Yes
Ibrahim Yusuf.	Security Staff	15/07/02	Yes
Shugri Abdi Kahin.	Security Staff	15/07/02	Yes
Aden Muhumed Olow	Security Staff	15/07/02	Yes
Yasin Haji Keynaan	Security Staff	15/07/02	Yes
Mohamed Abdi Hassan	Security Staff	15/07/02	Yes

## **9. SECTION REPORTS**

The Somali PACE Project addresses six expected results from activities implemented in four zones of Somalia. This report presents an overall summary of activities under each result. The activities implemented in the field are presented in the following section reports covering each sector of the Project:

**SECTION A: RESULT 1: SUPPORT TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR with annexes**

**SECTION B: RESULT 2: SUPPORT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR with annexes**

**SECTION C: RESULT 3: DISEASE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS with annexes**

**SECTION D: RESULT 4: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS with annexes**

**SECTION E: RESULT 5: NETWORKING with annexes**

**SECTION F: RESULT 6: SOMALI COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (SCIU  
NAIROBI OFFICE) with annexes**

A detailed sections report is submitted under separate cover.