



**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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**And**

**SWISS HUMANITARIAN AID**

**Veterinärmedizinische Hilfe Puntland, Somalia - Contract No. 7F-01353.01 (Somalia)**



**Narrative Report**  
**II Phase 01/11/04 - 31/03/05**

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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ADS – Active disease search

AGM- Annual general meeting

AHWs – Animal health workers

AU/IBAR – African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources

BENALPA – Benadir Livestock Professional's Association

BBC – British Broadcasting Corporation

CAH – Community animal health

CAHWs – Community animal health workers

CAPE – Community approaches to participatory epidemiology

CBOs – Community-based organizations

CBPP – Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia

cELISA – competitive enzyme linked immunosorbent assay

CERELPA – Central Regions Livestock Professionals' Association

CIRAD-EMVT – Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement – Elevage et Medecine Veterinaire

COOPI

CTC – Centre for Technology and Communication, Mogadishu

EC – European Commission

ECHO – European Commission Humanitarian Organization

EDMU – Epidemiology and data management unit

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO-GREP – Food and Agriculture Organization – Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme

IAH – Institute for Animal Health

ITP – Itinerant Training Programme

KARI – Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

MoL – Ministry of Livestock, Somaliland

MoLAE – Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment, Puntland

MoU – Memorandum of understanding

MSF – Medecins Sans Frontieres

NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations

NVRC – National Veterinary Research Centre, Muguga

OIE – Office International des Epizooties (World Animal Health Organization)

PACE – Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics

PCR – Polymerase chain reaction

PDS – Participatory disease search

PID – PACE Integrated Database

PMU – Project Management Unit

PPR – Peste des petits ruminants

PULPA – Puntland Livestock Professionals' Association

RP - Rinderpest

RVF – Rift Valley fever

SACB – Somalia Aid Coordination Body

SAHSP – Somali Animal Health Services Project

SCAHP – Somali Communities Animal Health project

SCIU – Somali Coordination and Implementation Unit

SERECU – Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit

SLPF – Somali Livestock Professionals' Forum

SOCDA – Somali Organization for Community Development Activities

SOWELPA – South West Livestock Professionals' Association

SVPs – Somali Veterinary Professionals

TA – Technical Advisor

TFG – Transitional Federal Government of Somalia

ToRs – Terms of reference

UK – United Kingdom

ULPA – United Livestock Professionals' Association, Somaliland

UNA - UNA Consortium (Italian NGO)

VNT – Virus neutralization test

VSF–Veterinaires Sans Frontieres

# 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

## 1.1 The PACE Somalia Component

The operations of the Somali PACE Component were 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, field activities were implemented in all the four Zones of Somalia. Table 1 provides a summary of the key achievements from activities implemented between 1<sup>st</sup> November 2004 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005.

**Table 1: Summary of Key achievements during the reporting period**

Main Activities	Achievements
Support to the Public Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two stakeholders workshops held in Puntland to enhance understanding and develop timetables and milestones for implementation of the Master plan for MoLAE.</li> <li>• Implementation of MoLAE master plan initiated with identification of 12 Regional and District Veterinary Coordinators for recruitment.</li> <li>• Puntland Draft Veterinary Code endorsed by the Council of Ministers.</li> <li>• MoLAE commitment and political support for enactment of the Veterinary Code secured.</li> </ul>
Support to the Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of the ULPA Executive Committee conducted and ULPA AGM convened to revise constitution, endorse strategy paper and elect office bearers.</li> <li>• Revised ULPA constitution translated into Somali and distributed to the ULPA Executive committee for final editing.</li> <li>• Revised Constitutions and strategy papers for five Zonal Livestock Professional Associations distributed to the Associations.</li> <li>• Stakeholders' meeting convened in Southern Somalia to share information on livestock sector initiatives and strengthening of private veterinary services.</li> </ul>
Disease surveillance system functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,113 cattle sera collected in cross-sectional Rinderpest serological survey in Southern Somalia.</li> <li>• Participatory disease search for Rinderpest conducted in Bay and Gedo Regions, Southern Somalia and 33 samples collected from sick cattle.</li> <li>• Training on performance indicators for evaluation of national epidemio-surveillance systems provided for three Somali Zonal staff.</li> </ul>
Emergency Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock mortality investigations in the Lower Juba Region of Southern Somalia and Puntland ruled out outbreaks of major transboundary diseases.</li> </ul>

Main Activities	Achievements
Networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volume 2 Issue 2 of the Somali PACE Bulletin printed and widely distributed.</li> <li>• Stakeholder sensitisation workshops convened in Central and Southern Somalia prior to the field implementation of Rinderpest surveys.</li> <li>• Familiarization visit conducted for 10 Somali Parliamentarians, SVPs and CAHWs to CAH delivery systems in Mandera and Wajir districts of Kenya.</li> </ul>
The Programme is effectively coordinated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National PACE Coordinator and the Project Advisor attended the 10<sup>th</sup> PACE Advisory Committee Meeting in Bamako, Mali.</li> <li>• Two Project staff attended SERECU ad-hoc group planning meeting.</li> <li>• Four project planning meetings convened by the implementing partners.</li> </ul>

### 1.1.1 Support to the Public Sector

Implementation of the Master plan for the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment (MoLAE) in Puntland was initiated following two stakeholder sensitisation workshops for a total of 53 participants in February and March 2005. MoLAE identified 12 SVPs for appointment as Regional and District Veterinary Officers. However, their employment was delayed due to lack of a budgetary allocation to MoLAE to support the posts.

The Puntland Council of Ministers endorsed the draft Puntland Veterinary Code following sensitisation meetings attended by Cabinet Ministers, parliamentarians, public administrators and other livestock sector stakeholders in Puntland. The Puntland Parliament was in recess until June 2005. The draft Veterinary Code will be presented for debate and possible enactment when Parliamentary sittings resume.

In Somaliland, no further progress was made towards review of the implementation of the Master plan or enactment of the Veterinary Code. The draft code was not presented to the Council of Ministers for approval and subsequent presentation to parliament for debate and enactment. MoL appeared to lack the capacity to prepare a summary of the Veterinary Code to facilitate rapid understanding of the key issues by the Council of Ministers and Members of Parliament. At the same time, the Minister of Livestock was reluctant for assistance from Somali PACE staff to facilitate this understanding through workshops involving these key stakeholders. However, the main impediment to progress in Somaliland was the reluctance by the Minister of Livestock to allow implementation of other Project activities before the commencement of rehabilitation works on MoL buildings. Towards this end, criteria for inviting "Expression of Interest" from registered contractors were agreed with MoL.

The project supported the training of four SVPs from Puntland (2) and Somaliland (2) at the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute's National Veterinary Research Centre Muguga from 21<sup>st</sup> March to 5<sup>th</sup> April 2005. The training aimed to enhance the collection, processing and transparent dissemination of information on major diseases affecting trade in the two zones.

The progress recorded in the public sector support activities in Puntland during this reporting period reflected the commitment of the new leadership of MoLAE to adopt the reforms proposed by the Puntland livestock sector stakeholders with support from the Somali PACE Project. The lack of a budgetary allocation by the Ministry of Finance to support some of the reforms was a clear indication of the gap that needs to be filled in order to ensure that personnel from the Ministries of Finance and Planning take into account the needs of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment in future development projections.

### 1.1.2 Support to the Private Sector

During this period, the project provided funding and technical support for the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Somaliland-based United Livestock Professionals' Association (ULPA) from 28<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2005. A total of 50 members of ULPA attended the AGM. Prior to the AGM,

training was provided over a period of five days for 16 members of the ULPA executive committee in strategic planning and proposal writing. The committee members prepared a draft strategy paper for discussion and endorsement by ULPA members at the AGM. The training and the AGM were facilitated through a short-term consultancy by the Centre for Communication and Technology (CTC) based in Mogadishu.

The revised ULPA constitution was edited, translated into the Somali language and distributed to the ULPA executive committee for comments before printing of the final version.

The CAPE unit convened a stakeholders' workshop for 22 participants in Huddur, Southern Somalia from 24<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> January 2005. The participants were drawn from various CBOs, Private Somali Veterinary Professionals, local and international NGOs operating in Southern Somalia. The workshop aimed to provide a forum for the stakeholders to share information on livestock sector initiatives in Southern Somalia in order to maximize the comparative advantages of different relief and development-related projects and to outline options for promoting closer collaboration and synergy between them. The establishment and strengthening of private veterinary services was also discussed. Clan-related tensions in some Regions prevented the attendance of representatives from some of the invited organizations.

### 1.1.3 Disease Surveillance system

During this period, the surveillance activities in Somalia focused mainly on: (i) follow-up and consolidation of the Rinderpest sero-surveillance activities in Central and Southern Somalia following recommendations from a meeting held in October 2004 to discuss the formation of the AU/IBAR/PACE/Somali ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit (SERECU), (ii) continuous active disease search in order to identify and confirm suspected clinical cases of Rinderpest in different locations in Southern Somalia, (iii) investigation of the cause of reported livestock mortalities in Puntland in October 2004 and in the Mererey area (Lower Juba) in March 2005, and (iv) initial training on the use of performance indicators for evaluation of national epidemio-surveillance systems.

A random sero-survey was designed and implemented in order to update the Rinderpest epidemiological data as recommended for Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia during the AU/IBAR/PACE meeting held from 7<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> October 2004. The survey was designed to cover eight administrative regions in Southern and Central Somalia namely Lower and Middle Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Hiraaan. A total of 5,760 serum samples were targeted for collection from 384 randomly selected sites and awareness campaigns were carried out to sensitise key stakeholders on the planned implementation of the surveys in Central and Southern Somalia.

Following the suspension of ECHO flight operations in February 2005, it was logistically difficult to deploy staff to supervise the survey in most locations in Central Somalia. Consequently, the survey was only implemented in five Regions (Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Gedo, Bay and Bakool) in Southern Somalia from 31<sup>st</sup> January to 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2005. Ten teams each consisting of three SVPs were contracted to carry out the surveys following refresher training in Basic Applied Epidemiology with emphasis on Rinderpest cross-sectional serological surveillance. The Somali PACE staff from SCIU and the Southern and Central Somalia zonal offices provided supervision of the survey activities. A total of 4,113 serum samples were collected from 238 sampling sites and 335 questionnaires were completed during the exercise. The samples are undergoing tests at the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, National Veterinary Research Centre (KARI-NVRC) Muguga laboratory

Participatory disease search (PDS) activities were carried out during March 2005 in Bur-Hakaba District (Bay Region) and Northern Gedo following reports of mortality in cattle with stomatitis-enteritis syndromes. However, laboratory tests on 33 samples collected from clinically sick cattle were all negative for the presence of Rinderpest virus when tested using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) at the KARI, NVRC Muguga laboratory.

In November 2004, the Somali PACE Project conducted training at the Southern Somalia Zonal office for technical Somali counterpart staff from Central and Southern Somalia on the identification and use of performance indicators for the assessment and evaluation of national



workshop on "Optimisation of Epidemio-Surveillance Systems in PACE member countries" held in Dakar, Senegal in August 2004. During the training, discussions were held on the most suitable performance indicators for Somalia.

The investigations on the livestock mortalities in Puntland and Mererey are reported below under the section on Emergency Preparedness.

#### 1.1.4 Emergency Preparedness

During the reporting period two main livestock mortality events were reported in Puntland in October 2004 and in the Mererey area in Lower Juba Region in March 2005. In both cases mortalities in livestock were reported after the onset of heavy rains in Puntland in October 2004 and in Lower Juba in March 2005. During the field investigations information was collected using semi-structured interviews in attempts to ascertain the causes of death. No samples for laboratory investigations were collected in Puntland as the deaths were attributed to hypothermia as a result of drastic changes in ambient temperatures following heavy rains with hailstorms. A total of 204 samples collected from sick cattle in Mererey were all negative when tested for evidence of Rinderpest and Rift Valley Fever virus infections. The investigations showed that the livestock mortalities were not due to outbreaks of major transboundary diseases as was initially suspected. The results of the investigations were shared with other stakeholders during SACB Livestock Working Group meetings.

These livestock mortality events highlighted the need for the establishment of functional emergency preparedness and response systems in different Zones of Somalia. Clear mechanisms for disease reporting and follow up investigations coupled with modalities for coordination between different local and international stakeholder groups should be well defined in emergency response strategies. This will assure Somali stakeholders that major livestock intervention Projects are responsive to their needs particularly in times of major disasters. Establishment of emergency response systems will be a priority focus for the Somali Animal Health Services Project (Somali PACE Consolidation).

#### 1.1.5 Networking

Three workshops were conducted in Southern Somalia (Afmadow from 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2005 and Dinsoor from 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> January 2005) and in Central Somalia (Jowhar from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> February 2005) to sensitise key stakeholders and obtain their support for large-scale Rinderpest serological surveys planned to start in February 2005.

The Somali PACE Bulletin (Volume 2 Issue 2) was printed and 800 copies were widely distributed to stakeholders within and outside Somalia.

The CAPE Unit organized a visit to Mandera and Wajir Districts in Kenya for five selected private SVPs and para-professionals and five members of Parliament from the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia. The visit enabled them to share information and experiences on community-based animal health (CAH) delivery systems. During the visit from 18<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> March 2005, the team observed different models and approaches of CAH delivery systems and held discussions with local authorities, Pastoral drug user associations, private practitioners and CAHWs. The involvement of Somali legislators in these visits should enable them to assist the Transitional Federal Government to formulate appropriate policies and institutional frameworks that will provide an enabling environment for private animal health services delivery in Somalia.

#### 1.1.6 The Programme is Effectively Coordinated

The National PACE Coordinator (Dr. Fritz Mahler) and the Project Advisor attended the 10<sup>th</sup> PACE Advisory Committee meeting held in Bamako, Mali from 28<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005. The meeting made key recommendations that will impact on the Somali PACE Component in the following areas:

- The use of the PACE emergency fund administered by the OIE conditional to confirmed outbreaks of Rinderpest and AU/IBAR approval of an emergency preparedness plan

- Improving communication to create awareness of member countries and other stakeholders on surveillance methods and the success story of PACE,
- Continuation of PACE support to Community Animal Health Workers only in the Somali ecosystem to be determined in agreement with respective countries.
- The need for a clearer and more prominent strategy on the economics of surveillance
- Assessment of the means and incentives for pastoralists and other stakeholders to support the Rinderpest eradication programme and an external audit on the delivery systems should be carried out as soon as possible. In addition, samples collected during Rinderpest surveys in the Somali ecosystem should be sent without delay to the OIE/FAO Reference laboratories at IAH, Pirbright and CIRAD-EMVT, Montpellier, France.

The PACE Advisory Committee endorsed the justifications, organization and activities of the AU/IBAR/PACE SERECU unit and encouraged dialogue and coordination between the Somali Animal Health Services Project and the Kenya and Ethiopia PACE Programmes to ensure concerted field investigations, integrated epidemiological analyses and dynamic strategy design.

On 27<sup>th</sup> January 2005, two Project staff (Drs. Stefano Tempia and Felix Njeumi) participated in the AU/IBAR/PACE Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit ad-hoc group meeting to discuss and finalize proposals for the design of a rinderpest serological survey for the entire Somali ecosystem. These were to be discussed at a later meeting on the establishment of SERECU and its first year workplan between AU/IBAR/PACE and the Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia PACE Projects. A common survey approach in the three countries will provide comparable data that can be used to delineate areas of possible Rinderpest virus maintenance across the entire Somali ecosystem. This will facilitate the concentration of resources and strategies for the final eradication of the disease.

During this period, four planning meetings were convened between Terra Nuova, UNA, COOPI, VSF Suisse and the CAPE Unit of AU/IBAR/PACE to review progress of the Somali PACE Project and to agree on modalities for the initiation of the follow-on Somali Animal Health Services Project.

## 2. SOMALI PACE OBJECTIVES

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**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 Somali PACE Project to the Global PACE Thrusts**

Global PACE	Somalia PACE Component
Thrusts	Results
Thrust 1 Capacity enhancement of local administration	<b>Result 1</b> The capability of public sector animal health workers to regulate, monitor and evaluate the livestock sector are strengthened
	<b>Result 5</b> Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning
	<b>Result 6</b> The programme is effectively co-ordinated
	<b>Result 2</b> Capabilities of private AHWs to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced
Thrust 2 Promotion of private veterinary services	<b>Result 5</b> Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning
	<b>Result 3</b> Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning, with specific reference to Rinderpest
Thrust 3 Eradication of Rinderpest	<b>Result 4</b> Emergency preparedness and response systems are functional, initially to Rinderpest
	<b>Result 5</b> Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning
	<b>Result 3</b> Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning
Thrust 4 Development of an animal disease surveillance and information system	<b>Result 4</b> Emergency preparedness and response systems are functional
	<b>Result 5</b> Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning
	<b>Result 3</b> Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning

## 4. ACTIVITIES

This section provides a summary of the activities carried out during this reporting period (1<sup>st</sup> November 2004 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005).

### 4.1 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
<p>RESULT 1</p> <p>The capability of public sector animal health workers to regulate, monitor and evaluate the livestock sector are strengthened</p>	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 in Somaliland and Puntland
	1.1.1	Support MoL & MoLAE to develop timetables for implementation of the master plan in Somaliland and Puntland.	No further progress made in Somaliland due to lack of commitment by MoL. In Puntland, 2 stakeholder workshops endorsed implementation of the master plan and 12 Regional and District Veterinary Officers identified for recruitment.
	1.2	<b>Assist public servants in Puntland and Somaliland to enact and enforce appropriate laws, regulations and guidelines.</b>	Activities carried out only in Puntland.
	1.2.1	Workshops to develop timetables for enactment of the Veterinary Codes	Stakeholders' workshops to enhance understanding of the Vet. Codes prior to enactment finalized in Puntland.
	1.3	<b>Contribute to re-establishment of public infrastructures, vehicles, equipment etc.</b>	Activities in Somaliland and Puntland
	1.3.1	Training of public sector SVPs in laboratory testing and data management	Four SVPs from Somaliland and Puntland trained at the KARI/NVRC Muguga laboratory.
	1.3.2	Assist MoL & MoLAE to establish Epidemiology and Data Management Units (EDMU) including rehabilitation of buildings.	Rehabilitation of MoL buildings not carried out due to delays in the tendering process.

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

##### *4.1.1.1 Support MoL/MoLAE and key stakeholders to develop timetables for endorsement and implementation of the master plans in Somaliland and Puntland respectively*

- a) Follow-up meeting on the Institutional Procedures and Regulations (Master Plan) for MoL in Somaliland

The Project Advisor visited Somaliland on two occasions during this reporting period and held consultations with the Minister of Livestock in December 2004 and other senior personnel within MoL in January 2005. These meetings established that no further progress had been made by the Somaliland authorities towards review of the status of implementation of the master plan. The Somali PACE Zonal Coordinator in Somaliland was mandated to liaise with MoL and report on progress on this aspect. However, no further progress was achieved as the Minister of livestock was reluctant to allow the continuation of other Somali PACE activities before the commencement of the rehabilitation works on MoL buildings (see 4.1.3.1 below).

- b) Follow-up on the Institutional Procedures and Regulations for MoLAE in Puntland

Two stakeholder workshops were convened in Puntland for livestock sector professionals from the public and private sectors, public administrators, local authorities and other leaders (see annex A1). The first workshop aimed to sensitise participants in order to enhance their understanding on the requirements of the Institutional Procedures and Regulations and the final Master plan developed for MoLAE. It was intended that the livestock sector professionals and public administrators would become more proactive in encouraging the authorities in Puntland to implement the Master plan for better organization of the departments within MoLAE following their participation in the workshop. A total of 21 participants attended the workshop in Garowe from 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> February 2005. The second workshop held in Garowe from 28<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> March 2005, developed timetables and milestones for implementation of the Master plan. The 32 participants at this workshop included Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, Somali Livestock Professionals from the public and private sectors and livestock traders.

As a result of the two workshops, MoLAE initiated implementation of the Master plan by recruiting Regional and District Veterinary coordinators as outlined in the Master plan. A total of 12 livestock professionals were appointed as regional and District Veterinary coordinators and copies of their letters of appointment were distributed to the Ministries of Labour, Finance and the Regional Governors and Police Chiefs in the areas where the Coordinators were posted. The Ministry of Labour acknowledged the appointments but the Ministry of finance had not allocated funds for the appointments to be effected.

The implementation of some of the recommendations of the Master plan for MoLAE following the sensitisation workshops demonstrated the willingness of the new leadership in MoLAE to adopt the reforms proposed by the Puntland livestock sector stakeholders with support from the Somali PACE Project. The lack of a budgetary allocation by the Ministry of Finance to support the reforms is a clear indication of the gap that needs to be filled in order to ensure that personnel from the Ministries of Finance and Planning take into account the needs of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment in future development projections.

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

##### *4.1.2.1 Sensitisation workshop on the Veterinary Law Code in Puntland*

Following the distribution of the Veterinary Law Code during the last reporting period, a follow-up workshop was held in Puntland to sensitise more Somali Livestock Professionals on the code. During the workshop participants discussed the need for enactment of the Veterinary Law Code. The draft Veterinary Law Code was discussed in detail in group and plenary sessions with the Puntland Livestock Professionals to enhance understanding of the requirements of each chapter. The

Veterinary Code. These included laws relating to public health, hides and skins and drugs and poisons. Separate acts of parliament will be required to govern each of these aspects. Their preparation could be considered once enactment and enforcement of the Veterinary Code is finalized as this will demonstrate the capacity of the Puntland authorities and livestock sector stakeholders to develop, enact and enforce laws relevant to the sector's development.

#### *4.1.2.2 Development of timetables for enactment of the Veterinary Law Code in Puntland*

The Puntland Minister for Livestock Agriculture and Environment approved the draft Veterinary Law Code following its presentation to the Minister and senior staff within MoLAE. The Minister subsequently made a presentation to the Council of Ministers on the importance of the Veterinary Law Code. All the Cabinet Ministers were provided with copies of the draft Veterinary Code for their perusal and comments.

A second workshop was held to develop timetables and plans for enactment of the Veterinary Law Code. Participants included Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament, public Administrators and community leaders, public and private veterinarians and veterinary drug importers and distributors (see annex A2). The Council of Ministers endorsed the draft Veterinary Law Code three weeks following the presentation by the MoLAE Minister. The Puntland Parliament was in recess and the Veterinary Law Code awaited debate and enactment when Parliament reconvened in June 2005.

The progress achieved in Puntland was encouraging. There was a clear political will and support from the Puntland authorities to move towards enactment of the Veterinary Code. This initiative should be further supported until the act of parliament receives Presidential assent to become law.

In Somaliland, plans to hold two workshops to sensitise livestock sector stakeholders and prepare timetables for enactment of the Veterinary Code did not materialize due to reluctance by the Minister of Livestock to support activities before the start of rehabilitation works on the MoL buildings. The Somali PACE Project supported the printing of 200 copies of the Draft Somaliland veterinary Code in English and Somali that were provided to MoL. However, no activities were undertaken by MoL towards enhancing enactment of the Veterinary Code. During this reporting period, the draft code was not presented to the Council of Ministers for approval and subsequent presentation to parliament for debate and enactment as previously envisaged. MoL appeared to have lacked the capacity to prepare a summary of the Veterinary Code to facilitate rapid understanding of the key issues by the Council of Ministers and Members of Parliament but at the same time, the Minister of Livestock was reluctant to accept assistance from Somali PACE staff to facilitate this understanding through workshops involving these key stakeholders.

#### *4.1.3 Contribute to re-establishment of public infrastructures, vehicles, equipment, etc*

##### *4.1.3.1 Support training of 4 public sector SVPs from Somaliland and Puntland in laboratory testing and data management*

Four SVPs from Somaliland (2) and Puntland (2) were trained in laboratory techniques at the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute's National Veterinary Research Centre Muguga from 21<sup>st</sup> March to 5<sup>th</sup> April 2005. Emphasis for the training was on sample collection, processing, and testing, interpretation of results, reporting and recording of data (see annex A3 for the training report). The training aimed to enhance the collection, processing and transparent dissemination of information on major diseases affecting trade in the two zones. The planned follow-up visits by specialists from KARI and the Kenya Department of Veterinary Services to Somaliland and Puntland were not carried out due to delays in obtaining entry visas for the Somali personnel to visit KARI for the initial training.

##### *4.1.3.2 Rehabilitation of Disease Surveillance System Offices and Library and Construction of EDMU offices at MoL Headquarters in Hargeysa*

A draft notice to invite Expression of Interest for the rehabilitation works from registered contractors in Somaliland was discussed and amendments were agreed with the Minister for Livestock. The Minister emphasized that he would only publish the notice in the Somaliland media once funding

for the rehabilitation works was guaranteed. This was dependent on the availability of funds from VSF-Suisse to cover the costs of the rehabilitation and approval of the tenders by the implementing partners and the donors.

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

During this period, support was provided for the United Livestock Professionals' Association (ULPA) to convene an annual general meeting to enable members to revise the ULPA constitution and to hold elections for the executive committee members. Activities that were dependent on SLPF leadership and direction were not implemented due to engagement of key SLPF personnel in activities related to the establishment of the transitional Federal government of Somalia.

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

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Work plan Activity number</b>	<b>Activities Planned for the Quarter</b>	<b>Achievements against Plans</b>
RESULT 2 The Capabilities of private sector AHWs to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced	<b>2.1</b>	<b>Advise on appropriate roles and responsibilities for private sector AHWs.</b>	
	2.1.1	Workshops to clarify roles and responsibilities of public and private sector AHWs under new legislation	Not held due to delays in enactment of the Veterinary Codes.
	<b>2.2</b>	<b>Strengthen the establishment and operations of Somali Veterinary Professionals' Associations in all zones.</b>	Activities implemented in Somaliland
	2.2.1	Support SLPF to convene AGM to develop charter and constitution.	Not done due to lack of request from SLPF for support.
	2.2.2	Support consensus development on SLPF charter with Zonal Associations and the role of CAHWs in animal health services delivery in Somalia.	SLPF AGM not convened to provide guidelines on this aspect.
	2.2.4	SLPF to establish a physical presence in Somalia.	Activity request not provided by SLPF.
	2.2.5	Support AGM and managerial training for Executive Committee members of ULPA	ULPA AGM and managerial training implemented in Hargeysa.
	<b>2.3</b>	<b>Train selected private sector AHWs to effectively play agreed roles.</b>	Activities implemented in Southern Somalia.
	2.3.1	Support integration of CAHWs into disease surveillance systems.	Not done due to lack of policy decisions by SLPF.
	2.3.2	Complete surveys on community needs for CAHWs in Puntland	Baseline surveys not completed in Puntland due to engagement of the Zonal Coordinator in TFG establishment.
2.3.3	Refresher training of 20 CAHWs in Bay and Bakool Regions	No activities planned or reported by CAFE	



Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
	<b>2.4</b>	<b>Promote working relationships between professionals and para-professionals</b>	
	2.4.1	Support SLPF and Zonal Associations to develop modalities for disease reporting by CAHWs and SVPs	Not done, as SLPF AGM was not held to provide policy guidelines.
	2.4.2	Support SLPF to prepare a contractual scheme between SVPs and CAHWs.	Not done. As no decisions were made on this by SLPF.
	<b>2.5</b>	<b>Promote linkages of private sector AHWs to appropriate sources of financing.</b>	
	2.5.1	Assist Zonal Associations to finalize and publicize the Associations' profiles.	Association profile for ULPA was prepared and translated into Somali and edited for widespread distribution.

#### 4.2.1 Advise on appropriate roles and responsibilities for private sector animal health workers

##### *4.2.1.1 Workshops to clarify roles and responsibilities of public and private sector AHWs under new legislation*

The planned workshops were not convened, as the Veterinary Codes in Somaliland and Puntland were not enacted during this period. In Southern Somalia, the AU/IBAR/PACE CAPE unit organized a workshop in Huddur from 24<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> January 2005. The workshop hosted 22 participants representing relevant International NGOs, Local NGOs, Community based organizations (CBOs) and private veterinary practitioners operating in southern Somalia.

Representatives of these institutions were invited to the workshop in order to share information on the various initiatives being undertaken in the zone and identify modalities for maximizing the comparative advantage of different projects working in the relief and development sectors. The workshop also aimed to outline strategic options to promote collaboration between various stakeholders to ensure that projects complemented each other in terms of lesson learning and strategies.

The workshop discussed modalities for establishment and strengthening of the veterinary privatisation initiative in Southern Somalia. It was facilitated by Sadik Ahmed Bihi of the Somali Organisation for Community Development Activities (SOCDA). However, representatives of some invited organizations were not able to attend the workshop due to clan-related tensions reported in some of the Regions.

##### **Specific objectives of the workshop were:**

- To raise awareness of the animal health initiative under the Somali Communities Animal Health Project (SCAHP) supported by CAPE
- To identify who is doing what and where within the areas bordering Ethiopia (particularly Gedo, Bakool and Bay Regions) and future plans and strategies. This would facilitate the exchange of information and experiences among the various stakeholders.
- To identify modalities for maximizing the comparative advantages of different projects working in both the relief and development sectors.

- To enhance closer coordination and reporting between various stakeholders in order to avoid duplication of interventions and ensure that projects complement each other in terms of lesson learning and strategy.
- To develop recommendations on the way forward and outline strategic options to promote collaboration.

The draft proceedings of this workshop are contained in the AU/IBAR/PACE CAPE Unit's report (See annex B1, appendix 1).

#### 4.2.2 Strengthen the establishment and operations of Somali Veterinary Professionals' Associations.

##### *4.2.2.1 Support SLPF to convene AGM to develop charter and constitution*

The SLPF AGM that awaited the completion of the ULPA AGM was not convened. This was due to the evolving political scenario with the installation of a Transitional Federal Government (TFG) for Somalia and the appointment of a Minister responsible for Livestock. The SLPF awaited TFG policy decisions that would guide their role in the livestock sector under the new political dispensation. The SLPF leadership was also involved in an advisory role in activities to support the establishment of the TFG.

##### *4.2.2.2 Support development of consensus on SLPF charter with Zonal Associations and the Role of CAHWs in animal health services delivery.*

This activity was not implemented, as it was dependent on decisions and directions from the SLPF AGM that was not convened.

##### *4.2.2.3 SLPF to establish a physical presence in Somalia*

The SLPF awaited guidance from the TFG policy decisions and did not convene meetings to determine future undertakings of the Forum. A physical address was not established in Somalia during this reporting period.

##### *4.2.2.4 Support AGM and managerial training of Executive Committee members of Zonal Associations*

Training was provided over a period of four days (24<sup>th</sup>–27<sup>th</sup> January 2005) for 16 executive committee members of ULPA to strengthen their capacity and upgrade their knowledge in the management of the Association and to enable them to write proposals and prepare a strategy paper. The training was facilitated by a consultant from the Mogadishu-based Centre for Training and Communication (CTC).

The specific objectives of the training were:

- To improve the skills of committee members on strategic planning to facilitate the preparation of a strategic paper and a revised constitution for ULPA.
- Improve the skills of Executive Committee members on project proposal writing.

The following were among the main topics discussed during the training sessions:

- How to prepare a strategic paper
- Project proposal writing
- Constitution review
- Operational planning
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Financial projection

A detailed report on the training for the ULPA Executive Committee members is contained in annex B2.

The annual general meeting of ULPA was held in Hargeysa from 29<sup>th</sup> January to 1<sup>st</sup> February 2005. A total of 50 SVPs attended the AGM during which the ULPA constitution was revised, members of

paper to direct the future orientation of the Association was endorsed by the members. The revised constitution (see annex B3) was translated into Somali and formatted to conform to formats adopted earlier for the PULPA, BENALPA, CERELPA and SOWELPA documents. The detailed report of the AGM is contained in annex B4 and the ULPA strategy Paper is in annex B5).

During the ULPA AGM questionnaires on personal data were distributed to ULPA members. Following initial reluctance by the majority of the members to provide data, consensus was reached that they would complete the questionnaires and return them for compilation into a database. The reluctance was due to perceptions that the databases would not offer any benefits to individual members and there were also suspicions that the data would be used for purposes other than those outlined by the Somali PACE Project. These doubts were dispelled following explanation on the benefits of the availability of information from the database by the CTC consultant hired as a facilitator for the AGM and the Somali PACE Project Advisor.

#### 4.2.3 Train selected private sector AHWs to effectively play agreed roles e.g. curative duties, preventive duties, consultancy services to exporters, etc

##### *4.2.3.1 Support integration of CAHWs into disease surveillance systems.*

This activity should have been initiated by SLPF guided by the overall SLPF policy on the role of CAHWs in animal health services delivery in Somalia. In the absence of an SLPF AGM to outline policy, subsequent actions to support the integration of CAHWs in disease surveillance were not undertaken.

#### 4.2.4 Promote working relationships between professionals and paraprofessionals

##### *4.2.4.1 Support SLPF and Zonal Associations to develop modalities for feedback on disease information from CAHWs and SVPs*

This activity was not undertaken for reasons outlined under section 2.3.1 above

##### *4.2.4.2 Support SLPF to prepare a contractual scheme between SVPs and CAHWs*

This activity was not undertaken for reasons outlined under section 2.3.1 above

#### 4.2.5 Promote linkages of private sector AHWs to sources of financing

During the ULPA AGM, a strategy/orientation paper was prepared for widespread distribution to publicize ULPA, its capabilities and capacities in order to facilitate linkages with potential sources of external funding. The document was edited and circulated to the ULPA chairman for further distribution.

### **4.3 Result 3: Livestock disease surveillance system is functioning**

Surveillance activities are a fundamental component of the Somali PACE Project, which aims to establish a functional epidemio-surveillance system in Somalia initially focusing on the eradication of Rinderpest (RP). An effective epidemio-surveillance network requires the establishment of mechanisms for both active and passive disease surveillance and emergency preparedness plans in order to respond to major livestock disease outbreaks.

**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> A disease surveillance system is functioning	<b>3.1</b>	<b>Plan and initiate a sustainable livestock disease surveillance system involving a broad spectrum of stakeholders.</b>	
	3.1.1	Training on use of PID	Not done due to disruption of ECHO flights.
	3.1.2	Identification of the most suitable performance indicators for the surveillance system in Somalia.	Three Somali PACE Zonal staff trained in use of performance indicators.
	<b>3.2</b>	<b>Conduct surveys for Rinderpest and other major diseases and specific studies according to needs.</b>	
	3.2.1	Design of sero-survey and mapping of sampling sites.	Design of sampling sites for Central and Southern Somalia completed. Somali PACE staff also completed sero-survey design for the entire Somali ecosystem for SERECU.
	3.2.2	Livestock mortality survey in Puntland	See 4.1.2 below
	3.2.3	Refresher training on RP sero-survey	Carried out in Central and Southern Somalia.
	3.2.4	Rinderpest sero-surveys in Central and Southern Somalia.	4113 cattle sera collected in a Survey conducted in Southern Somalia
	3.2.5	Testing for CBPP and PPR using stored sera.	No further progress made
	3.2.6	Streamline modalities for sample submission, testing and reporting	Frequent meetings and consultations held with KARI/NVRC Muguga.

**4.3.1 Plan and initiate a sustainable livestock disease surveillance system involving a broad spectrum of stakeholders**

During this reporting period, the surveillance activities in Somalia focused mainly on four areas of intervention:

- (i) Follow up and consolidation of the RP sero-surveillance results obtained in 2002-2003 in Central and Southern Somalia following recommendations from a meeting held in October 2004 to discuss the formation of the AU/IBAR/PACE/Somali ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit (SERECU).
- (ii) Continuous active disease searching in order to identify and confirm clinical cases of RP in different locations in Southern Somalia.
- (iii) Investigation of the cause of reported livestock mortality in Puntland in October 2004 and in Mererey area (Lower Juba Region) in March 2005.
- (iv) Initial training on the use of performance indicators for the evaluation of national epidemio-surveillance systems.

#### 4.3.1.1 *Training on the use of PID*

This activity was not carried out mainly due to logistical difficulties arising from the suspension of ECHO flights.

#### 4.3.1.2 *Identification of the most suitable Performance Indicators for the Surveillance System in the Somali context*

Any national epidemio-surveillance system needs to be periodically evaluated in order to assess its performance, identify weaknesses and undertake corrective actions as necessary. Over the years a number of techniques based on the identification and the use of suitable performance indicators have been used to evaluate the performances of epidemio-surveillance systems. Performance indicators should provide quantifiable and objectively interpretable data on the performance of national epidemio-surveillance systems. One of the recommendations of the AU/IBAR/PACE workshop on "Optimisation of Epidemio-Surveillance Systems in PACE member countries" held in Dakar in August 2004, was that each PACE country should start the process of identifying the most suitable performance indicators for the national epidemio-surveillance system. In Somalia an initial training for three Somali PACE Zonal staff from Central and Southern Somalia was held in Dinsoor in November 2004. The purpose of the training was to introduce the concept of performance indicators to the Somali PACE staff to enable them to develop and use suitable performance indicators when a national epidemio-surveillance system will be fully established. The main topics discussed at the workshop on "Optimisation of Epidemio-Surveillance System in PACE member countries" held in Dakar in August 2004 were presented and discussed to stimulate thinking on the most suitable performance indicators for Somalia.

### 4.3.2 *Conduct surveys for Rinderpest and other major diseases and carry out specific studies according to needs.*

#### 4.3.2.1 *Design of sero-survey and mapping of sampling sites*

A random sero-survey was designed and implemented in order to update the Rinderpest epidemiological data as recommended for Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia during the AU/IBAR/PACE meeting held from 7<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> October 2004.

The area of intervention in Somalia was identified using data generated from previous cross-sectional sero-surveys carried out in Central and Southern Somalia during 2002 and 2003. The survey was designed to cover eight administrative regions of the country (i.e. Lower and Middle Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Hiraa) and it was based on a two-stage cluster sampling design. The randomisation of the primary sampling units (sampling sites) was obtained by randomly generating the identified number of random map coordinates in each region of interest. The sample size was calculated for a two-stage cluster sampling design for each region for 50% expected prevalence, 95% confidence interval and 5% desired absolute precision. The between cluster variance ( $V_c$ ) used for the calculation of the sampling size by region was obtained from the data generated from previous sero-surveys conducted by the Somali PACE Project in Central and Southern Somalia. A total of 5,760 serum samples were targeted for collection from 384 randomly selected sites.

Table 6 shows the targeted sample sizes of the survey by different Regions.

**Table 6: Calculation of Sampling sizes and sites in different Regions of Central and Southern Somalia.**

Region	Obs. Prev. (%) in 2002-03	Obs. $V_c$ in 2002-03	Exp. Prev (%)	Adj. $V_c$	Total Samples	Samp les/ Site	Total Sites
Bakool	0.61	0.000115	50	0.004782	510	15	34
Bay	0.74	0.000417	50	0.001427	360	15	24
Gedo	17.83	0.010653	50	0.018178	810	15	54
Hiraan	4.28	0.002819	50	0.017226	780	15	52
L. Juba	16.98	0.028193	50	0.036253	1050	15	70
L. Shabelle	2.62	0.002255	50	0.022113	900	15	60
M. Juba	15.99	0.024319	50	0.030004	900	15	60
M. Shabelle	0.64	0.000780	50	0.003082	450	15	30
TOTAL					5760		384

#### 4.3.2.2 Refresher training on Rinderpest sero-surveys

Ten teams, each consisting of three SVPs, were contracted to carry out the surveys. Refresher training in "Basic Applied Epidemiology with emphasis on Rinderpest cross-sectional serological surveillance" was provided for the 30 SVPs. The training manual, which provides details of the survey design and the modalities of field implementation, is included in Annex C1.

#### 4.3.2.3 Rinderpest surveys in Central and Southern Somalia

##### i) Random Cross-sectional RP Sero-Survey

A randomised cross-sectional sero-survey for rinderpest was designed to cover 8 administrative regions of Central and Southern Somalia namely, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Hiraan. Field activities were planned for implementation in February 2005, but due to the suspension of ECHO flight operations during this period only five Regions in Southern Somalia (i.e. Lower and Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool and Gedo) out of the eight selected administrative Regions were covered from 31<sup>st</sup> January to 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2005. The three remaining Regions (Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and Hiraan) will be covered in August-September 2005 under the framework of the Somali Animal Health Services Project (SAHSP). The timing of the surveys coincided with the dry season in order to guarantee the smooth implementation of field activities.

The sero-survey was designed and implemented as a follow-up of the recommendations of the SERECU meeting held in Nairobi in October 2004, which requested the three Somali Eco-System Countries (i.e. Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya) to update their Rinderpest epidemiological data. This was part of an effort to collect the most recent data on the Rinderpest situation in the region in order to plan coordinated Rinderpest eradication efforts under the guidance of SERECU.

Ten teams each consisting of three SVPs (one team leader, one assistant and one monitor) conducted the field operations. The Somali PACE staff from SCIU and the Southern and Central Somalia zonal offices provided supervision of the survey activities. The field activities for the Lower and Middle Juba Regions were coordinated from the PACE office in Afmadow while those for the Bakool, Bay and Gedo Regions were coordinated from the PACE Zonal office in Dinsoor. A total of 4,113 serum samples were collected from 238 sampling sites and 335 questionnaires were completed during the exercise (See Table 7). The samples are undergoing tests at the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, National Veterinary Research Centre (KARI-NVRC) Muguga laboratory

**Table7: Summary of Field Rinderpest Sero-survey activities**

Region	Num. of Samples	Num. of Sites	Num. of Questionnaires
Bakool	496	24	16
Bay	527	31	31
Gedo	880	53	39
Lower Juba	1190	70	129
Middle Juba	1020	60	120
Total	4113	238	335

#### ii) Participatory Disease Search

Participatory disease search (PDS) activities were carried out during March 2005 in Bur-Hakaba District (Bay Region) and in northern Gedo following reports of mortality in cattle with stomatitis-enteritis syndromes. The signs were observed during the implementation of the cross-sectional sero survey for Rinderpest and the suspected herds were investigated by two independent teams. Cattle herds in adjacent areas were also thoroughly investigated. However, laboratory tests on 33 samples collected from clinically sick cattle were all negative for the presence of Rinderpest virus when tested using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) at the KARI-NVRC Muguga laboratory. Table 8 provides a summary of the type and quantity of samples collected during the PDS activities.

**Table 8: Summary of samples collected during PDS activities in Southern Somalia**

Region	Eye Swabs	Lymph Node Aspirates
Bay	15	11
Gedo	5	2
TOTAL	20	13

#### 4.3.2.4 Testing for CBPP and PPR using stored sera

This activity was not carried out due to lack of CBPP laboratory test kits and delays in preparation and handing over of sheep and goat samples from the KARI Biotechnology laboratory to KARI-NVRC Muguga for PPR testing.

#### 4.3.2.5 Streamline modalities for sample submission testing and reporting

The Project Advisor made frequent telephone calls and visits to the KARI-NVRC Muguga laboratory to follow up on the testing and reporting of results for submitted samples. However, there continued to be delays in the reporting of the results of tests. The 10<sup>th</sup> PACE Advisory Committee meeting held in Bamako, Mali in March 2005 recommended that all samples collected for Rinderpest surveillance should be submitted to the World Reference Laboratories (Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory (UK) and CIRAD-EMVT, Montpellier (France). Untested samples will be submitted to one of the World Reference laboratories for testing.

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

**Table 9: Result 4 Summary of Achievements against Planned Activities During the Period**

Expected Results	Work plan Activity number	Activities Planned for the Quarter	Achievements against Plans
	<b>4.1</b>	<b>Coordinate emergency actions for the control/eradication of confirmed outbreaks of Rinderpest or other epidemics.</b>	
	4.1.1	Finalise draft proposal for the eradication of mild Rinderpest in Somalia.	Somali PACE staff mandated to prepare SERECU plan for joint Rinderpest survey in Somali ecosystem.
	4.1.2	Livestock mortality surveys in Puntland and Southern Somalia	Reports on mortalities widely distributed through SACB.
	4.1.3	Attend AU/IBAR/PACE meetings	Two Project staff attended AU/IBAR/PACE/ SERECU ad-hoc group meeting.
	4.1.4	Emergency response to Rinderpest outbreaks on a need basis.	No emergency responses were carried out during the report period as no outbreak was confirmed.

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

##### 4.4.1.1 Finalize draft proposal for the eradication of mild Rinderpest in Somalia.

Following agreement to establish the AU/IBAR/PACE Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit (SERECU), the strategy and proposal for the final eradication of Rinderpest was to be jointly prepared under the overall coordination and guidance of SERECU. Somali PACE staff contributed to the preparation of the document for the establishment of SERECU and its activities. In addition, two members of Somali PACE staff (Stefano Tempia and Felix Njeumi) participated in an ad-hoc committee that was established to prepare a harmonized plan for a joint serological survey in the entire Somali ecosystem. The committee mandated the Somali PACE staff to prepare a design of the survey (see annex D1).

##### 4.4.1.2 Livestock mortality surveys in Puntland and Southern Somalia

The prompt investigation of reported livestock disease outbreaks is an important component of any national epidemio-surveillance system. During this period two main livestock mortality events were reported and investigated by the Somali PACE Project. In both cases mortality in livestock was reported after the onset of heavy rains in Puntland in October 2004 and in Lower Juba in March 2005. The reported livestock mortalities following heavy rains initially raised concerns of a possible outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF). During the field investigations samples for laboratory diagnosis were collected and semi-structured interviews were conducted in order to rule out outbreaks of RVF and to determine the causes of death.



## a) Puntland

Following the recommendations of the SACB livestock working group an *ad hoc* meeting held at the FAO Emergency office in Nairobi mandated the Somali PACE Project in collaboration with VSF-Suisse and COOPI to investigate the cause of the heavy mortalities and to provide guidance on the actions to be taken. Somali PACE staff including the Project Epidemiologist, the Zonal Advisors responsible for the Puntland and Southern Somalia zones and the Puntland Zonal Coordinator carried out a field mission to investigate the causes of massive livestock mortalities that occurred in Puntland in October 2004. The Somali PACE team carried out a four day survey in the Bari and Nugaal Regions from 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> November 2005 in collaboration with COOPI and VSF-Suisse.

The mission confirmed the reported massive deaths of livestock in four districts in Puntland namely Beyla and Dangarayo in the Bari region and Eyl and Garowe in the Nugaal region. The team visited a total of 24 settlements and recorded a mean mortality of 74% of the sheep and goat populations and 77% of the camels. Records of human deaths were also obtained during the mission. The livestock mortalities were attributed to a sudden change in weather conditions with heavy rains with hailstorms and flooding that resulted in drastic temperature changes during the night. This resulted in massive deaths due to hypothermia. A technical report prepared by Somali PACE staff was widely distributed through the SACB Livestock Working Group to other partners working in Somalia. The detailed report is contained in annex D2.

## b) Southern Somalia

Livestock mortality was reported along the Juba River in the Mererey area (Lower Juba Region) in March 2005. The mortality occurred in areas that were flooded following heavy rains. Suspicion of an outbreak of RVF was initially considered. This suspicion was further reinforced by reports of a human case of hemorrhagic syndrome by a team from MSF-Holland operating in the area. Several locations in the affected area were investigated and several samples were collected for laboratory confirmation of RVF. During field operations clinical signs compatible with mild Rinderpest were detected in cattle and samples for laboratory confirmation of Rinderpest were also collected as follows: 98 serum samples, 8 samples of whole blood in anti-coagulant, 97 eye swabs preserved in Trizol<sup>®</sup> and 74 lymph node aspirates in Trizol<sup>®</sup>.

The serum and whole blood samples were sent to the KARI Biotechnology Centre for testing to detect the presence of RVF virus, while eye swabs and lymph nodes aspirates were submitted to the KARI-NVRC Muguga laboratory for Rinderpest virus detection tests.

The sera were inoculated into vero cell cultures while the whole blood samples were tested both in cell cultures and in laboratory mice. These tests did not detect RVF virus in any of the samples tested. The samples collected from the human case of hemorrhagic syndrome were tested by MSF-Holland for the presence of several agents that could induce hemorrhagic syndromes in humans. All the tests failed to detect any of the potential infectious agents initially suspected as the cause of the mortalities. The affected person recovered after receiving symptomatic treatment and it was suspected that the observed human hemorrhagic syndrome was caused by an unidentified poisonous agent.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests carried out at the KARI-NVRC Muguga laboratory ruled out the presence of Rinderpest virus as the cause of the mortalities. During the field investigations several cases of anthrax were reported by pastoralists and this could have been the cause of the observed mortalities in livestock although no laboratory tests were undertaken to confirm this.

### 4.4.1.3 Attend AU/IBAR/PACE meetings

A meeting was convened by AU/IBAR/PACE on 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> October 2005 to discuss the establishment of the AU/IBAR/PACE Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit (SERECU). Following inputs from the Somali PACE Project, PACE Kenya and PACE Ethiopia, AU/IBAR/PACE prepared a framework for the formation of SERECU. This was endorsed at the 10<sup>th</sup> PACE Advisory Committee meeting in Bamako, Mali from 29<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005 (See also 4.4.1.1 above).

#### 4.4.1.4 Emergency response to Rinderpest outbreaks on a need basis

No responses were initiated since no outbreaks of Rinderpest were confirmed.

### 4.5 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
RESULT 5 Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning	<b>5.1</b>	<b>Publicise objectives, activities, results, mode of operation etc of PACE initiative.</b>	Activity planned for all Zones
	5.1.1	Regional stakeholder workshops in Somaliland and Puntland.	Not conducted due to lack of approval by MoL and change of leadership in MoLAE.
	5.1.2	Awareness for sero-surveys	Conducted in Southern and Central Somalia.
	5.1.3	Production and dissemination of Project Bulletin.	Somali PACE Bulletin Volume 2 Issue 2 printed and 800 copies widely distributed.
	<b>5.2</b>	<b>Strengthen capacity of stakeholders to link and communicate.</b>	
	5.2.1	Stakeholders' workshop on harmonisation of animal health delivery systems in Southern Somalia.	Workshop held in Huddur, Southern Somalia for 22 participants.
	5.1.2	Study tour for private sector AHWs to Northern Kenya.	Study tour undertaken by 5 SVPs, 5 vets. Para-professionals and 5 Members of Parliament from Southern Somalia to Wajir and Mandera districts in Kenya.
	5.1.3	Preparation of extension material	No progress reported by CAPE

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

##### 4.5.1.1 Regional stakeholder workshops in Somaliland and Puntland

These workshops were not convened in Somaliland due to lack of approval of the activities by the Minister of Livestock. In addition, reluctance by the Minister of Livestock in Somaliland to allow public discussion of Somali PACE Rift Valley Fever survey results further discouraged the organization of the workshops. In Puntland, time was spent to brief the new Minister for Livestock, Agriculture and Environment (MoLAE) on the achievements of the Somali PACE Project. It was considered inappropriate to hold stakeholder meetings to disseminate results of surveys concluded in Puntland before the New MoLAE Minister had a clear understanding of the situation.

#### 4.5.1.2 Awareness for sero-surveys

Three workshops to create awareness among stakeholders prior to the sero-surveys for Rinderpest were convened in Southern Somalia (Afmadow from 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2005 and Dinsoor from 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> January 2005) and in Central Somalia (Jowhar from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> February 2005). The workshops aimed to sensitise key livestock sector stakeholders and obtain their support for large-scale Rinderpest serological surveys planned to start in February 2005 (See annex E1 for the reports on the sensitisation workshops).

#### 4.5.1.3 Production and dissemination of Project Bulletin

The 6<sup>th</sup> Somali PACE Bulletin (Volume 2 Issue 2) was printed and 800 copies were widely disseminated to stakeholders within and outside Somalia.

### 4.5.2 Strengthen capacity of stakeholders to link and communicate.

#### 4.5.2.1 Stakeholders' workshop on harmonisation of animal health delivery systems in Southern Somalia

The CAPE Unit organized a stakeholders' workshop in Huddur, Southern Somalia from 24<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> January 2005 (see also report under result 2, section 4.2.1.1).

#### 4.5.2.2 Study tour for private sector AHWs to northern Kenya

In southern Somalia conventional animal health delivery is lacking and community-based animal health delivery systems are playing a vital role towards provision of animal health care for pastoral communities. These systems have the potential to make significant improvements in animal health and pastoral livelihoods if supported through appropriate policy and institutional frameworks.

CAPE has been supporting the establishment of animal health care systems in Southern Somalia through community-based approaches. Whilst recognizing the progress made so far, it is necessary to ensure that concerted efforts are made to ensure the sustainability of these systems through institutional and policy support. In line with this objective CAPE organized a visit for selected private practitioners from Southern Somalia and members of parliament from the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia to share information and experiences with practitioners of community-based animal health delivery systems in Mandera and Wajir districts of Kenya. Five Members of Parliament (MPs) and 5 private professionals and para-professionals participated in the tour, which took place from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> March 2005. The team visited different models and approaches of CAH delivery systems and held discussions with local authorities, Pastoral drug user associations, private practitioners and CAHWs in the two districts.

The five MPs were enlightened by the visit and it is expected that they will be able to influence the formulation of appropriate policies and institutional frameworks that will support and enhance an enabling environment for private animal health services delivery in Somalia.

#### 4.5.2.3 Preparation of extension material

No progress was reported by CAPE on this activity.

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

During this period, SCIU supported the implementation of field disease survey activities, facilitated travel arrangements for Project and SLPF personnel to attend regional and international meetings and enhanced linkages with AU/IBAR/PACE.

**Table 9: Result 6 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 6</b> The Programme is effectively coordinated	<b>6.1</b>	<b>Review of appropriate modalities for coordinating and steering PACE in Somalia.</b>	
	6.1.1	Project steering committee meetings convened to review progress and way forward.	No meetings were held, as it was difficult to find dates for meetings convenient to all members.
	<b>6.2</b>	<b>Strengthen working relationships with AU/IBAR/PACE and PACE Kenya.</b>	
	6.3.1	Support SLPF and Project staff to attend regional meetings.	Two project staff attended ad-hoc SERECU planning meetings. The PACE Somalia National Coordinate and the Project Advisor attended the 10 <sup>th</sup> PACE Advisory Committee meeting.
	<b>6.3</b>	<b>Prepare and implement quarterly workplans</b>	A no-cost extension workplan was implemented over 5 months.
	<b>6.4</b>	<b>Ensure harmonised activities within the country and linkages within the region.</b>	
	6.4.1	Strengthen the sectoral approach to Project implementation.	Disruption of ECHO flights prevented effective mobility of Zonal Advisors to implement sectoral activities in Some Zones.
	6.4.2	SCIU to ensure standardized work plans, surveillance techniques & manpower establishments	The Zonal Advisor responsible for the Private sector activities resigned in February 2005 for personal reasons but was not replaced. SCIU provided support for the Rinderpest survey in Southern Somalia.
	6.4.3	Maintain/review Somali PACE operational procedures to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.	Four operational meetings convened by the Implementing Partners.

**4.6.1 Review of appropriate modalities for coordinating and steering PACE in Somalia**

**4.6.1.1 Project steering committee meetings convened to review progress and way forward**

Project steering committee meetings were not convened as planned due to inability to find dates that were convenient to the majority of the members of the Steering Committee.

**4.6.2 Strengthen working relationships with AU/IBAR/PACE and PACE Kenya and Ethiopia.**

**4.6.2.1 Support SLPF and Project staff to attend regional meetings.**

On 27<sup>th</sup> January 2005, two Project staff (Drs. Stefano Tempia and Felix Njeumi) participated in the AU/IBAR/PACE Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit (SERECU) ad-hoc group meeting to discuss and finalize proposals for the design of a rinderpest serological survey for the entire Somali ecosystem. These proposals were to be discussed at a later meeting to discuss the establishment of SERECU and its first year workplan between AU/IBAR/PACE and the Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia PACE Projects. A common survey approach in the three countries will provide comparable data that can be used to delineate areas of possible Rinderpest virus maintenance across the entire Somali ecosystem. This will facilitate the concentration of resources and strategies for the final eradication of the disease.

The PACE Somalia National Project Coordinator, Dr. Fritz Mahler and the Project Advisor attended the 10<sup>th</sup> PACE Advisory Committee meeting held in Bamako, Mali from 28<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005. The meeting made key recommendations that will impact on the Somali PACE Component in the following areas:

- i) The use of the PACE emergency fund administered by the OIE conditional to confirmed outbreaks of Rinderpest and AU/IBAR approval of an emergency preparedness plan.
- ii) Communication strategy: Improving communication to create awareness of member countries and other stakeholders on surveillance methods and the success story of PACE.
- iii) Community Animal Health Workers: that PACE support to Community Animal Health Workers continues only in the Somali ecosystem and the conditions under which this service should continue to be determined in agreement with the respective countries.
- iv) A clearer and more prominent strategy on the economics of surveillance.
- v) Rinderpest eradication in the Somali ecosystem: that the means and incentives for pastoralists and other stakeholders support for the Rinderpest eradication programme should be assessed using a pragmatic and flexible approach and an external audit on the delivery systems should be carried out as soon as possible. In addition, samples collected during Rinderpest surveys in the Somali ecosystem should be sent without delay to the OIE/FAO Reference laboratories at IAH, Pirbright and CIRAD-EMVT, Montpellier, France.
- vi) The justifications, organization and activities of the AU/IBAR/PACE SERECU unit were endorsed and dialogue and coordination between the Somalia Animal Health Services Project and the Kenya and Ethiopia PACE Programmes was encouraged to ensure concerted field investigations, integrated epidemiological analyses and dynamic strategy design.

#### 4.6.3 Prepare and implement quarterly work plans

A five-month work plan for the no-cost extension phase from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2004 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005 was prepared and implemented.

#### 4.6.4 Ensure harmonized activities within the country and linkages within the region

##### *4.6.4.1 Strengthen the sectoral approach to project implementation.*

Zonal Veterinary Advisors devoted more time to technical inputs in sectoral activities than in the managerial and administrative support to Somali Zonal Coordinators in their respective zonal offices. However, the disruption of ECHO flights during the reporting period prevented their effective mobility to implement sectoral activities particularly in Central and Southern Somalia.

##### *4.6.4.2 Ensure standardized work plans, surveillance techniques and manpower establishments in all zones*

The Zonal Veterinary Advisor responsible for private sector inputs, Dr. Massimo Castiello, resigned his position with effect from 28<sup>th</sup> February 2005 for personal reasons. The position remained vacant until the end of the Somali PACE Project on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005 due to the short duration of the remaining period of implementation.

Following internal recognition that the Project Zonal Administrators lacked the skills to perform their assigned tasks, the SCIU advertised the positions of Zonal Administrators in Central Somalia, Southern Somalia and Somaliland. A suitable candidate was identified and recruited in December 2004 following interviews of five short-listed candidates for the Central Somalia Zonal office. The position remained vacant in Southern Somalia due to lack of a suitably qualified candidate amongst 14 individuals who applied for the post.

The initial recruitment process at the start of the Somali PACE Project did not take into consideration the appropriate qualifications and skills that were required for the position of Zonal Administrator. As a consequence, individuals with unrelated qualifications were recruited in all the zonal offices. Their performance over the past three years has made it difficult for SCIU administrative staff to perform their tasks optimally hence the need to identify better qualified personnel through a transparent process of advertisements, short-listing of suitably qualified applicants, structured written and oral interviews and the selection of the best candidates to fill the vacancies. Various stakeholders in Central and Southern Somalia expressed appreciation for the transparency of the recruitment process and suggested that it should be extended to other vacancies within the Project in future.

During this period, the SCIU provided logistical, administrative and technical support for the Rinderpest serological survey field activities in Southern Somalia from 31<sup>st</sup> January to 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2005 (see section 4.3.2 above).

#### *4.6.4.3 Maintain/review Somali PACE operational procedures*

The Project Advisor visited Somaliland on two occasions from 20<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2004 and from 27<sup>th</sup> January to 1<sup>st</sup> February 2005, to hold discussions with the Minister for Livestock on the implementation of Somali PACE activities and to attend the ULPA annual general meeting. The mission reports are attached in annex F 1.

During this period, one planning meeting was convened between Terra Nuova, UNA, COOPI, VSF Suisse and the CAPE Unit of AU/IBAR/PACE to review progress of the Somali PACE Project. Three subsequent meetings were held between Terra Nuova, UNA and COOPI to agree on modalities for the initiation of the follow-on Somali Animal Health Services Project (SAHSP). The minutes of the meetings and the proposed organogramme of the SAHSP project are contained in annex F2.

Two financial audits of the Project were carried out during this period. The first audit was conducted by Price Waterhouse Coopers in November 2004 and covered the period from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2004. The second audit was commissioned by the EC and the Somali PACE Project was audited as part of the audit of the AU/IBAR/PACE Programme. The audits consisted mainly of a sampling of various financial documents at SCIU.

# **5. WAY FORWARD: FROM 1<sup>ST</sup> APRIL 2005**

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## **5.1 Background**

The Somali PACE Project came to an end on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005 following a three and a half-year period of implementation. To ensure continuity of the Somali PACE Project initiatives, the EC Somalia Operations advertised a call for proposals in July 2004 with a component for the consolidation of the achievements of the Somali PACE Project. The deadline for submissions was on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2004. Following evaluations of the proposals received, the EC Somalia operations awarded a contract to Terra Nuova for implementation of the Somali Animal Health Services Project (SAHSP) for a period of 30 months starting from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005.

The Somali Animal Health Services Project (SAHSP) is funded by the European Commission (EC) and implemented by a consortium of three international NGOs namely, Terra Nuova, UNA and COOPI. The Project aims to enhance access by Somali livestock sector stakeholders to improved animal health services that comply with internationally acceptable standards for participation in safe domestic and export trade in livestock and livestock products.

The main activities will include training of animal health workers in technical, administrative and management aspects of animal health care. Support will also be provided to local, Zonal and Transitional Federal Government authorities for the development of policy and legislative frameworks for regulation and monitoring of the livestock sector. Somali SAHSP personnel will be responsible for implementation of field activities while counterpart expatriate staff will provide technical and administrative supervisory and backstopping support.

The Project will operate countrywide with four Zonal bases located in Hargeysa (Somaliland), Garowe (Puntland), Jowhar (Central Somalia) and Dinsoor (Southern Somalia) with a Project Management Unit (PMU) initially located in Nairobi, Kenya. A logistics base will be maintained in Afmadow, Southern Somalia to enhance access and support for activities in highly insecure areas of the Lower Juba and Middle Juba Regions.

## **5.2 The Inception phase**

The project will be formally launched during the inception phase that will last for four months from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2005.

During this phase, the following activities will be addressed:

- Preparation and signing of Memoranda of understanding (MoUs) between Project implementing partners and between SAHSP and Somali authorities, SLPF, AU/IBAR, FAO-GREP, KARI, and the EC funded BBC Project.
- Staff recruitment – both International and National.
- Preparation of contracts for staff and service providers.
- Preparation of strategies for project interventions
- Sensitisation of stakeholders

### 5.2.1 Preparation and signing of MoU between partners and between SAHSP and SLPF, AU/IBAR and EC funded BBC Project, Ministry of Livestock, Somaliland and Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Environment, Puntland.

The SAHSP project will need to develop and maintain formal linkages with various partners to enhance collaboration and to achieve synergy in the implementation of activities. In particular, SAHSP will need to operate under the overall coordination and direction of the AU/IBAR/PACE programme for activities relating to the eradication of Rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem. Close collaboration with the FAO Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (FAO-GREP) will add value to SAHSP interventions. The project will also need to work closely with existing authorities and emerging Transitional Federal Government and the Somali Livestock Professionals' Forum (SLPF) to ensure acceptance and support for SAHSP interventions in Somalia and to facilitate arrangements for field implementation.

The EC is also funding the implementation by the British Broadcasting Corporation of a communications and education project for livestock sector stakeholders in Somalia. This project will complement the outputs of the SAHSP initiative.

The signing of MoUs with AU/IBAR, MoL, MoLAE, FAO-GREP, KARI, SLPF and the BBC Project will enable the establishment of formal linkages and assure the creation of synergies between the respective projects. The SAHSP Chief Technical Advisor will be responsible for liaising with other PMU staff and the various partners to prepare MoUs for endorsement by the SAHSP consortium prior to signature by Terra Nuova and the external partners.

Within the project, the SAHSP consortium of NGOs will need to finalize an MoU that defines the responsibilities and obligations of each partner to the SAHSP project. It will be the responsibility of Terra Nuova as the lead NGO to prepare a draft MoU for circulation to UNA and COOPI for comments. Terra Nuova will prepare the final document following consensus from the other partners and obtain signatures on the final draft.

### 5.2.2 Staff recruitment – both International and National

The Project Management Unit (PMU) prepared the terms of reference (ToRs) for all the key SAHSP staff positions. These were widely advertised within and outside Somalia following endorsement by the SAHSP consortium NGOs. The Somali national positions were advertised by PMU while the SAHSP consortium advertised the expatriate positions. During the inception phase, applications for the positions will be received and short-listed. Interviews will be conducted and suitable candidates identified and recruited. The PMU will recruit national staff while the SAHSP consortium will be responsible for the recruitment of expatriate staff. The staff recruitment should be completed by 30<sup>th</sup> April 2005. However, this would depend on the availability of international staff to take up appointments as Technical Advisors. Delays were anticipated in the event that suitably qualified staff were not identified within the envisaged time frame.

### 5.2.3 Preparation of contracts for staff and service providers

Following the recruitment of Project staff, contracts for their employment will be prepared and signed. The SAHSP Human Resources and Financial Advisor will be responsible for preparation of the staff contracts for all Project staff in Somalia. Contracts for the PMU staff and the Zonal Advisors will be prepared by the Human Resources and Financial Advisor for signature by the staff and the Chief Technical Advisor with endorsement by the respective SAHSP consortium NGOs.

Following the deployment of recruited staff, contracts for services including renting of Zonal offices, vehicle hire etc. will be prepared by the Zonal Administrators for endorsement by the Zonal Coordinators and approval by PMU prior to signatures with the various parties.

All contracts will be harmonized with similar contracts for other projects operated by the partners within the SAHSP consortium. The preparation and signing of all staff and service contracts is expected to be completed by 31<sup>st</sup> July 2005.



#### 5.2.4 Preparation of strategies for project interventions:

The SAHSP implementation strategies will primarily address the three key expected results of the project as follows:

Capacity of Somali institutions to effectively deliver and regulate animal health services strengthened

Measures for the eradication of Rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem implemented in collaboration with AU/IBAR/PACE and neighbouring countries

Mechanisms for reducing vulnerability of nomadic Somali livestock to threats of major epizootics strengthened through the establishment of a surveillance system

Other strategies relating to the management of human and financial resources to enhance implementation of the technical components will also be developed simultaneously.

The development of each strategy document will be the responsibility of one or more Project staff. Somali National staff at PMU will contribute to the development of the strategies as assigned in table 10. However, all PMU staff will participate in the strategy development process and will be ultimately responsible for the final strategy documents. Following development of the draft strategies, a planning workshop will be held for a period of four days. The completion of this process will depend on the availability of Technical Advisory and Somali National staff for recruitment and the time frames could be adjusted taking into account delays that may be encountered in the on-going staff recruitment process.

Table 10: The strategies and responsibilities for their development:

Expected SAHSP Result	Strategies	Responsibility for development
Result 1: Capacity of Somali institutions to effectively deliver and regulate animal health services strengthened.	1. Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance the delivery of animal health services	Technical Advisor (TA) institutional capacity and training with assistance from the National Coordinator, National Administrator and the National Epidemiologist.
	2. Strengthening Policy development and communications	TA policy development and communications with assistance from the National Coordinator.
Result 2: Measures for the eradication of Rinderpest from the Somali ecosystem implemented in collaboration with AU/IBAR/PACE and neighbouring countries	3. Rinderpest eradication from Somalia (This strategy will be developed under the overall AU/IBAR/PACE/SERECU guidelines for Rinderpest eradication from the Somali ecosystem).	National Epidemiologist assisted by the National Coordinator, the Project Epidemiologist and the TA for disease surveillance and reporting.
Result 3: Mechanisms for reducing vulnerability of nomadic Somali livestock to threats of major epizootics strengthened through the establishment of a surveillance system.	4. Establishment of epidemio-surveillance, reporting and response systems. (This strategy will be crosscutting with elements of capacity building, training and policy development for epidemio-surveillance and response systems).	Project Epidemiologist assisted by the National Coordinator, National Epidemiologist, TA for disease surveillance and reporting & TA for emergency preparedness and response systems.
Other strategies	5. Enhancing administrative and financial management of the Project at PMU and Zonal levels to support delivery of technical outputs.	Human Resources and Financial Advisor assisted by the National Administrator and Somali Institutional Support Specialist.

The SAHSP Chief Technical Advisor, the National Coordinator and the Human Resources and Financial Advisor will provide assistance and technical input in all the strategies during meetings to be convened by the individuals assigned responsibilities for the strategies.

In addition to the work plans, a system for monitoring will be developed. The monitoring system will serve a dual purpose as i) an internal monitoring tool for progress in project implementation and the performance of project staff and ii) a tool to explain project progress, constraints and achievements to the authorities and other stakeholders.

The planning process will be facilitated by a consultant with expertise in Project planning and monitoring. It will be supported by the SAHSP consortium.

#### 5.2.5 Sensitisation of stakeholders

With the initiation of the SAHSP project, there is a need to brief stakeholders within and outside Somalia on the objectives and planned operations of SAHSP. This will entail the distribution of the SAHSP project document to Somali stakeholders including the Minister of Livestock of the Transitional Federal Government, MoL, MoLAE, the Zonal Livestock Professional Associations, SLPF and the SAHSP Zonal offices and other partners. Stakeholder sensitisation workshops in all the four project Zones in Somalia will be held before the initiation of field activities and emphasis will be made that SAHSP is a follow-on project for the consolidation of Somali PACE achievements, hence the need for continuity. The Project will also operate under the overall coordination and direction of the global AU/IBAR/PACE programme .The key objective of improving animal health services delivery and modalities for achieving this will be highlighted. Stakeholders outside Somalia will be notified of the SAHSP project through communication by e-mail and through presentations at appropriate fora including the SACB and AU/IBAR/PACE meetings.

## 6. UPDATED INVENTORY

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See Annexe 1

## 7. PERSONNEL

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See Annexe 2

## 8. SECTION REPORTS

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The Somali PACE Project addressed 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.

**INVENTORY FROM PROJECT**

M	DATE	REF	Donor	DESCRIPTION	VALUE			LOCATION	ORGANIZATION	REMARKS	CONDITION
					Curr	Amount	= Euro				
04	30/11/01	10008	SHA	DESCK TOP DIGITAL COLOUR MONITOR GC16270501	KSH	50,000.00	709.88	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE	FAIR
01	30/11/01	10008	SHA	DESK TOP 15" DIGITAL COLOUR MONITOR- GC16270440	KSH	50,000.00	709.88	NAIROBI	PACE	PROJECT ADVISOR	FAIR
13	25/01/02	10022	IMP PARTNER	DESK TOP 15 DIGITAL COLOUR MONITOR 4CPK1400087	KSH	55,000.00	776.92	JOWHAR	TN / VSF-CH / UNA	PROPERTY OF THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	FAIR
01	30/01/02	05033 (25033)	EDF	TOSHIBA S1800-214 LAPTOP COMPUTER Z1086006GSS183-0	USD	1,550.00	1,756.77	DINSOOR	PACE	VET COORDINATOR	SPOILED BEYOND REPAIR
01	30/01/02	05033 (25033)	EDF	TOSHIBA S1800-214 LAPTOP COMPUTER IVG2CFK3W2P6	USD	1,550.00	1,756.77	JOWHAR	PACE	VET COORDINATOR	SPOILED BEYOND REPAIR
01	30/01/02	05033 (25033)	EDF	TOSHIBA S1800-214 PS I83E-004GZ-EN LAPTOP COMPUTER Y1056918G-SS183-0	USD	1,550.00	1,756.77	GAROWE	PACE	VET COORDINATOR	SPOILED BEYOND REPAIR
01	30/01/02	05033 (25033)	EDF	TOSHIBA S1800-214 PS 183E-004GZ-EN LAPTOP COMPUTER Z1086002G-SS183-0	USD	1,550.00	1,756.77	HARGEYSA	PACE	VET COORDINATOR	FAIR
10	25/02/02	72052	IMP PARTNER	FREEZER	USD	600.00	694.28	JOWHAR	TN / VSF-CH / UNA	PROPERTY OF THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	FAIR
04	28/02/02	52048	EDF	HP VECTRA PENTIUM III 256MB 20GB	USD	940.00	1,087.71	HARGEYSA	PACE	OFFICE	FAIR
01	20/03/02	NCIU 30047	IMP PARTNER	KAP 556E - WHITE TOYOTA COROLLA STATION WAGON	KSH	464,000.00	6,810.50	NAIROBI	TN / VSF-CH / UNA	PROPERTY OF THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	FAIR
020	03/04/02	NCIU 98043	CAPE	LASER FAX MACHINE UF-490 PANASONIC S/N JAG 1A Y00673	EURO	981.03	981.03	NAIROBI	CAPE	ADMIN.	FAIR
021	05/04/02	NCIU 98043	CAPE	NETWORK LAN SYSTEM 16 PORT HUB INCLUDING INSTALLATION	EURO	624.08	624.08	NAIROBI	CAPE	ADMIN.	FAIR
022	09/04/02	NCIU 98043	CAPE	TOSHIBA PENTIUM IV LAPTOP S.N. 43835939G	EURO	1,484.59	1,484.59	NAIROBI	CAPE	NAT. CO-ORD (SLPF FIELD)	FAIR
023	09/04/02	NCIU 98043	CAPE	TOSHIBA PENTIUM IV LAPTOP S.N. 22762367G	EURO	1,484.59	1,484.59	NAIROBI	CAPE	NAT. EPID	SPOILED BEYOND REPAIR

ID	DATE	REF	Donor	DESCRIPTION	VALUE			LOCATION	ORGANIZATION	REMARKS	CONDITION
					Curr	Amount	= Euro				
024	19/04/02	NCIU 98043	CAPE	PANASONIC KX-TA616 PABX UNIT (WITH ACCESSORIES AND INSTALLATION, INCLUDING HI-VOLT GUARD, 2 CAR BATTERIES, MINI TRUNK, PRINTER)	EURO	1,553.27	1,553.27	NAIROBI	CAPE	ADMIN.	FAIR
034	06/05/02	NCIU 98043	CAPE	WORKCENTRE PHOTOCOPIER WCP3517001308	EURO	6,245.10	6,245.10	NAIROBI	CAPE	ADMIN.	GOOD
012	16/05/02	10043	SHA	1 PENTIUM III COMPUTER	KSH	55,000.00	789.92	GAROWE	PACE	OFFICE	FAIR
015	16/05/02	10043	SHA	1 PENTIUM III COMPUTER	KSH	55,000.00	789.92	GAROWE	PACE	OFFICE	FAIR
014	31/07/02	FROM IPT II	EDF	IGNIS FRIDGE RD031	USD	630.00	641.29	HARGEYSA	PACE	OFFICE	FAIR
015	31/07/02	FROM IPT II	EDF	YAMER 6.5 KW GENERATOR	USD	3,400.00	3,460.91	HARGEYSA	PACE	OFFICE	FAIR
012	18/09/02	72348 72382	IMP PARTNER	SATELLITE PHONE PLUS INSTALLATION	USD	950.00	965.15	JOWHAR	TN / VSF-CH / UNA	PROPERTY OF THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	FAIR
001	02/10/02	82267	MAE	SATELLITE PHONE	USD	927.00	947.95	AFMADOW	PACE	OFFICE	GOOD
039	09/10/02	10097	MAE	ARISTON FREEZER CH4520 PLUS FRIDGE GUARD	KSH	45,790.00	594.07	NAIROBI	PACE	TERRA NUOVA	FAIR
016	20/10/02	98397	MAE	HF RADIOICOM718HF 100W SN	USD	950.00	971.47	JOWHAR	PACE	OFFICE	GOOD
023	06/02/03	62464	SHA	COMPAQ EVOD320 COMPUTER	USD	1,350.00	1,256.05	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL VET CO-ORD.	FAIR
018	20/02/03	52349	SHA	DESKTOP COMPUTER	USD	700.00	651.28	HARGEYSA	PACE	NETWORKING CONSULTANT	FAIR
035	30/04/03	62558	MAE	THURAYA SATELITE PHONE	USD	900.00	838.77	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL VET CO-ORD.	FAIR
001	29/09/03	62733	EDF	LANDCRUISER HDJ81V RECONDITIONED	USD	14,000.00	12,929.44	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL CO-ORDINATOR	GOOD
002	17/10/03	10232	SHA	COMPAQ EVO ORIGINAL INTEL COMPUTER PENTIUM IV	KSH	89,000.00	988.58	DINSOOR	PACE	ZONAL CO-ORDINATOR	SPOILED BEYOND REPAIR
020	17/10/03	10232	SHA	COMPAQ EVO ORIGINAL INTEL COMPUTER PENTIUM IV	KSH	89,000.00	988.58	JOWHAR	PACE	ZONAL ADMINISTRATOR	FAIR
037	17/10/03	10232	SHA	COMPAQ EVO ORIGINAL INTEL COMPUTER PENTIUM IV	KSH	89,000.00	988.58	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL CO-ORDINATOR	FAIR

ID	DATE	REF	Donor	DESCRIPTION	VALUE			LOCATION	ORGANIZATION	REMARKS	CONDITION
					Curr	Amount	= Euro				
037	20/01/04	98916	SHA	COMPAQ EVO ORIGINAL INTEL PENTIUM IV COMP CN324XM625	KSH	91,000.00	962.18	NAIROBI	PACE	PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR	GOOD
039	20/01/04	98916	SHA	COMPAQ EVO ORIGINAL INTEL PENTIUM IV COMPUTER	KSH	91,000.00	962.19	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE	FAIR
038	20/02/04	10290	EDF	SONY LCD VPL-CS6 PROJECTOR - 30972	KSH	197,200.00	2,045.19	NAIROBI	PACE	TRAINING	GOOD
039	23/02/04	98945	EDF	TOSHIBA SATELITE LAPTOP - Z3018353H	KSH	90,000.00	933.40	NAIROBI	PACE	NATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR	GOOD
040	23/02/04	98975	EDF	TOSHIBA SATELITE LAPTOP - Z3018275H	KSH	90,000.00	833.40	NAIROBI	PACE	PROJECT ADVISOR	GOOD
041	23/02/04	98946	EDF	TOSHIBA SATELITE LAPTOP - Z3018286H	KSH	90,000.00	933.40	NAIROBI	PACE	NATIONAL CO- ORDINATOR	GOOD
043	15/03/04	10363	EDF	TOSHIBA SATELITE LAPTOP - Z3018277	SKH	125,000.00	1,310.37	NAIROBI	PACE	ADMINISTRATION ADVISOR	GOOD
049	15/03/04	10360	SHA	TOSHIBA LAPTOP SA 40-532 - 44110474H	KSH	125,000.00	1,310.37	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL VET ADVISOR	GOOD
005	31/03/04	97171	MAE	HP COMPAQ DESKTOP - MXD3460726	KSH	79,000.00	828.15	DINSOOR	PACE	ZONAL CO-ORDINATOR	FAIR
042	31/03/04	97171	MAE	HP COMPAQ DESKTOP - CNN4161MFD/US434600F8	KSH	79,000.00	828.15	NAIROBI	PACE	ADMINISTRATION / ACCOUNTANCY	GOOD
045	30/04/04	10337	SHA	IBM LAPTOP - REFURBISHED	KSH	77,970.00	824.43	GAROWE	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE	FAIR
019	23/07/04	72014	EDF	FREEZER	USD	306.00	251.46	JOWHAR	PACE	ZONAL OFFICE	GOOD

## ANNEXE 2

### SCIU expatriate staff

In brackets the first contracting term as PACE staff.

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

Passport Number: A 775341, Nationality: Kenyan  
Position: Project Advisor, Duty Station: Nairobi  
Recruitment Date: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (14<sup>th</sup> July 2003)

**2) Dr. Stefano Tempia**

Passport Number: Y345242, Nationality: Italian  
Position: Project Epidemiologist Advisor, Duty Station: Nairobi  
Recruitment Date: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (1<sup>st</sup> October 2001)

**3) Mr. Dario Zecchini**

Passport Number: Y272731, Nationality: Italian  
Position: Project Administrator Advisor, Duty Station: Nairobi  
Recruitment Date: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (1<sup>st</sup> October 2001)

**4) Dr. Baba Soumare**

Passport Number: 97FA23494, Nationality: Senegalese  
Position: Zonal Veterinary Advisor, Duty Station: Somaliland, Hargeysa  
Recruitment Date: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (1<sup>st</sup> October 2001)

**5) Dr Massimo Castiello**

Passport Number: 690991A, Nationality: Italian  
Position: Zonal Veterinary Advisor, Duty Station: Central Somalia, B/Weyne - Jowhar  
Recruitment Date: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (1<sup>st</sup> January 2002) – End of contract 28/02/05

**6) Dr Martin Nyang'ao**

Passport Number: A279595, Nationality: Kenyan  
Position: Zonal Veterinary Advisor, Duty Station: Puntland, Garowe  
Recruitment Date: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (1<sup>st</sup> February 2002)

**7) Dr Felix Njeumi**

Passport Number: 181669, Nationality: Cameroonian  
Position: Zonal Veterinary Advisor, Duty Station: Southern Somalia, Baidoa - Dinsoor  
Recruitment Date: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (1<sup>st</sup> April 2002)

## **SCIU Somali National Staff**

### **1) Dr. Abdullatif M Abdi**

Passport Number: 01009284, Nationality: Somali  
Position: Somali National Coordinator, Duty Station: Nairobi  
Recruitment Date: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (1<sup>st</sup> December 2001)

### **2) Dr. Salim Alio Ibrow**

Passport Number: L8209452, Nationality: Somali / Australian  
Position: Somali National Epidemiologist, Duty Station: Nairobi  
Recruitment Date: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (5<sup>th</sup> February 2004)

### **3) Mr. Mohamed Abdi Haibe**

Passport Number: N076771 Nationality: Somali  
Position: Somali National Administrator, Duty Station: Nairobi  
Recruitment Date: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (2<sup>nd</sup> July 2003)

## **SCIU Support Staff**

### **1) Maryann Wanjiku Ndegwa**

Position: Secretary  
Date of employment: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (06/02/02)

### **2) Rachel Wanjiku Kamande**

Position: Receptionist / Cleaner  
Date of employment: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (06/02/02)

### **3) Desterius Shitsama Mulama**

Position: Accountant  
Date of employment: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (04/06/02)

### **4) James Koigi Kamau**

Position: Driver / Logistician  
Date of employment: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004 (11/02/04)



**Somali Zonal Staff**

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Present recruitment date</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> recruitment date</b>
<b>Somaliland</b>	<b>Dr Ahmed Hashi Nur</b>	<b>Zonal Coordinator</b>	01/05/04	10/03/02
	Mohamud H. Gureh	Zonal Administrator	01/05/04	01/04/02
	Nimco Ahmed Ibrahim	Secretary	01/05/04	01/07/04
	Abdulah Rabileh	Networking Consultant	01/05/04	08/01/03
	Jamal Abdi Hassan	Security staff - Hargeysa	01/05/04	01/10/01
	Ahmed Sheikh Aden	Security staff - Hargeysa	01/05/04	01/10/01
	Mustafe M. Hashi	Security staff - Hargeysa	01/05/04	01/01/03
	Mustaf S. Jama	Security staff / generator - Hargeysa	01/05/04	01/10/01
<b>Puntland</b>	<b>Dr Hersi Gulled Abdulle</b>	<b>Zonal Coordinator</b>	01/05/04	01/02/02
	Mohamed Jama Abdirahman	Administrator	01/05/04	01/12/03
	Ifrah Abdi Mumin	Secretary	01/05/04	01/10/04
	Hussein Abdulqadir Haji	Driver	01/05/04	01/10/02
	Mohamud Salad Yusuf	Security staff - Garowe	01/05/04	01/01/03
	Dahir Warsame Ismaill	Security staff - Garowe	01/05/04	01/01/03
	Ismael Hassan	Security staff - Garowe	01/05/04	01/01/03
	Khalif Ahmed Muse	Security staff - Garowe	01/05/04	01/01/03
<b>Central Somalia</b>	<b>Mohamed Ali Hamud</b>	<b>Zonal Coordinator</b>	01/05/04	01/03/02
	Abdirahman Hassan Addow	Secretary	01/05/04	01/03/02
	Omar Wasuge Tifow	Security staff - Jowhar	01/05/04	01/03/02
	Ibrahim Ali Osman	Security staff - Jowhar	01/05/04	01/03/02
	Abdiwahid M. Hallane	Security staff - Jowhar	01/05/04	01/03/02
	Mohamed Hussien Dirie	Security staff - Jowhar	01/05/04	01/03/02
<b>Southern Somalia</b>	<b>Mohamed Noor Hassan</b>	<b>Zonal Coordinator</b>	01/05/04	01/04/02
	Dr. Ali Rooble Mohamed	Zonal Administrator	01/05/04	01/04/02
	Osman Mohamed Ali	Zonal Secretary	01/05/04	01/04/02
	Mohamed Haji Hassan Ali	Networking Consultant	01/05/04	01/05/03
	Liibaan Isaaq Kuulow	Security Staff - Dinsoor	01/05/04	15/06/03
	Xuseen Gali Nuunow	Security Staff - Dinsoor	01/05/04	15/06/03
	Osmaan Aadan Amiin	Security Staff - Dinsoor	01/05/04	15/06/03
	Aadan Madey Aadan	Security Staff - Dinsoor	01/05/04	15/06/03
	Korane Mohamed Omar	Security staff - Afmadow	01/05/04	15/07/02
	Ibrahim Yusuf	Security staff - Afmadow	01/05/04	15/07/02
	Shugri Abdi Kahin	Security staff - Afmadow	01/05/04	15/07/02
	Aden Muhumed Olow	Security staff - Afmadow	01/05/04	15/07/02
	Yasin Haji Keynaan	Security staff - Afmadow	01/05/04	15/07/02
	Mohamed Abdi Hassan	Security staff - Afmadow	01/05/04	15/07/02